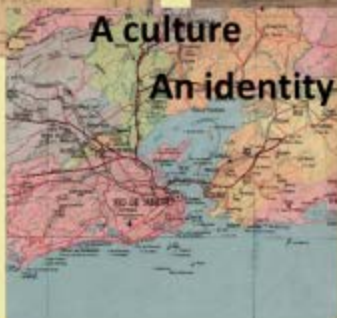
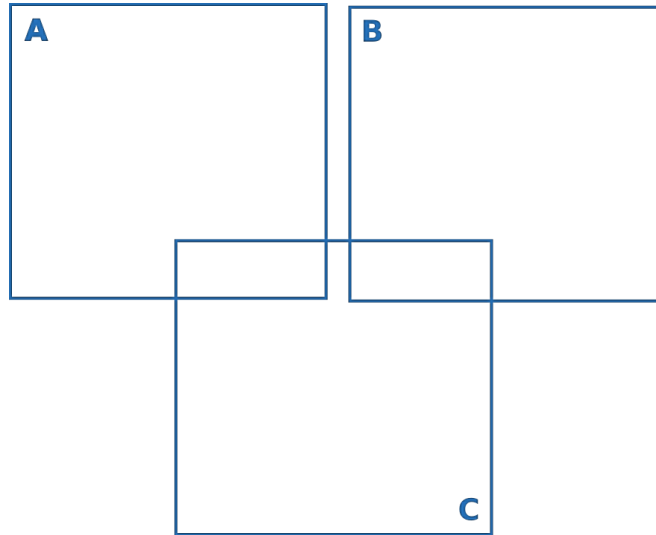


**ANAIS DO II SIMPÓSIO INTERNACIONAL
PAN-AMERICANO DE TOPONÍMIA**

***PROCEEDINGS OF THE II PAN AMERICAN
INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON TOPONYMY***





A - Encarte da Baía de Guanabara na “*Carta Geographica de Projecção Espherica Orthogonal da Nova Luzitania ou America Portugueza e Estado do Brazil*”, de 1798. Fonte: Arquivo Histórico do Exército -AHEx (Brasil).

Insert of the Guanabara Bay in the "*Carta Geographica de Projecção Espherica Orthogonal da Nova Luzitania ou America Portugueza e Estado do Brazil*", of 1798. Source: Historical Archive of the Brazilian Arm.

B - Parte da Baía de Guanabara na “*Planta da Província do Rio de Janeiro*”, de 1830. Fonte: Arquivo Nacional (Brasil).

A part of the Guanabara Bay, in the “*Planta da Província do Rio de Janeiro*”, of the 1830. Source: National Archive (Brazil).

C - *Parte da atual Baía de Guanabara no "Mapa do Estado do Rio de Janeiro"*, de 1975. Fonte: Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística.

A part of the current Guanabara Bay, in the "*Mapa do Estado do Rio de Janeiro*", of 1975. Source: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics -IBGE.

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SIPAT 2021

Rio de Janeiro, Brasil

17 a 19 de novembro de 2021

Organizadores

Raquel Dezidério Souto

Rodrigo Batista Lobato

Paulo Márcio Leal de Menezes

Manoel do Couto Fernandes

Rio de Janeiro - Brasil

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APRESENTAÇÃO

Topônimos (ou nomes geográficos) são mais do que nomes de lugares em um mapa. São uma forma importante de comunicação, ligando organizações locais, nacionais e internacionais, em todos os níveis de cooperação. Mas são informações geográficas e afetam todas as áreas da sociedade, alcançando e integrando elementos de História, Geografia, Cartografia, Linguagem, Linguística, Cultura, Tradição, Folclore, Psicologia, Política, indicações geográficas, serviços cadastrais e de registro de pessoas, dentre outros. A Toponímia pode conectar o Homem e a Terra, carregando um forte significado cultural.

Atualmente, os nomes geográficos assumem um alto nível de importância em praticamente todas as áreas da sociedade e são uma das formas mais utilizadas para acessar o espaço geográfico, em relação a um mundo real, analógico ou digital. Além disso, fornecem uma estrutura de geolocalização indispensável para qualquer sistema de informações espacialmente organizado e permitem a integração e interoperabilidade entre conjuntos de dados digitais, constituindo-se em uma ferramenta poderosa de tomada de decisão em todos os níveis para políticos e gestores, sejam eles privados ou governamentais.

A importância dos topônimos pode ser definida por uma única pergunta: onde ocorreu um determinado evento? A mera menção do nome do lugar é suficiente para localizar com precisão seu local de ocorrência.

Por outro lado, qual o significado de um determinado topônimo? Utilizados de forma imprecisa, podem se tornar um problema, não só para os cartógrafos, mas para todos que necessitem de sua correta identificação. Desta forma, é necessária uma referência geográfica clara, bem definida, inequívoca, livre de erros. A padronização de nomes geográficos em todos os níveis permite evitar ambiguidades e problemas causados por diferentes idiomas e sistemas de escrita e, até mesmo, internamente aos sistemas.

Desde que foi fundada em 1946, as Nações Unidas abordaram a necessidade de padronização de nomes geográficos, visando disponibilizar nomes geográficos consistentes à sociedade e aos usuários. As Conferências das Nações Unidas sobre a Padronização de Nomes Geográficos abordam todas as questões sobre o tema, restaurando, com base em conceitos renovados, o valor sociocultural e histórico de nomes geográficos. O tratamento de nomes geográficos de forma sistemática e coerente, segundo novos valores adquiridos, provenientes de

mudanças tecnológicas e sociopolíticas, manterá, como resultado, uma política de geração, manutenção e disponibilidade desses dados para todos os possíveis usuários. O Grupo das Nações Unidas de Especialistas em Nomes Geográficos (*United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names*, UNGEGN) tem o compromisso de seguir as resoluções das mencionadas conferências e conta com uma estrutura de grupos de trabalho e divisões, para abordar questões de interesse geral ou regional, sendo 12 grupos de trabalho e comissões especiais, além de 24 divisões geográficas/linguísticas. Tal organização busca incentivar a troca de dados e informações e a padronização dos topônimos pelos países.

Em nível nacional, é necessária esta padronização, para que sejam definidas e disponibilizadas todas as questões sobre nomes geográficos aos distintos usuários desse tipo de dado. Dessa forma, reconhece-se a importância dos acervos históricos existentes em organizações federais (como o Arquivo Nacional e a Biblioteca Nacional), em arquivos estaduais ou municipais, dentre outros, tanto em nível cartográfico quanto documental, permitindo a pesquisa de nomes pretéritos e a sua consequente espacialização.

O II Simpósio Internacional Pan-americano em Toponímia (II SIPAT) constituiu-se numa oportunidade ímpar para troca de informações, experiências e questões entre os pesquisadores, contribuindo ainda, para a disseminação desse campo tão relevante no contexto geográfico e nos demais a este relacionados.

Breve histórico do SIPAT

Em 2011, por incentivo do UNGEGN, a Associação Cartográfica Internacional (*International Cartographic Association*, ICA), em conjunto com a União Geográfica Internacional (*International Geographic Union*, IGU), criou uma comissão (grupo de trabalho) conjunta IGU-ICA em Toponímia. Após quatro anos de uma intensa agenda de eventos, tal comissão foi confirmada oficialmente pela ICA como a Comissão conjunta IGU-ICA em Toponímia (*Toponymy ICA-IGU Joint Commission*). Nos termos de referência da Comissão (terms of reference, ToR), explicitam-se metas de disseminação do conhecimento toponímico, tais como: "(...) atuar conjuntamente com a UGI, promovendo a pesquisa geográfica e cartográfica sobre todos os campos envolvendo topônimos" e "(...) divulgar o conhecimento científico sobre o processamento e uso de topônimos dentro da Geografia e Cartografia" (tradução nossa). Desta forma, a ICA incentiva e apoia veementemente a realização de eventos, simpósios, colóquios e congressos, em âmbitos nacional, regional e global, incitando a discussão científica a respeito das pesquisas em Toponímia, de forma

interdisciplinar e buscando promover a integração das diversas áreas e ciências que estudam, manuseiam e utilizam essa informação geográfica.

Assim, entre 03 e 05 de maio de 2017, foi realizado o Simpósio Internacional Pan-americano em Toponímia (SIPAT). O SIPAT foi organizado pela Comissão conjunta ICA-IGU em Toponímia, e teve o apoio da Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, através do Programa de Pós-Graduação em Geografia (PPGG-UFRJ) e do Laboratório de Cartografia (GeoCart-UFRJ), além do apoio do Instituto Pan-americano de Geografia e História (IPGH), bem como do Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE).

O evento contou com 92 delegados registrados, oriundos de 8 países, a saber: Brasil, Canadá, Colômbia, Portugal, Argentina, República Dominicana, África do Sul e Itália. Foram apresentados 24 trabalhos orais e 6 palestras convidadas. O evento foi muito bem-sucedido e uma das principais decisões tomadas pelo plenário da cerimônia de encerramento foi a realização do SIPAT a cada dois anos.

II SIPAT - Edição remota do Simpósio em 2021

O II SIPAT ocorreu de forma remota, via Internet, apoiado pela plataforma de promoção de eventos *Even3*, entre os dias 17 e 19 de novembro de 2021. Na página do evento, (<https://even3.com.br/SIPAT2021>) estão disponíveis as informações gerais do evento; as palestras especiais, bem como as cerimônias de abertura e encerramento; programa geral; material de suporte aos participantes e palestrantes; informações sobre realizadores e apoiadores; e dados para contato. No endereço dos anais eletrônicos do evento, <https://even3.com.br/anais/SIPAT2021>, estão disponíveis os títulos, autores e resumos dos trabalhos apresentados no II SIPAT, com indicação do *link* para o acesso ao vídeo gravado de apresentação do referido trabalho no YouTube® (<https://www.youtube.com/c/GeoCartUFRJ>).

Objetivo e audiência

O objetivo geral do evento de 2021 foi o de reunir pesquisadores, técnicos e usuários das mais diversas áreas do conhecimento, do Brasil, das Américas; como também, globalmente, em torno de uma visão multi e interdisciplinar sobre Toponímia (ou nomes geográficos), visando a troca de experiências, pesquisas e questões, em todas as suas áreas de aplicação.

O evento de 2021 teve o registro de 304 inscritos e foi inteiramente gratuito e, em relação à sua primeira edição (2017), houve um incremento de 230% na sua audiência. Nacionalmente, o evento foi um grande sucesso, promovendo a participação de pessoas de todas as Unidades da Federação brasileiras (Distrito Federal e 26 estados); e, internacionalmente, de pessoas dos seguintes países: África do Sul, Argentina, Áustria, Brasil, Canadá, Espanha, Estados Unidos da América, Holanda, Indonésia, Irlanda, Itália, México, Moçambique, Peru, Portugal e Venezuela; praticamente, de todos os continentes. O nível de escolaridade dos participantes também mostrou-se de uma ampla faixa, desde nível médio até nível de pós-doutorado. E ainda, contou com a participação de estudantes, professores e profissionais do Estado (como técnicos, secretários, assessores governamentais), além de representantes de empresas privadas e de renomadas instituições envolvidas na pesquisa da Toponímia, nacional e internacionalmente.

Trabalhos e palestras especiais

No total, foram aprovados 34 trabalhos, sendo: 25 trabalhos completos e 9 resumos expandidos; tendo sido transmitidas nove sessões de apresentação de trabalhos (e de resumos) e 6 sessões especiais (de palestras e cerimoniais), totalizando 15 transmissões on-line, de cerca de 1h 30 min. de duração, via YouTube® (<https://www.youtube.com/c/GeoCartUFRJ>). No evento, foram ministradas 14 palestras especiais, pelos seguintes especialistas:

- **Geog. Cláudio Stenner**
Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística
Diretoria de Geociências – IBGE – Brasil
- **Prof. Dr. Cosimo Palagiano**
Sapienza University of Rome – Itália;
International Geographic Union – IGU
- **Prof. Dr. Ferjan Ormeling**
Utrecht University – Países Baixos
International Cartographic Association – ICA
United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names – UNGEGN
- **Prof. Dr. Gerry O'Reilly**
Dublin City University – Irlanda
- **Dra. Helen Kerfoot**
United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names – UNGEGN
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PRESENTATION

Toponyms (or geographical names) are more than place names on a map. They are an important form of communication, linking local, national and international organizations at all levels of cooperation. Besides, they can be thought of as geographic information which will affect all areas of society, reaching and integrating elements of history, geography, cartography, language, linguistics, culture, tradition, folklore, psychology, politics, geographical indications, people registration services, among others. Toponymy may connect man and the Earth, carrying a strong cultural significance.

Today, place names and names of geographical features assume a high level of importance in practically all areas of society, and are one of the most used ways to access the geographic space, be it in the real world or in analogical or digital representations. They provide an indispensable positioning structure in any spatially organized information system and enable the integration and interoperability of digital datasets. This makes geographical names a powerful tool for essential decision-making for politicians and governmental or private managers, at all levels.

The importance of toponyms may be defined by one single question: where did a particular event happen? The mere mention of the name of the place is enough to precisely establish the location.

On the other hand, what is the meaning of a particular toponym? When inaccurately used, geographical names may become a problem, not only for cartographers but to all who need their precise identification. Thus, geographical names require clear, exact, error-free geographical references. The standardization of geographical names at all levels avoids ambiguity and problems caused not only by different languages and writing systems but also within the same systems.

Ever since its creation in 1946, the United Nations have addressed the need for the standardization of geographical names, aiming at providing users and the society in general with consistent geographical names. The UN Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names address all sorts of issues on the theme, preserving the sociocultural and historical value of geographical names, based on renewed concepts. The processing of geographical names in a systematic and coherent way, according to acquired new values derived from technological and sociopolitical changes, will, as a result, maintain a policy of generation, maintenance, and availability of these data for all possible users. The United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) is mandated to follow up on the implementation of resolutions

and to continue activities between the United Nations Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names, encouraging the standardization of geographical names and assisting countries in achieving the standardization of their sets of geographical names. It works on names standardization through 12 Working Groups and Special task teams, as well as through 24 linguistic/geographical Divisions, addressing both general and regional interests.

At national level, standardization is necessary so that all the issues related to geographical names can be defined and made available for the different users of this sort of data.

Such intended achievements highlight the importance of historical collections such as the ones in governmental institutions such as the Arquivo Nacional (National Archives) and the Biblioteca Nacional (National Library), which comprise both cartographic and textual documents allowing the research of past names and their location and the conduction of diachronic studies of geographical names which may reveal linguistic, politic, historical and cultural aspects of a given place.

Thus, II SIPAT constitutes a unique opportunity for the exchange of information, experiences and issues among researchers, besides contributing to increase the visibility of this area, which is so important in the context of geography and other fields to which geographical names relate.

Brief history of SIPAT

Encouraged by the UNGEGN the ICA (International Cartographic Association) and the IGU (International Geographic Union created, in 2011, the Joint IGU/ICA Working Group on Toponymy. After four years of an intense program of events, it was confirmed as a Joint Commission on Toponymy. In its Terms of Reference (ToR), it is mandated to “act jointly with IGU/ICA fostering the geographic and cartographic research on all fields involving toponymy” and to “disseminate the scientific knowledge on processing and use of toponyms within geography and cartography”. Thus, the Commission on Toponymy supports and encourages the organization of events such as workshops, symposia, congresses and others, in regional, national and international contexts, providing opportunities for discussions on toponymic research under a multi and interdisciplinary approach, promoting the integration of the various sciences and areas of activity which study, manipulate and use this layer of geographical information.

Thus, from 3-5 May 2017, the International Pan American Symposium on Toponymy (Simpósio Internacional Pan-Americano de Toponímia, SIPAT) was organized by the Joint IGU-

ICA Commission on Toponymy, with the support of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE, the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History – PAIGH and of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, through its Program of Post-Graduation in Geography – PPGG-UFRJ and its Laboratory of Cartography of the Geography Department – GeoCart.

In this edition of the event, 92 delegates attended the call of the event, coming from 8 countries - Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Portugal, Argentina, Dominican Republic, South Africa and Italy. 24 oral presentations of papers and 6 invited keynote speeches were delivered. Due to the success of the event, one of the main decisions taken in the closing ceremony plenary was the organization of a biennial SIPAT.

II SIPAT - The 2022's edition of the event

The II SIPAT took place remotely, via the Internet, supported by the event promotion platform Even3, between November 17 and 19, 2021. On the event page (<https://even3.com.br/SIPAT2021>) are general information about the event is available; the special lectures, as well as the opening and closing ceremonies; general program; support material for participants and speakers; information about directors and supporters; and contact details. At the address of the electronic proceedings of the event, <https://even3.com.br/anais/SIPAT2021>, the titles, authors and abstracts of the works presented at the II SIPAT are available, with an indication of the link to access the recorded video of the presentation of the referred work on YouTube® (<https://www.youtube.com/c/GeoCartUFRJ>).

Purpose and audience

The general objective of the 2021 event was to bring together researchers, technicians and users from the most diverse areas of knowledge, from Brazil, the Americas; but also, globally, around a multi and interdisciplinary view on Toponymy (or geographical names), aiming at the exchange of experiences, research and questions, in all its areas of application.

The Sipat'2021 had 304 registrants and was entirely free and, compared to its first edition (2017), there was a 230% increase in its audience. Nationally, the event was a great success, promoting the participation of people from all Brazilian Federation Units (Federal District and 26 states); and, internationally, from people from the countries: South Africa, Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Spain, United States of America, Netherlands, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Mexico,

Mozambique, Peru, Portugal and Venezuela. The level of education of the participants also showed a wide range, from high school to postdoctoral level. Furthermore, it had the participation of students, professors and government professionals, as well as representatives of private companies and renowned institutions involved in the research of Toponymy, nationally and internationally.

Special and Oral Sessions

In total, 34 papers were approved, being: 25 full papers and 9 extended abstracts; Nine oral sessions for the presentation of papers (and abstracts) and 6 special sessions (special keynotes and ceremonies) were streamed on Internet, totaling 15 online broadcasts, with 1h 30 min. of duration, by YouTube® channel (<https://www.youtube.com/c/GeoCartUFRJ>). At the event, 14 special keynotes were given by the following experts:

- **Geog. Cláudio Stenner**
Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics
Directory of Geosciences – IBGE – Brasil
- **Prof. Dr. Cosimo Palagiano**
Sapienza University of Rome – Itália;
International Geographic Union – IGU
- **Prof. Dr. Ferjan Ormelling**
Utrecht University – Países Baixos
International Cartographic Association – ICA
United Nations Group of Experts on
Geographical Names – UNGEGN
- **Prof. Dr. Gerry O'Reilly**
Dublin City University – Irlanda
- **Dra. Helen Kerfoot**
United Nations Group of Experts on
Geographical Names – UNGEGN
- **Me. Hélio Gouvêa Prado**
Brazilian Society of Cartography – SBC – Brasil
- **Prof. Dr. Jörn Seemann**
Ball State University – USA
- **Prof. Dra. Karylleila dos Santos Andrade Klinger**
Federal University of Tocantins – UFT – Brasil
- **Prof. Dra. Márcia Maria Duarte dos Santos**
Center of Reference on Historical Cartography -
CRCH-UFGM – Brasil
- **Prof. Dra. Maria Cândida Trindade de Seabra**
Federal University of Minas Gerais – UFGM –
Brasil
- **Prof. Dra. Marina Miraglia**
Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento –
Argentina
- **Prof. Dr. Paulo Márcio Leal de Menezes**
Federal University of Rio de Janeiro – UFRJ –
Brasil
- **Prof. Dr. Peter Jordan**
Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften –
Áustria
International Cartographic Association – ICA
United Nations Group of Experts on
Geographical Names – UNGEGN
- **Prof. Dr. Renato Amado Peixoto**
Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte –
UFRN – Brasil

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Nota:

Todos os trabalhos completos aprovados no II SIPAT, em sua língua original, foram publicados em duas edições da Revista Brasileira de Geografia (v. 66, n. 2 e v. 67, n. 1) e podem ser acessados em: <https://rbg.ibge.gov.br/index.php/rbg>.

Note:

All full papers approved at the 2nd SIPAT were published in its original language, in two numbers of the Brazilian Magazine of Geography (volume 66, issue 2 and volume 67, issue 1). It can be accessed at: <https://rbg.ibge.gov.br/index.php/rbg>.

A CONVERGÊNCIA DE TOPONÍMIAS EM ATIVOS DE PROPRIEDADE INTELECTUAL: AS INDICAÇÕES GEOGRÁFICAS E A VALORIZAÇÃO DE TERRITÓRIOS

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Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco D, Sl.106 B (Anexo). Brasília. DF. CEP: 70.043-900.

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Resumo

As Indicações Geográficas (IG) se constituem em conteúdos integrantes do Direito de Propriedade Intelectual, que os trata da perspectiva legal, como signos distintivos cuja característica principal é a distinguibilidade numa perspectiva de economia de mercado. No Brasil, apenas nomes geográficos de lugares ou regiões que guardem forte ligação com o produto ou serviço, em caráter de tipicidade e reputação, são considerados como passíveis de registros como IGs. A novidade que se observa com isso é a convergência de toponímias em ativos de propriedade intelectual, constituindo-se em novas formas de valorização de territórios, cujo núcleo de distinção de sua reputação seria o nome geográfico em questão. É esse o contexto que este artigo propõe discutir.

Palavras-chave: signos distintivos; produtos agroalimentares; Instrumento Oficial; territorialização.

Abstract

The Geographical Indications (GI) are integral contents of the Intellectual Property Law, which treats them from the legal perspective, as distinctive signs whose main feature is the distinguishability in a market economy perspective. In Brazil, only geographical names of places or regions that have a strong link with the product or service, in terms of typicality and reputation, are considered to be eligible for registration as GIs. The novelty that can be observed is the convergence of toponymy in intellectual property assets, constituting new ways to value territories, whose the geographical name in question is the core distinction of reputation. This is the context that this article proposes to discuss.

Keywords: distinctive signs; agrifood products; Official Instrument; territorialization.

A GEOGRAFIA DOS NOMES: UMA ANÁLISE DA CLASSIFICAÇÃO MOTIVACIONAL DOS TOPÔNIMOS DO ESPÍRITO SANTO

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Resumo

O presente trabalho compreende os resultados alcançados em uma pesquisa feita para o trabalho de conclusão de curso de Geografia, da Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo, no ano de 2013. Foi realizada uma compilação dos topônimos da subcategoria denominada 'Nome Local', presentes nas cartas topográficas do Estado do Espírito Santo, bem como a sua classificação, de acordo com uma tipificação de motivações toponímicas, para possibilitar uma análise espaço-temporal da constituição e apropriação do território do Espírito Santo, com a espacialidade motivacional de seus nomes; dos sujeitos nomeadores que exerceram seu poder de escolha de identificação e reconhecimento; além da investigação sobre o que estes nomes têm a dizer sobre os aspectos políticos, sociais, ambientais e culturais do território.

Palavras-chave: topônimos; motivação toponímica; carta topográfica; localidades; nomes locais.

Abstract

The present work comprises the results achieved in a research carried out for the Final Course Paper, from the Geography course at the Federal University of Espírito Santo, in 2013. It was made a compilation of toponyms of the subcategory named 'Local Name', present in the topographic charts of Espírito Santo State, as well as its classification according to a typification of toponymic motivations, to enable a spatiotemporal analysis of the constitution and appropriation of the Espírito Santo territory with the motivational spatiality of their names, of the naming subjects who exercised their power of choice for identification and recognition, and the investigation of what these names have to say about the political, social, environmental and cultural aspects of the territory.

Keywords: toponyms, toponymic motivation, topographic chart, localities, local names.

TC-419516

ANÁLISE TOPONÍMICA DA CARTA DA NOVA LUSITÂNIA

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Resumo

O conjunto de mapas denominados como Nova Lusitânia é um dos monumentos cartográficos desenvolvidos pela cartografia portuguesa do fim do século XVIII, e é composto por quatro versões, de 1797, 1798, de [1795?] e 1803. Este conjunto de mapas é um dos mais ricos em termos de informações sobre a colônia e de uma grande parte da América Espanhola. O objetivo deste trabalho é analisar a toponímia das versões do Mapa da Nova Lusitânia, avaliando as alterações ortográficas e toponímicas e a má identificação de feições entre as versões. A extração de topônimos da cópia de 1798 revelou a identificação e classificação de 4.750 topônimos, segundo grupos geográficos, idioma, motivações linguísticas e geográficas.

Palavras-chave: Nova Lusitânia; Cartografia histórica do Brasil Colônia; Toponímia em mapas; Análise toponímica.

Abstract

The set of maps called Nova Lusitania is one of the cartographic monuments developed by Portuguese cartography at the end of the eighteenth century. The Nova Lusitania consists of four versions, from 1797, 1798, [1795?], and 1803. This set of maps is one the richest in terms of information about the colony and a large part of Spanish America. The objective of this work is to analyze the existing toponymy in all versions of the Map of Nova Lusitania, evaluating orthographic and toponymic changes and misidentification of features between versions. Extraction of toponyms from the 1798 copy revealed identification and classification of 4,750 toponyms, according to geographic groups, language, linguistic and geographic motivations.

Keywords: New Lusitania; Historical cartography of Brazil Cologne; Toponymy on maps; Toponymic analysis.

TC-422877

AS MOTIVAÇÕES TOPONÍMICAS DAS CIDADES POTIGUARES

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Resumo

O objetivo deste trabalho consiste em discutir as motivações evidenciadas nas denominações das cidades do Estado do Rio Grande do Norte, considerando as informações publicizadas no *site* oficial do Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – IBGE Cidades. Intentamos responder à seguinte indagação: de que maneira essas escolhas lexicais são influenciadas pelos fenômenos culturais da região? A pesquisa fundamenta-se nos pressupostos teórico-metodológicos da Semântica e da Toponímia, sobretudo, nas contribuições do modelo taxionômico de Dick (1990). Os resultados indicam que as denominações das cidades são motivadas, semanticamente, tanto pelas taxionomias de natureza física quanto antropocultural. Vale salientar que a *taxe* do antropotopônimo, de natureza antropocultural, e o hidrotopônimo, de natureza física, são as duas *taxes* que mais se destacam no *corpus*.

Palavras-chave: Toponímia; léxico; denominações; cidades.

Abstract

The objective of this work is to discuss the motivations evidenced in the names of cities in the State of Rio Grande do Norte, considering the informations published on the official website of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE Cities. We try to answer the following question: what way are these lexical choices influenced by cultural phenomena in the region? The research is based on the theoretical-methodological assumptions of Semantics and Toponymy, above all, on the contributions of Dick's taxonomic model (1990). The results indicate that the names of cities are semantically motivated by taxonomies of a physical and anthropocultural nature. It is worth noting that the *taxe* of the anthropotoponym, of an anthropocultural nature, and the hydrotoponym, of a physical nature, are the two *taxes* that stand out the most in the corpus.

Keywords: Toponymy; lexicon; denominations; cities.

**ATLAS TOPONÍMICO DE MINAS GERAIS:
A CAMINHO DE DUAS DÉCADAS DE HISTÓRIA**

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Resumo

A partir da premissa de que a Toponímia é uma área que colabora para a preservação da memória de uma sociedade, constituindo marcas identitárias, propõe-se apresentar os estudos desenvolvidos em dezessete anos de pesquisa, no Programa de Pós-Graduação em Estudos Linguísticos, da Faculdade de Letras, da Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (PosLin-FALE-UFMG), em que se destacam diferentes olhares voltados ao estudo do nome próprio, sob perspectivas sincrônica e diacrônica.

Palavras-chave: atlas toponímico; sincronia; diaconia.

Abstract

From the premise that Toponymy is an area that contributes to the preservation of a society's memory, constituting identity marks, it is proposed to present the studies developed, in seventeen years of research, in the Postgraduate Program in Linguistic Studies of Faculdade de Letras of Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (PosLin-FALE-UFMG), in which different perspectives about the study of the proper name stand out, under synchronic and diachronic perspectives.

Keywords: toponymic atlas; synchrony; diachrony.

**CARTOGRAFIA DO PATRIMÔNIO CULTURAL VIVO
DO BAIRRO DA TERRA FIRME, BELÉM-PARÁ**

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Resumo

Os atos de levantar e cruzar informações sobre a cultura, o território e o patrimônio cultural do bairro, identificando e localizando indivíduos, grupos, instituições, lugares, saberes e fazeres locais, com o protagonismo dos próprios moradores, contribuiu diretamente na valorização das manifestações culturais e expressões artísticas da comunidade. Para o mapeamento participativo, foram confrontadas e somadas, as metodologias do processo cartográfico e a dinâmica da diversidade do patrimônio cultural do bairro, enquanto modalidade investigativa da realidade social. Os resultados apresentados contemplam o levantamento cadastral, o diagnóstico sociocultural e a construção das bases cartográficas, que são os documentos cartográficos de dados socioculturais.

Palavras-chave: Bairro Terra Firme; cartografia temática; patrimônio cultural; mapeamento participativo.

Resume

The act of identifying and crossing information about the culture, the territory and the cultural patrimony of the district by identifying and locating individuals, groups, institutions, places, local knowledgements and its makings with the protagonism of its own residentes, contributed directly in the valorization of the cultural manifestation and artistic expressions of the community. For the participative mapping, were confronted and added to the methodologies of the cartographic process with the dynamics of the districts cultural patrimony's diversity, as a investigative modality of its social reality. The results presented contemplate the cadastral survey, the social cultural diagnostic, and the construction of cartographic bases that are a cartographic documento f social cultural data.

Keywords: Terra Firme's district; thematic cartography; cultural patrimony; participative mapping.

DESDE OS ANTIGOS ENGENHOS DE FABRICAR AÇÚCAR: MARCAS TOPONÍMICAS NAS FAZENDAS DO TERRITÓRIO CATUENSE

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Resumo

Santana do Catú possuía condições profícuas para plantar cana-de-açúcar e produzir açúcar. Passaram-se séculos e, no atual município de Catu, existem propriedades que atravessaram o tempo, carregando na toponímia marcas de povos que habitaram esse território. A cartografia histórica proporcionou o resgate desses traços identitários, através da listagem e classificação toponímica das propriedades, usando a comparação espacial das fazendas e engenhos em sistema de informação geográfica (SIG). Os topônimos de origem portuguesa prevalecem neste território, identificando-se também raízes indígenas e africanas. Observa-se a conexão dos nomes das propriedades com o lugar, refletidos, sobretudo, por elementos vegetais. Os topônimos registrados nos mapas revelam a forma de viver da população, retratando hábitos e aspectos do espaço, do período de elaboração do documento cartográfico.

Palavras-chave: Cartografia histórica; Catu; engenhos; fazendas; Toponímia.

Abstract

Santana do Catú had favorable conditions for planting sugarcane and producing sugar. Centuries have passed and, in the current municipality of Catu, there are properties that have traversed time, bearing in their toponymy marks of the peoples who inhabited this territory. Historical cartography provided the rescue of these identity traits, through the toponymic listing and classification of properties, using the spatial comparison of farms and mills in geographic information system (GIS). Toponyms of Portuguese origin prevail in this territory, also identifying indigenous and african roots. There is a connection between the names of the properties and the place, mainly reflected by vegetable elements. The toponyms registered on the maps reveal the population's way of life, portraying habits and aspects of space, from the period of elaboration of the cartographic document.

Keywords: Historical cartography; Catu; mills; farms; Toponymy.

**EMPODERAMENTO DAS MULHERES INDÍGENAS E PROPRIEDADE INTELECTUAL:
ELEMENTOS PARA REDUZIR AS BRECHAS DE GÊNERO**

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Resumo

O artigo apresenta uma análise da importância dos saberes tradicionais das mulheres indígenas como gestoras da unidade cultural, propondo destacá-los por meio das denominações de origem. Existem usos e costumes que, dentro da autonomia dos povos indígenas, relegam as mulheres e, até mesmo, vão contra seus direitos. A partir de um estudo jurídico criterioso e respeitando sua visão, recomenda-se a construção de espaços de trabalho ou atividades produtivas, onde o papel da mulher seja protagonista, sua voz ganhe valor, comece a romper com os estereótipos implícitos dentro de suas comunidades e possa adquirir ferramentas necessárias para sua autonomia, como tecelãs de mudanças, que podem até melhorar sua economia por meio da propriedade industrial.

Palavras-chave: gênero e etnia; mulheres indígenas; conhecimento tradicional; denominações para o desenvolvimento agrícola.

Abstract

The article presents an analysis of the importance of traditional knowledge of indigenous women as managers of the cultural unit, proposing to stand them out through denominations of origin. There are uses and customs that within the autonomy of indigenous peoples, relegate women and even go against their rights. From a careful legal study and respecting their vision, it is recommended to build work spaces or productive activities, where the role of women is protagonist, their voice gains value, begins to break with implicit stereotypes within their communities and can acquire tools necessary for their autonomy, as weavers of change that can even improve their economy through industrial property.

Keywords: Gender and ethnicity; indigenous women; traditional knowledge; denominations for agricultural development.

ENTRE PRAÇAS, RUAS E BECOS: REPRESENTAÇÕES E IMAGINÁRIOS TOPONÍMICOS NO CENTRO HISTÓRICO DE BARREIRAS-BA

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Resumo

Esta pesquisa problematiza representações e imaginários toponímicos de ruas, praças e becos do Centro Histórico de Barreiras (BA). Nesse recorte urbano que trata especificamente de um objeto dedicado aos sujeitos históricos próprios do local ou região, perscrutamos as referências localizadas nas placas que registram as suas existências. Nessa perspectiva, buscamos evidenciar as múltiplas representações que também se encontram em imaginários através de um diálogo com Chartier (2002); Castoriadis (1982); Bourdieu (2003); Dick (1996); entre outros. As análises nos permitiram perceber a presença do sentimento republicano representado pelos coronéis, os achados, quase que invisíveis, da existência das mulheres, além dos resíduos urbanos, que, mesmo sem nomes oficiais, estão registrados nas crônicas geográficas e históricas da linguística diária e atual da espacialidade.

Palavras-chave: toponímia; representações; imaginários; Barreiras (BA).

Abstract

This research problematizes toponymic representations and imaginaries of streets, squares and alleys in the Historic Center of Barreiras (BA). In this urban cut that deals specifically with an object dedicated to the historical subjects of the place or region, we scrutinize the references located on the plates that register their existence. From this perspective, we seek to highlight the multiple representations that are also found in imaginaries through a dialogue with Chartier (2002); Castoriadis (1982); Bourdieu (2003); Dick (1996); between others. The analyzes allowed us to perceive the presence of the republican feeling represented by the colonels, the almost invisible findings of the existence of women, in addition to urban waste, which even without official names, are registered in the geographical and historical chronicles of the daily and current linguistics of the spatiality.

Keywords: toponymy; representations; imaginary; Barreiras (BA).

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ESTUDO TOPONÍMICO DOS ENCARTES DA NOVA LUSITÂNIA (1798)

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Resumo

A cartografia histórica, como subsídio aos estudos toponímicos, possibilita o conhecimento sobre a organização espacial, por meio da origem e das motivações na denominação dos nomes geográficos; o que, conseqüentemente, infere sobre a compreensão de características temporais, sociais, econômicas, políticas e culturais de determinado lugar. O objetivo deste trabalho é realizar um estudo toponímico histórico, tendo, como objeto de estudo, a *Carta da Nova Lusitânia*, de 1798. A importância deste mapa consiste em ser o final do século XVIII marcado pelo processo de decadência açucareira, somando-se as disputas territoriais por terras desta colônia. Sendo assim, este mapa surge da necessidade de se conhecer a extensão e os limites do território desta colônia em sua totalidade.

Palavras-chave: cartografia histórica; Toponímia; Nova Lusitânia.

Abstract

Historical cartography as a subsidy to toponymic studies enables knowledge about the spatial organization, through the origin and motivations in the naming of geographical names, which consequently infers in the understanding of temporal, social, economic, political, cultural characteristics of a given place. The objective of this work is to carry out a historical toponymic study, having as object of study the *Nova Lusitânia Chart* (1798). The importance of this map lies in the fact that the end of the 18th century was marked by the process of sugar decay and added to the territorial disputes for land in this colony. Therefore, this map arises from the need to know the extension and limits of the territory of this colony in its entirety.

Keywords: historical cartography; Toponymy; Nova Lusitânia.

**GEODIVERSIDADE E TOPONÍMIA EM TRILHAS E BACIAS HIDROGRÁFICAS:
UM ESTUDO DE CASO EM PETRÓPOLIS, REGIÃO SERRANA DO RJ**

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Resumo

No percurso das trilhas, é comum o destaque dado ao nome dos cumes e rios, por onde ele passa, os quais são resultantes de um processo de evolução geológica (ou geomorfológica), que contribuem na compreensão das suas principais características. Esses nomes geográficos podem ser incorporados de diferentes formas, seja na cartografia da área e ou na própria apropriação verbal realizada pela população local, o que nos leva ao debate sobre toponímia e geodiversidade em trilhas. Assim, para contribuir com a reflexão sobre a interação entre sociedade e natureza, a partir de processos históricos de percepção e apropriação do ambiente, o presente trabalho propõe a caracterização da geodiversidade e a caracterização toponímica dos cumes e rios da bacia do rio Itamarati, em Petrópolis.

Palavras-chave: geodiversidade; toponímia; Cartografia; trilhas.

Abstract

Along the trails, it is common to highlight the name of the peaks and rivers it passes through, which are the result of a process of geological/geomorphological evolution that contribute to the understanding of its main characteristics. These geographic names can be incorporated in different ways, either in the area's cartography or in the verbal appropriation carried out by the local population, which leads us to the debate on toponymy and geodiversity in trails. Thus, to contribute to the reflection on the interaction between society and nature from historical processes of perception and appropriation of the environment, this paper proposes the characterization of geodiversity and toponymic characterization of the peaks and rivers of the Itamarati river basin, in Petrópolis.

Keywords: geodiversity; toponymy; Cartography; trails.

**GESTIÓN TOPONÍMICA VINCULADA A LA CARTOGRAFÍA
EN ANDALUCÍA (ESPAÑA)**

GESTÃO TOPONÍMICA VINCULADA À CARTOGRAFIA
EM ANDALUCÍA (ESPANHA)

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Resumen

La gestión toponímica vinculada a la cartografía dentro de un organismo cartográfico administrativo presenta muchas oportunidades y, desde 1985, en el Instituto de Estadística y Cartografía de Andalucía se han ido aprovechando para llegar a la definición del actual Nomenclátor Geográfico de Andalucía. Se presenta un resumen de dicha gestión, valorando los principales aciertos y dificultades en el inventario, normalización, verificación, mantenimiento y difusión de la toponimia en estos años. Cabe destacar la colaboración en proyectos vinculados a otros productos cartográficos, la reutilización de diversas bases georreferenciadas, la exigencia de su mantenimiento y difusión web, como también la ampliación de su modelo de datos o la necesidad de trabajos colaborativos interinstitucionales para el uso consensuado de la toponimia normalizada u oficial.

Palabras clave: Nomenclátor Geográfico de Andalucía, toponimia, bases de datos, nomenclátor, servicios OGC.

Abstract

The cartography-linked gazetteer management within a cartographic organism presents many opportunities and, since 1985, the “*Instituto de Estadística y Cartografía de Andalucía*” has been taking advantage of it to arrive at the definition of the current Andalusian Gazetteer. In this text, the result of said management assessing the main successes and difficulties found in the inventory, normalization, verification, maintenance and dissemination of geographical names in these years is presented. It is worth highlighting the collaboration in projects linked to other cartographic products, the reuse of georeferenced databases, the demand for their maintenance and public web, the expansion of its data model or the need for collaborative between institutions for the consensual use of standardized and official toponymy.

Keywords: Andalusian Gazetteer, geographical names, databases, gazetteer, OGC services.

**INCORPORACIÓN DE TOPÓNIMOS EN UNA INFRAESTRUCTURA DE DATOS
ESPACIALES: EL TERRITORIO DE LAS MISIONES JESUITICAS GUARANIES,
SIGLOS XVII A XX**

INCORPORAÇÃO DE TOPÔNIMOS EM UMA INFRAESTRUTURA DE DADOS ESPACIAIS:
O TERRITÓRIO DAS MISSÕES JESUÍTICAS GUARANIS, SÉCULOS XVII A XX

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Resumen

El análisis toponímico suele aplicarse en estudios territoriales, en perspectiva histórico geográfica, tales como la reconstrucción de usos del suelo, transformaciones ambientales, así como en la integración de bases de datos espaciales estandarizadas en Sistemas de Información Geográfica (SIG). El área relevada aquí corresponde al territorio ocupado por las misiones jesuíticas guaraníes, en un sector de los actuales países de Argentina, Brasil, Paraguay y Uruguay, en el período comprendido por los siglos XVII a XX. Se presenta la incorporación de asentamientos humanos vectorizados y sus atributos toponímicos en la Infraestructura de Datos Espaciales del Instituto del Conurbano de la Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento (UNGS), estandarizados según la normativa de la Infraestructura de Datos Espaciales de la República Argentina (IDERA).

Palabras clave: Toponimia, estandarización, sistemas de información geográfica, infraestructura de datos espaciales.

Abstract

Toponymic analysis is usually applied in territorial studies, from a geographical historical perspective, such as the reconstruction of land uses, environmental transformations, as well as in the integration of standardized spatial databases in Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The area surveyed here corresponds to the territory occupied by the Guaraní Jesuit Missions, in a sector of the current countries of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, in the period between the seventeenth and twentieth centuries. The incorporation of vectorized human settlements and their toponymic attributes in the Spatial Data Infrastructure of the Instituto del Conurbano of the National University of General Sarmiento (UNGS) is presented, standardized according to the regulations of the Spatial Data Infrastructure of the Argentine Republic (IDERA).

Keywords: Toponymy, standardization, geographical information systems, spatial data infrastructure.

INFORMAÇÃO GEOGRÁFICA VOLUNTÁRIA: O POTENCIAL DAS FERRAMENTAS COLABORATIVAS PARA A AQUISIÇÃO DE NOMES GEOGRÁFICOS

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Resumo

O crescimento da criação e do uso de informação geográfica voluntária (VGI) traz a possibilidade do cidadão contribuir com a aquisição e atualização de nomes geográficos, que, sob certas condições, poderão ser integrados aos mapeamentos de referência. Essa possibilidade, além de significar uma alternativa diante de dificuldades e limitações nos processos tradicionais, pode aproximar o Estado da sociedade, à medida que busca empregar o conhecimento local do cidadão. Neste sentido, o presente trabalho teve como objetivo avaliar as potencialidades do uso de topônimos presentes na plataforma colaborativa OpenStreetMap, a partir de análises em cenários de grande e pequena escalas. Os resultados dos testes demonstraram que, nos dois cenários, há potencial de integração de topônimos aos mapeamentos de referência.

Palavras-chave: VGI; Toponímia; OpenStreetMap; mapeamento de referência; integração.

Abstract

The growth in the creation and the use of volunteered geographic information (VGI) brings the possibility for citizens to contribute to the acquisition and updating of geographical names that, under certain conditions, can be integrated into authoritative cartography. This possibility, in addition to being an alternative to the difficulties and limitations of traditional processes, can bring the State closer to society as it seeks to apply the local knowledge of the citizen. Therefore, the present work aimed to evaluate the potential of the use of toponyms present in the collaborative platform OpenStreetMap from analyzes in cases of large and small scales. The results showed that in both scenarios there is potential for integrating toponyms to authoritative cartography.

Keywords: VGI; Toponymy; OpenStreetMap; authoritative cartography; integration.

MEMÓRIA E TOPONÍMIAS: UMA ANÁLISE DA PAISAGEM CULTURAL DO MUNICÍPIO DE UBÁ-MG

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Resumo

A presente investigação decorreu do mestrado profissional em Patrimônio Cultural, Paisagens e Cidadania da autora, na UFV; e refere-se à análise da paisagem cultural da cidade de Ubá, Minas Gerais, sob a perspectiva da Toponímia. Pela apreciação do contexto histórico-geográfico da cidade, foram desenvolvidas algumas reflexões acerca da nomeação de vinte e sete nomes de ruas, pertencentes à zona central. A paisagem do município é reflexo da ação de grupos sociais influentes, os quais grafaram nela seu poderio e prestígio social. A memória social neste trabalho é discutida no âmbito da sua representação oficial. Este trabalho contribui para os estudos de paisagem cultural, proporcionando uma nova perspectiva na sua interpretação; e compreensão dela como fator essencial na constituição de memórias.

Palavras-chave: Toponímia; paisagem; memória.

Abstract

The following research has happened during the professional master on Cultural Heritage, Landscapes and Citizenry at UFV, and it refers to the review of cultural landscape of the city of Uba, in Minas Gerais state, in Brazil, according to toponymy perspective. Through the appreciation of the city historic-geographic context, it was developed some reflections about the nomination of twenty-seven cities names, which belong to the central area. The municipality landscape is an echo of social groups which imprint on it their both power and social prestigious. Having said that, social memory in this research will be discussed around official representations. This research aims at contributing to landscape studies, other than providing a new perspective about its interpretation and comprehension as a crucial element about memories construction.

Keywords: Toponymy; lanscape; memory.

**MUTABILITY AND STAGNANCY OF PLACE NAMES:
THE CASE OF THE STATE OF INDIANA**

MUTABILIDADE E ESTAGNAÇÃO DE NOMES DE LUGARES:
O CASO DO ESTADO DA INDIANA

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Resumo

Estudos sobre topônimos freqüentemente focalizam mudanças de nomes, mas raramente abordam lugares que persistem com seus nomes tradicionais. O caso do Estado de Indiana nos Estados Unidos é apresentado como exemplo de um espaço cujos topônimos foram definidos predominantemente no século XIX e que continuam reproduzindo os valores, a política e a história dos colonizadores europeus e do movimento americano pela independência e democracia no passado. Congelados no tempo, os topônimos de Indiana não correspondem à configuração multicultural e multirracial da sociedade de hoje e provavelmente não mudarão no futuro, embora a renomeação seja muito mais comum em nível local (por exemplo, ruas e escolas), em vez de para unidades administrativas maiores, como condados e cidades.

Palavras-chave: mudança de nomes de lugares; história de nomes de lugares; estudos toponímicos críticos; Estados Unidos no século XIX; Estado da Indiana.

Abstract

Studies on toponyms frequently focus on name changes, but rarely address places that persist with their traditional names. The case of the State of Indiana in the United States is presented as an example of a space whose place names were predominantly defined in the nineteenth century and that continues reproducing the values, politics, and history of the European colonizers and the American independence and democracy movement from the past. Frozen in time, Indiana toponyms do not correspond to the multi-cultural and multi-racial configuration of today's society and are unlikely to change in the future, though renaming is far more common on the local level (e.g., streets and schools) rather than for larger administrative units such as counties and towns.

Keywords: Place name changes; place name history; critical toponymy studies; nineteenth-century United States; State of Indiana.

**NOMES GEOGRÁFICOS DAS FORMAS DE RELEVO SUBMARINO
NA MARGEM CONTINENTAL BRASILEIRA**

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Resumo

Esse trabalho tem como objetivo apresentar as toponímias do relevo submarino da margem continental brasileira e foi desenvolvido pela Diretoria de Hidrografia e Navegação (DHN), junto ao Subcomitê de Nomenclatura de Feições Submarinas (SCUFN), da Carta Geral dos Oceanos (GEBCO). Ao longo dos últimos dez anos, mais de uma centena de propostas de nomes de feições submarinas foram confeccionadas e encaminhadas ao SCUFN, de acordo com a metodologia preconizada pelo Subcomitê. Diversos dados de profundidade, adquiridos com equipamentos monofeixe e multifeixe, por navios de instituições nacionais e internacionais, foram utilizados na identificação de novas feições e, conseqüentemente, na preparação das propostas que levaram nomes da cultura nacional, de cientistas, navios e personalidades brasileiras.

Palavras-chave: relevo submarino; SCUFN; toponímia submarina; margem continental brasileira

Abstract

This work aims to present an overview of the toponymy of submarine relief at the Brazilian continental margin, which was developed by the Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation (DHN), in order to collaborate with the Subcommittee on Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN) of the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Over the last 10 years, more than a hundred undersea feature name proposals have been made and submitted to SCUFN according to its methodology. Several bathymetric data have been acquired with single beam and multibeam sonars installed on ships of Nationals and Internationals institutions. These data have been used in the identification of features and on the drawing up of new proposals, which received the names of national culture, scientists, ships and Brazilian personalities.

Keywords: undersea feature; SCUFN; submarine toponymy; Brazilian continental margin.

**POR ONDE ANDAM OS NOMES NA GEOGRAFIA? ABORDAGENS
E CAMINHOS DA TOPONÍMIA IBERO-AMERICANA**

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Resumo

O objetivo deste artigo é analisar as publicações sobre a temática da Toponímia em periódicos de Geografia e, a partir disto, sistematizar a produção, com base no enfoque teórico-metodológico e no enfoque temático encontrado nestes trabalhos. A base de pesquisa está nas publicações em periódicos ibero-americanos vinculados ao Latindex. A revisão bibliográfica apresentou como resultados, primeiro, a disposição das publicações nas perspectivas das abordagens clássicas e críticas da Toponímia; segundo, a sistematização das publicações em uma classificação temática. Por último, buscou-se indicar alguns caminhos para incorporar novos elementos ao estudo crítico dos nomes dos lugares, apontando as lacunas ainda existentes no campo.

Palavras-chave: Toponímia Crítica; nomeação dos lugares; Toponímia.

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to analyze the publications about toponymy in Geography journals and, thus, systematize the production based on the theoretical-methodological approach and the thematic approach found in these studies. The research is based on publications in Ibero-American journals linked to Latindex. The literature review presented as a result, first, the disposition of the publications in the perspectives of classical and critical approaches to toponymy; second, the systematization of publications in a thematic classification. Finally, we sought to indicate some ways to incorporate new elements into the critical study of place names and highlight the gaps that still exist in the field.

Keywords: Critical Toponymy; place naming; Toponymy.

TC-384429

SOME PRINCIPAL THOUGHTS ON PLACE NAMES AND PLACE NAMING

ALGUNS PENSAMENTOS PRINCIPAIS EM NOMES DE LUGARES E NOMEAÇÃO DE LUGARES

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Resumo

O artigo aborda, à maneira de um discurso de abertura, fundamentos da toponomástica como o poder simbólico e identitário dos nomes de lugares, o processo de nomeação de lugares com suas implicações, não menos importantes na divisão endônimo/exônimo, bem como os principais papéis dos nomes de lugares, na mediação entre os humanos e o espaço geográfico. Acrescenta algumas observações sobre a padronização de nomes de lugares, tal como é exercida em nível global, pelo Grupo de Especialistas das Nações Unidas em Nomes Geográficos (UNGEGN), bem como por autoridades nacionais e subnacionais, em vários países, enfatizando por um lado seus benefícios, mas indicando também a delicada relação entre a padronização de topônimos e a concepção de todos os topônimos como patrimônio cultural, assim como, o fato de que a padronização de topônimos não é politicamente inocente.

Palavras-chave: poder simbólico dos nomes de lugares; processo de nomeação de lugares; papéis dos nomes de lugares na mediação entre humanos e espaço geográfico; padronização de nomes de lugares.

Abstract

The article addresses in the manner of an opening speech basics of toponomastics like the symbolic and identity-shaping power of place names, the place-naming process with its implications not the least on the endonym/exonym divide, as well as major roles of place names in mediating between humans and geographical space. It adds some remarks on place name standardization as it is exerted on the global level by the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) as well as by national and subnational authorities in various countries emphasizing on the one hand its benefits, but hinting also at the delicate relationship between place-name standardization and conceiving all place names as cultural heritage as well as on the fact that place-name standardization is not politically innocent.

Keywords: symbolic power of place names; place-naming process; roles of place names in mediating between humans and geographical space; place-name standardization.

TC-384430

TOPONÍMIA DE ORIGEM ÁRABE EM RUAS DE BELO HORIZONTE

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Resumo

Este trabalho teve como objetivo realizar pesquisa linguística, com enfoque no léxico toponímico urbano de Belo Horizonte, analisando, dentre o total de logradouros públicos que há na cidade, 68 topônimos de origem árabe. O estudo se integra ao Projeto ATEMIG – Atlas Toponímico do Estado de Minas Gerais – coordenado e desenvolvido na Faculdade de Letras da UFMG, pela Profa. Dra. Maria Cândida Trindade Costa de Seabra. A proposta desta pesquisa é demonstrar que o estudo dos nomes de lugares possibilita resgatar parte da história e da cultura local de uma comunidade, uma vez que a toponímia evidencia marcas da história social. Os resultados obtidos mostraram a predominância dos antropotopônimos que se destacaram na capital mineira, principalmente, na área do comércio.

Palavras-chave: Toponímia; memória; Belo Horizonte; Minas Gerais; árabes.

Abstract

This work aimed to conduct a linguistic research, focusing on the urban toponymic lexicon of BH, analyzing, among the total number of public places in the city, 68 toponyms of Arab origin. The study is part of the ATEMIG Project – Toponymic Atlas of the State of Minas Gerais – coordinated and developed at the FALE at UFMG, by Dr. Maria Cândida Seabra. The purpose of this research is to demonstrate that the study of place names makes it possible to rescue part of the history and local culture of a community, since the toponymy evidences marks of social history. The results obtained showed the predominance of anthropotoponyms that stood out in the capital of MG, mainly in the area of commerce.

Keywords: Toponymy; memory; Belo Horizonte; Minas Gerais; arabs.

**TOPONÍMIA, POVOAMENTO E ORGANIZAÇÃO DO TERRITÓRIO:
ESTUDO COMPARATIVO, A PARTIR DOS NOMES DOS MUNICÍPIOS DA PARAÍBA
E DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL**

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Resumo

Este texto resulta de pesquisas sobre toponímia e território, desenvolvidas em uma parceria entre instituições do Brasil e de Portugal, as quais encerram um comparativo entre topônimos dos estados brasileiros do Rio Grande do Sul e da Paraíba. Como metodologias, estabeleceu-se uma classificação tipológica das toponímias destas regiões e procedeu-se à espacialização e ao enquadramento geográfico das designações encontradas, por meio da abordagem de dois fundamentos: toponímia e leitura do território, objetivando demonstrar como a toponímia relaciona as geografias dos dois estados, tomando, como pano de fundo, aspectos de povoamento, de colonização e de organização dos territórios. Os resultados estão expressos em mapas comparativos, cuja investigação revela similaridades e diferenças entre estes dois espaços.

Palavras-chave: Mapeamento toponímico; Toponímia da Paraíba; Toponímia do Rio Grande do Sul.

Abstract

This text results from research on both toponymy and territory, developed in a partnership between institutions from Brazil and Portugal, which includes a comparison between toponyms of the Brazilian states of Rio Grande do Sul and Paraíba. As methodologies, it was established a typological classification of the toponymy of these regions and a spatialization and geographical framing of the found designations through the approach of two fundamental features: toponymy and territory reading, aiming to demonstrate how toponymy relates the geographies of these two states, taking, as background, the aspects of settlement, colonization and organization of those territories. The results are expressed in comparative maps, whose investigation reveals similarities and differences between these two spaces.

Keywords: Toponymy mapping; Toponymy of Paraíba; Toponymy of Rio Grande do Sul.

TOPONÍMIA RELIGIOSA DE TRADIÇÃO CATÓLICA NA DENOMINAÇÃO DOS MUNICÍPIOS BRASILEIROS: PASSADO E PRESENTE

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Resumo

Vinculado ao projeto *Atlas Toponímico do Estado de Minas Gerais* (ATEMIG) e orientado pelos pressupostos teóricos da Onomástica, este trabalho tem como objetivo apresentar resultados da pesquisa de pós-doutoramento, em que se observou, por meio de uma análise diacrônica, a presença da devoção religiosa de tradição católica, na denominação dos 5.570 municípios brasileiros. Nessa perspectiva, a partir da consulta à base de dados do IBGE, fez-se o levantamento de todos os municípios que têm (ou tiveram), em algum momento de sua história, nomes de santos e santas (*hagiotopônimos*), bem como nomes relativos às invocações da Nossa Senhora (*mariotopônimos*); o que, em terras brasileiras, configura-se como uma herança portuguesa, preservada ao longo das gerações, como um verdadeiro patrimônio sócio-linguístico-cultural.

Palavras-chave: língua; cultura; sociedade; toponímia religiosa; municípios brasileiros.

Abstract

Linked to the *Toponymic Atlas of the State of Minas Gerais* (ATEMIG Project) and guided by the theoretical assumptions of Onomastics, this paper aims to present post-doctoral research results, in which, through a diachronic analysis, it was observed the presence of the religious devotion of Catholic tradition in the denomination of 5570 Brazilian municipalities. In this perspective, based on the consultation of the IBGE database, a survey was made of all municipalities that have or had, at some point in their history, names of saints - *hagiotoponyms* -, as well as names related to invocations of Our Lady – *mariotoponyms* – configuring, in Brazilian lands, a Portuguese heritage preserved over the generations as a true socio-linguistic-cultural heritage.

Keywords: language; culture; society; religious toponymy; Brazilian municipalities.

TOPONYMY AND LOCAL LANGUAGES

TOPONÍMIA E LINGUAGENS LOCAIS

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Resumo

Muitos países no mundo têm topônimos em linguagens local, regional ou de grupos minoritários, que formam "paisagens de nomes" (namespaces) paralelas. Apesar do reconhecimento desses topônimos e das resoluções para protegê-los, o Grupo de Especialistas em Nomes Geográficos das Nações Unidas (UNGEGN) não fornece muitas orientações sobre como lidar com os mesmos; sendo, no entanto, estabelecido que devam ser coletados. Como as razões para nomear objetos topográficos fazem parte de nosso patrimônio cultural, estas devem ser adicionadas às informações de atributos coletadas. Mas o que deveria acontecer depois de sua coleta não está claro. O impacto da padronização toponímica nacional em topônimos de línguas locais é discutido, e ligado ao fato de já serem utilizados conjuntos paralelos de "paisagens de nomes" (namespaces), entre os quais, escolhemos o mais apropriado, dependendo das circunstâncias. Este artigo tenta elaborar uma série de cenários para lidar com topônimos de linguagens locais, dentre os quais, as autoridades nacionais em nomes deveriam escolher o que atenda aos requisitos nacionais.

Palavras-chave: linguagens locais, patrimônio cultural, padronização.

Abstract

Many countries in the world have toponyms in local, regional or minority languages, that form parallel namespaces. Despite its recognition of these toponyms and its resolutions to safeguard them, the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) has not provided much guidance how to deal with them, beyond stating that they must be collected. As the reasons for naming topographical objects form part of our cultural heritage, these should be added to the attribute information collected. But what should happen after their collection is not clear. The impact of national toponymical standardization on toponyms from local languages is discussed, and linked to the fact that we are already used to sets of parallel namespaces from which we choose the appropriate one, depending on circumstances. This paper tries to work out a number of scenarios for dealing with local language toponyms, from which national names authorities should choose one that fits the national requirements.

Keywords: local languages, cultural heritage, standardization.

TRANSLITERAÇÃO DE TOPÔNIMOS E NOMES PRÓPRIOS DE BELARUSSO PARA PORTUGUÊS

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Resumo

O presente estudo tem como objetivo abordar a prática de transliteração do idioma belarusso para o alfabeto latino e apresentar o padrão de transliteração elaborado para o idioma português. A metodologia consiste na leitura comparativa de textos técnicos acerca do alfabeto belarusso latino e dos padrões de transliteração mais utilizados. O referencial teórico se concentra nos trabalhos de Taraškievič (1918) e os padrões da ICAO (2021) e UNGEGN (2007), das Nações Unidas, além da análise linguística de Sussex e Cubberley (2006) e Barbosa (1990). Como resultado prático do trabalho, apresentamos a tabela de transliteração de belarusso para português, com exemplos de topônimos e nomes próprios transliterados e explicações. Apresentamos ainda, uma ferramenta on-line para transliteração automática baseada no padrão proposto.

Palavras-chave: Belarus; alfabeto belarusso; alfabeto cirílico; transliteração; português.

Abstract

The present study aims to approach the practice of transliteration from the Belarusian language to the Latin alphabet and to present the transliteration standard developed for the Portuguese language. The methodology consists of a comparative reading of technical texts about the Latin Belarusian alphabet and the most used transliteration standards. The theoretical framework focuses on the works of Taraškievič (1918) and the ICAO (2021) and UNGEGN (2007) standards, in addition to the linguistic analysis of Sussex and Cubberley (2006) and Barbosa (1990). As a practical result, we present the transliteration table from Belarusian to Portuguese, with examples of transliterated toponyms and personal names with explanations. We also present an online tool for automatic transliteration based on the proposed standard.

Keywords: Belarus; Belarusian alphabet; Cyrillic alphabet; transliteration; Portuguese.

WHAT MAY THE DIFFERENT WRITINGS ON THE MAPS SAY?

O QUE OS DIFERENTES ESCRITOS EM MAPAS DIZEM?

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Abstract

The writings of some ancient maps are very interesting, because they let us to know some aspects of the views and the life models of the ancient societies.

Keywords: Planisheres; nautical maps; religious faith; Historical events.

Resumo

Os escritos de alguns mapas antigos são muito interessantes porque nos permitem conhecer alguns aspectos sobre as visões e modos de vida de sociedades antigas.

Palavras-chave: Planisférios; mapas náuticos; fé religiosa; eventos históricos.

RESUMOS EXPANDIDOS

CLASSIFICAÇÃO DOS TOPÔNIMOS DE UM RECORTE CENTRAL DA CIDADE DE JUIZ DE FORA: ENTRE AS VIAS SÃO SEBASTIÃO, REI ALBERTO, OLEGÁRIO MACIAL E BARÃO DO RIO BRANCO

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Resumo

O presente estudo explorou os nomes das vias de uma porção da área central da cidade de Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais, localizada próximo ao triângulo formado entre a Avenida Barão do Rio Branco, Avenida Presidente Itamar Franco e Avenida Getúlio Vargas. O objetivo foi promover a classificação toponímica dessas vias, de acordo com o tipo de nome dado. De maneira geral, como resultado, foi observado percentualmente uma maior predominância de vias com nomes do tipo Antroponônimo, seguida pelo tipo Axiotopônimo e, em menor número, o tipo Hagiotopônimo, existindo algumas peculiaridades ainda, quanto à distribuição e à concentração das vias de cada uma das classes.

Palavras-chave: Antroponônimo; Axiotopônimo; Hagiotopônimo.

Abstract

The current study explored the street names of a portion of the central area of the city of Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais, located near the triangle formed between Barão do Rio Branco Avenue, Presidente Itamar Franco Avenue, and Getúlio Vargas Avenue. The goal was to promote the toponymic classification of these streets according to the type of name given. In general, as a result, it was observed a greater predominance of streets with names of the type 'Name of person', followed by the type 'Name of person accreted of title or honor' and in smaller number the type 'Names with religious origin'; existing still some peculiarities, related to the distribution and concentration of the streets of each one of the classes.

Keywords: Name of person; Name of person with added title or honor; Name with religious origin.

INTRODUÇÃO

Sabe-se que cada elemento existente conhecido pelo homem tem um signo para registrar, apresentar e comunicar o seu significado no mundo. Neste sentido, percebe-se o ser humano como indivíduos forjados na linguagem. Sendo assim, Vigotski (1993), salienta que a linguagem é o sistema simbólico básico de todos os grupos humanos, responsável pela mediação entre o indivíduo e o mundo.

Desta forma, esse comportamento se mantém até os dias atuais; porém, tomando forma de uma maneira oficial, institucionalizada pelo Estado; assim como, de modo popular, com aqueles topônimos não oficiais, característicos de um lugar, compartilhado por aqueles que o habitam. Porém, independentemente, se é um topônimo oficial ou oriundo da sabedoria popular, é possível se valer da análise destas nomenclaturas, como uma ferramenta do estudo da cultura, da história e da organização política de determinado lugar.

Qualquer ocorrência terrestre é nomeada, a partir do instante do tempo em que reflete alguma significância de identidade e consequente motivação, relacionada ao corpo social que a adotou. Esse significado poderá assumir aspectos diferenciados, relacionados de forma preferencial aos jogos do poder, políticos, sentimentais, históricos, culturais e econômicos. (SANTOS, 2007 p. 34)

Santos (2007) apresenta exatamente as possibilidades, que emergem para o entendimento do processo de construção de uma determinada rugosidade no espaço, ao se propor analisar todas as nuances precedentes no ato de dar o nome a algo. Pois, as palavras, os nomes e os discursos possuem sempre uma intencionalidade, seja ela pelo poder político, por fatores sentimentais, históricos, culturais etc. De maneira que, compreendendo essa perspectiva multidisciplinar dos topônimos, em serem pontes materializadas para o passado, que são capazes de contar sobre aspectos mais sutis da História dos lugares; no presente trabalho, será apresentada uma breve análise, realizada em algumas vias da cidade mineira de Juiz de Fora, dando continuidade ao trabalho de Lobato *et al.* (2018). Uma vez que, por mais que Juiz de Fora tenha centralidade no processo histórico de formação da Zona da Mata Mineira (COSTA, 2019), os estudos sobre a Toponímia local ainda carecem de amadurecimento; como Tavares e Velasco (2017) sustentaram:

Pesquisadores que se ocupam dos estudos acerca dos nomes próprios de lugares já evidenciaram, muitas vezes, a importância desse tipo de estudo para a construção e a aquisição de conhecimentos que poderiam ser associados a várias áreas do saber. (p. 1)

Compreendendo tal importância, da construção e aquisição de conhecimento para diversas áreas, que as pesquisas sobre a Toponímia geram; e a escassez de trabalhos sobre essa temática na região, Lobato *et al.* (2018) estabeleceu uma proposta de classificação dos topônimos em uma porção da área central da cidade de Juiz de Fora (Figura 1). Na ocasião, o autor definiu 3 classes básicas, para agrupar os nomes usados nas vias observadas: Antropônimo, Axiotopônimo e Hagiopônimo (LOBATO *et al.*, 2018)

De maneira simplificada, o autor propõe que sejam chamados de Hagiopônimos, todas as denominações que carregam em si características religiosas (p. ex.: Rua **Espírito Santo**, Rua **Santo Antônio**, Praça **Sta Tereza**). Uma segunda classe serão os Axiotopônimos, correspondendo àquelas ruas, nas quais o nome da pessoa dada ao local é agregado a um título qualquer (p. ex.: Praça **Duque** de Caxias, Av. **Barão** do Rio Branco, Av. **Visconde** de Mauá). A terceira e última categoria proposta pelo autor é dos Antropônimos, voltados para as vias e locais em que os nomes das personalidades são os nomes próprios das pessoas (p. ex.: Rua **Marielle Franco**, Rua **Fernando Lobo**, Rua **Ocar Vidal**).

Assim, no momento de seu estudo, foi observado por Lobato *et al.* (2018) que, entre o recorte de vias analisadas na porção central da cidade, 50% dos nomes tinham origem em Antropônimos, enquanto que 37,5%, em Axiotopônimos; e, em menor proporção, 12,5% eram Hagiopônimos. Contudo, é possível questionar se esse padrão na distribuição nos nomes das ruas, quanto à classificação usada por Lobato *et al.* (2018), se mantém nas vias ao redor da área analisada pelos autores ou se é uma particularidade sua.

Neste sentido, o objetivo do presente trabalho é analisar um conjunto de vias (Figura 1), vizinhas às estudadas por Lobato *et al.* (2018), localizadas no triângulo central da cidade, formado entre as Avenidas Barão do Rio Branco, Getúlio Vargas e Presidente Itamar Franco; e classificando-as, de acordo com a mesma definição do autor (Antropônimo, Axiotopônimo e Hagiopônimo), a fim de determinar se existe um padrão na distribuição dos tipos de topônimos da região central da cidade de Juiz de Fora.

METODOLOGIA

O processo metodológico foi norteado por três momentos distintos, sendo iniciado pela seleção das vias a serem analisadas; posteriormente, tendo sido realizada a classificação dos topônimos, segundo Lobato *et al.* (2018); o terceiro (e último) momento consistiu na análise documental dos projetos de leis e de decretos da Câmara Municipal e da Prefeitura de Juiz de Fora, que pautassem as alterações nos nomes das vias selecionadas para a análise.

Tendo em vista que a proposta de trabalho versa sobre uma continuidade do trabalho de Lobato *et al.* (2018), foi necessário estabelecer um recorte espacial para a análise; que estivesse localizado no centro da cidade e, ao mesmo tempo, que se encontrasse proximamente ao conjunto de vias analisadas pelo autor. Assim, foi selecionada uma amostra de trinta e duas ruas, no centro da cidade de Juiz de Fora (Figura 1), que se localizam mais a oeste daquelas já analisadas por Lobato *et al.* (2018).

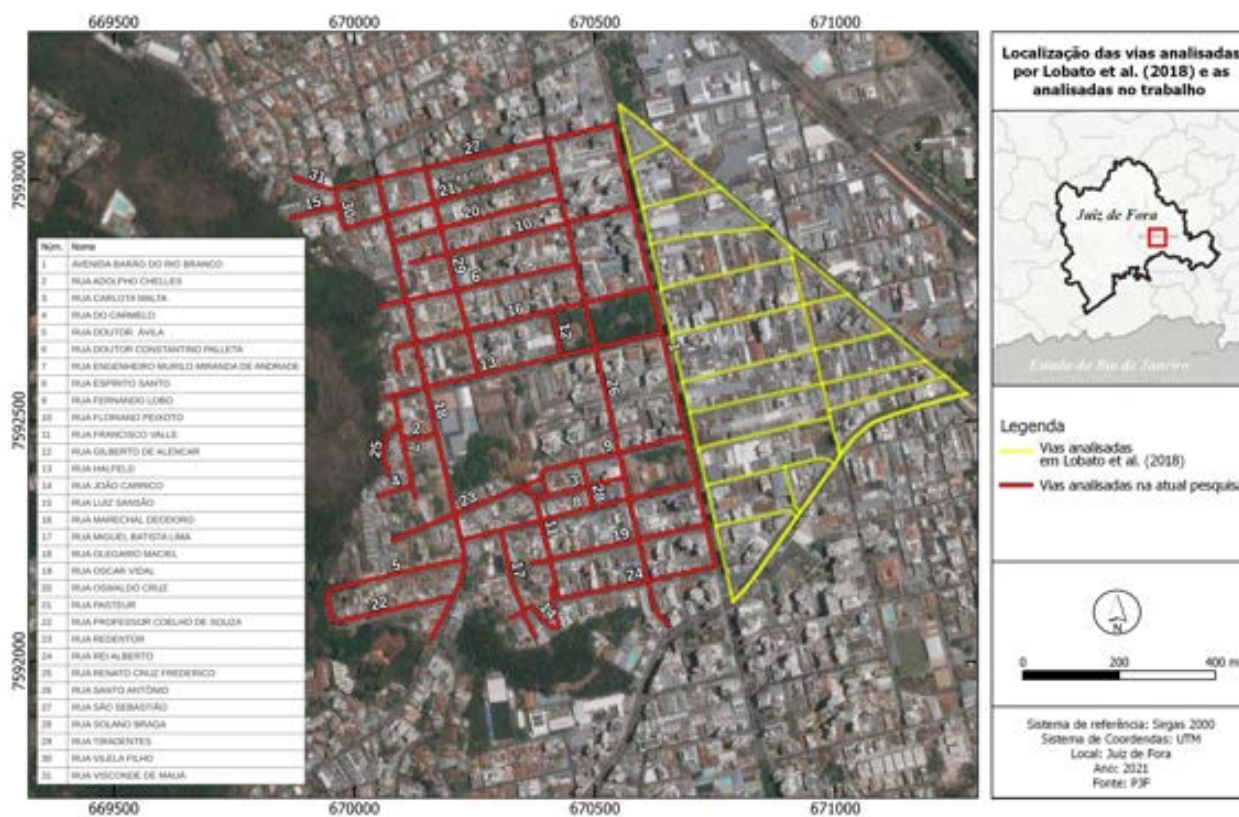


Figura 1 - Vias selecionadas para a classificação e análise em relação as vias estudadas por Lobato *et al.* (2018). Elaborada pelos autores.

A escolha por tal recorte para a extração das amostras de vias para esse estudo, foi determinada por atender plenamente os requisitos anteriormente citados - serem no centro da cidade e próximas das analisadas por Lobato *et al.* (2018); e ainda, estarem localizadas ao redor de pontos históricos importantes para a cidade (como o prédio da Prefeitura ou a Câmara de vereadores da cidade) e se estendeu a duas quadras após a principal catedral da cidade, englobando tradicionais conventos e instituições de ensino religioso; algumas delas, presentes desde o período de fundação da cidade (Figura 2).

Após a seleção das vias, seus topônimos foram levantados na base cadastral de ruas do Município de Juiz de Fora; sendo extraídos, classificados (entre Antropônimo, Axiotopônimo e Hagiopônimo) e, posteriormente, contabilizados no Microsoft Excel® 2019. Foram ainda, gerados

os índices com valores percentuais de cada classe de topônimos, a fim de observar a existência da predominância de alguma das categorias de nomes, segundo a classificação.



Figura 2 - Vias selecionadas para a classificação e análise. Elaborada pelos autores.

A terceira e última etapa consistiu em uma busca dos projetos de lei e de decretos, referentes a possíveis mudanças na nomenclatura das vias analisadas. Tal esforço buscou constatar se ocorreu a mudança nos nomes das vias na área analisada nos últimos anos. Determinando se os resultados, absolutos e relativos da classificação dos topônimos, foram influenciados por um possível movimento mais atual de ressignificação da área central da cidade. Tal preocupação foi fomentada principalmente pelo fato do Comitê de Cidadania de Juiz de Fora (2021) demonstrar que 30% dos projetos de lei, apresentados e aprovados na Câmara, tinham uma ligação com alteração de topônimos.

Operacionalmente, esse processo foi realizado por meio da pesquisa no repositório da Câmara¹, das leis e decretos aprovados para a alteração de nomes de vias. Na plataforma de pesquisa do repositório, foi usada a opção de pesquisa por “Palavra-chave”, com filtro “frase exata”, realizando busca com o nome de cada uma das vias analisadas.

De maneira que, das leis e decretos que mencionaram o nome da rua, foram analisados e selecionados apenas os que tratavam da alteração do nome da via. Dentre os quais, foram extraídos

1 JFLegis (2021), disponível em <https://jflegis.pjf.mg.gov.br/indexConsulta.php>.

o nome anterior e o ano de instauração do topônimo atual, a fim de verificar se essa modificação influenciou nos resultados encontrados da categorização dos topônimos.

RESULTADO E DISCUSSÃO

Entre as 31 ruas analisadas (Figura 3), é possível observar que existe a ocorrência dos três tipos de classes de topônimos, na área analisada. Porém, a sua distribuição não é necessariamente aleatória, haja vista que fatores culturais e históricos, presentes na organização e na estruturação dos nomes das vias, destacadas no presente estudo.



Figura 3 - Resultado da classificação das vias. Elaborada pelos autores.

Mesmo que, de maneira geral, os nomes geográficos de origem religiosa (Hagi-topônimos) sejam os que constituem a menor ocorrência, estes se apresentam geograficamente concentrados (considerando-se a área de estudo) ao redor da Catedral Metropolitana (Figura 4B). Fruto da forte influência da Igreja Católica no passado colonial e imperial de Minas Gerais (e do Brasil, como um todo). Por outro lado, é possível observar que, ao redor da face do quarteirão, onde estão localizados os prédios da Prefeitura de Juiz de Fora e da Câmara Municipal, existe uma distribuição igualitária entre as 3 classes de topônimos, definidas para essa pesquisa. Na esquina mais a leste, a Avenida

Barão do Rio Branco é considerada como um Axiotopônimo, que se cruza com a Rua Halfeld, passando em frente à entrada dos prédios notáveis, sedes do executivo e do legislativo, sendo esta via, um Antropônimo. Por fim, na esquina mais a oeste, a Rua Halfeld se encontra com a Rua Espírito Santo, um Hagiotopônimo. Essa distribuição demonstra um certo equilíbrio entre as três classes, no entrono das edificações que simbolizam os poderes executivo e legislativo da cidade de Juiz de Fora (Figura 4A).



Figura 4 – Destaque para as classificações das vias ao redor da Prefeitura e da Câmara Municipal de Juiz de Fora (A); e da Catedral Metropolitana de Juiz de Fora (B). Elaborada pelos autores.

No que se refere aos resultados encontrados por Lobato *et al.* (2018), frente aos percentuais de distribuição das classes de topônimos, obtidos neste trabalho, fica clara, a convergência dos resultados encontrados entre ambos os estudos. Enquanto Lobato *et al.* (2018) constatou uma certa distribuição, onde 50% dos nomes tinham origem em Antropônimos; 37,5%, em Axiotopônimos; e, em menor proporção, 12,5% eram Hagiotopônimos; a presente pesquisa, com uma amostra de ruas quase duas vezes maior, obteve uma distribuição percentual semelhante.

No presente estudo, entre os Antropônimos, o percentual de ocorrência foi de 55% das ruas analisadas, seguidos pelos Axiotopônimos, com 26%; e, por fim, os Hagiotopônimos estiveram presentes nos nomes de 19% das vias visitadas (Figura 5). Ocorrendo, desta forma, um incremento de 6,5% na recorrência de topônimos relacionados a nomes com características religiosas (Hagiotopônimos); em detrimento dos Axiotopônimos, que reduziram 6%, em relação ao estudo

anterior. Porém, tal comportamento deve ser considerado natural, uma vez que a área analisada concentra tanto a Catedral Metropolitana de Juiz de Fora como a Igreja de São Sebastião.

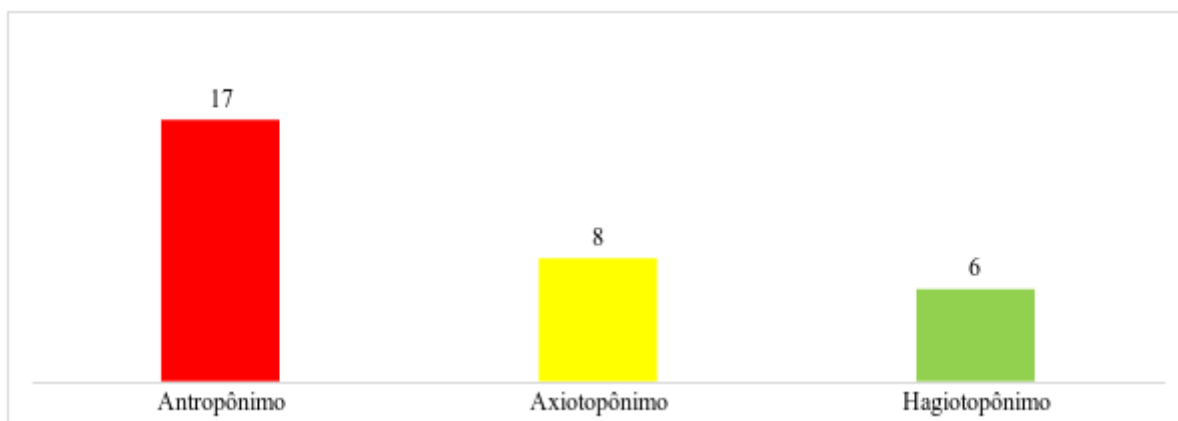


Figura 5 - Distribuição dos topônimos das vias analisadas, dentro da classificação proposta. Elaborada pelos autores.

No que tange à análise documental das leis e dos decretos, que deram origem aos topônimos das ruas analisadas neste trabalho, ocorreu uma dificuldade de encontrar as normativas dentro do repositório on-line oficial da Câmara municipal de Juiz de Fora. Das 31 vias analisadas, foram encontradas leis referentes à nomeação (ou à alteração) dos topônimos de apenas 10 ruas.

É possível especular que a ausência do marco legal que nomeou as demais vias no repositório da Câmara ocorre devido ao próprio momento de construção destas vias. Tendo em vista que a ocupação e a construção da área central da cidade remonta ao período imperial (COSTA, 2019), a legislação que deu origem ao nome destas ruas deve estar em outras bases digitais, tais como no Arquivo Público Mineiro, ou ainda, no Arquivo Público de Juiz de Fora.

Por outro lado, a não existência dos registros de leis (ou decretos) modificando os nomes destas vias, no repositório do JFLegis, demonstra que não ocorreu, na História recente, a modificação dos topônimos desta porção da região central. Para além, as 10 ruas, para as quais foram encontradas leis que alteraram os topônimos, essas modificações nas nomenclaturas não apresentam uma grande influência nos resultados dos índices percentuais e absolutos, que foram encontrados segundo a classificação proposta (Quadro 1).

Se tomarmos como exemplo a alteração na atual Rua Doutor Constantino Palleta, pelo Decreto do Executivo nº 00011/1940, que antes se chamava Rua Dr. Paletta não resulta em uma alteração na classificação, pois a via continua tendo um nome de Axiotopônimo. O mesmo acontece com a Rua Miguel Batista Lima, que antes da Lei nº 05839/1980 era chamada de Rua Cristiano Abílio Ferreira, ambos Antropônimos.

Quadro 1 - Relação entre os topônimos anteriores e atuais, segundo a legislação encontrada no repositório da Câmara Municipal de Juiz de Fora.

Nome atual	Nome anterior	Lei
Rua Doutor Constantino Palleta	Rua Dr. Paletta	Decreto do Executivo nº 00011/1940
Rua João Carrico	Via pública que parte da rua Francisco Vale e vai até o alto do morro de Santo Antônio	Decreto do Executivo nº 00610/1965
Rua Engenheiro Murilo Miranda De Andrade	Rua "C", paralela à Rua Olegário Maciel	Decreto do Executivo nº 01114/1971
Rua Pasteur	Rua A	Lei nº 00625/1954
Rua Do Carmelo	A rua a qual se encontra edificado o Convento das Carmelitas	Lei nº 01353/1960
Rua Luiz Sansão	Rua C	Lei nº 02008/1964
Rua Adolpho Chelles	Rua A	Lei nº 03840/1971
Rua Visconde De Mauá	Travessa Engenheiro Luiz Fernandes Pinto	Lei nº 03859/1971
Rua Miguel Batista Lima	Rua Cristiano Abílio Ferreira	Lei nº 05839/1980
Rua Renato Cruz Frederico	Rua A	Lei nº 06161/1982

Elaborado pelos autores.

CONSIDERAÇÕES FINAIS

De maneira geral, o mesmo padrão na nomeação de vias encontrado por Lobato *et al.* (2018) se manteve nas ruas analisadas, localizadas mais a oeste da região central. E, por mais que os dados apresentados pelo Comitê de cidadania da cidade de Juiz de Fora (2021) mostrem que existe uma tendência na aprovação de projetos de leis para a alteração dos nomes de vias, aparentemente, esse movimento não atinge as ruas centrais da cidade.

Contudo, sustentar com segurança, que não ocorreram mudanças maiores na região analisada é uma tarefa complexa. Uma vez que, no repositório dos projetos de lei da Câmara de Juiz de Fora (JFLegis), não foram encontrados os projetos que nomearam boa parte das vias presentes na área analisada. Porém, como se trata da área central e mais antiga da cidade, é possível que as leis, decretos e normas que deram nome a essas vias, estejam em outras bases de informações mais antigas e(ou) em formato analógico.

Neste sentido, para os trabalhos futuros, existe a necessidade de ampliar o número de vias analisadas na região central, ao mesmo tempo que deverão ser alargados, os locais de busca dos marcos regulatórios, que denominaram as vias em Juiz de Fora. A fim de modelar histórica, política e culturalmente a maneira como se estabelece o processo de nomeação de vias, explicando as significações, que a predominância de uma classe de topônimos tem sobre a estrutura político social da cidade de Juiz de Fora, como um todo, assim como em regiões específicas da cidade.

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**ESTUDO COMPARATIVO DA TOPONÍMIA CEARENSE
DO PERÍODO COLONIAL À CONTEMPORANEIDADE**

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Resumo

Este trabalho tem o propósito de apresentar a pesquisa de doutorado em andamento da autora, junto ao Programa de Pós-Graduação em Linguística Aplicada (PosLa), da Universidade Estadual do Ceará (UECE), na qual se propõe a realizar análise comparativa entre a toponímia utilizada para denominar espaços geográficos em meados do período colonial no Ceará e a toponímia cearense da contemporaneidade, buscando compreender as motivações sócio-culturais, históricas e identitárias, que influenciaram as escolhas denominativas do Ceará. O corpus está sendo coletado de 600 Cartas de Sesmarias datadas dos finais do século XVII e início do século XVIII, bem como dos mapas de escala 1:100000 disponibilizados pelo IPECE (2019). Nos embasamos teoricamente nos trabalhos de Dick (1980,1990, 2004), Biderman (1998) e Faraco (2006), entre outros.

Palavras-chave: Toponímia; Período Colonial; Ceará.

Abstract

This study aims to present doctorate research of the first author, in the Applied Linguistics Post Graduation Program (PosLa), at the State University of Ceará. The investigation focuses on a comparative analysis between the toponymy used to name geographical spaces in the middle of the colonial period in Ceará and the contemporary toponymy used in the same state to understand identity, historical and socio-cultural motivations that influenced naming choice in Ceará. Data collection is being conducted from 600 land grants from the final of the 17th century to the beginning of the 18th century and maps with a scale of 1:100000 provided by IPECE in 2019. The research is based on Dick (1980, 1990, 2004), Biderman (1998), and Faraco (2006) among others.

Keywords: Toponymy; Colonial Period; Ceará.

INTRODUÇÃO

A Toponímia é um campo de estudos multifacetado, pois suas pesquisas, necessariamente, estabelecem interfaces com outros campos do saber, tendo em vista que suas bases teórico-metodológicas estão centradas nas noções de que a língua, ao exercer sua função denominativa, é “essencialmente motivada”, conforme Dick (1980, p. V). Neste sentido, cabe a questão: motivada pelo quê? Essa pergunta leva à compreensão da língua, numa ótica de atividade interativa, uma ação no mundo (MARCUSCHI, 2015), que parte sempre dos anseios, das culturas, das identidades, da História, da política, da ideologia, entre outros aspectos, que compõem as vivências de seus falantes e, mais especificamente, dos denominadores. É neste sentido que a Toponímia, como área do saber, estabelece diálogo com outros campos, pois a língua não é um sistema independente do mundo, um sistema que estabelece simplesmente uma relação interna; mas sim, uma atividade humana, que está em constante inter-relação com o meio, na qual é utilizada.

Este trabalho tem o objetivo de apresentar a pesquisa de doutorado em andamento da autora, junto ao Programa de Pós-Graduação em Linguística Aplicada (PosLa) da Universidade Estadual do Ceará (UECE), sob a orientação do professor doutor Expedito Eloísio Ximenes. A referida pesquisa, por sua vez, tem o objetivo de investigar o sistema toponímico do Ceará, vigente nas cartas de sesmarias, dos séculos XVII e XVIII; em comparação com a toponímia cearense da contemporaneidade; e, com isso, analisar o movimento histórico desses topônimos, a partir das Cartas do período Colonial - momento histórico, no qual ainda havia uma quantidade expressiva de povos originários, lutando por suas vidas e pela preservação de seus espaços.

É necessário frisar a importância dos documentos históricos *Cartas de Sesmarias*, para a história colonial do Ceará, pois são documentos nos quais constam os movimentos de concessão de terras, por meio do sistema de Sesmarias, desenvolvido pela Coroa Portuguesa, com o objetivo de povoar os territórios e tornar as terras produtivas, gerando rendimentos à Coroa. Para os pesquisadores de Toponímia, esse registro é especialmente importante, pois são documentos nos quais há grande necessidade de descrição da localização, a fim de que os espaços sejam delimitados. Portanto, nesses documentos, é encontrado terreno fértil de registro de topônimos do período Colonial.

A pesquisa encontra-se ainda na fase do levantamento de seu *corpus*, composto dos topônimos registrados em 600 *Cartas de Sesmarias*, que estão sendo utilizadas como fonte de pesquisa. Porém, apesar do estágio inicial, dos topônimos coletados até aqui, já é possível perceber que muitos deles se perpetuaram no uso dos falantes (até os dias atuais), exercendo função denominativa. Embora tenham sido percebidas mudanças na grafia, bem como, em alguns casos, tenha sido notado o movimento de topônimos transplantados, ou seja, *lexias* que denominavam

acidentes geográficos físicos (como rios), à época do Brasil Colônia; e que passaram a denominar, na contemporaneidade, municípios cearenses.

Como base teórica da pesquisa em andamento, recorre-se a Dick (1980, 1990, 2004), que sistematizou o estudo da Toponímia no Brasil; a Faraco (2006) e Matos e Silva (2008), para refletir sobre as questões da presente pesquisa, alinhadas à Linguística Histórica; aos estudos de Biderman (1998), para assim, pensar sobre as questões lexicais; e ao trabalho de Marcuschi (2015), sobre o léxico como rede de significação e as noção de linguagem como atividade interativa.

MATERIAIS E MÉTODOS

O estudo que ora se apresenta está em sua fase inicial, atualmente está sendo realizado o levantamento do *corpus*, para sua posterior análise. Com relação ao método utilizado, o estudo está pautado inicialmente no método taxionômico, conforme proposto por Dick (1980), o qual classifica os topônimos em 27 *taxes*, organizadas em dois grandes eixos: o eixo das *taxes* de natureza física, cujos fatores motivadores se referem às questões naturais e físicas do espaço, como aspectos da natureza; e as *taxes* de natureza antropocultural, que são aqueles nomes cujas motivações referem-se às questões relacionadas à cultura, “ao espírito” de quem os nomeia. Em cada um desses eixos, há subdivisões que especificam ainda mais as motivações; como, por exemplo: os **astrotopônimos**, que são topônimos referentes aos nomes de corpos celestes (p. ex, Cruzeiro do Sul – AC); e os **ergotopônimos**, que são os topônimos cujas motivações estão relacionadas aos elementos da cultura material (p. ex., Jangada – MT).

Também foram utilizadas as classificações feitas posteriormente por outros pesquisadores; como, por exemplo, a de Francisquini (1998), na qual é apresentada a classificação de uma nova *taxe*, denominada como **acrinotopônimos**, que são os topônimos formados por siglas.

A partir disso, com relação ao tipo de pesquisa, caracteriza-se a tese em andamento como sendo uma pesquisa quali-quantitativa, tendo em vista que é do interesse da pesquisadora, a compreensão dos fenômenos linguísticos toponímicos, em sua relação com os sujeitos que nomeiam os espaços geográficos. Por isso, é considerado um estudo qualitativo, pois tem o foco nas relações sociais envolvidas no processo de nomeação. O fato de ser uma pesquisa caracterizada como qualitativa não exclui o fato de que, para compreensão dessa relação entre sujeitos e seus usos de linguagem, é importante, dentro do modelo taxionômico de Dick, lançar atenção para as recorrências de determinadas classificações, o que leva à necessidade de realizar também uma pesquisa quantitativa, acerca dos topônimos utilizados nos documentos históricos e, atualmente, na região; sendo necessário analisar a “maior ou menor incidência de designativos de uma mesma

tipologia em uma região considerada”, conforme explicou Dick (1980, p. V), com o fim ainda, de refletir sobre o ordenamento do sistema toponomástico de determinadas regiões.

O *corpus* da pesquisa em andamento será composto pelos topônimos registrados em 600 *Cartas de Sesmarias*, dos anos finais do século XVII até meados do século XVIII; que foram editadas por Eusébio Néri Alves de Souza e Thomaz Pompeu Sobrinho; e disponibilizadas em formato digital (e em CD-ROM), pelo Arquivo Público do Estado do Ceará (APEC), em 2006. O recorte temporal foi feito com base na data da primeira *Carta de Sesmaria* do volume, que leva em direção ao registro editado mais antigo, a que se teve acesso. A escolha foi feita pensando em coletar um grande número de topônimos advindos das línguas faladas pelos povos originários da, então, capitania do Ceará.

A partir da leitura das *Cartas*, está sendo realizado o processo de catalogação dos dados, a serem organizados em planilha eletrônica, com auxílio do programa Microsoft Excel®, na qual constam as colunas: número da carta (conforme a organização do arquivo do APEC); a data; o nome do cedente (ou sesmeiro); o nome do escrivão; os nomes de solicitantes; o lugar cedido; e os topônimos citados na *Carta*. Após a catalogação das 600 cartas, tendo todas essas informações organizadas, os topônimos serão dispostos na ficha lexicográfica-toponímica, conforme organização de Dick (2004), que tem o objetivo de sistematizar um compilado de topônimos, trazendo em cada ficha, informações como: o município no qual o topônimo está localizado, o topônimo, o tipo de acidente geográfico, a etimologia, a taxionomia, entre outros elementos. Esse seria o primeiro movimento da coleta do *corpus*. O segundo, seria feito a partir dos mapas na escala 1: 100.000, do Instituto de Pesquisa e Estratégia Econômica do Ceará (IPECE, 2019)¹, que trazem um panorama atual (e geral) da toponímia cearense. A partir da toponímia registrada nesses mapas, far-se-á uma análise comparativa, a fim de investigar o movimento histórico desses topônimos, bem como para refletir acerca de questões históricas, culturais, sociais, políticas e ideológicas, as quais motivaram a perpetuação (ou não) dos topônimos que compõem o *corpus* da pesquisa.

Como ponto de partida, os procedimentos de análise da Tese em questão seguirão os procedimentos analíticos do método taxionômico desenvolvido por Dick (1980, 1990, 1997, 2004), conforme explicitado acima. É a partir desse método que será guiada a nossa análise comparativa, que também estará ancorada em base teóricas de outras áreas do conhecimento, a saber: da linguística histórica, dos estudos culturais, da história social, entre outras. Acredita-se ser a análise comparativa, o elemento de ineditismo desta pesquisa; pois, a partir das considerações deste estudo, será possível contribuir com as reflexões acerca do signo linguístico, exercendo sua função denominativa, em uma perspectiva diacrônica, em relação aos movimentos sócio-históricos de determinada região; neste caso, do estado do Ceará, no período Colonial e na atualidade.

1 Disponível em: <<http://www2.ipece.ce.gov.br/atlas/capitulo1/11/149.htm>>. Acesso em: 01 mar. 2021.

DISCUSSÃO

O estudo dos nomes próprios encontra-se inserido no âmbito da disciplina conhecida como Onomástica, que se divide em duas subáreas de estudo: a Toponímia, que está voltada ao estudo dos nomes de lugares; e a Antroponímia, que se centra no estudo dos nomes próprios de pessoas.

Como já ficou claro anteriormente, este resumo está voltado à apresentação da pesquisa de Tese de doutorado da autora, em seu estágio inicial, que centra o seu trabalho no campo da Toponímia, especificamente, em um estudo diacrônico da toponímia registrada nas *Cartas de Sesmarias*, datadas do período Colonial no Ceará, em uma análise comparativa com a Toponímia em uso no território cearense, na contemporaneidade.

Na perspectiva adotada, a concepção de língua está embasada nas noções de que a língua é dinâmica e muda ao longo do tempo; conforme Faraco (2006, p. 16): “[...] no fluxo do tempo, a língua se transforma, isto é, estruturas e palavras que existiam antes não ocorrem mais ou estão deixando de ocorrer; ou então, ocorrem modificadas em sua forma, função e/ou significado.” Tais mudanças (ou, até mesmo, a permanência de determinadas ocorrências linguísticas) estão associadas a fatores diversos, considerados externos à língua, como as questões sociais, históricas e culturais. É importante ressaltar que a proposta teórico-metodológica de Dick está em consonância com essa concepção, quando preconiza, em seus estudos, que o signo toponímico é motivado. Essa motivação não é puramente linguística, mas, pelo contrário, advém de diversas ordens, como por exemplo, as supracitadas. Então, percebe-se todo o trabalho toponímico sendo guiado pelo prisma de que a língua, enquanto atividade humana, não é passiva e não funciona como mero instrumento de comunicação, mas atua também sobre as realidades sociais, como uma atividade interativa e como uma ação no mundo (MARCUSCHI, 2015). A esse respeito, Dick (1980) também afirma:

Nos mais diversos setores do conhecimento, épocas cronológicas distintas evidenciam, em qualquer porção do espaço, a presença atuante do homem, elaborando, participando, sentindo, expressando, comunicando, em suma. O resultado dessas compartimentações está sedimentado em fatos que organizam e corporificam a produção cultural de um povo. Simultaneamente, a atividade linguística padronizada enseja “campos conceituais” correlatos, ilustrativos dessa realidade-objeto. (p. 3)

Ao utilizar a língua para dar sentido ao mundo, o Homem atua sobre o mundo, ao mesmo tempo em que o mundo, as realidades sociais que se desenham ao longo do tempo, atuam sobre a língua, em um movimento de mão dupla. A Toponímia seria, de acordo com a Tese defendida pela autora, ao longo de toda a sua trajetória como pesquisadora, esse fato linguístico, que dá corpo (materialidade) à cultura de determinados povos.

Além disso, é por meio da linguagem, que os indivíduos significam o mundo ao seu redor; dão sentido a ele; e imprimem no mundo suas experiências. Nomear, portanto, seria um modo de conceber o mundo, de acordo com a perspectiva de quem nomeia. Dessa forma, o léxico toponímico compõe “campos conceituais cognitivos” (BIDERMAN, 1998), que são compartilhados pelos sujeitos de geração em geração.

Dessa forma, é primordial nas presentes análises, pensar acerca das questões históricas envolvidas no processo de nomeação dos espaços geográficos do Ceará, no período Colonial; no qual havia um grande número de grupos indígenas lutando pelo direito a permanecerem em seus espaços. Pensar essa luta histórica por espaço (e também pela memória), faz refletir ainda, sobre as questões políticas do processo de nomeação; sobretudo, no período Colonial, no qual a força política promoveu um verdadeiro etnocídio² da memória dos povos indígenas; e que se deu, acima de tudo, por meio da sobreposição da cultura lusa às culturas dos grupos (povos) originários do Brasil. Essa sobreposição ocorreu em várias frentes; inclusive, em tentativas frequentes de “apagar” a memória dos povos indígenas.

A Toponímia é um elemento da memória, pois tende a se manter em sua função denominativa por longos anos. Neste sentido, guarda a memória linguística dos povos originários. Além disso, no ato de nomeação, o topônimo é um demarcador também de identidades, é um modo de pertencimento e de posse dos espaços geográficos. É nessa relação, da Toponímia com a memória, a identidade e, eventualmente, com a posse dos espaços; que a força política atua, como por exemplo, nas determinações políticas de quem está exercendo o poder administrativo no momento, no sentido da mudança dos nomes de determinados espaços, como forma de demarcação de uma nova posse (ou decorrente da tentativa de sobreposição de uma nova identidade). É o que pode ser visto nas políticas de nomeação do período Colonial, trazendo-se o exemplo que consta no bando 10, do livro antigo 16 (atual 86), de data crônica 1762-1807; no qual, determina-se a retirada do nome “bárbaro” de uma dada vila:

Bando que Se lansou a respeito dos Indios [rubrica] Jucás O Tenente Coronel do Regimento de Infantaria paga da Goarni= Saõ da Prassa do Recife de Pernambuco a Cujo Cargo Se acha o governo desta Capitania do cearã grande por El Rey Nosso Senhor Por quanto Sua Magestade pelo Aluarã de 8 de Mayo de1758 foy Se ruido mandar que neste estado Se obseruasse = inviolavel mente aley de Seyz de Junho de1755 que determinou acreçaõ daz Vilas e lugarez de Indioz das Capitaniaz do Grãm Parã Maranhã Ficando Commua a este Estado Sem restriçaõ interpretaçaõ ou modificaçaõ alguã: Enadita Ley mandaque nas fundaçoens daz Villaz e lugarez Se pratique em quanto for posivel a politica

2 Termo utilizado por Hoornaert (1985) para denominar uma violência que atuou para além da física, mais no campo do simbólico, como as violências linguísticas, culturais e identitárias (HOORNAERT, 1985, p. 49).

que ordenou para a fundação da Vila nova de SãoJozé do Rio negro: e Como areferida política outro Sim ditrimina que naz Vilaz e Lugarez que de novo Se erigirem nas Aldeaz doz Indioz Se denominem Comos nomez dos Lugarez e Vilas do Reyno que bem parecer ao Governador Sem atenção aos nomez Barbaroz que actual mente tem | Ordeno em obseruancia dasmen Sionadaz Leyz eordenz̃· que esta Aldea que athe agora Sechamaua do Jucâ daqui em diante Sedomine lugar de Arneyrôz. (LINHARES; XIMENES, 2015, p. 356)

Esse bando é um dos exemplos de que a denominação dos espaços é um traço da identidade, da memória e da cultura dos povos que habitam (ou habitavam) determinadas regiões. Neste sentido, podemos entender a ação descrita no bando como uma “política representação” (FREITAS, 2006), que se deu por meio da nomeação dos lugares. E, assim, foi feito em muitos espaços do Ceará, na construção de novas vilas e, posteriormente, na formação das grandes cidades, que compõem o nosso território.

Apesar de toda essa força de dominação, tendo como base a coleta de topônimos realizada nas primeiras cartas de sesmaria em estudo, não temos ainda nenhum resultado concreto e acabado, tendo em vista a fase inicial deste estudo. A partir das primeiras cartas examinadas (1 a 8), coletaram-se os seguintes topônimos³ : *Rio Siupé, Rio Pará, Rio Curú, Ceará, Fortaleza da Nossa Senhora da Asunpção, Ceará Grande, Fortaleza, Rio Chorô, Jaguaribe, Paracurú, Goaihi, Rio Choró, Malcozinhado, Taipu.*

Em análise preliminar, pode ser percebido um movimento de permanência desses topônimos, na Toponímia atual do estado do Ceará. Algumas dessas *lexias*, nas cartas analisadas, denominaram acidentes geográficos físicos e, atualmente, denominam também acidentes geográficos humanos, como é o caso do topônimo *Choró*; que, atualmente, denomina também o município de Choró, por onde o rio de mesmo nome passa. Outro exemplo curioso é o do topônimo *Rio Siupé* ; pois, o mapa básico do Ceará mostra a permanência desse registro, tanto denominando ainda o rio quanto denominando acidentes geográficos humanos, tais como um distrito de São Gonçalo do Amarante, no Ceará, que leva o nome *Siupé*, além de outros pequenos vilarejos, situados no mesmo município.

Com isso, não queremos dizer que a atribuição de significados seja a mesma dada pelo denominador. Mas, é um curioso fato, essa perpetuação; que leva a questionar sobre quais fatores conferem essa força de permanência a esses topônimos. Curioso fato é que a maior parte dos topônimos catalogados até aqui advém das línguas indígenas, configurando-se como um dos poucos registros dessas línguas na atualidade.

3 Os topônimos foram apresentados na ordem em que aparecem no documento.

A análise dos topônimos ainda não foi realizada, mas estará de acordo com a taxionomia de Dick (1980, 1990); pois, no processo comparativo, serão analisados, além dos aspectos relacionados às mudanças históricas das próprias *lexias*, a estrutura desses topônimos; e também, a recorrência de determinadas *taxes*, que podem revelar um “padrão” denominativo, nas localizações cearenses, considerando-se distintos períodos históricos.

Um dos fatores importantes desta proposta de pesquisa é o estabelecimento de interfaces com o período histórico; observando-se o que a Toponímia, em diálogo com os dados históricos, pode dizer acerca da história do Ceará.

CONSIDERAÇÕES FINAIS

A breve explanação acima teve como objetivo principal apresentar a pesquisa de doutorado da autora, ainda em andamento e em estágio inicial (etapa da coleta do *corpus*). Como foi mostrado, ainda é prematuro dar respostas concretas sobre o movimento histórico desses topônimos. Porém, podem ser lançados alguns lampejos de luz sobre as questões; que, pensadas de maneira hipotética, levaria a questionar o quanto da Toponímia, advinda daquele período colonial, ainda se perpetua até os dias atuais, bem como refletir sobre as motivações por trás dessa perpetuação.

E mais, espera-se que, durante a pesquisa, seja possível pensar sobre os fundamentos da força linguística do signo, em sua função denominativa; tornando-o em alguns casos praticamente os únicos resquícios da existência de determinadas línguas, que passaram por um processo de violência linguística. Outra questão, que faz parte dos objetivos da pesquisa, é a análise do sistema denominativo do Ceará, no período colonial e na contemporaneidade, buscando compreender as razões históricas, culturais e sociais, que estão envolvidas no processo.

Esperamos que o estabelecimento dessas interfaces com outras áreas do saber em uma análise da perspectiva diacrônica possa nos trazer grandes contribuições aos estudos da Toponímia, enquanto epistemologia e, também, para o conhecimento sobre os nomes de lugares do Ceará.

Como produto da tese, pretende-se ainda, desenvolver um *site*, no qual, constarão o mapa do Ceará, com as informações toponímicas coletadas durante a pesquisa, além das notas históricas e geográficas sobre esses topônimos.

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MAPUTO, MATUTUÍNE E CHIBUTO: TRÊS NOMES DIFERENTES, MESMA ORIGEM

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Resumo

O presente trabalho tem como objectivo analisar o significado e a origem de três nomes geográficos: Maputo, Matutuíne e Chibuto. Os nomes geográficos em estudo são de línguas Bantu, Swazi e Changana, respectivamente. Concluiu-se que cada nome tem seu significado, sendo *Maputo* – militares, *Matutuíne* – zona do senhor líder dos militares, e *Chibuto* – local onde estão os militares. Em relação à origem, concluiu-se que *Maputo*, *Matutuíne* e *Chibuto*, têm a mesma origem, que é o antropônimo *mabuthu*, que significa militares, em língua Bantu.

Palavras chave: línguas bantu; nomes geográficos; antropônimo; régulo.

Abstract

The present work aims to analyze the meaning and origin of three geographical names: *Maputo*, *Matutuíne* and *Chibuto*. The geographical names under study are from Bantu languages, namely Swazi and Changana, respectively. We conclude that each name has its meaning, being *Maputo* – military, *Matutuíne* – zone of the leader of the military, and *Chibuto* – place where the military are. Regarding the origin, we conclude that *Maputo*, *Matutuíne* and *Chibuto* have the same origin, which is the anthroponym *mabuthu*, which means military, in Bantu language.

Keywords: Bantu languages; geographical names; anthroponym; regulo.

INTRODUÇÃO

O presente trabalho, intitulado “*Maputo, Matutuíne e Chibuto - Três Nomes Diferentes, mesma Origem*”, tem como objetivo, analisar o significado e a origem destes três nomes geográficos. A motivação para a elaboração desse trabalho resulta de depoimentos recolhidos, durante o trabalho de pesquisa de histórias de nomes geográficos de unidades territoriais de Moçambique. Os nomes em estudo, *Maputo*, *Matutuíne* e *Chibuto*; são de origem de línguas Bantu, nomeadamente, Swazi e Changana (NGUNGA & FAQUIR, 2011).

A realização do presente trabalho é fundamentada em histórias de três nomes geográficos: *Maputo*, *Matutuíne* e *Chibuto*, que foram recolhidos, por meio de entrevistas, que foram *a posterior* transcritas e resumidas. Para tanto, foram utilizados dois métodos: i) entrevistas, tendo sido entrevistadas sete pessoas influentes (régulos), sendo quatro, de Matutuíne; e três, de Chibuto, com

idades compreendidas entre 50 e 80 anos. Inicialmente, havia sido planejado entrevistar um maior número de pessoas nativas e residentes, com idades mínima de 40 anos. Porém, chegando ao campo, foi informado que só os líderes comunitários podiam falar. Também foi feita a consulta bibliográfica.

Na análise dos dados, os nomes serão escritos na ortografia das línguas bantu (NGUNGA & FAQUIR, 2011), como forma de garantir a pronúncia na língua de origem do nome. O trabalho está organizado em quatro partes: introdução; desenvolvimento (que inclui os resultados e discussão); conclusão e bibliografia.

Conceitos Operatórios

Nomes geográficos (n.g) - são, basicamente, nomes de lugares (ou feições), sobre a superfície da Terra, carregados de aspectos linguísticos, históricos, políticos e/ou sociais (MENEZES & SANTOS, 2006);

Línguas Bantu - são línguas faladas na Região Sub-Sahariana da África, que usam um radical comum *-ntu*, referindo-se a ser humano; e o prefixo *-ba*, para indicar o plural (BLEEK, 1862). Assim: **(ba-)** + **(-ntu)** = **bantu** = pessoas/gente.

ORIGEM E HISTÓRIA DOS NOMES MAPUTO, MATUTUÍNE E CHIBUTO

Nesta seção, apresentam-se: *i)* o histórico, que retrata a origem de cada nome geográfico em estudo; *ii)* os resultados; e *iii)* a discussão sobre os dados obtidos.

Origem e histórico dos nomes

Maputo

Maputo é nome geográfico da capital da República de Moçambique, a maior cidade do país. Está situada no extremo sul do país, na margem da baía de Maputo. Política e administrativamente, Maputo é um município, com governo eleito; e, desde 1980, também é uma província. O município está dividido em sete distritos: KaMpfumo, Nhlamakulo, KaMaxakene, KaMavota, KaMubukwane, KaTembe e KaNyaka.

A cidade, que já foi chamada Baía de ka-Mpfumo, Baía Formosa, Baía da Boa Paz, Delagoa Bay; e, a partir de 1782, Lourenço Marques, ascendeu à categoria de cidade, em 1887. Capital colonial, desde 1898, passou a ser designada Maputo, após a independência do país, a partir

de 1976, por directiva de Samora Machel, o primeiro Presidente da República de Moçambique¹. De acordo com o régulo² Rogério Kapezulu³, o nome Maputo tem origem zulu⁴ e surge da seguinte maneira:

Aconteceu que no passado longínquo, um grupo de guerrilheiros dos zulu saiu da África de Sul a procura de terras férteis para a prática da agricultura. Primeiro, instalaram-se na Swazilândia e depois entraram em Moçambique. O rei dos zulu trazia consigo um grupo de militares chamados mabuthu que significa concentrado de homens em língua zulu. Os residentes da zona eram falantes de língua Swazi⁵. Ao ouvirem a palavra mabuthu eles pronunciaram mathuthu. Os residentes diziam "chegou o senhor Mathuthu". Usavam este nome para chamar o chefe do grupo. O grupo instalou-se na margem do rio, onde havia boas condições para a prática da agricultura. Depois de alguns anos, o rio foi atribuído o nome do chefe, Mathuthu. Quando os portugueses chegaram na zona, ouviram o nome mathuthu, e eles aportuguesaram para Maputo, chamando o chefe de rei Maputo, mesmo nome para o rio. (2016, [n.p.]

Matutuine

Matutuine é o nome geográfico de um dos distritos da província moçambicana de Maputo e está na zona meridional do país, que faz fronteira a sul com a província de KwaZulu-Natal, da África do Sul; a oeste, com a Suazilândia; a noroeste, com o distrito da Namaacha; e a norte, com o distrito de Boane e cidade de Maputo. A se deste distrito é a vila de Bela Vista⁶. De acordo com as declarações do régulo Edmundo Zantaka⁷, o nome Matutuine tem a seguinte origem:

Matutuine provém de mabuthu que significa soldados em zulu. Este grupo chegou a Moçambique a procura de terras férteis para a prática da agricultura. Os residentes da zona eram falantes de língua Swazi⁸, ao ouvirem a palavra mabuthu eles pronunciaram mathuthu. O grupo instalou-se na margem do actual rio maputo, onde havia boas condições para a prática da agricultura. Depois de alguns anos, Mathuthu instalou o seu reinado e a zona foi chamada de Mathuthwini que significa zona do Mathuthu, em língua Swazi. Quando os portugueses chegaram na zona e ouviram o nome Mathuthwini, aportuguesaram para Matutuine, nome usado até hoje. (2016, [n.p.]

1 Conforme disponível em: https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/História_de_Maputo.

2 Chefe de uma tribo.

3 Rogério Kapezulu, régulo de Matutuine (entrevistado em dez.2016), possuindo então, 56 anos de idade.

4 Corresponde a uma língua bantu, falada na África do Sul: https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/L%C3%ADngua_zulu.

5 Corresponde a uma língua bantu, falada na Swazilândia e parte Sul de Moçambique, conforme em: <https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suazil%C3%A2ndia>.

6 Conforme disponível em: [https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matutuine\(distrito\)](https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matutuine(distrito)).

7 Edmundo Zantaka, régulo de Zantaka-Matutuine, entrevistado em Dezembro de 2016, 67 anos de idade.

8 Siteo (2011) é uma língua bantu falada da Swazilândia e parte Sul de Moçambique.

Chibuto

Chibuto é nome de um distrito da província de Gaza, em Moçambique. A sua sede é a cidade de Chibuto. Tem limites geográficos, a norte com o distrito de Chigubo, a leste com o distrito de Manjacaze e com o distrito de Panda da província de Inhambane, a sul com os distritos de Chongoene e Chokwé, e a oeste com o distrito de Guijá⁹. Sobre o nome Chibuto, reza a história que provém de Xibuthu que em língua zulu significa lugar onde estão os *mabuthu* 'militares'. De acordo com o depoimento do régulo Bululwane José Machava¹⁰:

O nome Chibuto é corruptela de Ximbutsu da língua Changana¹¹. É um nome atribuído a uma elevação situada aqui no distrito de Chibuto. Nesta elevação ficavam concentrados os mabuthu 'militares' em língua zulu. Os zulus chamavam o local de Xibuthu, e os Changana pronunciaram Ximbutsu. Quando os portugueses chegaram aportuguesaram Ximbutsu para Chibuto. (2016, [n.p.]

RESULTADOS

Depois das histórias de origem dos nomes Maputo, Matutuíne e Chibuto, passa-se à discussão dos dados.

Maputo

Maputo resulta do aportuguesamento da palavra *Mathuthu*, que significa contingente militar, em língua Swazi. *Mathuthu* provém da palavra da língua Zulu *mabuthu*, derivada do verbo *kubutha*, que significa concentrar.

Matutuíne

O nome Matutuíne resulta do aportuguesamento do nome *Mathuthwini* que significa zona do *Mathuthu*, em língua Swazi.

Chibuto

O nome *Chibuto* resulta do aportuguesamento da palavra *Ximbutsu*, que significa local de concentração de militares; ou *mabuthu*, em língua changana. *Ximbutsu* provém da palavra *Xibuthu*, em Zulu, derivada do verbo *kubutha*, que significa concentrar.

9 Conforme <https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chibuto>.

10 Bululwane José Machava, régulo de Chibuto, entrevistado em Junho de 2013, 72 anos de idade.

11 Changana - falantes da língua Xichangana, uma língua bantu falada na zona sul de Moçambique.

ANÁLISE E DISCUSSÃO DOS RESULTADOS

Arrolados os resultados, são analisados, de forma a encontrar a origem de cada nome em estudo. Inicia-se pelo nome *Maputo*, que é o aportuguesamento da palavra do Swazi *Mathuthu*. Este, provém da palavra da língua zulu, *mabuthu*, que deriva do verbo *kubutha*.

kubutha → **mabuthu** → **Mathuthu** → **Maputo**
'concentrar' → 'militares' → 'nome do rei/rio' → 'nome geográfico em língua Português'

Matutuíne é aportuguesamento de *Mathuthwini*, que significa zona de *Mathuthu*. Por seu turno, *Mathuthu* é uma palavra da língua Swazi, proveniente da palavra *mabuthu*, da língua Zulu. *Mabuthu* derivado do verbo *kubutha*:

kubutha → **mabuthu** → **Mathuthu** → **Mathuthwini** → **Matutuíne**
'concentrar' → 'militares' → 'nome do rei e do rio' → 'nome do lugar' → 'nome do lugar
aportuguesado'
(língua Zulu) → (língua Zulu) → (língua Swazi) → (língua Swazi) → (língua Portuguesa)

Chibuto é aportuguesamento da palavra da língua Changana *Ximbutsu*, que provém da palavra da língua zulu *Xibuthu*. Este significa lugar de concentração de *mabuthu* derivado do verbo *kubutha*:

kubutha → **mabuthu** → **Xibuthu** → **Ximbutsu** → **Chibuto**
'concentrar' → 'militares' → 'onde estão os militares' → 'onde estão os militares' →
'portuguesado'
(língua Zulu) → (língua Zulu) → (língua Changana) → (língua portuguesa)

Analisando os dados acima, vemos que cada nome tem o seu significado: *Maputo* significa concentrado ou militares; *Mathuthu*; *Matutuíne* significa zona de *Mathuthu*; e *Chibuto* significa local onde estão os *mabuthu*/militares. No entanto, os três nomes geográficos têm a mesma origem: *kubutha*, que significa concentrar em língua zulu.

			Maputo	Maputo
		Mathuthu	(língua Portuguesa)	(língua Portuguesa)
kubutha	mabuthu	(língua Swazi)	Mathuthwini	Matutuíne
‘concentrar’	‘militares’		(língua Swazi)	(língua Portuguesa)
(língua Zulu)	(língua Zulu)	Xibuthu	Ximbutsu	Chibuto
		(língua Zulu)	(língua Changana)	(língua Portuguesa)

CONCLUSÃO

O presente trabalho tem como objectivo analisar os significados dos três diferentes nomes - *Maputo*, *Matutuíne* e *Chibuto*; e a sua origem. Terminado o trabalho, conclui-se que cada um dos três nomes tem seu significado, sendo *Maputo* – concentrado/militares, *Matutuíne* – zona de *Mathuthu*, e *Chibuto* – local onde estão os mabuthu/militares. Em relação à origem, conclui-se que *Maputo*, *Matutuíne* e *Chibuto* têm a mesma origem. Todos derivam do verbo *kubutha*, que significa concentrar.

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OS NOMES DOS POVOADOS DE MINAS GERAIS
NO "ALBUM CHOROGRAPHICO MUNICIPAL DO ESTADO DE MINAS GERAIS" DE 1927

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Resumo

O *Album Chorographico Municipal do Estado de Minas Geraes*, editado em 1927, pelo governo, em comemoração ao centenário da Independência do Brasil (1822), traz os mapas aquarelados dos 178 municípios do Estado, incluindo seus respectivos distritos, povoados e estações ferroviárias. Os estudos críticos de especialistas em toponímia, cartografia, história e planejamento urbano, realizados sobre esta obra rara da cartografia mineira, disponíveis no site www.albumchorographico1927.com.br; desde 2011, vêm trazendo à luz novas possibilidades de entendimento sobre o território de Minas Gerais, nos anos iniciais da República. Entre elas, está o levantamento dos 2.241 povoados e estações ferroviárias do Estado. E este conjunto de dados possibilita interessantes estudos sobre a toponímia dos lugares de Minas Gerais.

Palavras-chave: povoados; Minas Gerais; Álbum Chorographico Municipal do Estado de Minas Geraes - 1927.

Abstract

The “Album Chorographico Municipal do Estado de Minas Geraes”, published in 1927 by the Government, in commemoration of the 100 year anniversary of Brazil’s Independence (1822), features the watercolored maps of the State’s 178 municipalities, including their respective districts and settlements. Specialist’s critical studies in toponymy, cartography, history and urban planning developed on this unique work of Minas Gerais’ cartography - available on the website www.albumchorographico1927.com.br - have, since 2011, brought to light new possibilities for understanding the Minas Gerais territory in the early years of the Republic. Among them is the survey of the 2,214 villages and railway stations in the state. And this dataset enables interesting studies on the toponymy of places in the State of Minas Gerais.

Keywords: settlements; Minas Gerais; Album Chorographico Municipal do Estado de Minas Geraes - 1927.

A TOPONÍMIA DOS MUNICÍPIOS DE MINAS GERAIS EM 1911

Entre os estudos críticos apresentados no *site* do projeto *Album Chorographico Municipal do Estado de Minas Gerais: Estudos Críticos*¹ (MINAS GERAES, 1927), está aquele, elaborado em 2011, pela professora Doutora Maria Cândida Trindade Costa de Seabra, da Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (UFMG). Sob o título de *Toponímia ou Nome dos Lugares*, a estudiosa apresentou pequenos verbetes sobre os nomes (e respectiva classificação toponímica) dos 178 municípios de Minas Gerais.

O Levantamento dos Lugares

Em 2018, o referido projeto do *Album Chorographico* realizou mais uma etapa, correspondente ao levantamento dos povoados e estações ferroviárias, conforme informados nos 178 mapas do *Album*. A inserção das estações das estradas de ferro edificadas, projetadas e em construção deveu-se à importância delas, na formação inicial de inúmeras aglomerações urbanas no estado de Minas Gerais. Há de se observar que a rede ferroviária, sobreposta aos mapas, data (grosso modo) de 1923, enquanto que a divisão político-administrativa é de 1911; tratando-se, portanto, de temporalidades distintas.

No âmbito do projeto do *Album*, buscou-se em 2020 a atualização político-administrativa dessas localidades listadas, por meio exclusivamente da consulta aos dicionários histórico-geográficos de Waldemar de Almeida Barbosa (1995) e Joaquim Ribeiro da Costa (1970); e ainda, à publicação *As Denominações Urbanas de Minas Gerais – Cidades e vilas mineiras com estudo toponímico e da categoria administrativa*, do Instituto de Geociências Aplicadas e da Assembleia Legislativa do Estado de Minas Gerais (IGA; ALMG 1997). Para além das questões do método, referentes à imprecisão do conceito de povoado nos anos 20, já apresentados em estudo crítico do *site*, interessa então, destacar neste trabalho, a toponímia dos lugares listados.

Tanto Barbosa (1995) quanto Costa (1970), nos estudos basilares sobre a toponímia mineira, já criticavam o arraigado hábito dos legisladores, de alterar os nomes dos distritos e municípios. Segundo Costa, há uma compulsão em substituir os “topônimos primitivos pelos artificiais”. Barbosa recupera, na introdução do seu dicionário, o desabafo do General Cunha Matos, em 1823: “mudam-se as denominações de sítios, fazendas, de acordo com o santo de devoção de cada um” (BARBOSA, 1995, p. 13). De fato, o exercício incluído no presente trabalho evidenciou a ciranda de nomes, que estendeu-se também para os povoados e estações ferroviárias.

1 Disponível em: <http://www.albumchorographico1927.com.br>.

O Levantamento dos Povoados

A compilação dos nomes dos povoados permitiu desenhar um painel das preferências dos nomes conferidos aos lugares. Trata-se de um levantamento meramente ilustrativo, uma vez que muitas expressões aqui destacadas aparecem agregadas a outras, também recorrentes. Barbosa (1995) já traz a relação dos nomes recorrentes na toponímia mineira, como *Boa Vista, Bom Sucesso, Campos, Retiro, Cachoeira, Cachoeirinha e Buritis*².

No *Album*, os topônimos de povoados ligados a Santos, por extenso ou suas formas abreviadas (S. ou São), Santas (S. ou Sta., Santanna) e Espírito Santo são predominantes: 201 casos. Chegaram a 13, os povoados que trazem a palavra *Cruz* ou *Cruzeiro*.

A menção à *Água, Lagoa, Rio, Ribeirão, Cachoeira/Cachoeirinha, Bica/Biquinha, Olhos d'Água, Córrego/Corguinho, Cacimba* chegou a 106 ocorrências. Nomes com as expressões *Morro, Serra, Serrinha, Monte e Pedra* somaram 56; e houve 12 ocorrências de povoados com o nome *Quilombo*, duas delas, em Passa Quatro, município de Minas Gerais.

Chama a atenção, a oposição de adjetivos, como *Alto/Cima/Meio/Baixo*, a sugerir a estreita vinculação de povoados próximos. São exemplos: *Gambá de Baixo* e *Gambá de Cima*; *Gil de Baixo* e *Gil de Cima*, todos no então município de Entre Rios. Ou *Bicas do Meio* e *Bicas de Baixo*, no município de Itajubá. Ou ainda, *Caracol de Baixo* e *Caracol de Cima*; *Abertão de Cima* e *Abertão de Baixo*, no município de Jacutinga. A oposição entre velho e novo povoado é perceptível, por exemplo, em *Bento Pires* e *Velho Bento Pires*, na capital, Belo Horizonte. O adjetivo *Novo* figura em sete povoados, sob as expressões *Rancho Novo, Curral Novo* e *Mundo Novo*.

Mas, imbatível mesmo, é o binômio *Vieiras Bravos* e *Vieiras Mansos*, no município de Oliveira, quase na divisa com Campo Belo; talvez, correspondendo a um equívoco do mapa; pois, hoje, o distrito de Vieiras Bravos pertence ao município de Candeias, emancipado de Campo Belo.

A repetição de nomes de povoados em um mesmo município é evidente em Ponte Nova, onde há *Vau Grande, Vau Assu* e *Alto Vau Assu*. Em Bello Horizonte, há os povoados de *Gamelleira* e *Gamelleiras* e ainda, a estação de Gamelleira, em pontos distintos.

Já *Retiro/Bom Retiro/Retirinho* e *Curral/Curralinho*, figuram em 28 povoados. Assim como *Curralinho, Cachoeirinha, Retirinho*; os diminutivos também são recorrentes: *Sabarazinho, Campinho, Pinheirinho, Tamborisinho, Camilinho, Brumadinho, Serrinha, Aterradinho, Rocinha, Derribadinha, Sertãozinho, Cafesinho, Biquinha, Douradinho, Baratinha, Varginha, Paiolino*.

Há nomes especialmente pitorescos, como *Viva Povo*, em Rio Piracicaba, *Mexerico* e *Coração de Porco*, em Antônio Dias; *Porto Cabeça e Meia*, em Boa Esperança; *Cor. que Ronca*, em Caracol; *Angu Duro, Trinta Reis e Quebra-Pé*, em Diamantina; *Rua do Fogo*, em Entre Rios; *Porto*

2 Optou-se, neste texto, pela grafia dos topônimos, conforme informados no *Album*.

da Desejada, em Grão Mogol; *Calla a Boca*, em Guaxupé; *Veremos*, em Itajubá; *Terra Fofa* ou *Quebra*, em Brasília de Minas e em Januária; *Cachorra Parida*, em Jaguaru; *Bem Posta*, em Minas Novas; *Invejosa*, em Passa Tempo; *Vinte Alqueires*, em Piranga; *Papa Gente*, em Ponte Nova; *Gritador*, em Tiradentes; *Bairro da Gorda*, em Virgínia; *Buraco do Bicho*, em Queluz.; *Desempenhado*, em Bambuy.

Por outro lado, há denominações bem simples como *Povoação*, em Abaeté; *Patrimônio*, em Jaguaru; e *Patrimônio dos Creolos*, em Muriahé, ou *Pasto do Governo*, em Teófilo Otoni. *Posse/Posses* aparecem em quatro povoados. A expressão *Fazenda*, expressa ou embutida entre parênteses, figura em oito povoados; quatro deles, em Pedra Branca.

Ao contrário dos nomes de pessoas importantes, tão comuns à toponímia mineira, destacam-se, no levantamento dos povoados, os nomes próprios simples. Além dos seis povoados denominados *Conceição*, provável referência a Nossa Senhora da Conceição, há localidades denominadas: *Ignacio*, *Laurinha*, *Theobaldo*, *Florentina*, *Benta*, *Luzia*, *Izabel*, *Jorge*, *Jurema*, *Caetano*, *Fernando*, *Gaspar*, *D. Mariquinhas*, *Suzana* e *André*.

O município de Teófilo Otoni se destaca por trazer povoados específicos, ligados à comunidade indígena: Aldeia de Índios Cutycracs, da tribo Botocudos, no distrito de Itambacuri; e Aldeia de Índios Machacali, no distrito de Pampan. Cutycracs ou Gutkraks foram uma dissidência dos Kren-hé (Pojichá); dos quais, surgiram os contemporâneos Krenak, segundo informação da antropóloga Izabel Missagia de Mattos³, autora de estudos sobre o tema.

Importante lembrar que a data adotada pelo *Album* (1911) é a mesma da criação do distrito de Itambacuri. Até então, *Itambacuri* era o *Aldeamento Nossa Senhora dos Anjos*, criado em 1873, pelo governo imperial. No ano anterior, a questão indígena voltara ao âmbito do governo federal, através da instituição do Serviço Nacional do Índio e de Localização dos Trabalhadores Nacionais (SNILTN). Ao que sugerem as fontes, ambas as aldeias que figuram no mapa de Teófilo Otoni, no *Album*, tanto dos Cutycracs quanto dos Machalis, seriam dissidências deste grande e importante aldeamento de Itambacuri, “na Região Florestal Pouco Conhecida”.

O Levantamento das Estações Ferroviárias

O primeiro levantamento dos topônimos, os quais não são sedes distritais e municipais, previsto inicialmente só para os povoados; se estendeu para as estações ferroviárias, em razão de algumas delas terem se tornado embriões de futuras localidades. Mas, não é incomum haver nos mapas o símbolo de estação ferroviária bem próximo (ou até mesmo lado a lado) ao de povoado;

3 Conforme contato pessoal com Izabel Missagia de Matos, via correspondência eletrônica, em 3 set. 2021. A autora agradece à antropóloga as informações sobre o tema.

ambos com a mesma toponímia, mas sugerindo tratar-se de locais distintos. Também não é incomum encontrar, ao lado do nome do distrito, a legenda de estação ferroviária, o que não acontece com as sedes municipais.

No presente estudo, foram pesquisadas as estações das estradas já construídas, em construção ou ainda em projeto; que não as das sedes municipais, haja vista, tratar-se de estudo sobre os povoados. Em outras palavras, não foi realizado o levantamento de todas as estações presentes nos traçados ferroviários do *Album*. Metodologicamente, pesquisaram-se apenas aquelas informadas (pela legenda) como estação ferroviária, mesmo que coladas aos povoados e às sedes distritais. A perspectiva é trazer à luz o cuidado do cartógrafo em identificar as estações ferroviárias, como elemento relevante para a ocupação do território mineiro, nos anos 20.

Constatou-se que, dos 178 municípios do *Album*, 84 (47%) eram recortados por estradas de ferro instaladas, em construção ou meramente projetadas; e cujas estações estavam legendadas e localizadas isoladamente (ou coladas) a algum povoado ou distrito, em 1923; ano da maioria dos mapas datados do *Album*; ressalvando-se que 45% deles não trazem o ano de elaboração.

Para identificação e localização das estações ferroviárias isoladas (ou coladas) a algum povoado/distrito, identificadas no *Album*, consultou-se o *site* Estações Ferroviárias (<http://www.estacoesferroviarias.com.br>), organizado por Ralph Mennutti Giesbrecht, instrumento fundamental para compreensão do tema. Através do *site* citado, foi possível informar a data de inauguração das estações (e as respectivas companhias férreas a que pertenciam), no período do *Album*. Contudo, não se informou no presente estudo a situação atual das estações, haja vista a constante alteração, tanto da razão social das empresas ferroviárias quanto dos nomes das estações e da condição atual da edificação; na maior parte das vezes, já demolida ou abandonada. Portanto, os dados extraídos do mencionado *site* (e transcritos neste estudo) se restringiram até os anos 20.

Interessante observar que também as estações ferroviárias sofreram alterações de toponímia desde sempre. Muitas delas foram nomeadas em homenagem aos engenheiros e diretores das ferrovias, ou ao proprietário da fazenda onde se edificou a estação, ou a algum político importante. O contrário também aconteceu, como a troca do nome de um político por outro, de uso corrente. É o caso da estação *João Pinheiro*, da estrada de ferro Muzambinho, em Areado; que passou a se chamar *Movimento*; talvez, em razão da pujança provocada pela estação, como também, pela existência de outra estação homônima. Entretanto, não é incomum a proposição de nomes que foram desprezados depois pelos moradores, que acabaram por exigir a volta do nome original. Este foi o caso da estação de *Matosinhos*, em Santa Luzia, da estrada de ferro Central do Brasil. Inaugurada em 1895, com o nome de *Paz* (uma homenagem à pacificação do Sul do País), voltou à denominação de *Matosinhos*, em razão do incêndio, supostamente, provocado por aqueles que desejavam o nome original do lugar (ESTAÇÕES FERROVIÁRIAS, 2021).

Nome em comemoração a um fato histórico, foi dado à estação de *Independência*, inaugurada em 1922, em Pirapora (atual município de Buritizeiros). Seu nome foi dado em homenagem ao Centenário da Independência do Brasil.

A importância dada às ferrovias, efetivadas ou em construção; ou ainda, meramente projetadas, naquela década, pode ser dimensionada pelo município de Virgínia; que, mesmo sem ter ferrovia alguma, abrigava um povoado denominado *Mogiana*.

CONCLUSÃO

O levantamento dos 2.241 povoados e estações ferroviárias, identificados no *Album Chorographico*, editado em 1927, apresenta um conjunto de dados ainda a ser explorado. Há de se ponderar que a tentativa de atualização político-administrativa dos povoados e estações ficou bem aquém das expectativas iniciais, com menos de 40% de assertividade. A maioria dos lugares não pôde ser identificada por meio de consulta às fontes acima já apresentadas. Não se sabe, portanto, se foram estiolados ou incorporados, com outra denominação, a territórios vizinhos.

De qualquer forma, a lista dos povoados e das estações ferroviárias do *Album Chorographico*, disponível no *site* do projeto, oferece ao pesquisador (e ao cidadão comum) uma fonte inesgotável para pesquisas sobre a toponímia de Minas Gerais, nos anos iniciais da República.

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**OS NOMES GEOGRÁFICOS NÃO NASCEM NOS MAPAS:
UMA ANÁLISE RESUMIDA SOBRE O NOME "AMÉRICA"**

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Resumo

Os nomes não nascem nos mapas, pelo contrário, são inseridos neles por variadas e específicas condições político-ideológicas, num contexto histórico e temporal. O presente artigo trata da inserção inicial de um famoso topônimo, que denomina as últimas porções continentais de terras explorada por europeus: *América*. Feito atribuído a um cartógrafo denominado Martin Waldseemüller, que homenageou Vesúcio, dando o nome de *América* ao continente descoberto por Colombo, como apareceu no texto *Cosmographia Introductio*.

Palavras-chave: Geônimos; Cartografia Histórica; Toponímia Histórica; América.

Abstract

Names are not born on maps, on the contrary, they are inserted there by varied and specific political-ideological conditions in a historical and temporal context. This article deals with the initial insertion of a famous toponym that names the last continental portions of land explored by Europeans: *America*. Made attributed to a cartographer named Martin Waldseemüller, who paid homage to Vespucci, giving the name of *America* to the continent discovered by Columbus, as it appeared in the text *Cosmographia Introductio*.

Keywords: Geonyms; Historical Cartography; Historical Toponymy; América.

Nas sociedades humanas, pode-se afirmar, o conceito de cidadania inicia-se quando nascida uma criança e essa é registrada num cartório civil. Nesta ocasião, emite-se uma certidão de nascimento, que a identifica por um nome; que, salvo em raríssimas exceções, a acompanhará por toda a sua existência. Sem o cumprimento desta espécie de ritual de iniciação na sociedade civil organizada, é como se este ser recém-chegado não existisse para a mesma sociedade. O corpo social exige que todos os seus cidadãos sejam legalmente registrados e identificados por um nome.

Ao refletir-se num raciocínio análogo, pode-se deduzir que a maioria das porções da superfície terrestre (ou grande parte das feições geográficas recorrentes no espaço geográfico), não tendo sido identificadas por um nome, remete a admitir a sua não existência (como lugares conhecidos e vivenciados pela sociedade humana). Seriam formas amorfas, simples componentes da litosfera ou da hidrosfera terrestre. *Lugares inexistentes*, sem o *status* do *lugar cidadão*, que todo local nomeado possui. Em sendo assim, o mapa contendo o registro físico dos nomes dos lugares torna-se uma espécie de certidão de nascimento desses lugares.

O que, afinal, justifica a importância de se estudar de forma mais aprofundada os nomes geográficos? Por que essa área de conhecimento é importante? De início, referencia-se a representação cartográfica. Retirem-se os nomes dos mapas e o que restará? Sem dúvida, uma bela imagem, perfeita e com o devido referencial de posicionamento traduzido em latitudes e longitudes; porém, amorfo e sem alma. Sim; pois, para ser mais preciso, os nomes geográficos são exatamente isso: a verdadeira alma de uma representação cartográfica.

Num simples par de coordenadas, posicionador de qualquer feição geográfica, não existe história; aspectos antro-po-culturais, lingüísticos e etnolinguísticos; socioeconomia e jogos de poder. Por outro lado, é indubitável que, no nome geográfico, todos esses fatores (e outros mais) marcam sua presença de modo indelével.

Aqui, será analisado um importante nome geográfico: *América*. Por que *América* e não *Colômbia*, para nomear o continente americano? Pela justiça histórica devida a Cristóvão Colombo, o nome do continente americano deveria se chamar *Colômbia*, numa homenagem ao navegador genovês, que, em 1492, aportou pela primeira vez nas Antilhas. Porém, a História tem também algumas artimanhas, pois, o primeiro nome do continente denominado *América* surgiu cartografado no texto *Cosmographia Introductio*, cuja edição de 1507, foi atribuída a Martin Waldseemüller (1470-1521), que integrava o grupo da cidade francesa de Saint-Dié-des-Vosges.

Walter Lud, cânone da Igreja de Saint-Dié-des-Vosges, reuniu um grupo de acadêmicos (principalmente, cosmógrafos), que fosse capaz de criar uma representação do mundo, combinando o conhecimento antigo (especialmente, do grego Claudio Ptolomeu) com os novos relatórios, que chegavam das novas expedições além-mar. Entre os cosmógrafos deste grupo, encontrava-se o alemão Martin Waldseemüller (RAMANI, 2018).

Foi Waldseemüller, juntamente com outro alemão, chamado Mathias Ringmann (integrante do mesmo grupo), que homenagearam Vespúcio. Ringmann elaborou um livro e um globo terrestre que acompanhavam o *Mapa de Waldseemüller*, dando o nome de *América* ao continente descoberto por Colombo; como foi incluído no texto *Cosmographia Introductio*, prefácio à edição da *Geographia*, de Ptolomeu, saída do prelo em 15 de abril de 1507 (MICELI, 2002).

A justificativa de Ringmann para batizar o novo continente com o nome *América* foi em função dos nomes femininos, que batizavam todos os outros continentes conhecidos: *Europa*, *Ásia*, *África*. O novo continente deveria também ser um nome do gênero feminino, em homenagem ao seu descobridor.

O nome completo da obra cartográfica de Waldseemüller é *Universalis cosmographia secunda Ptholemei traditionalem et Americi Vespucci aliorum que lustraciones. Um desenho de toda a Terra seguindo a tradição de Ptolomeu e das viagens de Amerigo Vespucci e outros*. Este mapa mede 45,7 cm x 50,8 cm e faz parte de um conjunto de doze mapas, impressos em doze folhas separadas, que foram montadas em uma superfície plana, medindo um total de 1,4 x 2,4 m.

A razão pela qual Waldseemüller resolveu homenagear Américo Vespúcio, deve-se ao fato de Américo ter escrito que, ao contrário do que presumira Cristóvão Colombo, o continente descoberto em 1492 não era uma extensão da Índia, mas um novo continente, o Novo Mundo (VAINFAS, 2000).

Existe outra versão, apresentada por alguns historiadores. Apesar das viagens de Colombo terem se iniciado em 1492, ele só teria tocado o continente americano em sua terceira viagem, em 1498. De acordo com a missiva de 1504, escrita por Vespúcio e enviada a René II, Duque de Lorraine, ele teria chegado ao continente americano em 1497, um ano antes de Colombo (RAMANI, 2018). Embora contestada, o que ocorreu de fato é que o nome do novo continente fora grafado no *Mapa de Waldseemüller* como *America* e não, *Colombia*.

Da tiragem inicial de 1000 exemplares do mapa mundial de 1507, existe uma cópia sobrevivente, que foi adquirida pela Biblioteca do Congresso estadunidense (*Library of Congress*). Esta cópia foi adquirida da família de Waldburg-Wolfegg, príncipe germânico; que, por sua vez, adquiriu-a de um fabricante de globos, chamado Schoner (1477-1547). A família do príncipe germânico manteve a preciosidade cartográfica até o início do século XX, quando seu extraordinário conteúdo foi revelado. Foi vendido pelo príncipe ao Congresso Norte Americano, em 2003, por 10 milhões de dólares; e lá, se encontra até hoje.



Figura 1 – O *Mapa de Waldseemüller*, de 1507, onde foi grafado pela primeira vez o nome geográfico *America*.¹

Este raro espécime cartográfico tornou-se uma obra-prima do início do século XVI, representando um mapa completo do mundo daquela época, constando de dois mapas, mostrando separadamente os hemisférios Ocidental e Oriental, com ilustrações de Ptolomeu e Vespúcio, imagens dos vários ventos e extensas notas explicativas sobre regiões selecionadas do mundo. Foi também o primeiro mapa onde os oceanos Atlântico e Pacífico aparecem separados pelo novo continente, recém-descoberto.

O *Mapa de Waldseemüller* materializou, portanto, um importante contexto político daqueles tempos, que racionalizou o mundo moderno, à luz das notícias alvissareiras que chegavam na Europa, resultantes das explorações no Oceano Atlântico ou na costa africana, que foram patrocinadas pela Espanha, por Portugal e por outros países, pertencentes ao continente europeu.

1 Disponível em: <http://historia-do-brasil-e-do-mundo.hi7.co/historia-do-brasil-e-do-mundo/historia-do-brasil-e-do-mundo-55b7b1064cf69.jpg>. Acesso em: 15 jun. 2021.

Existe um *fac-símile* desta obra na Biblioteca Nacional, no Brasil (vide referências).

O nome dado por Waldseemüller foi rapidamente aceito e difundido e Bartolomeu de Las Casas foi veemente, ao propor (sem sucesso) o nome de *Colombia* para o continente americano.

Desde os tempos primórdios e mais uma vez, a Cartografia, tal qual um registro de certidão de nascimento, legitima de maneira inequívoca o nome oficial *America*, para o novo continente recém-descoberto pela Europa, o primeiro geônimo grafado no mapa da região.

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PLACE NAMING, IDENTITIES AND GEOGRAPHY: CRITICAL PERSPECTIVES IN A GLOBALIZING AND STANDARDIZING WORLD. EXPLORING CONCEPTS OF PLACE NAMING IN ORDER TO PRODUCE A TOPONYMY BOOK PROJECT.

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Abstract

Space and place naming, also called toponymy, has a long tradition in the sciences and a renewed critical interest in geography, among other allied disciplines including the humanities. Place: location and cartographical aspects, etymology and geo-histories so remarkable in past studies, are now being enhanced from a range of radical perspectives, especially in a globalizing, standardizing world with Googlization and the consequent 'normalization' of place names, perceptions and worldwide images, including those for marketing purposes. Nonetheless, there are conflicting and contesting voices. This book presents research on geographical naming on land and sea from a wide range of standpoints on: theory and concepts, case studies, and education. The interdisciplinary research is enhanced with authors from regional, national and international toponymy-related institutions and organizations including the UNGEGN, IGU, ICA and so forth.

Keywords: Naming, place, critical perspectives, standardizing, contesting voices, education.

Resumo

A nomeação de espaços e lugares, também chamada de toponímia, tem uma longa tradição nas ciências e um interesse crítico renovado pela geografia, entre outras disciplinas afins, incluindo as humanidades. Lugar: aspectos de localização e cartografia, etimologia e geo-histórias são marcantes em estudos anteriores, agora estão sendo aprimorados a partir de uma gama de perspectivas radicais, especialmente em um mundo globalizante e padronizado com a Googlização e a conseqüente 'normalização' de nomes de lugares, percepções e imagens mundiais, incluindo aquelas para fins de marketing. No entanto, há vozes conflitantes e contestadoras. Este livro apresenta pesquisas sobre nomenclatura geográfica em terra e mar de uma ampla gama de pontos de vista sobre: teoria e conceitos, estudos de caso e educação. A pesquisa interdisciplinar é aprimorada com autores de instituições e organizações regionais, nacionais e internacionais relacionadas à toponímia, incluindo UNGEGN, IGU, ICA e assim por diante.

Palavras-chave: Nomeação, lugar, perspectivas críticas, padronização, vozes contestadoras, educação.

INTRODUCTION

Place - location and cartographical aspects, naming, etymology and geo-histories so remarkable in past studies, are now being enhanced from a range of radical perspectives, especially in a globalizing, standardizing world with Googlization and the consequent 'normalization' of place names, perceptions and worldwide images including those for marketing purposes. However, there are conflicting and contesting voices. This toponymy project targets research on geographical naming on land and sea from a wide range of standpoints including theory and concepts, case studies, and educational approaches. Interdisciplinary research is extensive with authors from regional, national and international toponymy-related institutions, organizations, universities and individuals e.g. UNGEGN, IGU, ICA, EUROGEO and so forth.

The range of perspectives includes geopolitics, territorialisation, lessons of history and geo-history, recurring nationalism(s), the UN and associated institutions, committees and organizations. Naturally, these multilateralist and unilateralist references approach from 1945 to the present and, of course the state paradigm with territorial and maritime boundaries, in which UNCLOS (UN Convention on the law of the Sea) is highly significant. However, besides the legalities, the geopolitics of emotions must be taken into consideration. Such feeds into sustainable peace or not; the SDGs and particularly No. 16: Peace, Justice and Strong institutions, alongside the rule of law. The geopolitics of Peace building can be enhanced through the contribution made by toponymic research and education.

From ideas and concepts to the Toponymy Book Project

Following a call made to researchers in 2020-2021, regarding the study of toponymy, in order to collaborate in a Book Naming Project, there was a very positive response. This has resulted in 30 Chapters, with 50 authors, and perspectives from all continents. It has assured a diversity of authors and standpoints from the perspective of academic disciplines, cultures and languages. The results enhanced the original research sources and approaches, while the project is supported by EUROGEO and Springer Publishers.

The book aims

- To deconstruct: Nexus – theory, concepts, place, space, endonym, exonym, toponymy ...
- To explore: Significance of toponymy – in everyday life and the managerial - political sphere.

- To elucidate the role of stakeholders in place naming: Top/Down and Bottom/Up including: (i) identity, grassroots, culture, populace/public, NGOs and (ii) GOs and IGOs: UNESCO, UNGEGN, Council of Europe, EU, national authorities and practitioners. Colonial / neo-colonial heritages are also embedded in such deconstructions, within and between state.
- To communicate with: Wider audiences, beyond the academic, disciplinary, language, methodological and national ‘echo-chambers’.

Contexts explored

- WHOSE REALITY: What do these ‘named’ spaces mean? - Living nowadays through great transitions in globalization and glocalization.
- SOCIO-POLITICAL MALAISE: GAP between what the populace expects and what governments deliver: e.g. EU, Turkey, Visegrád countries, US, Latin America, MENA, Africa...
- POPULISM(S): Vs. International cooperation / multilateralism.

Hence the search for a new order: Post Fukuyama’s *The End of History and the Last Man*, is pertinent here!

- 2016-2020: ‘MAKE US GREAT AGAIN’ AND EMPIRE NOSTALGIA: UK Brexit and (English nationalism). The US Trump phenomenon and events in Hungary, Poland, India (Modi) and elsewhere.
- The killing of George Floyd (May 2020): Rocks - monuments, place names and mind-sets!
- The systemic nature of continuity in socio-political management in state institutions and mind-sets!
- Hence the challenges: to enhance democracy and the SDGs.
 - ⇒ PLACE, NAME and MEMORY: for individuals in their personal and social lives.
 - ⇒ THE BODY POLITIC: issues of identity, citizenship, social and political legacies.
 - ⇒ IMPLICIT: UN SDGs e.g. Goal 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, and Goal 4, Quality Education.

TOPONYMY AND THE GEOPOLITICS OF EMOTION

- Standpoints and contentions: Place names – perception, used, (re)interpreted, OR forgotten, hidden, cut out of the map and narrative. Named and renamed!
- Power: Control of place and naming. Powerful potential for consensus building and education if used for ethical purposes Vs. negative ends – (state) territorial / power

paradigms nourishing populism.

- Place name and memory: psycho-social associations, joy, nostalgia, but also conscience and shame as emphasized by UNESCO, Council of Europe and National and Local governance.
- Role of the UN e.g. UNESCO, UNGEGN!
- Psycho - Geographies and Histories
- Populations with historical grievances regarding toponymy.

Examples: Part 1 of the Book: Keyword analyses - PERCEPTION, NEOTOPONYMY, ENDONYM/EXONYM DIVIDE, CHALLENGES, COMMEMORATION, SCALE(S) regarding Korea, France, Argentina, Slovenia, Spain. Here the authors emphasize: the physicality of the places: memory, symbolism and active usage by the stakeholders in creating names, imaginings, narratives and emotions to legitimate actions and/or present for consumption.

PART 1. CHALLENGING CONCEPTUAL AND THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO PLACE NAMING

- THE VALIDITY OF CRITICAL TOPONYMY PERSPECTIVES FOR AN UNDERSTANDING OF HUMAN PERCEPTION ON PLACES. Sungjae Choo.
- PLACE NAMING and NEOTOPONYMY: FRENCH EXPERIENCES THROUGH THE LENS OF A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK. Frédéric Giraut.
- THE ENDONYM/EXONYM DIVIDE REVISITED. Peter Jordan and Kohei Watanabe
- GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES IN ARGENTINA: PRESENT and CHALLENGES. Adriana Vescovo
- COMMEMORATIVE PLACE NAMING: TO NAME PLACE, TO CLAIM THE PAST, TO REPAIR FUTURES. Derek Alderman
- TOPONYMY and THE CHANGE OF SCALE: A CONSIDERATION OF A THEORETICAL PROBLEM. Joan Tort-Donada and César López-Leiva

PART 2. APPROACHES TO IMPLEMENTING STANDARDIZATION OF PLACE NAMES

- RUSSIAN SCHOOL OF PLACE-NAME STUDY. Herzen Andrey ^a, Gordova Yuliana ^b, Herzen Olga ^b and Kolosov Vladimir.
- STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES ON LAND and SEA IN SLOVENIA. Drago Perko, Matjaž Geršič, Matija Zorn.
- THE PLACE OF THE NEW ZEALAND GEOGRAPHIC BOARD / NGĀ POU

TAUNAHA O AOTEAROA IN ADVANCING THE CULTURAL POLITICS OF PLACE NAMING. Robin Kearns and Neil Lindsey.

- CONFLICTS and CHALLENGES IN STANDARDISATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES IN SPAIN. Ayar Rodríguez de Castro.
- MAJOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS and PLACE NAMING ISSUES IN SAUDI ARABIA. Ali Aldosari (Saudi Arabia Geographical Society).
- URBAN TOPONYMIES IN TURKEY. Alpaslan ALIĞAĞOĞLU and Abdullah UGUR

Part 2. Summary - Concepts / Approaches

Russian school of place naming.

Standardization of naming on land and sea in Slovenia.

New Zealand geographic board advancing the cultural politics of place naming.

Conflicts / challenges in standardization of names in Spain.

Development projects and place naming issues in Saudi Arabia.

Urban toponymies in Turkey.

PART 3. TOPONYMY: GEO-HISTORIES, LEGACIES AND TRANSITIONS

- CULTURAL CROSSROADS IN TOPONYMY - CASE STUDY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA. Boris Avdić, Ranko Mirić, Marko Krevs, Nusret Drešković.
- RE-CREATING THE FUTURE: MODERN HOUSING ESTATES AND EXISTING TOPONYMS IN SARAJEVO. Elša Turkušić Jurić and Velid Jerlagić
- GEO-HISTORY OF THE TOPONYMY OF MOHÁCS PLAIN (HUNGARY). Norbert Pap, Peter Remenyi, Marianna Ács.
- THEORIZING MULTIPLE OR PLURAL PLACE NAMES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA. Tendai Mangena.
- LANGUAGE POLICIES IN THE FIELD OF TOPONYMY: PERSPECTIVES ON SPAIN AND CATALUNYA. Maria del Mar Batlle
- STREET-NAMING IN MALTA AS A GEO-CULTURAL AND POLITICAL EXERCISE AS SEEN FROM LOCAL SOURCES. John A. Schembri and Ritienne Gauci
- PERSPECTIVES FROM BRAZIL: TOPONYMIC STUDY OF NOVA LUSITÂNIA MAPS. Paulo Márcio Leal de Menezes and Manoel do Couto Fernandes

Part 3. Summary - Concepts / Approaches

Locations: cultural crossroads in toponymy e.g. BIH

Modern housing estates and existing toponyms.

Geo-history of naming in culturally and geopolitical sensitive areas e.g. Mohács plain.

Multiple / plural place names in southern Africa.

Language policies e.g. Catalonia.

Street-naming

Perspectives from Brazil: toponymic study of Nova Lusitânia maps.

PART 4. CULTURAL AND LANGUAGE PERSPECTIVES ON TOPONYMY

- NAMING OF ESTONIAN FARMS FROM SOVIET TO THE POST-SOVIET ERA. Taavi Pae¹, Ats Remmelg¹ and Jussi S. Jauhiainen²
- HYDRONYMY IN INDONESIA: A CASE STUDY IN BANDUNG BASIN, WEST JAVA. Multamia RMT Lauder and T. Bachtiar
- FROM HISTORICAL TO NEW PLACE NAMES. THE CASE OF ITALY. Laura Cassi
- READING IRELAND'S TOPONYMIC LANDSCAPES. Jonathan Cherry, Brian Ó Raghallaigh and Úna Bhreathnach.
- TRANSLATING TOPOGRAPHIES: THE SALIENCE OF BRIAN FRIEL'S LINGUISTIC APPROACH TO LANDSCAPE and TOPONYMY REGARDING IRELAND. Charles Travis
- RADICAL PERSPECTIVES ON PLACE NAMING IN THE 'BRITISH OVERSEAS TERRITORY OF GIBRALTAR' FROM A GIBRALTARIAN STANDPOINT. Jennifer Ballantine Perera
- UN CAPACITY BUILDING IN TOPONYMY. Ferjan Ormeling^a, Helen Kerfoot^b and Pier-Giorgio Zaccheddu^c
- THE MYSTERY OF HYDRONOMY IN THE LAND OF ISRAEL. Tal Yaar-Waisel
- WHAT'S IN A NAME? GEO-HISTORIES BEHIND TOPONYMIES IN THE EAST MEDITERRANEAN REGION and THE ROLE THEY CAN PLAY IN CRITICAL GEOGRAPHY EDUCATION. Apostolia (Lia) Galani
- EXPLORING PLACE NAMING: SELF-DIRECTED LEARNING, ACTIVITIES and QUESTIONS FOR REFLECTION. Ruth McManus

Part 4. Summary - Concepts / Approaches

Naming farms.

Hydronyms and anthropology.

Evaluating historical and new place names.

Reading toponymic landscapes.

Translating topographies through the arts.

Decolonizing toponymy from a Gibraltarian standpoint.

Un and UNGEN capacity building in toponymy.

Hydronymy in Israel. What's in names?

Geo-histories in Greece / Med. - critical geography education.

Exploring place naming: self-directed learning, activities and questions for reflection.

CONCLUSIONS

Toponymy:

- Nexus - Complex and Messy - Place, psychology, memory, landscape, emotions, geopolitics, past – present and future.
- Habitus – ‘I / We live here’: Normalization of naming (material and intangible), individual and group memory, rites. Stakeholders and (re)creation of spaces and places ...
- Attempted manufacture of (social) consent with some old and some new wine – in the naming. But presented in what sort of bottles! Democratic label, populist appellation or other agenda.
- Socio-political malaise – Mind the Naming: Peoples’ expectations Vs. Government Delivery. Real and existential ‘fake / truths’ feeding populism(s). Social media - multiple advantages; but dangers: Faustus syndrome.

Hence the quest to redefine ‘workable’ democracy and place naming in the 21st century.

- Case studies: Exemplify the upper realities at multiple scales and power levels.
- Naming: Education and Training - is a necessity in combatting ignorance, fake news, fake names and populism in order to enhance democratic ideals and workable solutions for today’s problems, including the place naming.

Therefore, the centrality ethical place naming for long-term sustainable societies and environments as promoted by the SDGs and particularly No. 16.

PROPOSTA METODOLÓGICA DE CLASSIFICAÇÃO DOS NOMES GEOGRÁFICOS –
O EXEMPLO DO "MAP OF THE PROVINCE OF RIO DE JANEIRO" (1848)

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Resumo

Os nomes geográficos estão estritamente ligados ao processo de ocupação de determinado território, pois refletem aspectos culturais, sociais, econômicos, políticos, entre outros, dos povos que ali habitam. Nesse sentido, a nomenclatura taxonômica de Dick (1990) traz grande contribuição, pois permite entender os aspectos culturais, antropológicos, linguísticos, religiosos, do idioma e da ocupação do território, a partir da classificação dos topônimos de natureza antropocultural (e seus 18 *táxons*) e física (com 13 *táxons*). Entretanto, o objetivo do presente trabalho é propor uma metodologia de classificação dos nomes geográficos, a partir da identificação de feições geográficas. Assim, esta proposta de classificação, juntamente com a proposta já estabelecida por Dick (1990), visa contribuir para a compreensão do processo de ocupação e organização de determinado espaço geográfico.

Palavras-chave: Nomes Geográficos; Toponímia; Cartografia Histórica; Estado do Rio de Janeiro; estudo metodológico.

Abstract

Geographical names are strictly linked to the process of occupation of a given territory, as they reflect cultural, social, economic, political aspects, among others, of the peoples who live there. In this sense, Dick's (1990) taxonomic nomenclature makes a great contribution, as it allows understanding the cultural, anthropological, linguistic, religious, language and occupation aspects of the territory based on the classification of anthropocultural toponyms and their 18 taxons and physical with 13 taxons. However, the objective of this research is to propose a methodology for classification of geographic names from the identification of geographic features. Thus, this classification proposal together with the proposal already established by Dick (1990) aims to contribute to the understanding of the occupation and organization process of a given geographic space.

Keywords: Geographical Names; Toponymy; Historical Cartography; Rio de Janeiro State.

CONTEXTUALIZAÇÃO

A pesquisa histórica-toponímica aqui apresentada, cujo objetivo é propor uma metodologia de classificação dos nomes geográficos, a partir do termo genérico e considerando as feições geográficas, está inserida em um projeto de pesquisa desenvolvido e coordenado pelo professor Paulo Menezes, do Laboratório de Cartografia (GeoCart), do Departamento de Geografia, da Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, intitulado *Evolução Política-Administrativa do Estado do Rio de Janeiro*. A busca por entender as alterações político-administrativas, ocorridas no Estado do Rio de Janeiro, desde 1565, teve como subsídios, as áreas de pesquisa da Cartografia Histórica e da Toponímia.

Os campos de pesquisa da Cartografia Histórica e da Toponímia possibilitam o estudo do espaço geográfico do passado, por meio da dinâmica de sua ocupação, seja pela representação em mapas históricos - no que tange à alteração da paisagem, à ocupação do território, às mudanças nos limites administrativos e à instalação de núcleos urbanos; seja pela ação humana, no ato de nomear, estabelecendo uma relação cultural com o lugar, estando diretamente relacionada ao processo de ocupação de determinada área.

A Cartografia Histórica é um ramo de estudo, dentro da Geografia e da Cartografia, que busca estudar mapas e representações cartográficas de períodos anteriores, possibilitando análises de processos históricos e geográficos, que ocorreram em uma determinada época (MENEZES, 2009, p. 252, *apud* SANTOS; GRAÇA; MENEZES, 2015, p. 1735).

Assim, os mapas podem ser entendidos como importantes documentos históricos, uma vez que preservam informações referentes às configurações espaciais de seu tempo, tais como aspectos políticos, econômicos e sociais; e as técnicas utilizadas para sua confecção. (SANTOS *et al.*, 2018).

Vale acrescentar que os mapas também são importantes documentos históricos que permitem estudos comparativos de mudança na dinâmica da paisagem.

Nesse sentido, os mapas servem de subsídios ao estudo toponímico, visto que os nomes geográficos são verdadeiros testemunhos no processo de ocupação de determinado território, pois o ato de nomear reflete a atividade humana e traz consigo especificidades culturais dos povos que ali habitam. Segundo Dick (1990), esse ato de nomear marca o presente, para que seja deixado o conhecimento para as gerações futuras. Desta maneira, “o topônimo é o instrumento dessa projeção temporal”.

De acordo com Santos (1996) e Tuan (1983) pode-se entender o lugar, por estar conectado com as relações de proximidade (e de afeição, carinho) que as pessoas têm com certa parcela do espaço, ligadas à sua vida diária. No lugar, são expressas as relações de sentimentos, com as quais, os indivíduos constroem seus valores, de modo que o lugar é diretamente relacionado às

experiências culturais e, conseqüentemente, à identidade e à vida diária de um indivíduo, como também, de uma sociedade.

A Onomástica é a área do conhecimento que estuda os nomes, onde encontra-se a subárea do conhecimento que estuda os nomes próprios, denominada Topomástica. Esta última, subdivide-se em outros dois ramos, são eles: a Antropotoponímia, que estuda os nomes das pessoas; e a Toponímia, que estuda os nomes dos lugares.

Etimologicamente, o vocábulo Toponímia é formado por dois radicais gregos: *topos* + *onoma*; *topos* significa 'lugar' e *onoma*, 'nome'. Os topônimos (ou nomes geográficos) podem ser considerados termos sinônimos, visto que ambos nominam um lugar, uma feição geográfica, seja ela natural ou antrópica (MENEZES, 2006; SANTOS, 2006).

Segundo Dick (1980 *apud* SANTOS, 2006), o campo de pesquisa dos nomes geográficos é uma área do conhecimento humano de grande complexidade linguístico-cultural e, por isso, implica na sobreposição de dados e informações de outras ciências, estando relacionada com a Geografia, a Cartografia, a História, a Antropologia, entre outras.

Os nomes geográficos são compostos de dois termos, um relativo à entidade geográfica (denominado *termo genérico*) e outro, relativo ao que Dick (1990) define como sendo o topônimo propriamente dito, isto é, o termo que dará particularidade à noção espacial, identificando-a e singularizando-a, dentre outras semelhantes; e que será denominada de *termo específico*.

A Cartografia considera impositivamente, esses dois elementos, porquanto a parte genérica de um topônimo indica a que tipo de acidente se refere este nome, se a um curso d'água ou se a uma forma orográfica, por exemplo, enquanto a específica particulariza, identifica e qualifica com precisão o acidente, ao mesmo tempo em que, no aspecto geral, exprime um atributo característico do lugar. (MENEZES; SANTOS, 2006)

OBJETIVO

Após o exposto, o objetivo do presente trabalho é oferecer uma proposta metodológica para a extração, a identificação e a classificação dos nomes geográficos. Segundo a qual, os nomes geográficos serão identificados, a partir do seu termo genérico; agrupados em um mesmo grupo geográfico, de acordo com a feição de mesmo significado; e, posteriormente, classificados em relação ao seu identificador geográfico. Finalmente, junto à classificação taxonômica (sob a perspectiva da linguística), realizar uma análise conjunta das duas propostas de classificação dos nomes geográficos extraídos.

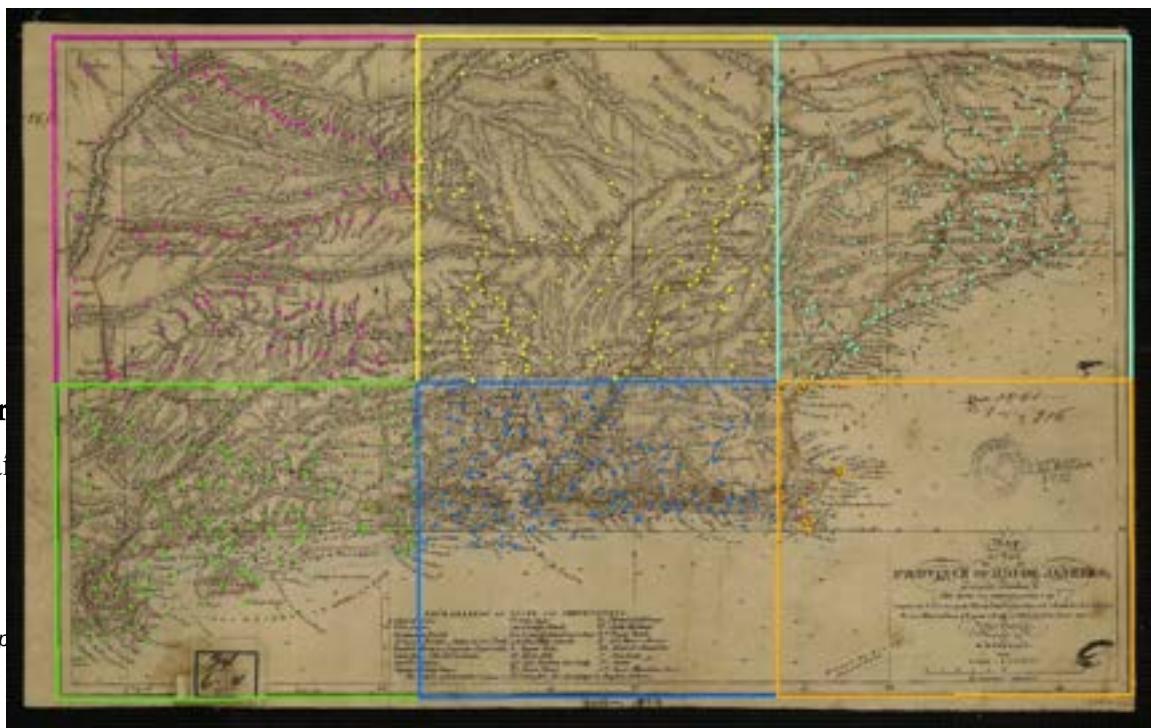
MATERIAIS E MÉTODOS

Para elaboração deste trabalho utilizou-se como objeto de pesquisa o *Map of The Province of Rio de Janeiro – principally according to the maps and observations of Freycinet, P. Taulois (publ.^a Rio de Janeiro, 1839), v. Spix and v. Martius, v. Eschwege, Prince Maximilian of Neuwied, Pohl, A. S.^t, Hilaire, Gardner and Milliet S.^t Adolphe – compiled by H Mahlmann* (MAHLMANN, 1848). Documento que data de 1848, com dimensões de 20 cm de altura por 32,2 cm de largura, encontrando-se depositado na Biblioteca Nacional.

A escolha por este mapa deve-se a já indicar (em seu título) ter sido elaborado a partir dos mapas e observações de Freycinet, Pedro Taulois, von Spix e von Martius, von Eschwege, Príncipe Maximilian de Neuwid, Pohl, Antoine Saint Hilaire, Gardner e Milliet St. Adolphe, importantes viajantes, exploradores e cartógrafos do séc. XIX. O mapa apresenta uma grande riqueza de informações, podendo ser destacados, os 693 topônimos que representam as freguesias, as vilas, as aldeias, a orografia e a hidrografia da Província do Rio de Janeiro.

A metodologia do trabalho foi baseada no *Roteiro de Trabalhos Práticos do GeoCart* (MENEZES, 2020), para a extração dos topônimos em mapas antigos (ou históricos), com o uso do sistema de informação geográfica (SIG) ArcGIS[®]. O mapa foi dividido e nomeado em seis quadrantes (Barra Mansa, Paraíba do Sul, Campo, Costa Verde, Baía de Guanabara e Cabo Frio). Em cada quadrante, cada nome geográfico foi marcado e identificado pelo termo específico (seguindo a grafia da época), pelo grupo geográfico, pelo identificador geográfico e pelas coordenadas de mapa. Por último, o arquivo obtido foi georreferenciado, a fim de obter as coordenadas geográficas de cada topônimo extraído, no sistema de referência atual (Figura 1).

O grupo geográfico está relacionado às feições de mesmo significado geográfico. Seguidamente, cada grupo geográfico possui seus identificadores geográficos, que correspondem ao termo genérico do nome geográfico (Quadro 1).



Figura

extra

Il Simp

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Quadro 1 – Classificação geográfica dos nomes geográficos, proposta por Menezes (2020), com o exemplo de identificadores geográficos para o grupo geográfico “Administrativo”.

GRUPOS GEOGRÁFICOS	IDENTIFICADORES GEOGRÁFICOS
1. Administrativo	1. Capitania
2. Descritivo	2. Província
3. Étnico	3. País
4. Extrativo	4. Estado
5. Hidrografia	5. Município
6. Localidades	6. Distrito
7. Orografia	
8. Rede Viária	
9. Outros	

Fonte: elaboração própria, adaptado de Menezes (2020).

No que tange ao termo específico, os nomes geográficos foram classificados de acordo com sua natureza taxonômica antropocultural ou física, conforme proposta de Dick (1990). A taxonomia de natureza antropocultural está relacionada a aspectos culturais, políticos, econômicos, sociais e urbanos. Já a taxonomia de natureza física, está ligada aos fenômenos físicos (ou naturais). Posteriormente, foram classificados segundo as respectivas 18 classes taxonômicas, de natureza antropocultural; e 13 classes, de natureza física (Quadro 2).

Quadro 2 – Classificação taxonômica proposta por Dick (1990).

Tônônimos de Natureza Antronocultural	Tônônimos de Natureza Física
1. Animotoðônimo	1. Astrotoðônimo
2. Antropotoðônimo	2. Cardinotoðônimo
3. Axiotoðônimo	3. Cromotoðônimo
4. Corotoðônimo	4. Dimensioðônimo
5. Cronotoðônimo	5. Fitotoðônimo
6. Dirrematoðônimo	6. Geomorfoðônimo
7. Ecotoðônimo	7. Hidrotoðônimo
8. Ergotoðônimo	8. Litotoðônimo
9. Etnotoðônimo	9. Meteoritoðônimo
10. Hierotoðônimo	10. Morfoðônimo
11. Hagiotoðônimo	11. Oualitoðônimo
12. Historioðônimo	12. Termotoðônimo
13. Hodotoðônimo	13. Zootoðônimo
14. Mitotoðônimo	
15. Numerotoðônimo	
16. Póliotoðônimo	
17. Sociotoðônimo	

Elaborado pelos autores, adaptado de Dick (1990).

AS CLASSIFICAÇÕES DOS NOMES GEOGRÁFICOS NO MAPA DE MAHLMANN (1848)

Após o processo de extração e classificação dos nomes geográficos, foi registrado o total de 693 nomes geográficos no *Map of The Province of Rio de Janeiro* (MAHLMANN, 1848). Para a classificação geográfica (ou seja, considerando o seu grupo geográfico e o seu identificador geográfico) dos nomes geográficos extraídos, verificaram-se seis grupos geográficos (dos oito listados). Dentre os seis grupos geográficos, três destacaram-se: “hidrografia”, “localidades” e “orografia”.

O grupo geográfico da “hidrografia” contou com 342 nomes geográficos, dos quais, destaca-se o identificador geográfico “rio” (com 177 nomes geográficos relacionados), seguido pelos identificadores “Lagoa”, “Ilha” e “Ponta”; respectivamente, com 45, 39 e 27 nomes geográficos relacionados.

O segundo grupo geográfico com mais nomes geográficos extraídos foi o agrupamento “localidade”, com o total de 288 nomes geográficos relacionados a essa feição. Dos quais, os maiores registros de identificadores geográficos corresponderam a: “fazenda” (com 126 registros), “freguesia” (com 70 registros) e “arraial” (com 54 registros).

Os outros quatro grupos geográficos, com nomes geográficos extraídos, foram: “descritivo” (com 12 registros), “étnico” (com 5 registros), “orografia” (com 44 registros) e “rede viária” (com apenas 2 registros).

A maior quantidade de nomes geográficos no grupo geográfico “hidrografia” é reflexo de uma grande rede hidrográfica, dentro dos limites territoriais da Província do Rio de Janeiro. Assim como, os nomes geográficos de segundo maior registro serem referentes ao grupo geográfico “localidade”, refletir um intenso processo de ocupação nos limites da mesma província. Esta necessidade (e preocupação) de ocupação do território brasileiro remete desde os tempos coloniais, sendo mais intensificada no século XVIII. Nesse sentido, o Império brasileiro estabelece medidas nacionais, com fins à construção (ou abertura) de mais estradas e à intensificação do processo de colonização, com o objetivo de integrar mais o território brasileiro.

Na classificação taxonômica de Dick, quanto ao termo específico em relação à motivação linguística, dos 693 nomes geográficos extraídos, 338 são de natureza física; 295, de natureza antropocultural; e 29, classificados como híbridos. No entanto, vale destacar que, dos 693 nomes geográficos extraídos, 30 não foram passíveis de identificação.

Em relação aos nomes geográficos de natureza física, destacaram-se os fitotônimos (com

84 registros), nomes geográficos referentes às feições vegetais; 68 hidrotopônimos, nomes referentes às feições hidrográficas; e 105 zootopônimos, referentes a animais (sejam domésticos ou não). As três classes taxonômicas juntas representam mais da metade dos nomes geográficos extraídos.

Já quanto aos nomes geográficos de natureza antropocultural, quatro classes taxonômicas destacaram-se: antropotopônimos, dirrematopônimos, hagiopônimos e sociotopônimos. Os antropotopônimos, que estão relacionados a nomes próprios individuais, totalizaram 79 nomes geográficos extraídos. Aos dirrematopônimos, correspondeu um total de 55, sendo ligados a frases ou enunciados linguísticos. Os hagiopônimos, relativos aos nomes santos e santas, somaram 55 ocorrências; e os sociotopônimos computaram 30 nomes geográficos, relacionados às atividades profissionais, aos locais de trabalho e aos pontos de encontros dos membros de uma comunidade.

Após o exposto e analisado acima, primeiramente, vale esclarecer que as propostas de classificação apresentadas não são excludentes entre si, tão pouco, podem ser comparadas, visto que possuem propósitos diferentes de classificação. Desta maneira, as propostas se apresentam como complementares, no conhecimento sobre determinado território.

Tanto assim, que, considerando como exemplos, os topônimos classificados como pertencentes à hidrografia (na classificação de Menezes, 2020) e os hidrotopônimos (conforme classificação de Dick, 1990), os valores obtidos para as duas classificações são díspares. Segundo a primeira classificação, representam mais da metade dos topônimos extraídos, contabilizando 342 (do total de 693). Já na classificação taxonômica de Dick (1990), os hidrotopônimos (topônimos referentes a cursos d'água) somam 68 topônimos (do total 693), sendo 338, de natureza física.

Assim, a classificação dos topônimos que leva em consideração as feições geográficas, isto é, a identificação dos agrupamentos destas feições e seus identificadores (segundo Menezes, 2020) está mais relacionada ao processo de ocupação de determinado território, à organização do espaço geográfico e, até mesmo, à paisagem. Já a classificação taxonômica dos topônimos, conforme proposta por Dick (1990), também está relacionada à ocupação do território, mas leva em consideração os aspectos culturais, o idioma, a origem dos topônimos ou a morfologia das palavras, a partir do seu termo específico.

Corroborando para uma melhor compreensão da colaboração das duas propostas para o entendimento do território, nas palavras de Dick (1990), é o termo específico que pode ser considerado o topônimo propriamente dito; pois, é o termo específico que identificará e dará singularidade ao termo genérico, que está associado à noção espacial. Complementam Menezes & Santos (2006), que a parte genérica de um nome geográfico está associado a um acidente, ou melhor, à feição geográfica. E que o termo específico particulariza, identifica e qualifica a feição geográfica, exprimindo um atributo característico do lugar.

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TOPONÍMIA EM LÍNGUA BRASILEIRA DE SINAIS: DESCRIÇÃO DOS SINAIS DAS CIDADES DO ESTADO DO TOCANTINS (BRASIL)

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Resumo

Este resumo é oriundo de uma pesquisa sobre a descrição e a análise dos sinais das cidades do Tocantins (Brasil), em língua brasileira de sinais (Libras). O objetivo da pesquisa é fazer um levantamento desses topônimos e propor uma tipologia, a partir de suas propriedades articulatórias e características motivacionais. Os sinais foram coletados por uma pesquisadora surda, a partir de observação participante e também, por meio de entrevistas. Os sinais foram registrados em uma ficha lexicográfico-toponímica e em vídeos vinculados à plataforma do YouTube[®], de acesso livre. Foi realizado o levantamento de 61 topônimos, que foram categorizados em relação à forma (categorias exclusivas) e à motivação (categorias não exclusivas). Neste trabalho, são apresentados alguns dos achados sobre os topônimos em Libras.

Palavras-chave: Toponímia; Libras; municípios do Tocantins; ficha lexicográfico-toponímica.

Abstract

This summary comes from research about description and analysis of the signs of the cities of Tocantins (Brazil) in Brazilian Sign Language - Libras. The objective of the research is to survey these toponyms and propose a typology based on their articulatory properties and motivational characteristics. Signals were collected by a deaf researcher from participant observation and also through interviews. The signs were registered in a toponymic lexicographical form and in videos linked to the YouTube[®] platform, which are freely accessible. We surveyed 61 toponyms, which were categorized in relation to form (exclusive categories) and motivation (non-exclusive categories). In this extended abstract, we present some of the findings about place-names in Libras.

Keywords: Toponyms; Libras; municipalities of Tocantins; lexicographic-toponymic sheet.

INTRODUÇÃO

Este trabalho é um recorte de uma pesquisa sobre os sinais das cidades do estado do Tocantins, Brasil, em língua brasileira de sinais (Libras). O objetivo da pesquisa foi fazer um levantamento desses sinais e uma análise de suas propriedades articulatórias e de suas características motivacionais. O levantamento dos topônimos foi realizado por uma pesquisadora surda, entre os membros da comunidade surda dessas localidades.

De acordo com Miranda, Carneiro e Andrade (2021), ainda não há um banco de dados robusto dos sinais topônimos das cidades do Tocantins. Ainda segundo os autores, essa pesquisa é de grande relevância, pois pode favorecer a implementação de políticas, a disponibilização de informações, a elaboração de banco de dados, glossários e dicionários especializados; e, conseqüentemente, promover Libras, enquanto língua brasileira.

Partimos do princípio que os surdos possuem uma experiência de vida, a partir da diferença surda, por meio da qual fazem significação de mundo. Nesse sentido, as línguas de sinais refletem a diferença surda e o modo específico como o povo surdo concebe e experiencia a realidade. Essa especificidade linguístico-cultural dos surdos brasileiros também se manifesta nos sinais topônimos.

MATERIAIS E MÉTODOS

A coleta de dados foi realizada por uma pesquisadora, por meio de um trabalho de campo, a partir de observação participante. Houve a identificação e o levantamento de topônimos, utilizados pelos surdos e que surgiam espontaneamente, mediante o contato surdo-surdo, tanto no âmbito da Universidade Federal do Tocantins (*campus* Porto Nacional), quanto fora desse ambiente universitário.

Para complementar os procedimentos de coleta dos sinais topônimos, foram realizadas entrevistas com surdos de algumas cidades do Tocantins, que são integrantes da comunidade surda de suas respectivas cidades. As entrevistas aconteceram de maneira remota.

Uma ficha lexicográfico-toponímica foi elaborada (MIRANDA, 2019), envolvendo os microparadigmas: (1) a imagem do topônimo em Libras; (2) mapa e localização do município; (3) o *link* de acesso ao vídeo na Plataforma do YouTube®; (4) o registro do sinal, em escrita de sinais, por meio do sistema *signwriting*; (5) o nome do topônimo, em língua portuguesa; (6) a região administrativa, a qual a cidade pertence; (7) descrição do sinal, em seus aspectos articulatórios; (8) morfologia do sinal (simples ou composto); (9) categoria do topônimo (nativo/puro, inicializado ou soletrado); (10) motivação do sinal (motivação icônica ou motivação da língua portuguesa); (11) nome da pesquisadora responsável pelo levantamento do topônimo; (12) grupo de validação do

topônimo; (13) tipo de fonte e (14) a data da coleta.

Em relação à forma, os sinais topônimos foram categorizados em nativos, inicializados/híbridos e soletrados. Os topônimos nativos são sinais formados por configuração de mão que não remete ao nome do topônimo em língua portuguesa, mesmo que alguns desses sinais sejam oriundos de calque. Os topônimos inicializados (ou híbridos) são sinais cuja configuração de mão remete ao nome do topônimo, em língua portuguesa. O ponto de articulação não está restrito à região ipsolateral da mão responsável pela realização do sinal, como nos sinais soletrados. Por fim, os topônimos soletrados são oriundos da soletração do nome do topônimo, em língua portuguesa.

Essas categorias são exclusivas e remetem (ou não), de maneira gradiente, o nome do topônimo, em língua portuguesa. A Figura 1 ilustra essa gradiência.



Figura 1 – Gradiência entre as categorias de topônimos. Fonte: Miranda (2020, p. 87).

Em relação à motivação, os topônimos foram categorizados em motivação icônica, que considerou tanto características físicas do lugar quanto características culturais relacionadas ao lugar; e, em motivação em português, que considerou o calque quanto à presença de uma configuração de mão, que remete à grafia do nome, em língua portuguesa. A Figura 2 ilustra essa categorização.



Figura 2 – Tipos de motivação nos topônimos em Libras. Fonte: Miranda (2020, p. 88).

RESULTADOS

O estado do Tocantins é composto por 139 municípios e foi realizado o levantamento de 61 sinais topônimos, sendo 14 (23%) deles, considerados sinais nativos; 39 (64%), considerados sinais inicializados; e 8 (13%), considerados sinais soletrados.

Em relação à forma dos sinais topônimos (Figura 3), a maioria dos sinais foram considerados inicializados, caracterizando mais da metade da amostra. Todos os sinais inicializados tiveram como motivação a grafia do nome, pois prevalece em todos eles uma configuração de mão que corresponde à representação da grafia do topônimo em língua portuguesa. Mas, diferente do parâmetro configuração da mão, os parâmetros movimento e ponto de articulação apresentam uma gama maior de possibilidades, inclusive podendo expressar características icônicas, de maneira a fazer referência de maneira transparente a algo material ou cultural do lugar. O sinal de Natividade (Figura 4) ilustra essa categoria.

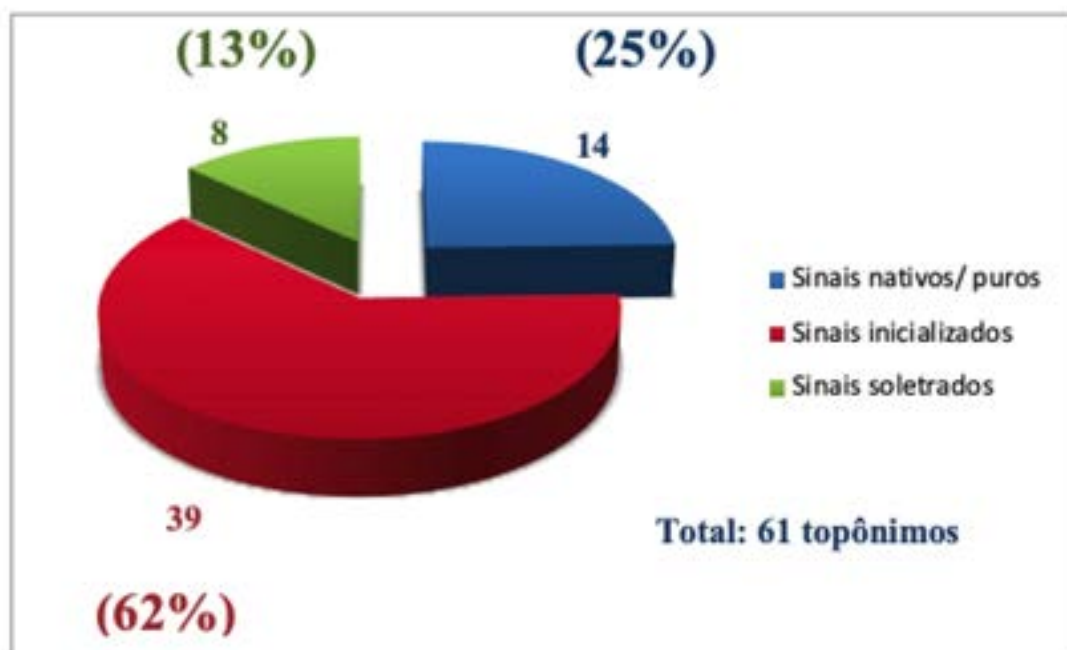


Figura 3 - Distribuição dos topônimos em relação à forma. Fonte: Miranda (2020, p. 99).

A segunda categoria mais frequente são os topônimos categorizados como nativos. Aqui estão incluídos os topônimos motivados por calque. Por fim, a categoria de menor frequência foram os topônimos soletrados. Esses sinais são oriundos da soletração do topônimo em língua portuguesa, através do alfabeto manual e passaram por um processo de lexicalização. Os sinais de Almas (Figura 5) e de Arapoema (Figura 6) ilustram essas categorias, respectivamente.



Figura 4 – Sinal de Natividade (TO). Fonte: Miranda (2020, p. 85).



Figura 5 - Sinal de Almas (TO). Fonte: Miranda (2020, p. 84).



Figura 6 - Sinal de Arapoema (TO). Fonte: Miranda (2020, p. 86).

Os topônimos também foram categorizados a partir das categorias (1) motivação icônica, que envolve as categorias *material* e *cultural*; e (2) motivação em português, que envolve as categorias *calque* e *grafia*.

Essas categorias se sobrepõem, ou seja, não são exclusivas, pois há topônimos motivados em português, que exibem uma motivação icônica. A partir dos topônimos analisados, 93% exibem motivação em Português, enquanto que 30%, exibem motivação Icônica. Assim, observamos topônimos com mais de um tipo de motivação: *material e grafia*, *cultural e grafia* e *calque e grafia*. A motivação do tipo grafia é a mais prevalente nos topônimos das cidades do Tocantins.

Mas, nem sempre é possível perceber as características icônicas dos topônimos analisados, incluindo a iconicidade dos sinais nativos e dos sinais inicializados.

Os sinais motivados apenas por *calques* podem ser a partir de uma tradução literal do termo, bem como, a partir do que a comunidade surda entende ser a tradução literal do termo. Nesse sentido, há os *calques perfeitos* e os *calques imperfeitos*. Houve também os sinais topônimos que foram motivados por calque, a partir de parte do nome do topônimo, em língua portuguesa.

Fizemos um levantamento também dos pontos de articulação dos sinais topônimos, por percebemos que grande parte dos sinais das cidades do Tocantins são realizados no braço da mão não dominante. Neste caso, temos uma intuição de que esse ponto de articulação acaba sendo usado como um morfema preso para a criação de sinais de cidades do Tocantins. Assim, propomos que o braço da mão não dominante pode estar relacionado ao significado de cidade no contexto do estado do Tocantins.

CONSIDERAÇÕES FINAIS

Os surdos experienciam o mundo a partir da diferença surda e a língua brasileira de sinais evidencia as especificidades linguístico-culturais dos surdos, que também se manifestam nos sinais topônimos.

Neste trabalho, foi apresentado um recorte sobre os sinais topônimos das cidades do estado do Tocantins, em língua brasileira de sinais. Em relação à forma, os sinais foram categorizados em nativos, inicializados/híbridos e soletrados. Em relação à motivação, os sinais foram categorizados em motivação icônica (material e cultural) e motivação em português (calque e grafia).

Mais pesquisas sobre os sinais topônimos das cidades do Tocantins são necessárias, de modo a descrever com detalhes aspectos históricos, culturais, sociais e linguísticos; relacionados à comunidade surda local, que podem ter influenciado na criação desses topônimos.

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TOPONOMÁSTICA, BNCC E MULTILETRAMENTOS: SUGESTÕES PEDAGÓGICAS PARA ABORDAGEM DOS NOMES DE LUGARES NO CONTEXTO DO ENSINO FUNDAMENTAL

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Resumo

Considerando as contribuições da abordagem dos multiletramentos, neste estudo, apresentam-se sugestões pedagógicas de trabalho com os nomes de lugares no contexto do ensino fundamental, visando fomentar o desenvolvimento da competência do aluno, enquanto usuário da língua, ao partir do eixo norteador do topônimo, bem como, conduzi-lo à percepção de como o nome de lugar se integra à História da comunidade, conduzindo-o à compreensão da importância das raízes culturais, para a constituição de sua própria identidade; e da necessidade de preservação desses lugares.

Palavras-chave: Toponomástica; BNCC; multiletramentos; ensino fundamental, sugestões pedagógicas.

Abstract

Considering the contributions of the multiliteracy approach, this study presents pedagogical suggestions for working with place names in the context of Elementary Education, aiming to promote the development of the student's competence as a language user, based on the toponym, as well as lead him to the perception of how the name of a place is integrated into the History of the community, leading him to an understanding of the importance of cultural roots for the constitution of his own identity and the need to preserve these places.

Keywords: Toponomastics; BNCC; multiliteracies; elementary education; pedagogical suggestions.

INTRODUÇÃO

O caráter multifacetado das influências que levam à eleição de um nome de lugar permite que os estudos toponomásticos enveredem por diferentes caminhos de análise, tanto relacionados aos aspectos linguísticos (descrevendo, por exemplo, estrutura, classificação e etimologia dos topônimos) quanto aos extralinguísticos (topônimos como um meio para se obter, entre outras possíveis, informações históricas e sociais das regiões em que ocorrem), contribuindo significativamente para o reconhecimento do *modus vivendi* de um grupo. Reveste-se, pois, o elemento toponomástico, de significativa importância; na medida em que se constitui um produto da língua, portador de uma substância, cujo conteúdo reflete aspectos culturais de uma comunidade.

Em face do leque de saberes que se articulam em estudos orientados por essa vertente de pesquisa, o empenho para que ela se torne uma área do conhecimento cada vez mais conhecida pelo grande público tem sido um dos objetivos norteadores do trabalho de muitos pesquisadores nos últimos tempos. Nesse sentido, publicações recentes têm trazido propostas direcionadas ao trabalho com a Toponomástica no contexto do ensino em suas mais variadas perspectivas. Entre essas, citam-se aqui apenas algumas: Nunes e Andrade (2012, 2015), Nunes (2016), Reis (2017), Reis e Andrade (2019a, 2019b), Andrade, Nunes, Nascimento e Bastiani (2019), Nascimento e Andrade (2020), Nascimento (2020), Sousa (2017, 2018, 2019) e Sousa e Gouveia (2018).

Os estudos mencionados guardam entre si semelhanças entre a tentativa de ampliação do alcance das pesquisas e a explicitação de possíveis caminhos para que tal campo do saber seja aplicado ao ensino, considerando que analisar os aspectos envolvidos no ato de nomear pode conduzir o aluno à percepção de que os nomes atribuídos aos lugares, como expressão linguística-social, encontram-se enraizados na história da sua comunidade e contribuem para que tais locais possam ser concebidos como lugares de memória, em razão do caráter conservador do signo toponomástico, que pode permitir desvelar elementos da expressão psicossocial e cultural de um grupo de falantes, em um determinado recorte temporal.

Portanto, conceder espaço para a Toponomástica na Educação Básica pode favorecer a ampliação do repertório de conhecimentos dos alunos, na medida em que pode guiá-los rumo à compreensão da rede de fatores históricos, sociais, culturais e ideológicos que concorre e está por trás do processo de nomeação de lugares. Assim, uma relação ressignificada com os lugares pode ser estabelecida, a qual, mediada pelo topônimo, pode fortalecer o sentimento de pertencimento ao meio social pela construção de novos significados.

Considerando tais contribuições, acredita-se que essa abordagem na Educação Básica possa se tornar ainda mais significativa, se orientada pelo viés da inovação pedagógica; isto é, pautada em práticas que sejam direcionadas para o trabalho com ferramentas digitais, que podem ser exploradas a favor da construção da aprendizagem. Pelo fato dessas tecnologias já integrarem o

contexto da cultura digital, na qual os alunos estão imersos, o uso mediado delas como recurso didático pode, não só enriquecer o trabalho com os nomes de lugares, como também, servir como fator de motivação para esse aprendizado.

É justamente nesse contexto que os multiletramentos ganham relevo, na medida em que possibilitam que se desenvolvam atividades pedagógicas relacionadas às novas práticas de linguagem contemporâneas, as quais se relacionam, em grande medida, à expansão das tecnologias da informação e da comunicação. Partindo dessa compreensão, a abordagem dos multiletramentos pode ser utilizada na construção de sugestões pedagógicas para o trabalho com nomes de lugares na escola, aliando ferramentas digitais e gêneros textuais. Para exemplificar essa possibilidade, neste tópico, são apresentadas algumas sugestões metodológicas de aplicação da Toponomástica em sala de aula no âmbito do Ensino Fundamental. Antes, porém, de apresentá-los, é conveniente explicitar como o viés pedagógico da Toponomástica está alinhado à Base Nacional Comum Curricular (doravante, BNCC), evidenciando como este documento pode oferecer caminhos para que esse trabalho seja desenvolvido.

A TOPONOMÁSTICA NO CONTEXTO DA BNCC: ENTRELAÇAMENTOS POSSÍVEIS

Ao se conceber uma proposta pedagógica que contemple o trabalho com topônimos no contexto escolar, é preciso que esta esteja em consonância com as aprendizagens essenciais estabelecidas pelos documentos oficiais, que norteiam a Educação Básica; para que não corra o risco de se tornar uma atividade descontextualizada dos demais objetos em estudo e rotulada como uma “invenção”, que a academia deseja impor ao já extenso currículo escolar; que demanda, por parte dos professores, um grande esforço para abordagem completa dos conteúdos por ele sistematizados, na medida em que são limitados (entre vários outros fatores) por uma carga horária, muitas vezes, insuficiente.

Embora a BNCC não faça menção explícita aos nomes de lugares, como um objeto do conhecimento a ser tratado nas etapas da Educação Básica, possibilidades de se empreenderem práticas de ensino direcionadas a esse trabalho podem ser depreendidas em muitos momentos, ao longo do texto desse documento, enredadas nas competências, habilidades e objetos do conhecimento, que se apresentam como balizadores do fazer pedagógico. Salienta-se que a BNCC, ao definir o conjunto de aprendizagens essenciais desse nível de ensino, pontua que a construção dos conhecimentos, o desenvolvimento de habilidades, bem como a formação de atitudes e valores, por parte do estudante, são parte de um processo, que vai se ampliando e se consolidando ao longo de sua escolarização, constituído por objetos do conhecimento inter-relacionados e que se desdobram ao longo das etapas da Educação Básica (BRASIL, 2018, p. 8-9).

Considerando essa sistematização, podem ser desenvolvidas práticas pedagógicas relacionadas ao estudo dos nomes de lugares, orientadas por objetivos específicos, em diferentes momentos da Educação Básica. No Ensino Fundamental, nos anos finais, por exemplo, depreende-se que, entre as muitas possibilidades de enfoque da Toponomástica, o estudo dos nomes de lugares poderia ter espaço no contexto de um projeto interdisciplinar, envolvendo as disciplinas de Geografia e de Língua Portuguesa, visando à articulação e à construção de saberes mais complexos. Estabelecendo como recorte didático o primeiro ano dessa etapa, 6º ano, na disciplina de Geografia, esse trabalho poderia ser contextualizado na unidade temática¹ “O sujeito e seu lugar no mundo”.

Nesse viés, uma sugestão pedagógica relacionada a tal unidade poderia ser desenvolvida a partir do objeto de conhecimento “Identidade sociocultural”, por meio da abordagem, por parte do professor, de temas, como: marcas do passado corporificadas nos nomes de lugares, relação entre os nomes de lugares e a história da comunidade e substituições de um nome de lugar por outro, que podem ser articulados ao desenvolvimento da primeira habilidade apresentada para essa unidade, como ilustra o Quadro 1.

Quadro 1 - Unidade temática “O sujeito e seu lugar no mundo” - Geografia - 6º ano.

UNIDADES TEMÁTICAS	OBJETOS DE CONHECIMENTO	HABILIDADES
O sujeito e seu lugar no mundo	Identidade sociocultural	<p>(EF06GE01) Comparar modificações das paisagens nos lugares de vivência e os usos desses lugares em diferentes tempos.</p> <p>(EF06GE02) Analisar modificações de paisagens por diferentes tipos de sociedade, com destaque para os povos originários.</p>

Fonte: Brasil (2018, p. 384-385).

Os temas acima apresentados poderiam guiar o desenvolvimento de uma pesquisa sobre locais na comunidade, que foram batizados com nomes de pessoas que a ela pertenceram, objetivando levar os alunos a conhecer um pouco mais sobre a História de sua própria comunidade, a partir da memória que esses nomes carregam, atribuindo, assim, novos sentidos e eles; e, por implicação, contribuindo para que possam ser concebidos como lugares, em conformidade com o entendimento da corrente humanista da Geografia.

1 No texto da BNCC, explica-se que “as unidades temáticas definem um arranjo dos objetos de conhecimento ao longo do Ensino Fundamental adequado às especificidades dos diferentes componentes curriculares. Cada unidade temática contempla uma gama maior ou menor de objetos de conhecimento, assim como cada objeto de conhecimento se relaciona a um número variável de habilidades” (BRASIL, 2018, p. 29).

Um possível desdobramento dessa proposta poderia ser feito contemplando apenas o topônimo atribuído à própria escola, caso este seja, por exemplo, um nome próprio de pessoa pertencente à comunidade. Essa sugestão pedagógica poderia ser contextualizada, em Língua Portuguesa, no “campo jornalístico-midiático”². Tal ação didática, motivada pelo viés de investigação do nome da escola, partindo dos conhecimentos desenvolvidos na disciplina de Geografia, poderia abranger também os quatro eixos correspondentes às práticas de linguagem apresentadas na BNCC para a disciplina de Língua Portuguesa: Oralidade, Leitura/escuta, Produção de textos e Análise linguística/semiótica.

Para a aplicação dessa proposta, o primeiro passo a ser efetivado poderia consistir em investigar o que a comunidade escolar conhece a respeito do nome da escola. Nesse sentido, um gênero textual, a partir do qual, essa investigação poderia ser orientada, consiste na entrevista. De forma a organizar o trabalho com esse gênero, a partir do tema do nome da escola, é possível, inclusive, seguir as etapas de uma sequência didática, ou seja, “um conjunto de atividades escolares, organizadas, de maneira sistemática, em torno de um gênero textual oral ou escrito” (DOLZ *et al.*, 2004, p. 97).

Por intermédio dessa atividade, os alunos teriam a possibilidade de se envolver em um trabalho que mobilizaria a prática de “oralidade”, pois a entrevista, em seu primeiro momento, pode ser realizada na modalidade oral, subsidiada por equipamentos de filmagem (e/ou de gravação de áudio) e se materializar posteriormente na produção de *podcasts*³. Nessa ação, o objeto de conhecimento “planejamento e produção de entrevistas orais” teria enfoque, com vistas ao alcance da habilidade EF67LP14, conforme o Quadro 2 a seguir.

Quanto à prática de linguagem relacionada à “leitura”, esta poderia ser contemplada em uma atividade de pesquisa, com o fito de se levantarem mais informações sobre o nome da escola, considerando textos impressos, a partir de pesquisas na própria escola, sobre as razões que concorreram para escolha do nome da instituição, mediante consultas ao Projeto-Político-Pedagógico, como também focando textos digitais, por meio de pesquisas em sítios da Internet, para levantamento de mais informações, as quais poderiam complementar os dados obtidos nas entrevistas realizadas. Destaca-se que essas ações encontram respaldo no que versa a BNCC, pois

2 No texto do documento, lê-se: “Assim, na BNCC, a organização das práticas de linguagem (leitura de textos, produção de textos, oralidade e análise linguística/semiótica) por campos de atuação aponta para a importância da contextualização do conhecimento escolar, para a ideia de que essas práticas derivam de situações da vida social e, ao mesmo tempo, precisam ser situadas em contextos significativos para os estudantes. São cinco os campos de atuação considerados: Campo da vida cotidiana (somente anos iniciais), Campo artístico-literário, Campo das práticas de estudo e pesquisa, Campo jornalístico-midiático e Campo de atuação na vida pública, sendo que esses dois últimos aparecem fundidos nos anos iniciais do Ensino Fundamental, com a denominação Campo da vida pública.” (BRASIL, 2018, p. 84).

3 *Podcast* é uma espécie de transmissão de áudio, via Internet.

O Eixo Leitura compreende as práticas de linguagem que decorrem da interação ativa do leitor/ouvinte/espectador com os textos escritos, orais e multissemióticos e de sua interpretação, sendo exemplos as leituras para: fruição estética de textos e obras literárias; pesquisa e embasamento de trabalhos escolares e acadêmicos; realização de procedimentos; conhecimento, discussão e debate sobre temas sociais relevantes; sustentar a reivindicação de algo no contexto de atuação da vida pública; ter mais conhecimento que permita o desenvolvimento de projetos pessoais, dentre outras possibilidades. (BRASIL, 2018, p. 71)

Quadro 2 - Campo jornalístico-midiático - Língua Portuguesa - 6º ano.

PRÁTICAS DE LINGUAGEM	OBJETOS DE CONHECIMENTO	HABILIDADES
CAMPO JORNALÍSTICO-MIDIÁTICO		
Oralidade	Planejamento e produção de entrevistas orais	(EF67LP14) Definir o contexto de produção da entrevista (objetivos, o que se pretende conseguir, porque aquele entrevistado etc.), levantar informações sobre o entrevistado e sobre o acontecimento ou tema em questão, preparar o roteiro de perguntar e realizar entrevista oral com envolvidos ou especialistas relacionados com o fato noticiado ou com o tema em pauta, usando roteiro previamente elaborado e formulando outras perguntas a partir das respostas dadas e, quando for o caso, selecionar partes, transcrever e proceder a uma edição escrita do texto, adequando-o a seu contexto de publicação, à construção composicional do gênero e garantindo a relevância das informações mantidas e a continuidade temática.

Fonte: adaptado de Brasil (2018, p. 166).

Com esse trabalho, seria possível contemplar os seguintes objetos do conhecimento, não exclusivamente, estabelecidos pelo documento, para a prática de linguagem de “leitura” no 6º ano: “relação entre textos”, “estratégia de leitura” e “distinção de fato e opinião”, assim como relacioná-los às habilidades EF67LP03 e EF67LP04. Tanto os objetos do conhecimento como as habilidades citadas estão destacados no Quadro 3, para melhor visualização.

Ademais, a partir das entrevistas orais empreendidas pelos alunos e dos conhecimentos, advindos tanto das pesquisas feitas em documentos disponíveis na escola como na Internet; como

desdobramento e complemento dessa proposta, em uma etapa posterior, a versão escrita dessa entrevista poderia ser produzida - mediante uma atividade de retextualização, com foco nos contrastes entre fala e escrita, com vistas a suscitar reflexões sobre a língua, em conformidade com os princípios da gramática de uso e da gramática reflexiva (TRAVAGLIA, 1996); sendo, posteriormente, divulgada em murais ou no próprio *site* da escola.

Quadro 3 - Campo jornalístico-midiático - Língua Portuguesa - 6º ano.

PRÁTICAS DE LINGUAGEM	OBJETOS DE CONHECIMENTO	HABILIDADES
CAMPO JORNALÍSTICO-MIDIÁTICO		
Leitura	Reconstrução do contexto de produção, circulação e recepção de textos.	(EF06LP01) Reconhecer a impossibilidade de uma neutralidade absoluta no relato de fatos e identificar diferentes graus de parcialidade/ imparcialidade dados pelo recorte feito e pelos efeitos de sentido advindos de escolhas feitas pelo autor, de forma a poder desenvolver uma atitude crítica frente aos textos jornalísticos e tornar-se consciente das escolhas feitas enquanto produtor de textos.
	Caracterização do campo jornalístico e relação entre os gêneros em circulação, mídias e práticas da cultura digital.	(EF06LP02) Estabelecer relação entre os diferentes gêneros jornalísticos, compreendendo a centralidade da notícia.
		(EF67LP01) Analisar a estrutura e funcionamento dos <i>hyperlinks</i> em textos noticiosos publicados na <i>Web</i> e vislumbrar possibilidades de uma escrita hipertextual.
	Apreciação e réplica	(EF67LP02) Explorar o espaço reservado ao leitor nos jornais, revistas, impressos e <i>on-line</i> , <i>sites</i> noticiosos etc., destacando notícias, fotorreportagens, entrevistas, charges, assuntos, temas, debates em foco, posicionando-se de maneira ética e respeitosa frente a esses textos e opiniões a eles relacionadas, e publicar notícias, notas jornalísticas, fotorreportagem de interesse geral nesses espaços do leitor.

	Relação entre textos	(EF67LP03) Comparar informações sobre um mesmo fato divulgadas em diferentes veículos e mídias, analisando e avaliando a confiabilidade.
	Estratégia de leitura Distinção de fato e opinião	(EF67LP04) Distinguir, em segmentos descontínuos de textos, fato da opinião enunciada em relação a esse mesmo fato.
	Estratégia de leitura: identificação de teses e argumentos Apreciação e réplica	(EF67LP05) Identificar e avaliar teses/opiniões/posicionamentos explícitos e argumentos em textos argumentativos (carta de leitor, comentário, artigo de opinião, resenha crítica etc.), manifestando concordância ou discordância.
	Efeitos de sentido	(EF67LP06) Identificar os efeitos de sentido provocados pela seleção lexical, topicalização de elementos e seleção e hierarquização de informações, uso de 3ª pessoa etc. (EF67LP07) Identificar o uso de recursos persuasivos em textos argumentativos diversos (como a elaboração do título, escolhas lexicais, construções metafóricas, a explicitação ou a ocultação de fontes de informação) e perceber seus efeitos de sentido.
	Efeitos de sentido Exploração da multissemiose	(EF67LP08) Identificar os efeitos de sentido devidos à escolha de imagens estáticas, sequenciação ou sobreposição de imagens, definição de figura/fundo, ângulo, profundidade e foco, cores/tonalidades, relação com o escrito (relações de reiteração, complementação ou oposição) etc. em notícias, reportagens, fotorreportagens, foto-denúncias, memes, <i>gifs</i> (figuras), anúncios publicitários e propagandas publicados em jornais, revistas, <i>sites</i> na internet etc.

Fonte: adaptado de Brasil (2018, p. 162-163).

Além disso, as informações obtidas nas entrevistas e nas pesquisas realizadas poderiam ser utilizadas para produção de outros gêneros textuais, midiáticos e multissemióticos, tais como notícias, *vlogs*⁴ e *podcasts* culturais, os quais poderiam ser divulgados no espaço de um “*weblog*”, criado especificamente com essa finalidade; e que poderia tornar disponíveis, os conhecimentos

4 Vlog é acrônimo de videoblog, que consiste em um blog, onde predominam vídeos. Blog é "um espaço virtual no qual um ou mais temas são desenvolvidos" (<https://www.videomakers.art.br/outros-conteudos-videomakers/20-vlogs/6-diferenca-entre-vlog-e-blog.html>).

relativos ao nome da escola (e aos aspectos envolvendo seu processo de nomeação) a toda comunidade, para além dos muros da instituição, bem como permitir a colaboração desse público, para um possível complemento de dados, o que vai de encontro à abordagem dos multiletramentos.

Portanto, essa abordagem ganha foco, na medida em que visa ampliar o contato do estudante com novos recursos e tecnologias digitais, que podem ser usadas a favor do aprendizado, preparando-o para uma participação mais efetiva nas práticas contemporâneas de linguagem, que têm lugar em uma sociedade globalizada; o que vai na direção dos ideais de democracia e de inclusão, sustentados pela BNCC. Nesse sentido, ressalta-se que propostas envolvendo gêneros midiáticos multissemióticos pode levar os alunos a

[...] compreender as condições de produção que envolvem a circulação desses textos e poder participar e vislumbrar possibilidades de participação nas práticas de linguagem do campo jornalístico e do campo midiático de forma ética e responsável, levando-se em consideração o contexto da Web 2.0, que amplia a possibilidade de circulação desses textos e “funde” os papéis de leitor e autor, de consumidor e produtor. (BRASIL, 2018, p. 143)

Como implicação dessas atividades para a prática de linguagem “produção textual”, os seguintes objetos de conhecimento “estratégias de produção: planejamento de textos informativos”; “textualização, tendo em vista suas condições de produção, as características do gênero em questão, o estabelecimento de coesão, adequação à norma-padrão e o uso adequado de ferramentas de edição”; “estratégias de produção: planejamento de textos argumentativos e apreciativos”; “produção e edição de textos publicitários”, poderiam ser abordados (e correlacionados) ao desenvolvimento das habilidades EF67LP09, EF67LP10, EF67LP11 e EF67LP13. Ressalta-se que tanto os objetos do conhecimento como as habilidades citadas estão destacados no Quadro 4 a seguir, para melhor visualização.

Quadro 4 - Campo jornalístico-midiático - Língua Portuguesa - 6º ano.

PRÁTICAS DE LINGUAGEM	OBJETOS DE CONHECIMENTO	HABILIDADES
CAMPO JORNALÍSTICO-MIDIÁTICO		
Produção de textos	Estratégias de produção: planejamento de textos informativos	(EF67LP09) Planejar notícia impressa e para circulação em outras mídias (rádio ou TV/vídeo), tendo em vista as condições de produção, do texto – objetivo, leitores/espectadores, veículos e mídia de circulação etc. – a

		partir da escolha do fato a ser noticiado (de relevância para a turma, escola ou comunidade), do levantamento de dados e informações sobre o fato – que pode envolver entrevistas com envolvidos ou com especialistas, consultas a fontes, análise de documentos, cobertura de eventos etc.–, do registro dessas informações e dados, da escolha de fotos ou imagens a produzir ou a utilizar etc. e a previsão de uma estrutura hipertextual (no caso de publicação em <i>sites ou blogs</i> noticiosos).
	Textualização, tendo em vista suas condições de produção, as características do gênero em questão, o estabelecimento de coesão, adequação à norma-padrão e o uso adequado de ferramentas de edição	(EF67LP10) Produzir notícia impressa tendo em vista características do gênero – título ou manchete com verbo no tempo presente, linha fina (opcional), lide, progressão dada pela ordem decrescente de importância dos fatos, uso de 3ª pessoa, de palavras que indicam precisão – e o estabelecimento adequado de coesão e produzir notícia para TV, rádio e internet, tendo em vista, além das características do gênero, os recursos de mídias disponíveis e o manejo de recursos de captação e edição de áudio e imagem.
	Estratégias de produção: planejamento de textos argumentativos e apreciativos	(EF67LP11) Planejar resenhas, <i>vlogs</i> , vídeos e <i>podcasts</i> variados, e textos e vídeos de apresentação e apreciação próprios das culturas juvenis (algumas possibilidades: <i>fanzines</i> , <i>fanclipes</i> , <i>e-zines</i> , <i>gameplay</i> , <i>detonado</i> etc.), dentre outros, tendo em vista as condições de produção do texto – objetivo, leitores/espectadores, veículos e mídia de circulação etc. – a partir da escolha de uma produção ou evento cultural para analisar – livro, filme, série, <i>game</i> , canção, videoclipe, <i>fanclipe</i> , <i>show</i> , <i>saraus</i> , <i>slams</i> etc. – da busca de informação sobre a produção ou evento escolhido, da síntese de informações sobre a obra/evento e do elenco/seleção de aspectos, elementos ou recursos que possam ser destacados positiva ou negativamente ou da roteirização do passo a passo do <i>game</i> para posterior gravação dos vídeos.
	Textualização de textos argumentativos e apreciativos	(EF67LP12) Produzir resenhas críticas, <i>vlogs</i> , vídeos, <i>podcasts</i> variados e produções e gêneros próprios das culturas juvenis (algumas possibilidades: <i>fanzines</i> , <i>fanclipes</i> , <i>e-zines</i> , <i>gameplay</i> , <i>detonado</i> etc.), que apresentem/descrevam e/ou avaliem produções culturais (livro, filme, série, <i>game</i> ,

		canção, disco, videoclipe etc.) ou evento (<i>show</i> , sarau, <i>slam</i> etc.), tendo em vista o contexto de produção dado, as características do gênero, os recursos das mídias envolvidas e a textualização adequada dos textos e/ou produções.
	Produção e edição de textos publicitários	(EF67LP13) Produzir, revisar e editar textos publicitários, levando em conta o contexto de produção dado, explorando recursos multissemióticos, relacionando elementos verbais e visuais, utilizando adequadamente estratégias discursivas de persuasão e/ou convencimento e criando título ou <i>slogan</i> que façam o leitor motivar-se a interagir com o texto produzido e se sinta atraído pelo serviço, ideia ou produto em questão.

Fonte: adaptado de Brasil (2018, p. 164).

ÚLTIMAS PALAVRAS

Como se vê, muitas são as possibilidades de trabalho com a Toponomástica na sala de aula, no âmbito do Ensino Fundamental. Como aqui, apenas foram apresentados os caminhos possíveis, enquanto sugestões pedagógicas, possuem estrutura flexível, de maneira que podem (e devem) ser redesenhados, de acordo com a disciplina norteadora da atividade e dos objetivos, elencados pelo professor para o desenvolvimento da mesma. Essas sugestões ainda poderiam ser denominadas como “protótipos”, em consonância com Rojo (2012, p. 8), para quem, tal termo (no enquadramento do trabalho que desenvolve) define “estruturas flexíveis e vazadas que permitem modificações por parte daqueles que queiram utilizá-las em outros contextos que não o das propostas iniciais”. É precisamente este, o entendimento que se espera promover: sugestões de trabalho, que podem sofrer adaptações, de acordo com os propósitos daqueles que queiram fazer uso delas.

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**CONVERGENCE OF TOPONYMIES IN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ASSETS:
GEOGRAPHIC INDICATIONS AND VALUATION OF TERRITORIES**

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Resumo

As Indicações Geográficas (IG) se constituem em conteúdos integrantes do Direito de Propriedade Intelectual, que os trata da perspectiva legal, como signos distintivos cuja característica principal é a distinguibilidade numa perspectiva de economia de mercado. No Brasil, apenas nomes geográficos de lugares ou regiões que guardem forte ligação com o produto ou serviço, em caráter de tipicidade e reputação, são considerados como passíveis de registros como IGs. A novidade que se observa com isso é a convergência de toponímias em ativos de propriedade intelectual, constituindo-se em novas formas de valorização de territórios, cujo núcleo de distinção de sua reputação seria o nome geográfico em questão. É esse o contexto que este artigo propõe discutir.

Palavras-chave: signos distintivos; produtos agroalimentares; Instrumento Oficial; territorialização.

Abstract

The Geographical Indications (GI) are integral contents of the Intellectual Property Law, which treats them from the legal perspective, as distinctive signs whose main feature is the distinguishability in a market economy perspective. In Brazil, only geographical names of places or regions that have a strong link with the product or service, in terms of typicality and reputation, are considered to be eligible for registration as GIs. The novelty that can be observed is the convergence of toponymy in intellectual property assets, constituting new ways to value territories, whose the geographical name in question is the core distinction of reputation. This is the context that this article proposes to discuss.

Keywords: distinctive signs; agrifood products; Official Instrument; territorialization.

INTRODUCTION

Geographical Indications (GI) are assets of Intellectual Property Law, which treats them from a legal perspective, as distinctive signs, whose main characteristic is distinguishability, in a

market economy perspective. Its nature and usefulness are to the advantage of differentiating a product (or service) in relation to other similar products, due to its outstanding origin. Although this aspect of GIs is similar to registered (and certification) marks, their representations, in terms of product or service differentiation, varied, given their different natures¹ (SANTOS, 2021).

In Brazil, only geographic names of places (or regions) that have a strong connection with the product or service, in terms of typicality and reputation, are considered to be subject to registration as GIs. In Europe and other countries, there are GIs that also link their territories to typical product names (LOCATELLI, 2007).

In any case, the novelty observed with the emergence of GIs is the convergence of toponyms in intellectual property assets, constituting new ways of valuing territories, whose core of distinction of their reputation would be the geographical name in question. As a result, despite their immaterial nature, the essence of these types of assets, GIs retain their concreteness in economic relations, of which their territorial incidence is immanent.

With the rise of international trade in the world, especially from the 19th century onwards, these legal assets were transferred to several countries. This highlights the intertwined aspect that the geographic space and the market have (ARROYO, 2019; CHANG, 2004; SANTOS, 2012). Particularly for Geographical Indications, there is a binding emphasis on toponymies with goods, with origin being a valued attribute of quality. Above all, symbolically, beyond the mere identification of the origin of a product (SANTOS, 2021).

Considering this context, this article aims to discuss GIs as a relatively modern way of valuing the territory, based on the convergence of toponyms in intellectual property assets. For this, the rise of international trade at the end of the 19th century and the emergence of intellectual property rights, including GIs, are addressed. Next, the Brazilian legal framework for this category of intangible assets and its current implementation is presented, as an instrument of territorial valuation, through technical and legal analysis, based on supporting documents, issued by State bodies with legal responsibility to such as the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA).

1 Despite the apparent equivalence of their functions, these types of distinctive signs have different origins and purposes. Geographical Indications follow a concept of protection whose bases date back to the 18th century, mainly related to wines and the preservation of the local *terroir* [...]. Brands, on the other hand, flourished with the advent of marketing in the early 20th century [...]. The certifications converted into brands are the result of the post-World War II period, based on the strategies of the industries, via conformity assessment systems, in the management of their chains of custody that became increasingly long and complex".

THE RISE OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND THE EMERGENCE OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

Since the end of the 19th century, the world has witnessed an increase in the circulation of goods and merchandise on a global level. Motivated by the novelties in production processes arising from the First Industrial Revolution, with the technical improvement of means of transport, especially with regard to vessels, a “geography of commerce” was established (ARROYO, 2019).

In this context, new institutionalities also emerged in the field of Law, on intangible assets related to human inventiveness and the distinguishability between products. For, as the circulation of goods advanced across large areas of the globe, it became imperative for their respective producers to have mechanisms of order, control and protection in their markets, against practices considered unfair and harmful to free competition. Through international agreements, developed countries sought to protect the creations of their industries and other producers against counterfeiting, usurpation and other uses considered improper on the reputation of their respective goods² (CHANG, 2004; LOCATELLI, 2007; WEHINGER, 2013).

As a result, Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) began to create legal effects of protection of property over patents, industrial designs, authorship, trademarks, among others. One of the novelties ratified in this period was the legal protection on the reputation of toponymies or typical products, whose intrinsic qualities were strongly linked to their respective places of origin, through the *Geographical Indications* (GIs) (CHANG, 2004; LOCATELLI, 2007; SANTOS, 2021).

On the subject of GIs, Western European countries were the great historical promoters of this intangible asset, notably those related to agri-food products. Since the 18th century, some nations, such as Portugal, Spain, France and Italy; have played a major role in the defense and promotion of GIs as a legal status. Especialmente no âmbito dos acordos internacionais multilaterais, com vistas à preservação e resguardo da reputação de seus produtos, identificados como IGs (SANTOS, 2021).

Currently, GIs are the basis of value chains of great financial and commercial importance, and have been consolidated as an instrument of agricultural policy and concertation in the scope of international trade; above all, from the “*Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights*, agreed in 1994 and better known by the acronym *TRIPS*” (SANTOS, 2021, page 72).

2 However, Chang (2004, page 104, our addition) points out that “what is remarkable is that, despite the establishment of an international IPR regime [Intellectual Property Rights], in the last years of the 19th century, even the most developed countries continued to routinely violate the IPR of foreign citizens well into the 20th century”.

It is worth noting that the member countries of the European Union were the great enthusiasts of the inclusion of GIs in this agreement. This block currently accounts for more than three thousand registered European Geographical Indications (COMISSÃO EUROPEIA, 2021; JOSLING, 2006; RAUSTIALA; MUNZER, 2007).

Legal framework for Geographical Indications in Brazil

According to Law No. 9.279/1996, which regulates the rights and obligations related to industrial property, known as *Industrial Property Law* (LPI), the National Institute of Industrial Property (INPI) is granted the legal registration of IGs in Brazil. The legal effectiveness of these assets aims to ensure protection against fraud, usurpations and other forms of unfair competition, in addition to providing protection to consumers about the consistent origin of a given product or service (BRASIL, 1996; LOCATELLI, 2007; SANTOS, 2021).

The LPI was the result of Brazil's accession to TRIPS and defines that GIs are constituted under two modalities: Indication of Provenance (IP) and Denomination of Origin (DO). The Indication of Provenance refers to the “geographical name of a country, city, region or locality in its territory, which has become known as a center for the extraction, production or manufacture of a particular product or provision of a particular service” (BRASIL, 1996, Article. 177). And the Denomination of Origin refers to the “geographical name of a country, city, region or locality of its territory, which designates a product or service whose qualities or characteristics are exclusively or essentially due to the geographical environment, including natural and human factors” (BRASIL, 1996, Article 178).

Unlike other intellectual property assets, the ownership of GIs is collective and based on the link with the territory of origin. Therefore, it not restricted to a representative entity, such as an association, cooperative, union, etc (BARBOSA, 2015; BRASIL, 2014; INPI, 2022a; LOCATELLI, 2007). According to Santos (2021, pages 59-60):

[...] to demonstrate the link between the product (or service) and the territory through the GI, the producers involved must follow the *Technical Specifications Notebook*, which will include, among other information, the description of the product (or service) object of the GI, its delimited geographic area and the GI's compliance assurance mechanism. This document is one of the essential requirements for official recognition of the GI. This document is one of the essential requirements for the official recognition of the GI.³

3 The Technical Specifications Booklet is the document prepared by the producers that describes and highlights the characteristics that particularize the link between the product and the place in question, whose name is

Another particularity of the officialization of a GI in the country is that, in doing so, INPI would not *assign* a right; but, fundamentally, would *recognize* it in terms of its declaratory nature and territorial character (INPI, 2022a; SANTOS, 2021). It is also worth noting that, unlike the European context, in Brazil, the typical names of products linked to their places of origin are not subject to registration, being restricted only to geographical names (or their gentile), with the exception of:

[...] terms likely to cause confusion, which reproduce, imitate or consist of:

I - geographical name or its gentile that has become in common use, designating product or service;

II - name of a plant variety, cultivated or not, that is registered as a cultivar, or that is in current use or existing in Brazilian territory on the date of the request;

III - name of an animal breed that is in current use or existing in Brazilian territory on the date of the filing;

IV - homonym to the Geographical Indication already registered in Brazil to indicate an identical or similar product or service, except when there is substantial difference in the distinctive sign. (INPI, 2022a, Article 13)

This is exemplified by the Brazilian GI *Piauí* for the product *cajuína*, a typical drink of this state registered in 2014, resulting from the processing of natural cashew fruit juice, in the Indication of Provenance modality (INPI, 2022b).

Through Ordinance INPI/PR No. 04/2022, the Institute establishes the conditions for the registration of GIs in Brazil (INPI, 2022a). Furthermore, it is noteworthy that the registration thereof, as well as other intellectual property assets, follows the principle of *territoriality*. That is, for a GI to be registered in a foreign country, it must first have the registration as such in its country of origin (SANTOS, 2021). According to article 9, paragraph 3, of the same normative instruction, “geographical name or its gentile name, which may be accompanied by the name of the product or service, is the name commonly used to refer to a particular place, to a feature or to an area with recognized identity on the earth's surface” (INPI, 2022a). Currently, there are 98 GIs registered in Brazil, with 68 national Indications of Provenance, nine foreign Denominations of Origin and twenty-one from the country. In these numbers, Brazilian agricultural GIs stand out, with 66 registrations⁴ (INPI, 2022b).

associated with that by notoriety or another intrinsic aspect. It serves as a reference for the maintenance of its existence and must also present the control mechanisms of the Geographical Indication, as well as the conditions of use, prohibitions and eventual sanctions [...]. Before INPI's Normative Instruction No. 95/2018, this document was called the Regulation of Use” (SANTOS, 2021, page 60).

4 The first GI registered in Brazil was for DO *Vinho Verde Region* for wine from Portugal, in 1999. Only in 2002 was the registration of the first Brazilian GI in the country, for IP *Vale dos Vinhedos* for wines. The first Brazilian DO took place in 2010 for rice from *Litoral Norte Gaúcho* (INPI, 2022b). Complete list of GI: www.gov.br/inpi/pt-br/servicos/indicacoes-geograficas/pedidos-de-indicacao-geografica-no-brasil.

GEOGRAPHIC INDICATIONS AS TERRITORY RECOGNITION

The European tradition in Geographical Indications was based on the wine market, with a strong influence of the notion of *terroir* (DEMOSSIER, 2011; MELONI; SWINNEN, 2018). According to Santos (2021, pages 54-55),

[...] the conceptual proposition of *terroir* emerges from the context of French wine production at the beginning of the 20th century and with strong participation of the State. It was based on the creation of the French certification of the Appellation d'Origine Controlée (AOC), in 1935, under the tutelage of the then newly founded National Institute for Origin and Quality (INAO). As a result, the country developed its strategy of distinguishing provenance from origin, by framing it as a particular quality that contemplates the complexity of interactions between people and their environment.

Although *terroir* is not synonymous with GI, its influence on the broad context of agri-food products, in addition to wines, evidence elements of a regionalization process, centered on the reputation of a product, based on the geographical name (or typical in some cases) linked to their place of origin (BORGHINI, 2012; CASABIANCA et al., 2013; MELONI, SWINNEN; 2018).

According to Casabianca *et al.* (2013), *terroir* would be the result of the junction of nine descriptive elements, namely:

[...] (1) A delimited geographic space, (2) where a human community (3) built in the course of history, a collective intellectual knowledge of production, (4) founded on a system of interactions between a physical and biological environment and a set of human factors, (5) in which the socio-technical itineraries constructed (6) reveal an originality, (7) confer a typicality and (8) establish reputation for (9) a product originating from this *terroir*. (CASABIANCA *et al.*, 2013, page 207).

Such characteristics would give rise to the constitution of a territorial unit, whose identity would be manifested by the GI, with emphasis on the reputation of the geographical name involved. It is understood, therefore, that it would not be a created spatial compartmentalization; as an object of planning, through zoning, even though they may share some technical instruments of cartography and geographic information systems (SANTOS; MARTINS, 2016). But living territories, with their own features of identity, exclusivity and limits, even if marginal in relation to officially established cartography and toponymy (SANTOS, 2012). GIs *Serro* and *Canastra*, registered respectively in 2011 and 2012, are representative cases of traditional territories for the production of artisanal cheeses, in the state of Minas Gerais (INPI, 2022b; SANTOS, 2021).

Lencioni (2009, page 198) recalls that “the idea of region presents itself as a particularity, as a mediation between the universal and the singular, as a mediation between the global and the local”. Santos (2012, page 247), in turn, asserts that “what makes the region is not the longevity of the building, but the functional coherence, which distinguishes it from other neighboring entities or not”. In this sense, the territories of the GIs would be configured in places of symbolic and functional identity; which, in many cases, are shared in the form of a region.

The Official Instrument as a technical document for the enhancement of territories

In the process of registering a Geographical Indication in Brazil, INPI requires the requesting entity, which acts as a procedural substitute for this request, to present supporting documents that justify the legal recognition of the GI issued (INPI, 2022a). Specifically, it considers that the Technical Specifications Notebook (CET), one of the documents required for registration, must contain:

- [...] a) The **geographic name**, as described in paragraph 3 of article 9;
- b) **Description** of the product or service object of the **Geographical Indication**;
- c) **Delimitation of the geographic area**, according to the official instrument, **using the rules of the National Cartographic System in force**, except for geographical indications located outside the national territory;
- d) In a request for **Indication of Provedance**, the **description of the process** of extraction, production or manufacture of the product or provision of the service, **by which the geographical name became known**;
- e) In a request for **Denomination of Origin**, the **description of the qualities or characteristics** of the product or service **that are exclusively or essentially due to the geographical environment**, including natural and human factors, and the process of obtaining or providing them;
- f) **Description of the control mechanism on producers** or service providers **who have the right to use the Geographical Indication**, as well as on the product or service distinguished by it;
- g) Conditions and prohibitions of use of the Geographical Indication; and
- h) Possible sanctions applicable to the breach of the provisions of subitem g) (INPI, 2022a, Article 16, emphasis added).

In other words, the items indicated above, part of Ordinance INPI/PR No. 04/2022, emphasize that CET is configured as a key document, which protects the identity, exclusivity and limits of the GI, whose territorial incidence is immanent (INPI, 2022a). With emphasis on the

particularities, by the *type* of GI. For Indication of Provenance (IP), the identity and exclusivity are attributed to the notoriety of the geographical name incident on the product. While for the Denomination of Origin (DO), this incidence goes back to objective characteristics of the geographical environment that are clearly evidenced in the linked product.

At this point, it is worth noting that, for Brazilian GIs, there would be no hierarchy between IP and DO. Both are assets that confer identity and exclusivity, from different, but not divergent, approaches. In addition, there is a predominance of agri-foodstuffs, such as GIs, which would indicate, *a priori*, that this category of products is the most expressive in meeting the requirements applied to GIs.

However, the GI registration process, by INPI, requires documented evidence and support from other institutions; especially with regard to the recognition of the GI's territory. According to INPI (2022a, Article 16, emphasis added),

[...] VI - In the case of **Indication of Provenance**, documents proving that the **geographical name became known** as the extraction, production or manufacturing center of the product or service provision;

VII - In the case of **Denomination of Origin**, documents that prove the influence of the **geographical environment on the qualities or characteristics** of the product or service, and must contain the **descriptive elements**:

- a) **Of the geographic environment**, including natural and human factors;
- b) **Of qualities or characteristics** of the product or service; and
- c) **Of Causal link** between subitems “a” and “b”.

VIII - **Official instrument that delimits the geographical area**:

- a) In which **contains the reasons for the geographical delimitation** presented in accordance with the **type of Geographical Indication** required;
- b) **Issued by the competent body** of each State, being competent, in Brazil, in the specific **scope of its competences, the Federal Government, represented by the Ministries** related to the product or service distinguished by the Geographical Indication, **and the States, represented by the Departments** related to the product or service distinguished by the Geographical Indication.

With this, it is noted that the realization of this legal record includes technical and scientific aspects, involving various sources of facts and documentary evidence, in order to evidence the consistency of the exclusive territorial identity, manifested by the GI (SANTOS, 2021).

Specifically, regarding the delimitation of the GI area, INPI demands support from other State bodies that, following the rules provided for in the National Cartographic System, validate the

reasons of the alleged territory of the GI, by the applicants of this registration, through a document specific for this purpose, called *Official Instrument*. This document must be presented together with the others, required by the body, when filing the application for registration of a GI in Brazil (INPI, 2022a).

The understanding considered for such a documentary requirement would consider the confluence that the theme of GIs involves, over the functional attributions of the different bodies of the State. Therefore, the Official Instrument is not exclusively about a cartographic validation. Its technical documentary nature would include consistency analysis of a set of information pertaining to historical and geographic knowledge; mainly, with transdisciplinary convergences around a specific toponymy; and object of evaluative exclusivity, by a community (BRASIL, 2021; SANTOS, 2021).

Such evaluative exclusivity would represent a contradictory pair, marked by exclusion (or privilege). That is, when validating the establishment of the area of a GI, its positive particularity stands out; and, consequently, separating and restricting access (or uses) by others, who will not be considered holders of this intended right. This, in this case, focused on a given product, essentially linked to the territory in question.

This relationship would give territorial identity to unique places with typical products. Although there may be cases of homonyms, which are often problematic; GIs always refer to the triad *geographic name – typical product – territory* (place/region of a community). Some GIs in the northern region of Brazil can be cited as concrete realities of such singularity, such as DO *Andirá-Marau Indigenous Land*, for waraná (native guaraná) and waraná “bread” (guaraná stick), registered in 2020, located in part of the states of Amazonas and Pará; IP *Marajó* (Pará), for buffalo cheese, registered in 2021; and DO *Mamirauá*, also registered in 2021, for managed arapaima, located in the state of Amazonas (INPI, 2022b).

In Brazil, important contributions from public institutions are identified in the preparation of this document for the GIs registered in the country. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA) is one of these and even has a specific publication in this regard: the *Technical Manual Procedure for Delimiting Areas of Geographical Indications and issuance of Official Instrument* (BRASIL, 2021). According to this body, when approaching the territory of a GI,

[...] it is not just a matter of delimiting a spatial cut, but of arguing and explaining the reason for this delimitation. The historical survey, local knowledge (tradition and culture), current and historical economic importance, social and productive organization, natural factors and the origin of the raw material are the minimum aspects that can be considered. The combination of these factors in the delimitation of the area depends on the product and its level of preparation (in natura or processed), its nature (animal or plant

origin), the production conditions, the GI type (IP or DO) and the local community goals. It is worth noting that the criteria used are established by consensus between the agents involved, that is, by the producers and their representative bodies, technicians and researchers. (BRASIL, 2021, page 5)

In this process, MAPA also indicates the need for

[...] carrying out analysis of information collected from secondary sources that give theoretical basis to the geographic delimitation and that make it possible to recognize the areas where the production, processing or transformation / elaboration of the product linked to the territory takes place. (BRASIL, 2021, page 8)

For this, various supporting documents are considered, such as studies, reports, scientific articles, books and cartographic materials, in addition to field visits. Thus, it is observed that the process of analysis, which results in the *Official Instrument*, is close to what Faggion and Misturini (2014, pages 154-155) assert.

[...] Toponymy, therefore, has some similarities in relation to Discourse Analysis, since the latter seeks to show how texts work, observing their articulation with what is outside of it, and Toponymy, associated with the geographic space and History, analyzes, in the toponym, its motivation and its relationship with the people that make use of it.

However, from a different perspective: mercantile and reputational valuation of the symbology of the geographical name linked to a product of different quality. Certainly, there are still other relevant aspects involved in quality⁵ markets, which include GIs, such as governance, control, product conformity assessment, enforcement, and which go beyond the focus of this article (SANTOS, 2021). The cases of Brazilian GIs for coffee are very illustrative of these challenges and range from coffees in the *Cerrado Mineiro Region to Matas de Rondônia*, respectively, the first and the current, newly registered, DO in the sector (INPI, 2022b).

What stands out in the process of registering a GI is that, in doing so, INPI grants recognition credits (symbolic and official) to products (or services), praising their place or region of

5 According to Santos (2021, page 26): “these are markets that are guided by products with socially and financially recognized evaluative specificities, in articulation with the symbolic and material aspects explicitly manifested in the goods through some device (visual) coordination (distinctive sign). And that, through these, simultaneously, they need to communicate and guarantee to consumers their authenticity in relation to their distinct categorical quality and intentionally operationalized in their commercialization”.

origin, through their geographic name. It now has protection against uses considered improper, against the product considered authentic (SANTOS, 2021).

Recalling that the responsibility for the care and maintenance of the positive reputation of the GIs, manifested by the link between the geographical name and the product, falls on the producer community that favors it; and, likewise, it is favored by it. This phenomenon, caused by GIs, as intellectual property assets, implies a new conception of toponyms. Since, from then on, they expand their forms of materialization of reference of the geographic space, beyond the conventional cartographic applications, present in the administrative political context of the States. Of course, as long as they are not considered in common use (BRASIL, 1996; MOREIRA & FERNANDES, 2018).

The standardization of Brazilian geographical names, already foreseen on several occasions in the country's history, indicates an effort to refine the relationship of toponymy with its place, properly particularizing it, before the State and the Nation. However, considering the nature of the methodological character, necessary for the issuance of an appropriate Official Instrument, such as those proclaimed by MAPA, it is understood that the problem that involves different spellings, variant names, homonyms, etc; would not prove to be extensive (MOREIRA & FERNANDES, 2018).

In GIs, the geographical name is characterized as the denomination of the place of sociocultural and economic manifestation, centered on its linked product. In this sense, resuming the conceptual perspective of *terroir* and its association with the GIs, to analyze processes of regionalization and valorization of the territory, through the productive practices present therein, in relation to a typical product, shows itself as an analytical path of greater consistency.

Another crucial aspect to highlight is that, despite the historical mentions of famous places in antiquity, as providers of certain products, these cases do not refer to *Ancient Geographical Indications*. Given that, only from the 18th century onwards, GIs are seen as an agreed valuation device, with concrete legal, social and cultural statutes and linked to resources for proof of authenticity (SANTOS, 2021). That is, even if before that date the influence of the product in the region was verified; this one followed its course in history, in a different perspective; which changed to a GI, only when the socioeconomic transformations present in the globe created the conditions for this form of legal status.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

In this article, it was proposed to discuss the GIs as a relatively modern way of valuing the territory, whether places or regions. In the process of registering a GI in Brazil, the importance of the technical analysis incident in *Official Instrument* is highlighted, given that it has the function of presenting, in a consistent way, the technical basis considered for the delimitation of the GI's territory.

Despite the documentary and merit analysis carried out by INPI, it is understood that the collaboration of other State bodies in this process ratifies the recognition of GIs as an intellectual property asset. With this, the relevance of toponymy in this context acquires new contemporary aspects, which mark a new way of valuing geographic space, through its concrete economic instrumentation, even if immaterial.

The symbolic aspects, historically constructed under a certain place or region, reach a *status* of distinction (BOURDIEU, 2011), which will constitute a territory as exclusive and centered on the reputation of particular toponymies. Thus, having a specific economic activity as a guideline, to the point of constituting a typical product, GIs mark the imbrication between geographic space and market. This highlights the intertwined aspect that geographic space and market have, and the conversion of toponyms, also as goods, through intellectual property assets and as a way of valuing their territory.

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THE GEOGRAPHY OF NAMES: AN ANALYSIS OF THE MOTIVATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE TOPONYMS OF ESPÍRITO SANTO

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Resumo

O presente trabalho compreende os resultados alcançados em uma pesquisa feita para o trabalho de conclusão de curso de Geografia, da Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo, no ano de 2013. Foi realizada uma compilação dos topônimos da subcategoria denominada 'Nome Local', presentes nas cartas topográficas do Estado do Espírito Santo, bem como a sua classificação, de acordo com uma tipificação de motivações toponímicas, para possibilitar uma análise espaço-temporal da constituição e apropriação do território do Espírito Santo, com a espacialidade motivacional de seus nomes; dos sujeitos nomeadores que exerceram seu poder de escolha de identificação e reconhecimento; além da investigação sobre o que estes nomes têm a dizer sobre os aspectos políticos, sociais, ambientais e culturais do território.

Palavras-chave: topônimos; motivação toponímica; carta topográfica; localidades; nomes locais.

Abstract

The present work comprises the results achieved in a research carried out for the Final Course Paper, from the Geography course at the Federal University of Espírito Santo, in 2013. It was made a compilation of toponyms of the subcategory named 'Local Name', present in the topographic charts of Espírito Santo State, as well as its classification according to a typification of toponymic motivations, to enable a spatiotemporal analysis of the constitution and appropriation of the Espírito Santo territory with the motivational spatiality of their names, of the naming subjects who exercised their power of choice for identification and recognition, and the investigation of what these names have to say about the political, social, environmental and cultural aspects of the territory.

Keywords: toponyms, toponymic motivation, topographic chart, localities, local names.

INTRODUCTION

Toponymy, applied to places, is a science derived from the great area called Onomastics, which consists of the study of proper names in general. Based on this premise, the toponyms present in the topographic maps of the State of Espírito Santo (ES) were compiled by the Brazilian Institute

of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) in the Brazil Chart project, in the 1970s, and classified according to a typification of toponymic motivations, using Dick's (1994) proposal as a basis. Based on this classification, subsidies were sought for a spatio-temporal analysis of the constitution and appropriation of ES territory, with the motivational spatiality of its names. In other words, a portrait of the motivational contexts of a peculiar period of history, of the naming subjects who exercised their power of choice of identification and recognition, as well as an investigation into what these names have to say about political, social, environmental and political aspects cultures of the territory. This article comprises the results of the research that supported the author's completion of the course work for a degree in Geography at the Federal University of Espírito Santo, in 2013. The research universe is limited to the classification and semantic-motivational analysis of toponyms.

PURPOSES

To compile, classify and map toponyms in their motivational aspects. To promote a discussion about the geohistorical relationships that involves the motivational aspects of the toponyms of local names in the territory of Espírito Santo.

TOPONYMS AND TOPOGRAPHIC CHARTS

Cartography represents one of the main tools in the sense of materializing a toponym. Maps, despite being an apparently neutral form of language, can value, devalue, hide, omit or completely erase from the face of the Earth information and/or clues about the constitution of the territory and, consequently, about the historical heritage of the lived place: “The roles played by geographical names are: cartographic linguistic reference (requires uniform spelling and standardization) and cultural heritage (requires identity with local culture)” (BUSTAMANTE, 2007). In this way, maps freeze names in time and space, while giving them legibility.

The need to locate a name in space is the first step in toponymy, studies and maps are considered an essential data source. However, the same map, regardless of the time of its creation or its geohistorical context, can, in a first impression, call into question issues regarding the names “that appear” and those that “do not appear”. Subsequently, these matters are not only restricted to names, but to their graphic elements in general. IBGE's process of registering these names is the result of a process called reambulation, which consists in an

[...] operation of photogrammetric survey that has the dual purpose of identifying and classifying [...] all natural accidents and human achievements stamped in aerial photography, and **collecting the geographic names of the photographed area** (FURTADO, 1959 *apud* BUSTAMANTE, 2007, emphasis added).

Among other procedures involving the reambulation operation, the collection of names represents one of the most important, as it seeks to make visible and representable in the charts what, in photogrammetric restitutions, was literally invisible. This collection is made by the indispensable field trip by the reambulator who, supported by a series of criteria and technical standards established by the IBGE, will be responsible for maintaining impartiality and standardization in the registration of names.

TOPONYM AS A GEOGRAPHIC ELEMENT

The study of toponymy, in line with the spatial reading intended by geography, generates interdisciplinary demands, since the toponym reflects geohistorical, linguistic, political and cultural aspects of the naming subjects. The ways in which men interact with space leave marks on different scales and dimensions; and culture is the main stimulus for human heritage throughout history.

Language is one of the oldest legacies of the human species and has a fundamental role in the production of meanings, being directly related to the demands of communication. The appropriation of discourse is one of the forms of language that reinforces the links between the identity of men and their environment, insofar as it allows the dissemination of facts and legends; that will permeate cultural symbolism. Both in facts and in legends, the descriptive act was fundamental in the sense of stimulating the collective imagination in the production of meanings. In this way, toponymy are inserted in the context of the appropriation of discourse, related to the conception, description and meaning of places, regardless of the scale and point of view in which this place is conceived. According to Tuan:

[...] the place can emerge in different scales. The house and the neighborhood are places experienced directly, as are the city and the nation, valued by a series of symbolic, emotional elements of identity, belonging or ownership, lived or projected in the course of life. (TUAN, 1985 *apud* MELLO, 2001, p. 91).

Again, in Tuan (*ibid.*), the notion of the symbolic is implicit in the conception of a place, and the act of naming places is among one of the forms of its appropriation, which leaves room for judgments about the time of its naming: which motivating aspects will permeate it, to a greater or lesser extent, by their symbolic dimension, surpassing the merely descriptive dimension. These characteristics will be, to a greater or lesser extent, embedded in the toponyms. People feel like they belong to their places, and these places, when evoked by their own name, reinforce their link with the subjects. From place names, it is possible to perceive the symbolic relationship that a certain

place develops or has developed in other times. In short, all places that have some significance for humans are known by a name that uniquely identifies them (ALVES et. al., 2006; MENEZES and SANTOS, 2008). Furtado (1959 apud BUSTAMANTE, 2007) confirms that:

[...] the geographic names reflect the anthropized landscape, through a personalization, individualizing it and differentiating it from any other area and thus becoming an essential geographic language, with its own sense, meaning and acceptance, saying much about the land and its population. (p. 194)

Thus, the toponym is a geographical element par excellence, as it arises from the junction of the motivational aspects of the impression and the conception of the immediate landscape, with the sociocultural contextualization, in which the denominator subject is inserted.

MOTIVATIONAL ASPECTS OF TOPONYMS

Toponyms have the property of being fixed as particular elements of the landscape, being interrelated with different forms of appropriation of this landscape by men. Sampaio (1901) demonstrates that:

[...] the denominations had, in general, a descriptive character, 'translating an idea, an episode, a typical feature of the places to which they apply; they are, strictly speaking, true definitions of the local environment' (SAMPAIO, 1901 *apud* FONSECA, 2006, p. 29).

Sampaio's statement (1901) reveals, roughly and at first impression, what leads the name-giver to name it, that is, what was the motivation that led to that name. The motivational aspects of toponyms are considered important elements of research of a linguistic and social nature, as they externalize aspects of the way of life and worldview of a particular social group, which appropriated the space. In addition to its dimension of social symbolism, motivations can also reveal the physiographic aspects of a given region. In short, toponyms, in their motivational aspects, are true geohistorical testimonies, endowed with meanings that go beyond the momentary and casual intentionality of the denominator. The denominator can move from the contemplative stage of natural influences to the active dialectical position of a builder of nominal images and symbols. It fills in the voids of space, cutting out places and giving them referential conformation, by their baptismal names (DICK, 2002).

The reference phrases, for Dick (2002), acquire a functional and pragmatic structure, whose elements, purely descriptive at first, become a set, at the same time symbolic, locating and particularizing the place.

In this context, the elements that form the toponyms originate, which is the **generic term**, constituting the geographic genre: mountains, river, waters, path; and the **specific term**, which specifically defines the named accident: Grande (large), do Norte (from the north), Turva (muddy), das Taquaras (of the bamboos). One part, the genus, determines the geographic element and the other, the species, uniquely qualifies it (MENEZES and SANTOS, 2008). One has the impression that the toponym reached its function when:

[...] the “place” is distinguished from the “non-place”, that is, the portion of space in any place that receives the semantic investment of the language, making it representable and identifiable intra- and extra-corpora. It is also subject to community “possession” and “domain”. This quality, from the point of view of ethnolinguistics, is granted by the name that becomes, therefore, the referential, defining and identifying data of the object. (DICK, 2002, p. 181)

The motivations, in general, are related to the sociocultural circumstances in which the denominator was integrated and, therefore, to the historical context in which the nomination occurs (MENEZES and SOUZA, 2011). In the context of ES, as well as in much of the Brazilian coast, the great diversity of fauna and flora that was found by the settlers had already been named; and the naming of places of indigenous origin must reflect the local feature, from the point of view of their vegetation cover or characteristic species. Geography reflects, in the names of places, the vegetal characteristic of each one: “It is not surprising, therefore, to observe the frequent use of names of plants, trees, to indicate a river, a swamp, a valley, a village, a mountain, any geographic accident” (SAMPAIO, 1987 *apud* TAVARES, 2009, p. 144).

From a linguistics point of view, motivations provide a historical picture of the language system belonging to the predominant group in a given region. It is worth mentioning that, in the Brazilian case and, more specifically, in ES, these toponyms can portray the mixture of peoples and ways of life, due to the colonization process that, even today, produces effects. From the moment that this name gains function, identity, meaning, significance, as well as location in space, it becomes an intrinsic and fundamental attribute in the constitution of space and territory.

Based on its motivation, the toponym, as a language, is subject to classification. This classification was based on Dick's (2006) proposal, which contains taxonomic classes and subclasses of motivation, which can be treated in the semantic aspect of the toponym, that is, in its etymological meaning. However, taxonomic classification alone is not enough to understand

regional geohistorical contexts; it is an essential starting point, in the sense of generating a portrait of the forms and actors involved in the names of localities in ES, taking into account the historical and social contexts in which the topographical maps were constructed. The geographic-geonomic study would reach its most important contribution when it relates the meaning that the name comes to have for people, at the moment when name and place are confused in a single sign.

METHODOLOGICAL PROCEDURES

A preliminary bibliographic survey was carried out, concomitantly with the organization of a cartographic base, in the ArcMap® extension, native to the ArcGIS© geographic information system (GIS). The vectors of the GEOBASES¹ collection and the mosaic of the quadrants of the set of IBGE maps that cover the political limits of Espírito Santo were gathered.

The Geographical Names Bank of Brazil (BNGB), organized by the IBGE, catalogs geographic names according to six categories of information (IBGE, nd), which concern the accident (natural or anthropocultural) to which the geographic name refers; these categories are: 'General Economic Activities', 'Hydrography', 'Hypsography', 'Boundary', 'Locality' and 'Transport System'. For this study, the category that was selected for the collection of toponyms was 'Locality'.

LOCALIDADES	
Mais de 500 000 habitantes	CIDADE
De 100 000 a 500 000 habitantes	CIDADE
De 20 000 a 100 000 habitantes	CIDADE
De 5 000 a 20 000 habitantes	CIDADE
Até 5 000 habitantes	CIDADE
Vila	Vila
Povoado, núcleo	Povoado
Lugarejo, propriedade rural	Lugarejo
Nome local	NOME LOCAL

Figura 1 - Key of location names on topographical maps.
Source: IBGE (2010).

Regarding the Brazil Chart project, the term locality refers to a class of objects, suitable for topographic mapping, established by the norms of the National Cartographic System (SCN) (IBGE, 2010) (Fig. 1). Within the 'Locality' class, there are 21 other subclasses, including: 'Federal Capital', 'Capital', 'City', 'Village', 'Isolated Urban Area', 'Rural Agglomerate', 'Rural Agglomerate of Urban Extension', 'Isolated Rural Agglomerate', 'Indigenous Village', 'Settlement', 'Hub',

1 The Integrated System of Geospatial Bases of the State of Espírito Santo - GEOBASES - is a multi-institutional system constituted in the adhesion modality, from the celebration of the Mutual Cooperation Agreement in 2001, integrating public and private institutions from different areas of activities, to composition, maintenance, use and compatibility of basic geospatial information of the State of Espírito Santo. Available at: <http://www.geobases.es.gov.br/portal/>. Accessed on June 01, 2013.

'Place', 'Rural Property' and 'Local Name'. These subcategories are represented, according to the number of inhabitants (in absolute numbers), by conventions on the charts.

The subcategory 'Local Name' was selected for this study to compose the collection of toponyms that we wished to classify. Local names consist of the denominations that have the greatest possibility of translating the world view and knowledge of the resident population, in the motivational sense.

The collection of toponyms was done through vectors of locations, acquired from the IBGE's online digital collection, where they are in dot format. The vectorized data correspond to the product obtained in the Brazil Chart project (IBGE, 1960). From the mosaic of the boards (Figure 2), it was possible to collect toponyms from each available quadrant.

The names were compiled by comparing the printed charts with the vectors, checking, reviewing and adjusting duplications, repetitions, errors and/or any situations of absence of names (or the presence of extra names in any of the sources). Charts that did not contain records of this subcategory of toponyms were excluded from the vector collection. The total sum of charts that contained the toponyms of 'Local Names' was 44. The vectors were merged into a single shapefile, bringing together all the toponyms collected, adding up to a total of 1,977 names. Figure 3 represents the summary of this filtering.

The classification of the names collected was carried out based on the taxonomic classification proposed by Dick (1990), who developed a form of classification into classes and subclasses, which takes into account the semantic aspects of motivation. The categories listed by Dick function as suffixes on classification labels, preceded by a prefix (also of Greek origin), which indicates the motivational aspect of the name (Boxes 1 and 2).

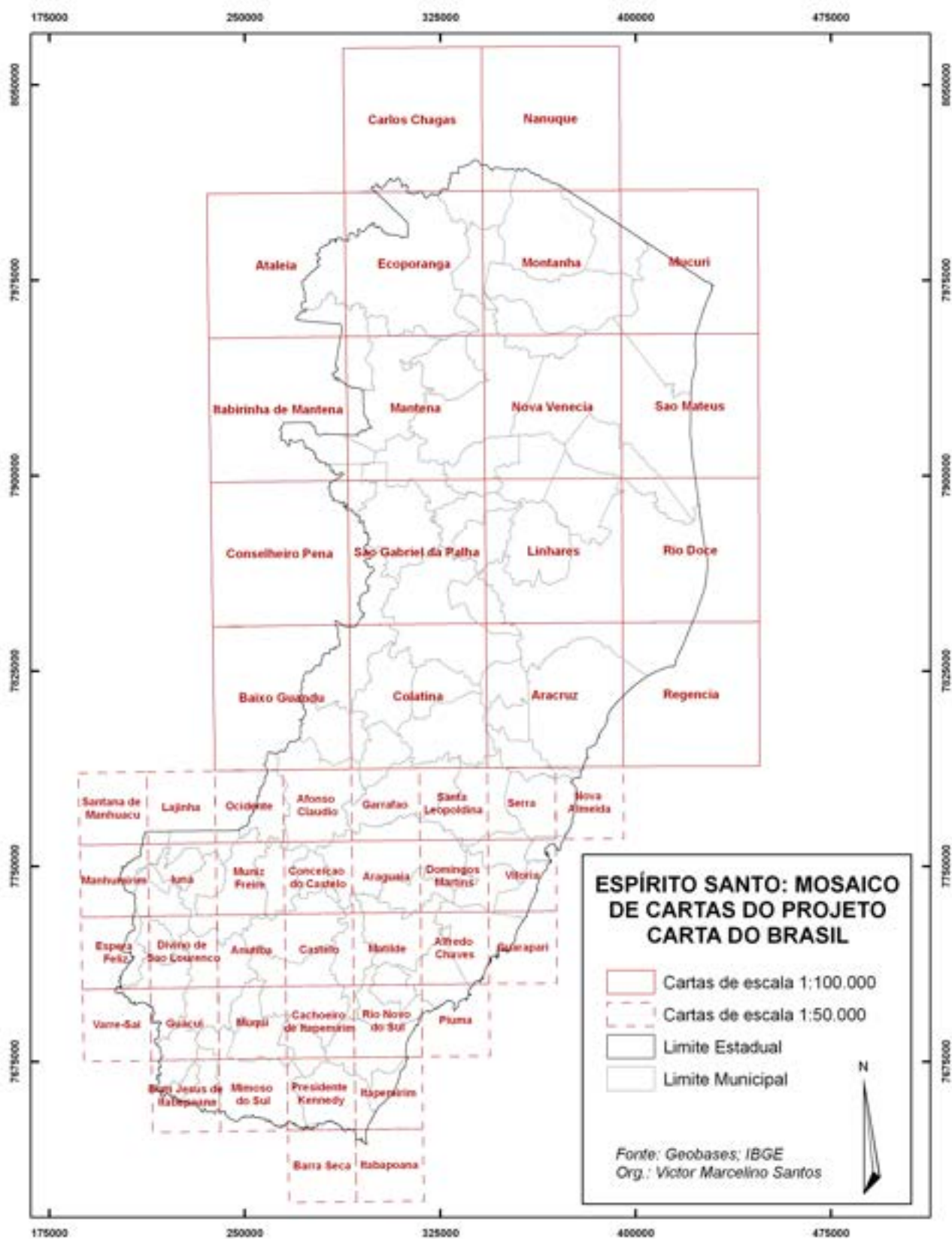


Figure 2 - Mosaic of the Brazil Chart in Espírito Santo. Prepared by the author.

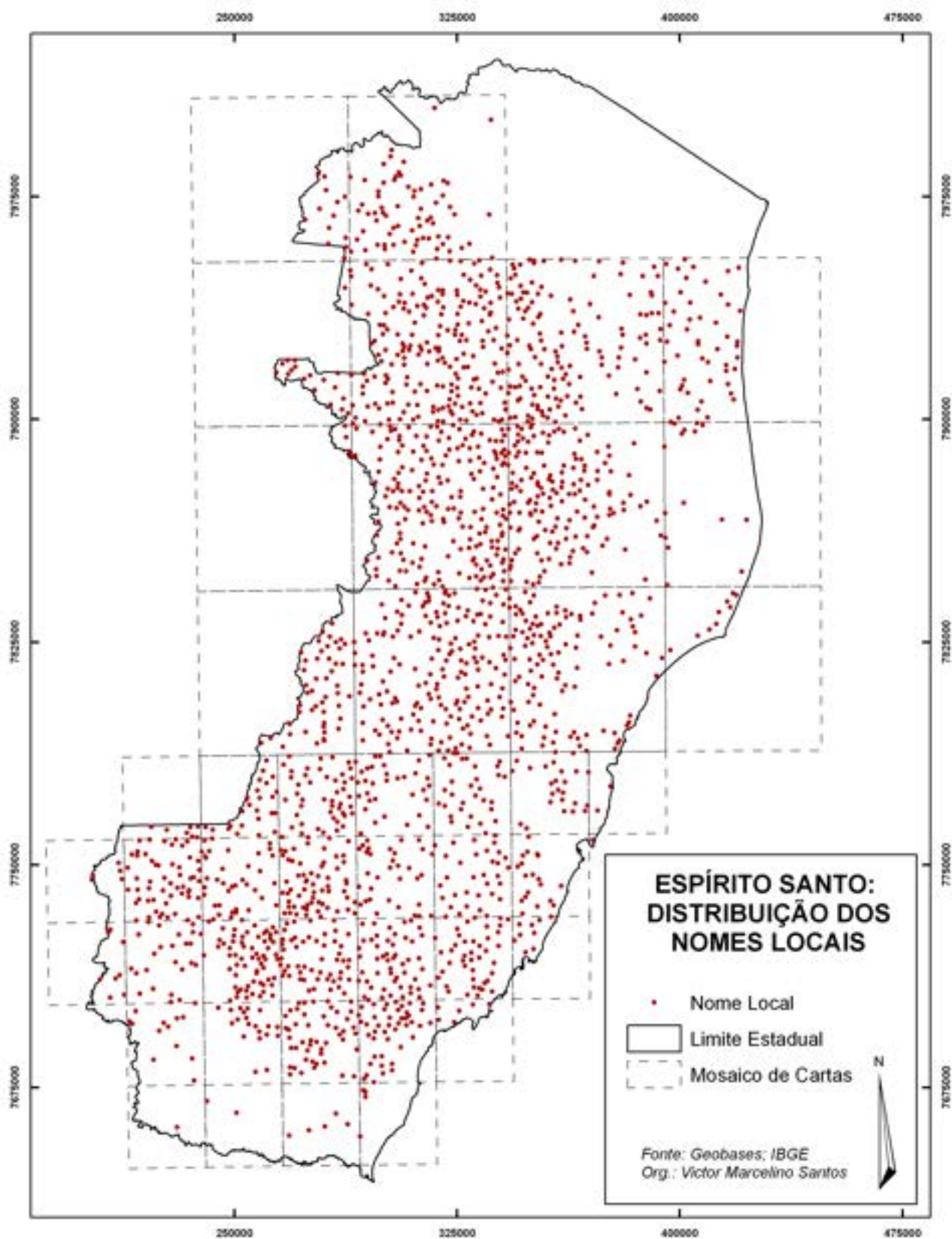


Figure 3 - Distribution of local names in Espírito Santo. Prepared by the author.

Box 1 - Class of Taxonomies of a Physical Nature.

Subclasse	Referência semântica
Astrotopônimo	Corpos celestes
Cardinotopônimo	Orientação
Cromotopônimos	Escala cromática
Dimensiotopônimo	Tamanho de objetos
Litotopônimo	Solo, Rochas, etc.
Fitotopônimo	Flora
Geomorfotopônimo	Relevo
Hidrotopônimo	Água, Rios, Mares, etc.
Meteorotopônimo	Fenômenos atmosféricos
Zootopônimo	Fauna
Morfotopônimo	Formas geométricas

Source: Prepared by the author, based on DICK (1990 *apud* SIQUEIRA, 2011) and PEREIRA & DARGEL (2006).

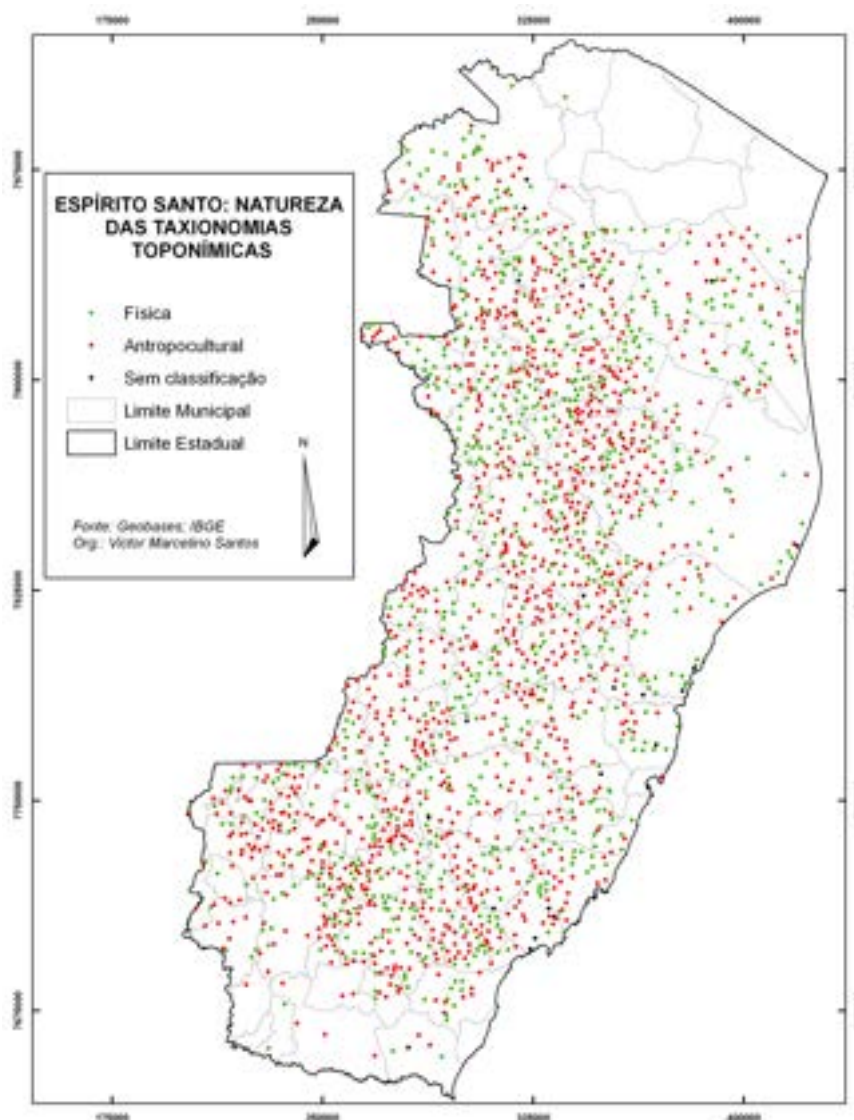
Box 2 - Class of Anthropocultural Taxonomies.

Subclasse	Referência semântica
Animotopônimo	Psiquismo humano
Antropotopônimo	Pessoas
Axiotopônimo	Cargos, Patentes
Corotopônimo	Países, outros lugares
Cronotopônimo	Temporalidade
Dirrematopônimo	Enunciados, Frases
Ecotopônimo	Habitações
Ergotopônimo	Objetos antrópicos
Etnotopônimo	Etnias
Hagiotopônimo	Religião Católica
Hierotopônimo	Religião Judaica
Historiotopônimo	Datas, acontecimentos
Hodotopônimo	Vias de comunicação
Mitotopônimo	Divindades
Númerotopônimo	Números
Poliotopônimo	Vilas, aldeias
Sociotopônimo	Aglomerados humanos
Somatopônimo	Partes do Corpo

Source: Prepared by the author, based on DICK (1990 *apud* SIQUEIRA, 2011) and PEREIRA & DARGEL (2006).

With the help of a dictionary, it was possible to investigate the semantic aspect of the toponym, its ambiguities, as well as elucidate its characteristics in relation to the language of origin. After classification, it was possible to generate individual maps and synthesis maps, using punctual variables, which allowed the analysis of the spatial and quantitative arrangement, as well as the historical, political, cultural, social and cultural characteristics of the different classes and subclasses of toponyms.

CLASSIFICATION AND ANALYSIS OF TOPONYMS



Among the criteria used to optimize the presentation of results, the spatial and quantitative aspects of each motivation are highlighted. In the first moment, the presence of a slightly larger amount of place names of an anthropocultural nature was observed, indicating a relative balance of values. The total number of unclassified toponyms was 21, which corresponds to the portion of unknown names that were not found in the dictionaries consulted. The toponyms of both categories are distributed relatively evenly across the territory (Fig. 4).

Figure 4 - Spatial distribution of taxonomic categories. Prepared by the author.

Taxonomies of a physical nature

The local taxonomy names of a physical nature in ES add up to 857 toponyms and are related to the direct perception of the landscape:

- **Phytotoponyms:** this subclass refers to the names of flora species and corresponds to the highest number of occurrences in ES (total of 253); its spatial distribution is uniform over almost its entire length. Examples: Bananal (banana trees), Cedro (cedar tree), Córrego do Café (coffee stream), Jacarandá (jacaranda tree), Barra do Jequitibá (sandbar of jequitibá trees) and Paraju (paraju tree);
- **Zootoponyms:** this is the subclass that refers to the names of fauna species, totaling 151 names in ES. The spatiality of these names is more concentrated in the central northern portion of the state; for unknown reasons, it is also shaped in a semicircle, starting in the region of Alegre and ending in the northern portion of Baixo Guandu. Examples: Beija-Flor (hummingbird), Barra do Sabiá (sandbar of thrushes), Anta (tapir), Córrego da Onça (jaguar's stream), Macuco (solitary tinamou) and Piabas (a freshwater fish);
- **Hydrotoponyms:** this subclass of toponyms has 146 occurrences and has an important contribution in ES (and in a large part of the Brazilian territory), as water is an essential element for human life. Hydrotoponyms are located along the entire length of ES, with a higher occurrence in the regions of the valleys of the main rivers and their respective tributaries, which were consistent with the main navigation routes during the colonization period. Examples: Água Limpa (clean water), Cachoeirinha (small waterfall), Ribeirão do Meio (middle brook), Rio Bonito (beautiful river) and Rio Preto (black river);
- **Lithotoponyms and Geomorphotoponyms:** these two subclasses were considered as correlated motivations, as they refer to relief formations together with soil characteristics and rocky and mineral components. Together they add up to 227 occurrences and are extensively spatialized in the territory. Names such as Areinha (small sands), Barro Branco (white mud), Córrego das Pedras (rocky stream), Córrego do Ouro (gold stream), Pedra Branca (white rock), Itaparica (rock fence) and Itataíba (rock village) form the set of lithotoponyms, which are more concentrated in the portions corresponding to the Serrana Norte and Serrana Sul regions of the state, places with great presence of rocky outcrops and, therefore, where the rocks are in greater evidence in the landscape. In the set of geomorphotoponyms, names such as Barra Seca (dry sandbar), Campinho (small field), Duas Barras (two sandbars), Lajinha (small slab), Serra de Baixo (lower mountain range) and Vargem Grande (large

plains) are distributed in a less concentrated way in relation to lithotoponyms, showing a great variety of relief forms throughout the Espírito Santo territory; and

- **Dimensiotoponyms, Chromotoponyms and Morphotoponyms:** these correlated subclasses refer, respectively, to the size, color and shape of objects. Together, they add up to a total of 52 place names. As examples of dimensiotoponyms, we can mention: Cachoeira Alta (high waterfall), Laje Grande (large slab) and Córrego Fundo (deep stream), which are related respectively to the idea of altitude, size and depth. This set also includes places such as Canto Grande (large corner), Gigante (giant) and Fundão (far back). They are distributed in greater concentration in the region of the municipality of Castelo and in São Mateus. The chromotoponyms, in a similar way, present hybridisms as in Córrego Preto (black stream), Córrego Branco (white stream), Monte Verde (green mountain) and Terra Roxa (purple earth). However, there are occurrences of simple names like Amarelo (yellow) and Verde (green). The chromotoponyms are more concentrated in the north central region of Espírito Santo. The morphotoponyms include names such as Morro Redondo (round mound), Quadrado (square) and Quarteirão (block), and are concentrated in the south central region;
- **Meteorotoponyms, Cardinotoponyms and Astrotoponyms:** these subclasses refer, respectively, to the characteristics of the Earth's atmosphere, the temperature of objects, the positioning of objects, the direction in the compass rose and the names of celestial bodies. In short, they are linked to perceptions of direction and observation of the sky. The three together add up to a total of 28 occurrences, which leads to the perception of the fact that atmospheric phenomena do not have a significant expression in the daily life of these places. These names are located, for the most part, in the northwest portion of the state. As examples of meteorotoponyms, there are places such as: Córrego Frio (cold stream), Neblina (fog), Invernada (wintering) and Terra Fria (cold earth). Among the cardinotoponyms, there are: Oriente (orient), Central, e Córrego do Meio (middle stream). In the set of Astrotoponyms, there are: Alto Estrela (high [of the] star), Nova Estrela (new star) and Córrego da Estrela (star stream).

Taxonomies of an anthropocultural nature

The local taxonomy names of an anthropocultural nature in ES add up to 1,099 toponyms and are related to elements of human culture.

- Hagiotoponyms, Mitotoponyms and Hierotoponyms:** these three correlated subclasses appear in the set of names that refer to elements of the Christian religion, in general, and deities of other religions. Although together they add up to 376 occurrences, the hagiotoponyms are more important, as they add up to 372 occurrences. This fact shows that the denominations of pagan elements and characters, as in the cases of Campos Elíseos (Elysian fields) and Cupido (Cupid); and of elements of the Judeo-Christian religion, as in the case of Seio de Abraão (Bosom of Abraham); did not contribute significantly to the motivational aspect. The hagiotoponyms of Espírito Santo demonstrate the great importance of the Roman Catholic religion in its history, at a time when, throughout the entire extension of its territory, names of saints are presented, especially in its interior portion. The mixture with the preexisting names, given by the natives, resulted in the most diverse names of saints; in addition to hybrids, as in the cases of: Santo Antônio do Itaçu (Saint Anthony of the large rock), Santa Luzia do Ipê (Saint Lucy of the ipê tree), Santa Clara do Caparaó (Saint Clare of the waters that run down the rocks), São Martim da Taboca (Saint Martin of the taboca bamboo), São João de Crubixá (Saint John of the black coral) and São Domingos de Ibicaba (Saint Dominic of the fertile land). In many cases, the concern was only to honor the saint, adding other types of motivations to the name, such as: Alto de São Pedro do Frio (Highland of Saint Peter of the cold), São Domingos Pequeno (small Saint Dominic), São João do Oriente (Saint John of the east) and São José da Bela Vista (Saint John of the beautiful view);
- Animotoponyms and Dirrematoponyms:** these two correlated subclasses correspond to names that refer to elements of the human psyche, to the effects of the five senses, to descriptive statements, or to the expression of some narrative. However, they are outstanding motivations in Espírito Santo territory, as they add up, together, 279 occurrences. Both are more concentrated in the north and south mountain regions. Animotoponyms are related to the characteristics of the human psyche, in the perception of the landscape. The psychological effects that the landscape imprints on the name, as well as its symbolic and mythological load, would be expressed in this type of name. Examples: Alegria (joy), Alto Misterioso (mysterious highland), Boa Esperança (good hope), Córrego Alegre (joyful stream), Encantado (enchanted), Maravilha (wonder), Solidão (solitude) and Sossego (repose). Dirrematoponyms are more concentrated in the southern mountain region of the State and one of the ways in which this type of name can appear is given by the immediate perception of the landscape, which makes the naming impulse to register in the places, in words or phrases, their impressions (and descriptions) of the local environment and/or narrating events. Examples: Arrependido (regretful), Bela Vista (beautiful vista), Boa

Vista (good vista), Desengano (disillusion), Triste Sorte (sad fortune), Toma Vento (hit by winds);

- **Ergotoponyms** and **Ecotoponyms**: together, these two correlated subclasses total 157 occurrences. However, the ergotoponyms represent the vast majority, with a total of 152 occurrences, dispersed throughout the entire Espírito Santo territory. This large number is due to the scope of this subclass: ergotoponyms consist of names that refer to any anthropic objects, making names referring to garments, gastronomy, and even engineering constructions to be included in this set. Examples: Alto do Chapéu (highland of the hat), Canjica (a corn-based dish), Bebedouro (drinking fountain), Engenho (mill), Fortaleza (fortress), Córrego do Sapato (stream of the shoe), Torresmo (bacon) and Quartel (barracks). Ecotoponyms are more specific than ergotoponyms, as they are the names that refer to buildings intended for human habitation. This character of specificity can be considered one of the reasons that explain the small number of toponyms of this subclass in the State, which are distributed in the regions of the municipalities of Castelo, Serra and Itaguaçu. Examples: Casa Branca (white house), Castelo (castle) e Toca (burrow);
- **Anthropotoponyms** and **Axiotoponyms**: these correlated subclasses together total 133 occurrences. Anthropotoponyms are the majority in this category, with 120 occurrences, and consist of names that refer to person's names. This type of naming is generally associated with homages to various remarkable individuals and owners of adjacent lands; however, demonyms were also part of this set, as they are names that indirectly refer to an individual. Anthropotoponyms are densely distributed throughout the territory, with greater concentration in the north central region. Examples: Avelino (male name), Caetano (male name), Córrego do Mineiro (stream of the person from Minas Gerais), Honorato (male name), Possmoser (surname of Austrian origin) and Nativo (native). Axiotonyms are names that refer to military rank. There are only 13 names of this type in total, with a greater concentration in the central north region, coinciding with the concentration of anthropotoponyms. Examples: Córrego Capitão Bley (Captain Bley stream), Córrego Dr. Mário Freire (Dr. Mário Freire stream) and General Rondon;
- **Corotoponyms**: this subclass represents a total of 49 occurrences and concerns the names that are associated with the names of Countries, States, Cities and other places. Examples: Atenas (Athens), Buenos Aires, Holanda (Holland/the Netherlands), Venezuela and Sergipe;
- **Numerotoponyms**, **Historiotoponyms** and **Chronotoponyms**: together, these correlated subclasses add up to 55 occurrences. Number toponyms and historiotoponyms are among

the denominations that can be considered of a more momentary and casual character, while chronotoponyms have characteristics of temporality. Numerotoponyms are concentrated in a range that starts in the region of the municipality of Afonso Cláudio, goes northeast to the region of the municipality of São Mateus. Examples: Cachoeira do Onze (Eleven's waterfall), Quilômetro Dezoito (Kilometer eighteen), Sete Quedas (seven falls) e Três Pontes (three bridges). Historiotoponyms consist of names that refer to dates. This kind of name is usually associated with commemorative dates, or even the practical act of consulting the calendar when naming a new location. Spatially, historiotoponyms are arranged in slight conformity with corotoponyms, presenting a continuous strip, which cuts the central region from north to south of the state. Examples include Córrego Dez de Fevereiro (February 10th stream), Cinco de Junho (June 5th), Sete de Setembro (September 7th) and Treze-de-Maio (May 13th). Chronotoponyms are the names that refer to temporalities, which are generally expressed by the names of the hours of the day, as well as by the words “Novo(a)” (new) and “Velho(a)” (old), associated with the names of other subclasses, as in the cases of: Mundo Novo (new world), Lagoa Nova (new lagoon) and Seis Horas (six hours);

- **Somatoponyms:** This subclass represents names that refer to the names of parts of the human body. It has 15 occurrences, distributed throughout the territory, especially in the areas to the west and north of the state. Examples: Córrego do Fígado (liver stream), Duas Bocas (two mouths), Mão Forte Frio (cold strong hand), Lagoa da Testa (forehead lagoon) and Sovaco (armpit);
- **Sociotoponyms, Ethnotoponyms and Polyotoponyms:** these correlated subclasses together add up to 14 occurrences. They are related to social and ethnic groups and the mention of towns and villages. Sociotoponyms consist of names that refer to social groups and human clusters. They are concentrated in the interior region, west of the state. Examples: Guarani (an indigenous people) and Povoação (settlement). Ethnotoponyms consist of names that refer to ethnic groups, and add up to only 3 occurrences, located in the regions of the municipalities of São Mateus and Aracruz; they are: Tapuia, Tapuio and Córrego do Índio (indian's stream). Poliotoponyms consist of names that refer to towns or villages. They are located in the western and central-south regions of the state. Examples: Aldeia Velha (old village), Alto Tapera (highland of the settlement), Vila Nova (new village) and Quilombo (escaped slaves' settlement);

- **Hodotonyms:** this subclass consists of names that refer to communication paths. Motivating impulses from “transition places” in displacements can become practical and in common use in the denomination. However, this subclass has little expression, with a total of 9 occurrences, distributed throughout the territory. Examples: Encruzo (crossroad), Picadão (large trail) and Travessia (crossing).

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

From a geohistorical point of view, the constitution of the territory of ES has a peculiar characteristic, as it brings together, in a relatively small territorial extension, great cultural and physiographic diversity. Indigenous peoples who lived in ES in the pre-colonization period had (and still have) a unique contribution in the construction of dialects that would give rise to various toponyms of localities in the State. From the 16th century onwards, as Europeans (re)occupied the territory of ES, proceeding with their colonization and enslavement project, the native inhabitants began to lose ground. This fact led to a true clash of cultures and ways of life. Toponyms originated from European dialects, represented mainly by Portuguese, Italian and German immigrants, have great weight and cultural symbolism when we attribute to these immigrants the condition of colonizing agents and of strong political and religious convictions. In this sense, toponyms may reflect the idea that a process of disorientation in space and time occurred for the inhabitants prior to colonization, at the moment when the names of places are being changed, from the colonizer's point of view.

The possibility of extending the geotoponymic study demands other types of names and approaches. The space also “speaks”, and its voice are the place names. It is up to researchers to hear this voice in its various forms. The approaches around toponyms are multiple and they are, above all, geographical approaches.

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TOPONYMIC ANALYSIS OF THE NOVA LUSITÂNIA MAP

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Resumo

O conjunto de mapas denominados como Nova Lusitânia é um dos monumentos cartográficos desenvolvidos pela cartografia portuguesa do fim do século XVIII, e é composto por quatro versões, de 1797, 1798, de [1795?] e 1803. Este conjunto de mapas é um dos mais ricos em termos de informações sobre a colônia e de uma grande parte da América Espanhola. O objetivo deste trabalho é analisar a toponímia das versões do Mapa da Nova Lusitânia, avaliando as alterações ortográficas e toponímicas e a má identificação de feições entre as versões. A extração de topônimos da cópia de 1798 revelou a identificação e classificação de 4.750 topônimos, segundo grupos geográficos, idioma, motivações linguísticas e geográficas.

Palavras-chave: Nova Lusitânia; Cartografia histórica do Brasil Colônia; Toponímia em mapas; Análise toponímica.

Abstract

The set of maps called New Lusitania is one of the cartographic monuments developed by Portuguese cartography at the end of the eighteenth century. The New Lusitania consists of four versions, from 1797, 1798, [1795?], and 1803. This set of maps is one the richest in terms of information about the colony and a large part of Spanish America. The objective of this work is to analyze the existing toponymy in all versions of the Map of New Lusitania, evaluating orthographic and toponymic changes and misidentification of features between versions. Extraction of toponyms from the 1798 copy revealed identification and classification of 4,750 toponyms, according to geographic groups, language, linguistic and geographic motivations.

Keywords: New Lusitania; Historical cartography of Brazil Cologne; Toponymy on maps; Toponymic analysis.

INTRODUCTION

The map called *Carta Geographica de Projecção Espherica Orthogonal da Nova Lusitania ou America Portuguesa e Estado do Brazil*, from 1798, together with its versions of [1795?], 1797 and 1803, as well as copies that were made, is undoubtedly one of the monuments maps developed by Portuguese cartography at the end of the 18th century. Its organizer was the geographer, astronomer and frigate captain Antonio Pires da Silva Pontes Leme, who, for that, relied on the work of 34 prominent characters, including astronomers, geographers and engineers. Which, although only mentioned in the 1798 version, contributed to the construction of the other examples. On the other hand, in two of these versions, 1797 and 1798, 76 and 86 cartographic drafts are mentioned, respectively, which allowed the construction of their versions.

The objective of this work is to present a comparative analysis of the toponymy in the different versions of the New Lusitania Map, as well as in the existing drafts in the Military Archive in Lisbon, to raise questions about the differences found in the versions and in the minutes, especially with regard to spelling changes, as well as to toponymic changes and poor identification of features between versions.

THE NEW LUSITANIA AND ITS CARTOGRAPHIC VERSIONS

Initially, several authors indicated the existence of two versions of the New Lusitania Map: one of them, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (in the Geographical Service of the Army); and another, in Portugal (Complementary) (COELHO, 1950; FURTADO, 1969). Corrêa-Martins (2011) explicitly presents the different versions of the New Lusitania Map. It also shows that, according to Faria (2001), in the Summary of Maps Geographical Charts, and Plans, which has been Copied, and Reduced, in the Real Jardim Botânico, by Order of the Honorable Mr. Rodrigo de Souza Coutinho, from March 26th, 1797, to the present year of 1803, there were three complete examples built in New Lusitania, the first being from 1797; the second, from 1798; and the third, from 1803 (CORRÊA-MARTINS, 2011).

The 1797 copy (Figure 1), belonging to the Astronomical Observatory of the University of Coimbra, has the title *Carta Geographica de Projecção Espherica Orthogonal da Nova Lusitania ou America Portuguesa e Estado do Brazil* and its dimensions are 142 cm wide by 128 cm high. This copy has three inserts: Rio Grande de S. Pedro, Baía de Todos os Santos and Rio de Janeiro.



Figure 1 – *Carta Geographica de Projecção Espherica Orthogonal da Nova Lusitania ou America Portugueza e Estado do Brazil, 1797*. Source: Astronomical Observatory of the University of Coimbra, Portugal.

The second copy, dated 1798 (Figure 2), is currently in the Army Historical Archive Mapoteca (AHEx), in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; and has the title: *Carta Geografica de Projecção Espherica Orthogonal da Nova Lusitania ou America Portugueza e Estado do Brazil*; measures 148 cm wide by 133 cm high, for which Pontes Leme had based himself on eighty-six letters, ten more than what appears in the 1797 copy (CORRÊA-MARTINS, 2011).

This copy has nine graphic scales and presents the inserts/highlights of four points of the coast, in a prominent way, all with graphic scales and properly identified, in the current states of Bahia, Pará, Rio Grande do Sul and Rio de Janeiro. The copy also bears the names of 34 people, including astronomers, commissioners and engineers, who contributed with astronomical observations and cartographic work, for the making of that letter; in addition to the chorographic letters of seven captaincies, whose governors were also listed (CORRÊA-MARTINS, 2011).

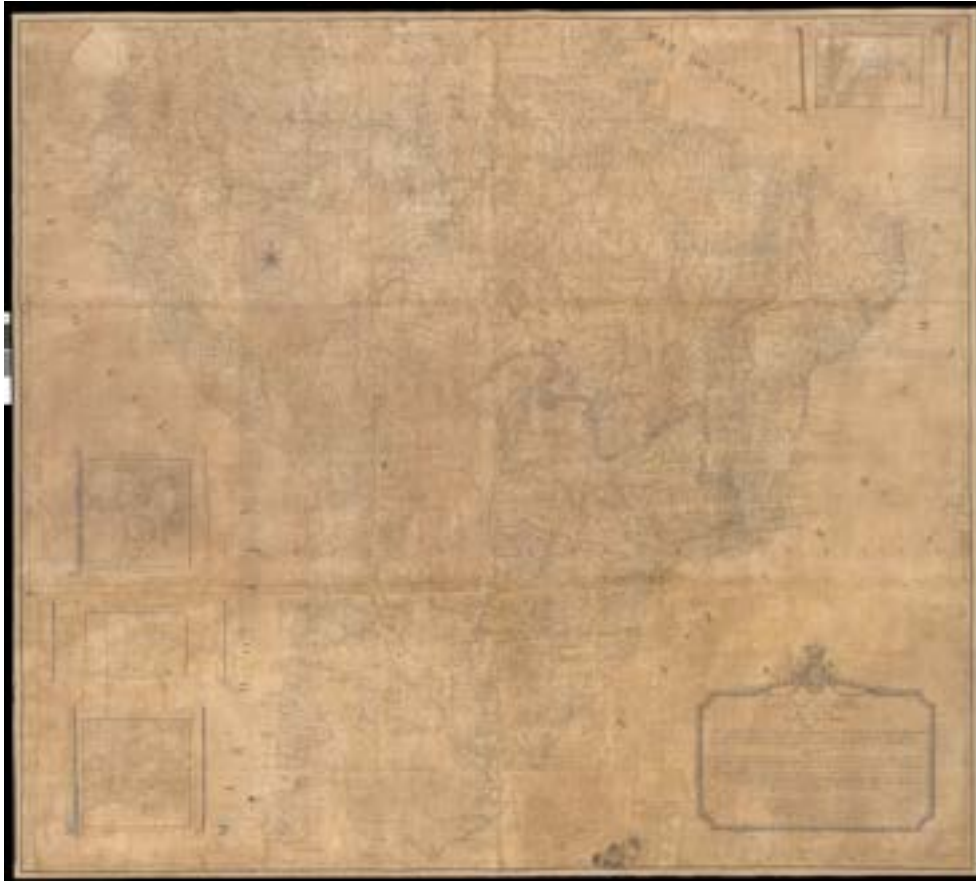


Figure 2 – *Carta Geografica de Projecção Espherica Orthogonal da Nova Lusitania ou America Portugueza e Estado do Brazil, 1798*. Source: Historical Archive of the Army, Brazil.

The 1803 version is referenced by the designers Jozé Joaquim Freire and Manoel Tavares da Fonceca, when they applied for promotion to 1st lieutenant in 1803 (FARIA, 2001). According to Corrêa-Martins (2011), this map was produced for Visconde of Anadia, João Francisco de Sá e Melo and it is believed that this copy is the one existing in the Biblioteque Nationale de France (BNF), with the title *Carte de l'Amérique équinoxiale et du Brésil* (Figure 3). The map is incomplete, showing only its top. Authorship, according to the associated metadata, is given to José Lopes Santo (sic) and Antonio Pires da Silva Pontes, with the edition date of 1798. This version measures 156 cm wide by 68 cm high and features at least three inserts, Barra do Pará, Recife and Olinda and Baía de Todos os Santos.



Figure 3 – *Carte de l'Amérique équinoxiale et du Brésil, 1803.*

Source: *Bibliothèque Nationale de France (BNF), France.*

The copy from Portugal (Figure 4) is 202 cm wide by 199 cm high, the largest of all versions. It is located at the Office of Archaeological Studies of Military Engineering, of the Army Infrastructure Directorate (DIE), in Lisbon, Portugal (CORRÊA-MARTINS, 2011). This version was recognized in 1903 as one of those created by Silva Pontes and its main designer, José Joaquim Freire. The copy is incomplete, showing gaps in the northwestern part of South America and in the part of Patagonia Argentina. Also, the area for its subtitle is blank. It has five inserts: Baía de Todos os Santos, Rio Grande de São Pedro, Rio de Janeiro, Barra do Pará and Cabo Frio; being part of them, presented in the other versions. This copy is assumed to be the model for the other versions and prior to [1795?], the year in which the preparation of the 1797 and 1798 copies began (CORRÊA-MARTINS, 2011). However, there is an assumption that this map was drawn up at a much later date, but it is still an assumption.

It should also be mentioned the copies existing in the Itamaraty map library, in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), made on the copy of the Lisbon (Portugal) version, from 1866; and two blueprints of the 1798 version, existing in the National Library, in Brazil.

At this moment, a new research element appears, also belonging to the Office of Archaeological Studies of Military Engineering of the DIE, Lisbon, Portugal. There are eighty drafts, corresponding to the 5° x 5° quadrangles of the New Lusitania maps. These drafts were initially confused with the 76 maps used in the 1797 map and the 86 maps mentioned in the 1798 map. However, it was verified that they belong exclusively to the Lisbon copy. Despite being 84, not all quadrangles are covered, there are several quadrangles of equal areas, however, with different cartographic composition, in which one was used and the other was not.¹ They are

1 These last two (9991 and 9992) correspond to coordinate lists.

cataloged with sequential numbers from 5189 to 5271; and the last two are numbered 9991 and 9992, all followed by the same number 1A-9A-99. Some of the drafts have additional numbers and letters. Figure 5 shows all the quadrangles identified with the Lisbon map.



Figure 4 – *Carta Geografica de Projecção Espherica Orthogonal da Nova Lusitania ou America Portugueza e Estado do Brazil*, 1903. Source: Office of Archaeological Studies of Military Engineering of the Army Infrastructure Directorate (DIE), Lisbon, Portugal.



Figure 5 – Quadrangles identified on the map of Lisbon. Prepared by the authors.

Figure 6 shows the quadrangle 10°;15° S and 325°;330° L², on the map and in the draft 44 – 5232-1 A-9A-99, which gave rise to that part of the map.



Figure 6 - Quadrangle 10°; 15° S and 325°; 330° L, on the map and in the draft 44 - 5232-1A-9A-99. Source: Office of Archaeological Studies of Military Engineering of the Army Infrastructure Directorate (DIE), Lisbon, Portugal.

An example of similar quadrangles is the case of quadrangles 5194 (6) and 5226 (38), between the limits 15°;20°S and 305°;310°L, both are of the same area, but with different contents and the content used in the map was the 5226 quadrangle. Figure 7 shows these two drafts and the corresponding map section.



Figure 7 - Draft 5194 (6), unused, 5226 (38), used and the respective quadrangle 15°;20°S and 305°;310°L, on the map. Source: Office of Archaeological Studies of Military Engineering of the Army Infrastructure Directorate (DIE), Lisbon, Portugal.

2 Parallels to south of the equator and longitudes counted clockwise.

EXTRACTION OF TOPONYMS

The toponymy of New Lusitania is being referenced to each of its versions, initiated by this work, in the 1798 version. Until now, there has not been a thorough research on the toponymy in any of the versions, despite the relevance of the topic; as well as the common features or differences between the various versions of New Lusitania. The decision to start this study by toponymy concerns the large number of toponyms existing in the various versions.

Initially, the first version to be studied was the 1798 version, as there is a digital copy at 300 dpi, as well as easy access to the original, if necessary, at the Historical Archive of the Army (AHEX), in Rio de Janeiro. From the toponymic analysis of this version, it is proposed to extract the toponymy of the other versions, enabling a comparative analysis, both of the positional and linguistic aspects, about the toponymic abundance or the lack of it ; of the lack or presence of location errors in relation to each of the versions. It is well known how long a survey of this magnitude will take.

Applied Methodology

The methodology applied to the work, defined by the extraction of toponyms in the 1798 copy, was carried out according to the guidelines presented in the Extraction of Geographical Names in Ancient or Historical Maps, developed by GeoCart, Cartography Laboratory, of the Department of Geography of the Federal University from Rio de Janeiro. It is important to point out that the extraction was carried out on a digital copy with a resolution of 300 dpi. In the other versions, extraction is also being carried out, except for the 1797 version, for which, as there is no complete high-resolution image, parts of the map were digitally photographed and used for toponymic extraction.

In a first phase, the toponyms were extracted by visual analysis in the geographic information system (GIS) ArcGIS[®], being categorized through the map legend and geographic features identified by their specific term. Cities, towns, parishes, sites, forts, records and places were gathered in a large group called 'settlements'. Gold and iron mines, as well as mines, were grouped in the 'mineral extraction' group. International currencies and the division of captaincies were grouped as 'boundaries'. Paths, roads and connections had a unique classification, in the group 'road network'. The hydrographic features, such as rivers, streams, lakes, lagoons, beaches, bars, points, capes, streams, inlets, islands, waterfalls, shoals or lows, reefs and others; have been grouped under a large group called 'hydrography'. Mountains, hills, fields, volcanoes and peaks were grouped together under the group 'orography'. Finally, the names of indigenous tribes, groups

or families were grouped under the group of 'ethnicities'. Thus, a tree view was created, which can be densified when necessary.

For each of the extracted features, their map coordinates (X,Y) were associated, defined by the image system in ArcGIS©, aiming at further georeferencing. 4,750 toponyms were extracted, but there is still a relatively large volume to be extracted, which, due to map degradation problems, will depend on subsequent phases to be extracted. Figure 8 shows the identification and subsequent capture in image coordinates.



Figure 8 – Example of identifying toponyms on the map. Source of the map: Historical Archive of the Brazilian Army (AHEx), Brazil.

Location, georeferencing and identification of toponyms in the other versions

The second phase (still in progress) concerns the identification and location of the toponyms in the other versions and drafts. A coordinate transformation was tested for the 1803 copy (from BNF, France) and for the 1903 copy (from DIE, Portugal), considering that the maps have different resolutions and dimensions, allowing, by their map coordinates, immediate positioning of any point is possible in these versions. In relation to the Coimbra map, as there is no complete digitalization of the entire map in high resolution, the visual identification of the toponym with the position in the

other versions and the attribution of its coordinates through digital photographs was defined. It should be noted that toponyms in a given position may not have the same name in all versions. Table 1 shows the distribution of groups and geographic identifiers used.

Table 1 - Distribution of groups and geographic identifiers used.

N	GRUPO_GEO	Feature or geographic identifier (Id_Geo)
1	Administrativo (ADM)	Capitania, país
2	Descritivo (DESCRITIVO)	Todas as feições não enquadradas nas demais e que descrevem um lugar: lugar, marco, bosque, floresta, mato, rincão, campo,
3	Étnico (ETNIA)	Grupos indígenas, tribos, aldeia, nação, família, descritivo,
4	Extrativismo (EXTRAT)	Mina, Mina de ouro, mina de ferro, salitre, salina, cristal
5	Hidrografia (HDR)	rios, córregos, canais, cachoeiras, lagoas, lagos, lagoas, arroio, baixio, praia, porto, ilha, restinga, cabo, ponta, baía, barra, furo, batimetria, enseada, Igarapé, parcel, pesqueiro, ribeirão, recife, saco e vau.
6	LATITUDE	Locais com a indicação de suas latitudes no continente
7	Localidades (LOCAL)	Sítio, registro, freguesia, forte, fortaleza, cidade, vila, torre, igreja, quartel, lugar, povoado, fazenda, aldeia
8	Orografia (OROG)	Morro, cerro, serra, desfiladeiro, vulcão, monte, pico, deserto,
9	Rede Viária (RVIARIA)	Estradas, caminhos

Prepared by the authors.

A total of 4,750 toponyms were extracted, most of them perfectly identified, however, there were problems in identifying the name, due to the state of conservation of the elements on the map, especially in places where there were folds, with degradation or restored areas, with loss of part of the document. However, these toponyms are not abandoned; many of them were (and can be) identified by comparison with the other versions. This process will be applied in the study of the other versions, benefiting the final toponymic identification, relative to all versions. Table 2 shows the total number of extracted toponyms, distributed by geographic groups. Table 3 shows the total number of toponyms extracted, according to the current limits of each country, in the represented area.

Table 2 - Total toponyms extracted, distributed by geographic groups.

N	GRUPO_GEO	Extracted	Not Identified	Not Identified (%)
1	Administrativo (ADM)	08	0	0
2	Descritivo (DESCRITIVO)	158	15	9
3	Étnico (ETNIA)	103	03	3
4	Extratvismo (EXTRAT)	23	0	0
5	Hidrografia (HDR)	2,205	49	2.2
6	LATITUDE	33	0	0
7	LIMITES	05	0	0
8	Localidades (LOCAL)	2,122	48	2.3
9	Orografia (OROG)	86	0	0
10	Rede Viária (RVIARIA)	07	0	0
	Total	4,750	115	2.4

Prepared by the authors.

Table 3 - Total extracted toponyms, distributed by current countries.

N	Countries	Extracted	Extracted (%)
1	Brasil	3,177	66.87
2	Argentina	208	4.37
3	Bolívia	222	4.67
4	Chile	183	3.85
5	Colômbia	193	4.06
6	Equador	132	2.77
7	Suriname	06	0.13
8	Guiana Francesa	44	0.92
9	Guiana	07	0.15
10	Paraguai	57	1.20
11	Peru	412	8.67
12	Uruguai	80	1.68
13	Venezuela	29	0.61
	Total	4,750	100.00

Prepared by the authors.

Linguistic Classification and Identification

The third phase provides for the identification of the language and language associated with each toponym. For this stage of the work, the focus of the linguistic classification was initially defined for the toponyms within the limits of Brazil. Subsequently, the other toponyms will be analyzed. This task is not a problem in relation to those classified in Portuguese, Spanish or French,

as the language and language are the same. However, in relation to toponyms in indigenous languages, there will certainly be doubts about the different linguistic variations of each group, family or indigenous branch, expressed on the map. The linguistic classification, as a whole, analyzes each toponym, identifying the different languages and idioms. Thus, for each toponym, a classification was defined, according to its language of origin: Portuguese, Spanish, French, English, Dutch, indigenous and hybrid (in the case of the combination of linguistic elements from two or more languages).

Brazil from 1500 presents itself as an immense territory, in a context of total multilingualism, where approximately 1,175 languages were spoken. For that time, it is assumed the existence of six million indigenous people, from different linguistic groups. There was a relative linguistic unity along the coast, where the indigenous people of the Tupi trunk, belonging to the Tupi-Guarani family, were established. Figures 9 and 10 present the distribution of the Tupi trunk along the Brazilian coast and the distribution of the main ethnic groups in 1500.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER VERSIONS

Some preliminary comparative studies were carried out between the versions, based on the toponymy of the 1798 version. Comparisons with the other versions showed a series of divergences, in relation to the following aspects:

- Spelling differences between toponyms;
- Divergences in the identification of the geographic feature;
- Identical toponyms at different points, identifying different features; and
- Number of existing toponyms in each version.

Spelling differences between toponyms

Differences are mainly observed by consonant and vowel exchanges, as well as consonant addition. Table 4 presents some of the divergent toponyms found in the four versions.

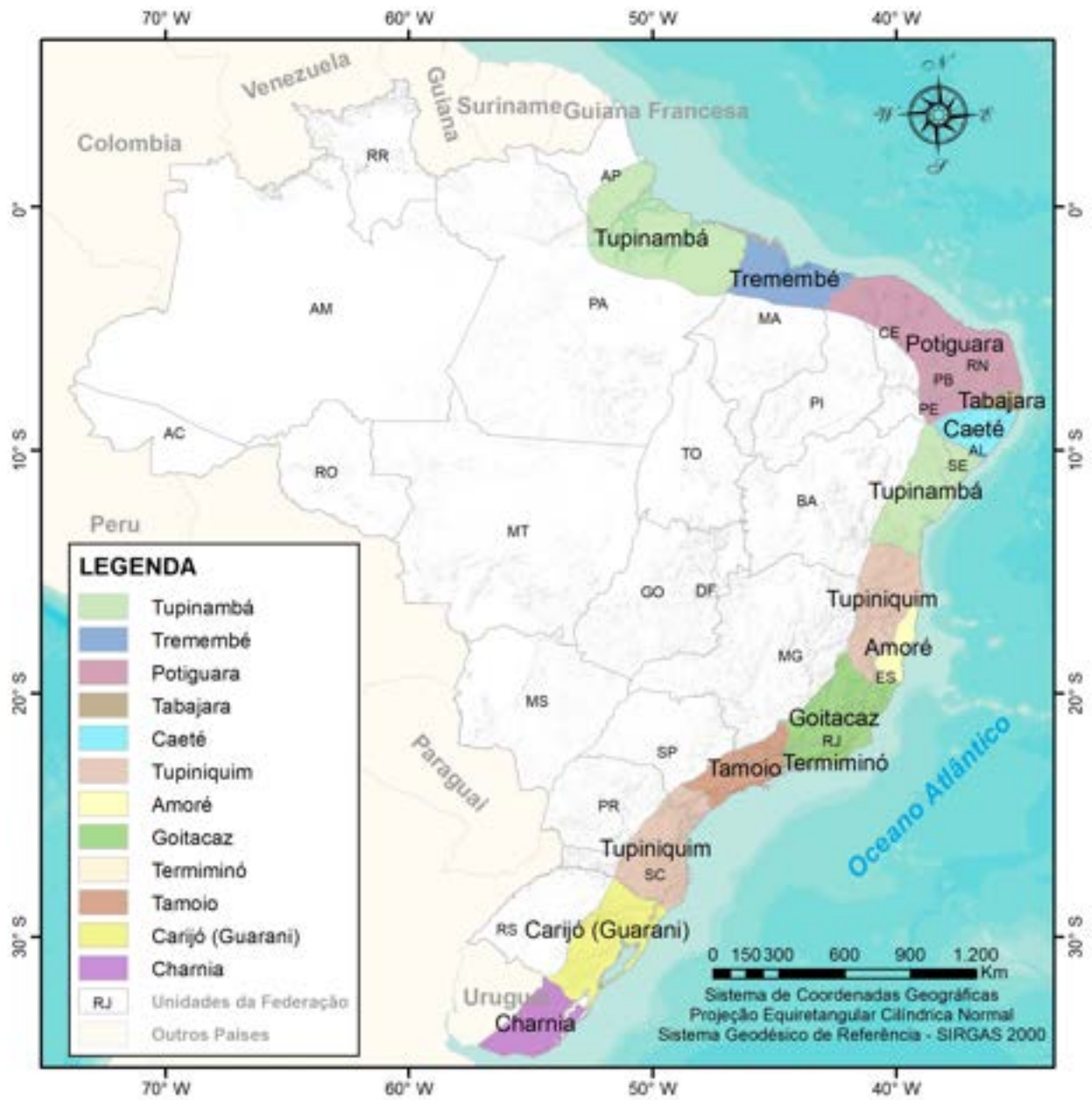


Figure 9 – Distribution of the Tupi trunk along the Brazilian coast.
Source: modified from Arruda (2001).

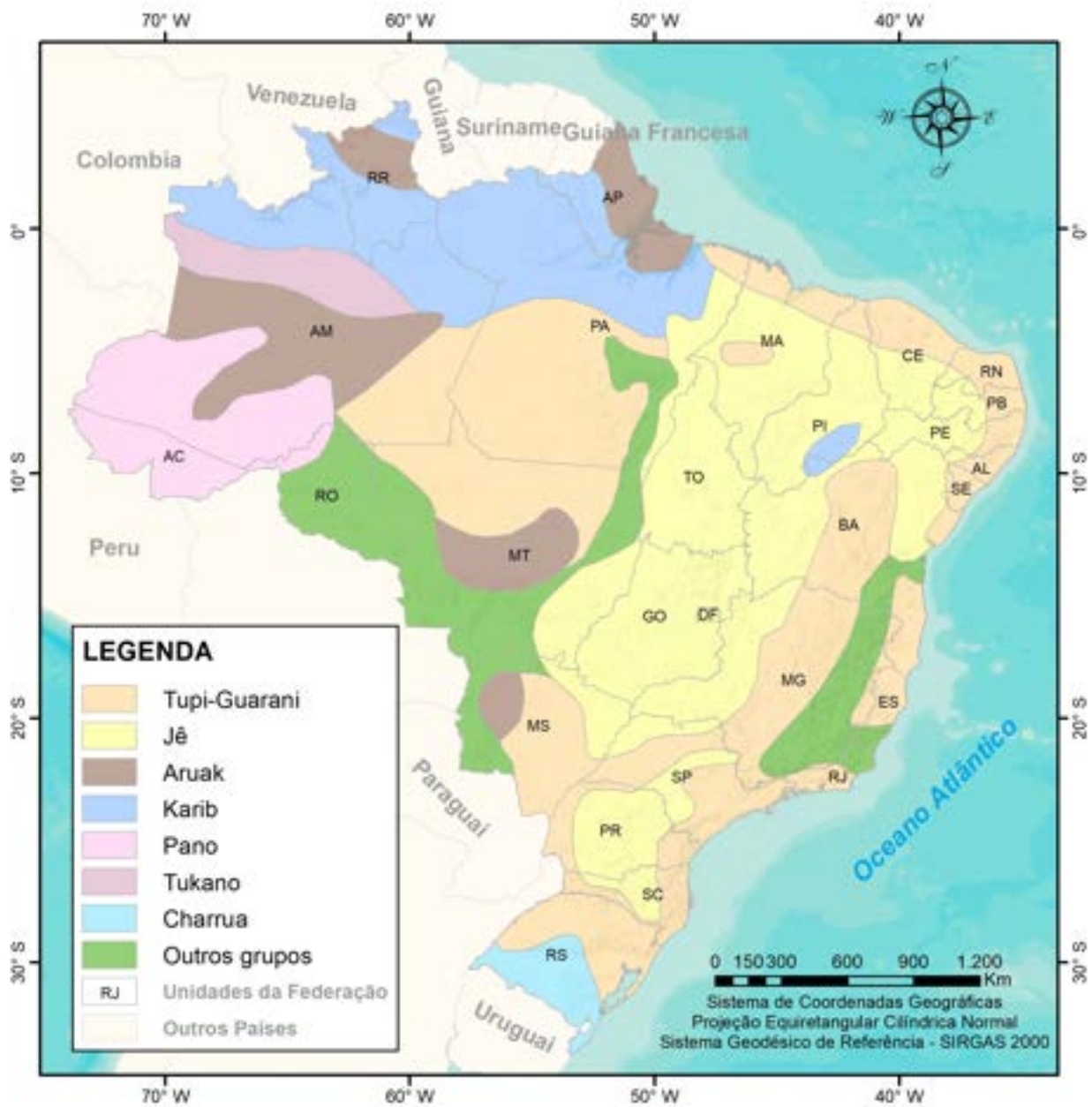


Figure 10 – Distribution of the main ethnic groups in the territory of the then colony.
Source: modified from Arruda (2001).

Table 4 – Examples of divergent toponyms found in the four versions.

N	1798	Lisboa	1797 (Coimbra)	1803 (BNF)
1	Parayba	Parayba	Parayba	-
2	Rio Tiethe	Tiethé	Tieté	-
3	Rio Tapicurú	Rio Itapicó	Rio Itapicurú	Rio Itapicurú
4	Parnayba	Parnayba	Parnaiba	Parnayba
5	Seará	Ciará	Siará	Siará
6	Rio Tucantins	Rio Tocantins	Tocantins	Tocantins
7	Rio Jacuhipé	Jacuype	-	-
8	R. Gurupy	R. Gurupi	R. Gurupi	R. Gurupi
9	Guariuvacus	Guariuvacus	Guaricuvacus	Guarusvacus

Prepared by the authors.

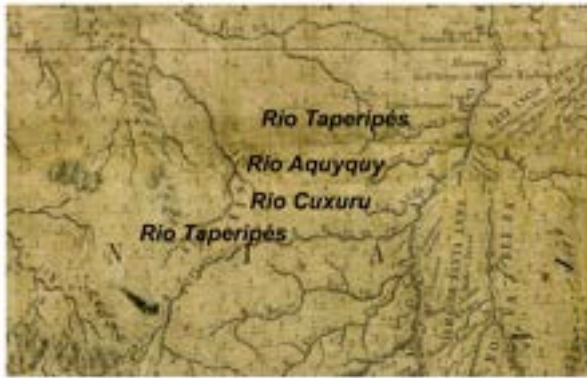
Divergence in name and identical toponyms in different positions

Only in one area, related to Ilha de Santa Anna, currently Ilha do Bananal, on the Araguaia River, were found well-defined examples of this topic. Table 5 shows the main divergences and Figure 11 shows the comparisons of the area in the four versions.

Table 5 – Tributaries of the left arm of the Araguaia River, next to Santa Anna Island.

N	1798	Lisboa	1797 (Coimbra)	1803 (BNF)
1	Rio Casca	Rio da Casca	Rio da Casca	Rio da Casca
2	R. Farto - R. Farto	R de S. João - R. Farto	R de S. João - R. Farto	R de S. João - R. Farto
3	Rio Tapirapés	Rio das Vertentes	Rio das Vertentes	Rio das Vertentes
4	-	R. Cuxuru	R. Cuxurú	R. Cuxuru
5	R. Cuxuru	R. Tapirapés	R. Tapirapés	R. Tapirapés
6	R. Aquyquy	R. de Ponta	R. da Ponta	R. de Ponta
7	R. Tapirapés	-	Rio dos Tapirapés	Rio dos Tapirapés
8	Lamasas Carajás	Carajá	Lamasay	Carajá
9	Ladário	Codajal	Ladário	Carajal
10	Aldeya do Gentio Ximbiuá	Gentio Ximbiva	Gentio Ximbiva	Gentio Ximbiva

Prepared by the authors.



1798



Lisboa



1797



1803

Figure 11 – Divergences in the tributaries of the left arm of the Araguaia River, next to Santa Anna Island. Prepared by the authors.

Number of existing toponyms in each version

Apparently, the 1798 version is the one with the highest number of toponyms in relation to the others. In some areas, such as the Northeast, around Piauí and Maranhão, the appearance is similar in all of them. Piauí has a higher concentration of place names on all maps. This is perhaps a direct consequence of the 1761 Map of the Captaincy of Piauí, where the Captaincy was represented in great detail and densely represented occupations and settlements. However, this question can only be fully elucidated when the toponymic extraction of the other versions is carried out.

Some issues still to be considered refer to the size of the letters and handwriting in each version and the impaired evaluation of the 1803 version.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The complete study of the toponymy of the four versions of New Lusitania will not be an easy task to complete. The linguistic classification of each of the indigenous languages identified will certainly require the concurrence of specialists in ethnography, anthropology and linguists, specialists in dead indigenous languages. Regarding the languages that have been considered extinct, little information exists, but it will still be possible to detect some kind of linguistic fossil on the map. As the research proceeds, the next phases are:

- In the 1798 version: linguistic identification of the other toponyms; linguistic and geographic motivation;
- In the other versions: toponymic extraction; georeferencing of maps and toponyms and modeling of the toponymic database.
- A horizon of at least three to four years of research is foreseen, in view of what is still being worked on in this first map.

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THE TOPONYMIC MOTIVATIONS OF RIO GRANDE DO NORTE STATE CITIES

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Resumo

O objetivo deste trabalho consiste em discutir as motivações evidenciadas nas denominações das cidades do Estado do Rio Grande do Norte, considerando as informações publicizadas no *site* oficial do Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística – IBGE Cidades. Intentamos responder à seguinte indagação: de que maneira essas escolhas lexicais são influenciadas pelos fenômenos culturais da região? A pesquisa fundamenta-se nos pressupostos teórico-metodológicos da Semântica e da Toponímia, sobretudo, nas contribuições do modelo taxionômico de Dick (1990). Os resultados indicam que as denominações das cidades são motivadas, semanticamente, tanto pelas taxionomias de natureza física quanto antropocultural. Vale salientar que a *taxe* do antropotopônimo, de natureza antropocultural, e o hidrotopônimo, de natureza física, são as duas *taxes* que mais se destacam no *corpus*.

Palavras-chave: Toponímia; léxico; denominações; cidades.

Abstract

The objective of this work is to discuss the motivations evidenced in the names of cities in the State of Rio Grande do Norte, considering the informations published on the official website of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE Cities. We try to answer the following question: what way are these lexical choices influenced by cultural phenomena in the region? The research is based on the theoretical-methodological assumptions of Semantics and Toponymy, above all, on the contributions of Dick's taxonomic model (1990). The results indicate that the names of cities are semantically motivated by taxonomies of a physical and anthropocultural nature. It is worth noting that the taxon of the anthropotoponym, of an anthropocultural nature, and the hydrotoponym, of a physical nature, are the two *taxes* that stand out the most in the *corpus*.

Keywords: Toponymy; lexicon; denominations; cities.

INTRODUCTION

The investigative construction of this work assumes that the process of naming a place does not occur randomly, since the preference for a designation tends to approach the elements that are part of the life of the community. In this sense, these nominal choices reveal the existence of relevant milestones, registered in the memory of the population, evidenced through historical facts, the registration of important people for the region or through the landscapes that influence the emergence of the place.

In view of this assumption, in this work, we allude to the theoretical-methodological precepts of toponymic studies, since this is a science that enables contributions related to linguistic contributions, as an important tool in the process of understanding such designations. Toponymy considers, in this case, in its investigative path, the historical and geographical contexts raised in these nominations, since lexical choices can also be motivated by these elements. Therefore, investigating toponyms means following an important path, already known by the community, which, in turn, mobilizes an infinity of lexical items, full of semantic values that reveal the customs of a people.

Toponymy, considered of an interdisciplinary nature, establishes interfaces with other areas of knowledge, among which we highlight: History, Anthropology, Geography, Psychology, Linguistics and Cultural Semantics. This affinity, materialized in the theoretical interrelationships, considers the different knowledge and favors studies that enable the recovery of the cultural memory of the communities, which, many times, is forgotten in time and can compromise the official records of the history of a people. We realized that, through the name of a place, it is possible to access data about the origin of the place and essential information for the construction of the linguistic and cultural identities of this community. In addition to these data, another important factor for the studies is the period in which the reports take place, which provides an opportunity, through historical marks, to gain access to the understanding of the customs and beliefs of an era, paying attention to the importance of these cultural factors in the act of naming the place.

Therefore, this work aims to investigate to what extent the lexical choices used in the names of Rio Grande do Norte's cities are influenced by cultural issues that surround the named places, considering, for this, the theoretical-methodological assumptions of Toponymy studies. To achieve this purpose, we are theoretically based on Cançado (2008), Ferrarezi Júnior (2012; 2018), Ferrarezi Júnior & Basso (2013), Dick (1990; 2006), among other researchers who guide the positions outlined in this investigation.

In the face of such considerations, the discussions dealt with in this research, in our view, allow a greater understanding of the local lexical-cultural influences, portrayed in the choices of

designations. Given this understanding, in the following section, we expose the historicization of the state of Rio Grande do Norte, highlighting the milestones that were relevant in the lexical selection process, evidenced through the names of places.

Historical context of the State of Rio Grande do Norte

Choosing the state of Rio Grande do Norte as the locus of this research is justified by the historical context that is of great importance for understanding the chronological reports of events involving the names of cities. Thus, in 1501, a year after the discovery of Brazil, Gaspar de Lemos, a Portuguese navigator, returns to Brazilian soil with an exploratory expedition and docks on the Rio Grande do Norte's coast, more precisely, in the lands where the city of Touros is today and establishes the landmark possession, as a way of ensuring the ownership of land by the Portuguese. With a privileged geographical position, Rio Grande do Norte becomes the strategic point for the refueling of Portuguese ships, becoming known as "the corner of Brazil".

At first, under the command of João de Barro, the captaincy of Rio Grande did not prosper, due to the smuggling of pau-brasil (brazilwood) carried out by indigenous people, allied with the French, which led to the failure of colonization. Years later, the sons of João de Barros try to repopulate the Rio Grande do Norte region, but are again rejected by the natives.

In the year 1597, in a new expedition, commanded by Mascarenhas Homem and Jerônimo de Albuquerque, the Portuguese manage to retake the Rio Grande do Norte lands and begin the construction of a monument with great walls, whose objective is to shelter and protect them from indigenous attacks. According to Trindade (2010, p. 41), "[the] beautiful fortress, whose plan is due to the Spanish Jesuit Gaspar de Samperes, an engineer in Spain and Flanders before joining the Society of Jesus, was originally built in rammed earth (clay and sticks)". For presenting little security, due to the type of material used in the construction, King Philip III ordered the reconstruction of the fort, years later, so that, in this way, it actually fulfilled the role of sheltering the Portuguese troops and protecting them from attacks by invaders.

This monument, called Fortaleza dos Reis, becomes the site of the beginning of the settlement that would later be called Cidade dos Reis. In this context, the city of Natal arises, whose name is due to the fact that its foundation took place on December 25th, 1599, the date of the celebration of Christian Christmas. The city later becomes the capital of Rio Grande do Norte.

Still in this period, the captaincy of Rio Grande shows itself fragile, without the support of the natives for the defense of the Rio Grande do Norte's territory. The Netherlands, taking advantage of this vulnerability, occupied the territory in 1633, the milestone of this occupation being the massacre that took place in 1645, on the sugar mills of Uruaçu and Cunhaú. The group led

by the German Jacob Rabbi, in the service of the Dutch and accompanied by indigenous troops from the Tapuias tribe, murders about 150 people, with refinements of cruelty.

It was only in 1654 that the Dutch were expelled under strong indigenous resistance and, after this expulsion, in the 17th century, the mission began to expand the population to the interior in search of land for cattle raising. From this new moment, experienced by the potiguares, the creation of villages began, which helped in the process of social organization of the province of Rio Grande.

The establishment of the first villages was directly linked to the indoctrination of the Christian religion, in which the residents were invited to participate in a celebration, with an official ritual of the colonial government, and to strictly follow the royal orders. This determination was also applied to the Indians, because even though they were considered free, they were directly bound by the conditions imposed by Portugal, such as, for example, sending their children to school in the villages and attending masses. In this context of servitude, the first villages were created, Extremoz and Arês, the names of which are a homage to the Portuguese towns of Vila de Alentejo.

Following the formation of new villages, in 1761, and following the same format of occupational organization, according to Teixeira (2017), the villages of Portalegre were officially created, being also a tribute to Portuguese lands. The village of São José do Rio Grande, currently São José do Mipibu, was excused from gracing the villages of Alentejo in Portugal, this time decorating an illustrious son, the Portuguese prince who was born three months before the village was created. Under the command of Juiz de Fora Castelo Branco, the last village, called Vila Flor, graces a district of Bragança, in Portugal.

It was only in the 19th century that the captaincy of Rio Grande gained the current name Rio Grande do Norte. The addition of the expression "do Norte" emerges, in this context, with a particularizing function, whose purpose is to differentiate the captaincy from the State of Rio Grande do Sul, located in the extreme south of Brazil. According to IBGE Cidades, currently, Rio Grande do Norte is made up of 167 municipalities, in an area of 52,811,107 km².

Having made such clarifications, we conclude the historical course of the contextualization of the state of Rio Grande do Norte, and expose the theoretical outlines, to justify the positions presented here, textualized in the interrelation between the semantic aspects and the toponymic.

THEORETICAL FOUNDATION

Semantics is the area of knowledge that proposes to study the linguistic meaning mobilized by the use of words and sentences, considering, in addition to cultural aspects, the composition of utterances. Based on this understanding, Cultural Semantics is the branch of these studies that

elects, specifically as an observation object, the relation of meanings between language and culture, verifying, above all, the way these aspects interfere in the constitution of linguistic enunciations. Therefore, this field of investigation materializes the interface between lexical elements and the historical-cultural aspects of a people.

By resorting to this theoretical aspect, the studies aim to understand the language, through the lexicon, which is concretized in language practices, and the understanding of the function of this item, as an influencing element, evidenced in the naming of cities. In this case, the need to name things, linking them to cultural representation, demonstrates how the linguistic-cultural elements are essential in the process of constructing meanings in the lexicon.

Based on this understanding, Ferrarezi Júnior & Basso (2013) state that the natural language represents the elements of cultural organization, influencing the community in the process of understanding the cultural conditions involved in relationships. The link between language and culture is linked to the context and the enunciating subject, which, in turn, demonstrates a discursive reality socially recognized and shared by the community, possibly changing the way speakers understand the world around them.

From this perspective, the precepts of Cultural Semantics underlie the present work by emphasizing that language and culture are entangled. However, it is worth noting that it is not because the people of a community share the same place or the same linguistic manifestations, that they can be considered as belonging to the same culture. The idea of being part of a social group is linked to the notion of sharing values, beliefs, customs and knowledge that guide coexistence and induce the way of acting in community.

In view of this understanding and with the purpose of carrying out investigations that provide this understanding, the theoretical assumptions of Onomastics emerge, also known as the science of names and which elects, as its object of study, the denominations given to the names of places (toponyms) and people (anthroponyms). While the toponym refers to nominal names, indicating as a motivating element the natural landscape evidenced in the construction of the name, the anthroponym deals with the definition of the subject's name, considering the properties that distinguish it and make it singular in the context of use.

Based on these questions, the description proposed by Dick (2007), about Onomastics, is taken in this research as a guiding point, especially when the author deals with attempts to contextualize denominations, observing the idea of collectivity and recognizing the attributions of the subject that performs the naming action. Still according to the author, the science that studies names figures as an essential area for the subject's behavioral understanding, considering in this process, the individual's linguistic conduct before the collectivity. As a result of this positioning, the speeches of a historical period and the daily life portrayed in the appreciation of this community

contribute to understanding the cultural symbols, which, in turn, are strictly entangled in the denominative act.

Thus, the process of investigation of toponyms reveals motivational aspects present in the choice of a name, which can also lead the researcher to the realization of historical analysis, since the denominative points out subjectivity characteristics of the subject, allowing the visibility of these characteristics, materialized in the thing named. For this reason, these studies are linked to the field of meanings, instigating the deconstruction of the idea of a naming action that has totally unknown motivational bases.

In this sense, studies of Onomastics and the context of lexical use reveal confluences between the cultural elements of the linguistic community, which guide the motivating criteria for the use of certain lexical choices, materialized through the denomination of a place or a person. About this distinction, Carvalhinhos (2007, p. 304) adds that "established as toponyms or anthroponyms, it is common to have the migration from one to the other, using the name in the new category". From this perspective, the identification of people's names in place names, or the opposite, is a common linguistic behavior, especially when we face the data obtained with the present research.

We note, therefore, that cultural and linguistic factors are the motivating dimensions of toponymic choices. This area of lexical studies, therefore, considers, among other aspects, in its entirety, the collective values, the memories built throughout history and the lexical influences that surround the individual or the community group. These elements are considered essential, as the community becomes responsible for presenting the "newest" space, often resorting to collectively shared convictions and emotions.

Based on these precepts, we infer that, to guide research of this nature, it is essential, as a starting point, to resort to the toponymic categories proposed by Dick (1990), for the development of the investigation. We allude to the author's positions, who points to semantic, physical or anthropocultural categories as guiding factors in the process of toponym classification. However, considering the variable nature of language, whose possibility of adaptation to contexts is the basis for the construction of new words and/or meanings, it would not be appropriate to limit the investigative path and consider only the existing classification process

Thus, the toponymic categories proposed by Dick (1990) facilitate the process of discovering motivations when trying to find answers that justify the choices of names, often conditioned by psychological and geographic factors. It is in the perception of reality, observed through the bias of a community, of a people or through the lens of the denominator, that the characteristics of places are revealed through toponyms.

Therefore, it is essential to understand that there is constantly the need for new denominations and, consequently, new taxonomic classifications, since the geographic and social space is in continuous transformation. Therefore, expanding the proposed categories in an attempt to find answers that justify the choices, still under investigation, cannot be left out of a work that proposes to inventory the semantic motivations that foster the denominations. This proposition is a possibility for the continuity of the studies discussed in this paper.

In view of this, and in order to clarify the path taken for the development of this research, in the next section we present the methodological precepts defined for the work.

METHODOLOGY

The methodological procedures employed for the data collection of the corpus of this research consist in the search for historical information about the cities of Rio Grande do Norte, considering also the toponymic denominations and the motivating elements for the registration of the names of the municipalities. For such an enterprise, the research is based on the set of data evidenced by IBGE Cidades¹, such as: maps, list of city names, total number of inhabitants, historical facts and panorama of the cities.

Methodologically, we organized the data in a table, registering all the cities belonging to the state of Rio Grande do Norte, highlighting the division of the cities by mesoregion. This process of information arrangement facilitated the visualization of data, boosting a more detailed observation and, consequently, providing an overview of the research. After cataloging these cities, and based on this division, according to the justification presented by the IBGE, it becomes easier to understand the diverse geographical forms of the municipalities, considering the physical, human, and economic characteristics that surround the places.

In possession of this data organization, we resorted to the construction of the lexicographic-toponym form, whose function is to organize the information about each city. For this systematization, we chose to include in these sheets the following data: (i) the mesoregion to which the analyzed city belongs; (ii) the toponym that names the city; (iii) the taxonomy, which can be of physical or anthropocultural nature and, finally, (iv) the historical note, which consists of explanatory information about the historical, political and social facts that motivate, in our view, the toponymic choices of the cities. We should point out that this methodological procedure is configured as necessary in a toponymic work, although in this article, this form does not constitute an object of investigation and, therefore, we will not detail its composition.

1 <https://cidades.ibge.gov.br/>, maintained by Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, IBGE (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics).

In relation to the state of RN, it is currently composed of 167 municipalities, which are divided into four mesoregions, as we pointed out in previous stages of this work. This division was carried out by the IBGE, in the decade of 1980 and is classified in: i) the mesoregion Leste Potiguar (25 cities); ii) Oeste Potiguar (62 cities); iii) Agreste Potiguar (43 cities) and iv) Central Potiguar (37 cities).

Based on the taxonomic classification proposed by Dick (1990), we present the Rio Grande do Norte toponyms, attending to the criterion of cities division by mesoregions. This organization enables us to state that the toponyms of the state of Rio Grande do Norte are constituted by the linguistic marks arising from the natural geographical accidents and human aspects involved in these denominations. Thus, in Box 1, we expose the toponyms that belong to the mesoregion Oeste Potiguar with their respective municipalities.

Box 1 – Oeste Potiguar.

Municipalities	Taxonomies of physical nature	Taxonomies of anthropocultural nature
Areia Branca	Litotopônimo	
Baraúna	Fitotopônimo	
Grossos	Dimensiotopônimo	
Mossoró		Etnotopônimo
Serra do Mel	Geomorfotopônimo	
Tibau	Hidrotopônimo	
Apodi	Geomorfotopônimo	
Caraúbas	Fitotopônimo	
Felipe Guerra		Antropotopônimo
Governador Dix-Sept Rosado		Axiotopônimo
Campo Grande	Dimensiotopônimo	
Janduís	Hidrotopônimo	
Messias Targino		Hierotopônimo
Paraú	Hidrotopônimo	
Triunfo Potiguar		Animotopônimo
Upanema	Hidrotopônimo	
Alto do Rodrigues	Dimensiotopônimo	
Açu	Dimensiotopônimo	
Carnaubais	Fitotopônimo	
Ipanguaçu	Hidrotopônimo	
Itajá	Litotopônimo	
Jucurutu	Zootopônimo	
Pendências		Animotopônimo

Porto do Mangue		Sociotopônimo
São Rafael		Hagiotopônimo
Água Nova	Hidrotopônimo	
Coronel João Pessoa		Axiotopônimo
Doutor Severiano		Axiotopônimo
Encanto		Animotopônimo
Luís Gomes		Antropotopônimo
Major Sales		Axiotopônimo
Riacho de Santana	Hidrotopônimo	
São Miguel		Hagiotopônimo
Venha-Ver		Dirrematopônimo
Alexandria		Antropotopônimo
Francisco Dantas		Antropotopônimo
Itaú	Litotopônimo	
José da Penha		Antropotopônimo
Marcelino Vieira		Antropotopônimo
Paraná	Hidrotopônimo	
Pau dos Ferros	Fitotopônimo	
Pilões		Ergotopônimo
Portalegre	Morfotopônimo	
Rafael Fernandes		Antropotopônimo
Riacho da Cruz	Hidrotopônimo	
Rodolfo Fernandes		Antropotopônimo
São Francisco do Oeste		Hagiotopônimo
Severiano Melo		Antropotopônimo
Taboleiro Grande	Morfotopônimo	
Tenente Ananias		Axiotopônimo
Viçosa		Animotopônimo
Almino Afonso		Antropotopônimo
Antônio Martins		Antropotopônimo
Frutuoso Gomes	Fitotopônimo	
João Dias		Antropotopônimo
Lucrecia		Antropotopônimo
Martins		Antropotopônimo
Olho D'Água dos Borges		Somatopônimo
Patu	Litotopônimo	
Rafael Godeiro		Antropotopônimo
Serrinha dos Pintos	Geomorfotopônimo	
Umarizal	Fitotopônimo	

Source: Prepared by the authors, based on Dick (1990).

We observe, therefore, that the toponyms of the cities that make up the first mesoregion of the state, called Oeste Potiguar, present a similar quantity between the taxes of physical and anthropocultural nature. In this mesoregion, the anthropotoponym taxonomy, of anthropocultural nature, which considers the proper name of people as a motivating element for the naming of places, stands out. This data can reveal how illustrious people were and are necessary for the development of these municipalities. We also verified, in what refers to taxonomies of physical nature, the presence of the hydrotoponym, which is an important factor, since this taxon reflects the presence of hydrographic components in the towns' names, which also appears as fundamental to the region's development. Next, we present Box 2, which represents the toponyms, made possible by the denominatives of the cities, belonging to the Central Potiguar mesoregion.

Box 2 - Central Potiguar.

Municipalities	Taxonomies of physical nature	Taxonomies of anthropocultural nature
Caiçara do Norte	Fitotopônimo	
Galinhos	Zootopônimo	
Guamaré	Hidrotopônimo	
Macau	Zootopônimo	
São Bento do Norte		Hagiotopônimo
Afonso Bezerra		Antropotopônimo
Angicos	Fitotopônimo	
Caiçara do Rio do Vento	Fitotopônimo	
Fernando Pedroza		Antropotopônimo
Jardim de Angicos	Fitotopônimo	
Lajes	Litotopônimo	
Pedra Preta	Litotopônimo	
Pedro Avelino		Antropotopônimo
Bodó	Zootopônimo	
Cerro Corá	Geomorfotopônimo	
Florânia	Fitotopônimo	
Lagoa Nova	Hidrotopônimo	
Santana do Matos	Fitotopônimo	
São Vicente		Hagiotopônimo
Tenente Laurentino Cruz		Axiotopônimo
Caicó	Zootopônimo	
Ipueira	Hidrotopônimo	
Jardim de Piranhas	Fitotopônimo	
São Fernando		Hagiotopônimo

São João do Sabugi		Hagiotopônimo
Serra Negra do Norte	Geomorfotopônimo	
Timbaúba dos Batistas	Fitotopônimo	
Acari	Zootopônimo	
Carnaúbas dos Dantas	Fitotopônimo	
Cruzeta		Ergotopônimo
Currais Novos		Sociotopônimo
Equador	Cardinotopônimo	
Jardim do Seridó	Fitotopônimo	
Ouro Branco	Litotopônimo	
Parelhas		Sociotopônimo
Santana do Seridó	Fitotopônimo	
São José do Seridó		Hagiotopônimo

Prepared by the authors, based on Dick (1990).

The results shown in Box 2, which illustrates the toponyms linked to the Central Potiguar mesoregion, reveal the presence, in greater productivity, of the physical semantic taxonomy in relation to the anthropocultural taxon. The taxon evidenced as relevant in this mesoregion is related to the registration of the taxonomy of phytotoponyms, confirming, in our view, that the presence of flora is fundamental for the constitution of peoples and, consequently, for the foundation of addresses. These data, therefore, indicate the imbrication in the relations between man and nature. In Box 3, the toponymic information depicts aspects of the Agreste Potiguar mesoregion.

Box 3 – Agreste Potiguar.

Municipalities	Taxonomies of physical nature	Taxonomies of anthropocultural nature
Bento Fernandes		Antropotopônimo
Jandaira	Zootopônimo	
João Câmara		Antropotopônimo
Parazinho		Corotopônimo
Poço Branco	Hidrotopônimo	
Barcelona		Corotopônimo
Campo Redondo	Dimensiotopônimo	
Coronel Ezequiel		Axiotopônimo
Jaçanã	Zootopônimo	
Japi	Zootopônimo	
Lagoa dos Velhos	Hidrotopônimo	
Lajes Pintadas	Litotopônimo	

Monte das Gameleiras	Geomorfotopônimo	
Ruy Barbosa		Antropotopônimo
Santa Cruz		Hagiotopônimo
São Bento do Trairí		Hagiotopônimo
São José do Campestre		Hagiotopônimo
São Tomé		Hagiotopônimo
Serra de São Bento	Geomorfotopônimo	
Sítio Novo		Poliotopônimo
Tangará	Zootopônimo	
Januário Cicco		Antropotopônimo
Bom Jesus		Animotopônimo
Brejinho	Hidrotopônimo	
Ielmo Marinho		Antropotopônimo
Jundiá	Zootopônimo	
Lagoa d'Anta	Hidrotopônimo	
Lagoa de Pedras	Hidrotopônimo	
Lagoa Salgada	Hidrotopônimo	
Monte Alegre	Geomorfotopônimo	
Nova Cruz		Cronotopônimo
Passa-e-Fica		Dirrematopônimo
Passagem		Hodotopônimo
Riachuelo		Historiotopônimo
Santa Maria		Hagiotopônimo
Santo Antônio		Hagiotopônimo
São Paulo do Potengi		Hagiotopônimo
São Pedro		Hagiotopônimo
Senador Elói de Souza		Axiotopônimo
Serra Caiada	Geomorfotopônimo	
Serrinha	Geomorfotopônimo	
Várzea	Dimensiotopônimo	
Vera Cruz		Antropotopônimo

Prepared by the authors, based on Dick (1990).

In the mesoregion called Agreste Potiguar, the motivating elements are directly related to the taxonomy of an anthropocultural nature, more precisely, the anthropotoponym, related to the individual names of people. This taxon intends to rescue the presence of distinguished people who were essential for the development of the mesoregion, as highlighted in this text. In Box 4, below, we illustrate the taxonomies directed to the cities that make up the Leste Potiguar mesoregion.

Box 4 – Leste Potiguar.

Municipalities	Taxonomies of physical nature	Taxonomies of anthropocultural nature
Maxaranguape	Zootopônimo	
Pedra Grande	Litotopônimo	
Pureza		Animotopônimo
Rio do Fogo	Hidrotopônimo	
São Miguel do Gostoso		Hagiotopônimo
Taipu	Litotopônimo	
Touros	Zootopônimo	
Ceará-Mirim		Corotopônimo
Macaíba	Fitotopônimo	
Nísia Floresta		Antropotopônimo
São Gonçalo do Amarante		Hagiotopônimo
São José do Mipibu		Hagiotopônimo
Extremoz		Corotopônimo
Natal		Hierotopônimo
Parnamirim	Hidrotopônimo	
Arês		Corotopônimo
Baia Formosa	Hidrotopônimo	
Canguaretama	Zootopônimo	
Espírito Santo		Hierotopônimo
Goianinha	Hidrotopônimo	
Montanhas	Geomorfotopônimo	
Pedro Velho		Antropotopônimo
Senador Georgino Avelino		Axiotopônimo
Tibau do Sul	Hidrotopônimo	
Vila Flor		Poliotopônimo

Prepared by the authors, based on Dick (1990).

According to this last box, we are faced with the Leste Potiguar mesoregion, which expresses a proportional quantity in the two major factors: physical and anthropocultural nature. However, the toponyms related to water, the hydrotoponyms, reveal themselves as determinants for the names of the cities of Rio Grande do Norte in this mesoregion.

In face of the toponymic classification proposed in this work, it is possible to deduce a panoramic view of the process that encompasses the choices of the lexical items that name the places belonging to the state of Rio Grande do Norte. We register, therefore, that the human and geographic aspects are evidenced in the names of these municipalities, with an approximate quantitative between the taxes of physical and anthropocultural nature. We infer that through the

perception of the nominator and the possible emotions evidenced in the choices of denominatives, the toponyms of the Grande do Norte are a rich cultural manifest. Based on these aspects and in an attempt to deepen the positions in relation to the data, in the following section we point out some guiding reflections of the information obtained in this research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this paper we synthesize the toponymic motivations undertaken in the lexical choices present in the names of the cities of Rio Grande do Norte, whose results highlight the visibility of the geographic space and the presence of social-cultural elements expressed in the choices of the designative. In order to show a mapping that can illustrate, in a general way, the taxonomies identified in the region of Rio Grande do Norte, we present below, in Figure 1, a numerical distribution of these data.

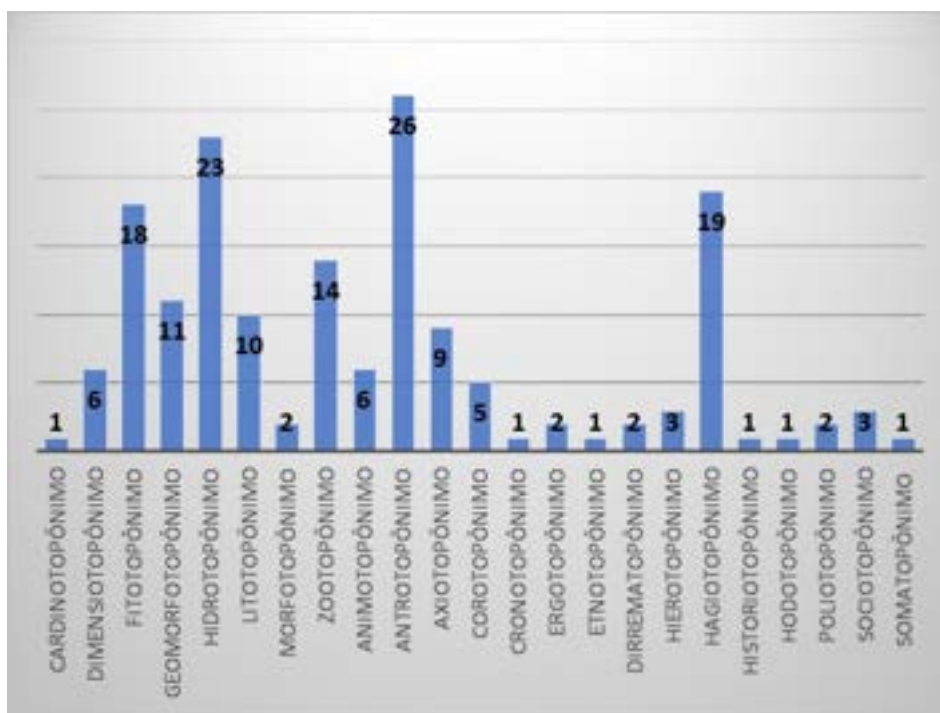


Figure 1 - Numerical distribution of the toponyms of the analyzed Rio Grande do Norte cities. Prepared by the authors.

When we observe the numbers referring to taxes of physical nature, we register the highest occurrence in the hydrotoponym taxonomy, with a total of twenty-three (23) municipalities; then, the phytotoponym, with eighteen (18) and the zootoponym, with fourteen (14).

The geomorphotoponym presents eleven (11) municipalities, and the lithotoponym, ten (10). The term dimensiotoponym is used in six (06) cities; the morphotoponym occurs in two (02) cities, and the cardinotoponym is used in only one (01) city.

In the anthropocultural taxonomies, the numbers are equivalent, with the anthroponym taxonomy standing out, with twenty-six (26) cities. Nineteen (19) cities appear in the hagiotoponym taxonomy; nine (09) cities appear in the axiotoponym taxonomy. In relation to the animotoponyms, we registered six (06), and for the chorotoponyms, we found five (05) cities; the taxes of hierotoponyms and sociotoponyms present three (03) registers each one.

When we classified the ergotoponym, the dirrematoponym and the polytoponym, we found two (02) towns, respectively, for each of the taxes. And finally, we present the taxes called chronotoponym, etnotoponym, historiotopeponym, hodotoponym and somatoponym, with only one (01) city for each of the classifications.

We also registered three main taxonomies of physical nature that motivated the denominative selections of the Rio Grande do Norte municipalities. It is worth pointing out that the Brazilian biome, with its unquestionable riches, was a primary factor to motivate the naming of the cities. Based on the hydric accidents, the researcher can rescue motivating elements to designate places, such as the name of the state of Rio Grande do Norte, toponym that, according to historians, received this name in honor of the Potengi River, because it is an extensive and important watercourse for the region. This information materializes, once again, the value attributed to water in the development of the region, with the registration of the taxonomy of the hydrotoponym.

We also indicate the predominant vegetation in each region of the state as a motivator for the toponymic lexical choices. Thus, we infer how close the relationship between man and nature materializes, constituting an indisputable reality: the need for hunting, fishing and animal species for the people and, specifically, for the Potiguares. In this sense, we mention the city of Jucurutu, in Oeste Potiguar, representing the taxon of the zootoponym.

Finally, we highlight the idea that the geographic landscape is essential and determinant for the choice of names in the Rio Grande do Norte's region. Due to this finding, we point to the city of Angicos, in the Central Potiguar mesoregion, confirming the presence of vegetation in the process of construction of the denominations, which is configured as a motivating source of Brazilian toponymy. Regarding the Rio Grande do Norte, we observe the presence of the caatinga and the native trees of the region, such as carnauba and umarizeiro, represented in this taxonomic category, demonstrating the importance and the haughtiness with which the hinterland imposes itself in the designations of the cities.

Among the taxonomies of anthropocultural nature, the most recurrent is the anthroponym, which mostly honors the region's residents or some important person for the state, namely Lucrecia,

in the Rio Grande do Norte's mesoregion, for example.

As presented by Dick (1990, p. 34) on the nature of the sign, "the common linguistic element, with its onomastic or place-identifying function, is part of a process of motivation in which it is often possible to deduce skillful connections between the name itself and the area it designates". This choice defines the social group determining the denomination, revealing, mainly, the way in which the individual name is idealized.

Another taxonomy that presents a motivating aspect for the lexical choice of proper names is the axiotoponym, whose employment consists in portraying the sociocultural history of an era. This taxon reveals the political-ideological characteristics of the subject. For this reason, its presence materializes tributes to illustrious people, assigning their names to the place denomination. We can mention, as an example, the city of Governador Dix-Sept Rosado, which pays homage to the governor of the time for his services to the economic development of the region.

Still on the denominative influence, we allude to the religious values, materialized by the use of the taxon named hagiotoponym. By presenting the name of a saint of the Catholic Church, in the toponymic lexicon, the Rio Grande do Norte reveals a considerable number of this taxonomic category. This information can mean the conservation of values that include, in addition to culture, the religious space, which, at times, may have been the only help for a people suffering and persistent in the face of the challenges faced in the region. We point out, in this case, *São Miguel do Gostoso*, a city belonging to the Leste Potiguar mesoregion. We observe, in this case, that the process of attributing to the place the name of a saint of the Catholic Church figures, in a certain way, as a way of expressing the faith of a community.

In short, according to Dick's taxonomic classification (1990), the studies dealt with in this work indicate, in general, that the toponyms of the cities of Rio Grande do Norte present semantic-lexical aspects, through the individual characteristics of each place, with emphasis on the memory of the people of Rio Grande do Sul who testify in the geographical and cultural elements the reasons that relate to the possible influences on the selection of the names of the cities. Thus, in the next section, we list the final considerations of the discussions highlighted in this text, although we are aware of the incompleteness of the information presented, since many other paths will be necessary in the future so that it is possible to understand in depth the cultural, linguistic and semantic aspects that involve the designations of the Rio Grande do Norte's region.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Given the results obtained in this investigation, we believe to have met the objective of this work which proposes to investigate to what extent the lexical choices used in the names of cities of Rio Grande do Norte are influenced by cultural issues that surround the names of municipalities, considering the information published on the official website of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE Cities. For this, we resorted, methodologically, to the taxonomic model adopted by Dick (1990), in accordance with the semantic aspects, supported by cultural values, in which the feelings and behaviors of the nominator are materialized in the action of naming, either collectively or individually.

We also highlight that the names of the Rio Grande do Norte's cities are directly linked to socioeconomic, religious, historical factors, as well as subjective factors that may relate to the psychic behavior of the designator or the way he feels about the populated area. Consequently, these issues interfere in the nomenclature attributed to the place, the motivations of which may not be known by the whole community, being sometimes even totally unknown by the majority.

In view of the analyses carried out, we believe that the path traced in this work has fulfilled our initial proposal, because, as we have shown, the names of the cities are linked to the lexical repertoire of the nominator, who, in turn, uses the above-mentioned elements to name the places, based on an individual and/or collective vision. We have seen, in general, the demonstration of a strong connection between the history of the place and that of its residents. In view of this, we understand that the lexicon chosen to name the cities expresses the historical values of the community. Based on these considerations, we emphasize that this research was not able to meet all the investigative nuances undertaken by the theme and is placed, still, as a step under construction, since other referrals will be necessary to contemplate the particularities and singularities that involve the state of Rio Grande do Norte and, consequently, the history of its people.

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**TOPONYMIC ATLAS OF MINAS GERAIS:
ON ITS WAY TO TWO DECADES OF HISTORY**

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Resumo

A partir da premissa de que a Toponímia é uma área que colabora para a preservação da memória de uma sociedade, constituindo marcas identitárias, propõe-se apresentar os estudos desenvolvidos em dezessete anos de pesquisa, no Programa de Pós-Graduação em Estudos Linguísticos, da Faculdade de Letras, da Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (PosLin-FALE-UFMG), em que se destacam diferentes olhares voltados ao estudo do nome próprio, sob perspectivas sincrônica e diacrônica.

Palavras-chave: atlas toponímico; sincronia; diacronia.

Abstract

From the premise that Toponymy is an area that contributes to the preservation of a society's memory, constituting identity marks, it is proposed to present the studies developed, in seventeen years of research, in the Postgraduate Program in Linguistic Studies of Faculdade de Letras of Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (PosLin-FALE-UFMG), in which different perspectives about the study of the proper name stand out, under synchronic and diachronic perspectives.

Keywords: toponymic atlas; synchrony; diachrony.

INTRODUCTION

This article highlights the trajectory of toponymic studies developed in the Graduate Program in Linguistic Studies at the School of Languages, Federal University of Minas Gerais, in

the last seventeen years, partly in partnership with the Reference Center in Historical Cartography (CRCH-UFGM). Entitled *Atlas Toponímico de Minas Gerais* (Toponymic Atlas of Minas Gerais) (ATEMIG), this project is initially characterized as a study of place names, extending to the entire territory of Minas Gerais. It is derived from the project Toponymic Atlas of Brazil and its regional variants (ATB), which was coordinated by Prof. Dr. Maria Vicentina de Paula do Amaral Dick (FFLCH-USP) and to which it was linked until 2012, when Prof. Dick retired from her academic activities. Currently, ATEMIG has expanded its objectives, but continues to dialogue with other atlas projects that are underway in Brazil.

After the development of a doctoral research on toponymy in the state of Minas Gerais (SEABRA, 2004), which was encouraged by Prof. Dick, who saw Minas Gerais as a fertile field for research, systematic studies (from the linguistic point of view) began at UFGM at the end of 2004 on Brazilian geographical nomenclature, in its municipal and state bases, collected from official maps at scales 1:50.000, 1:100.000 and 1: 250.000.

Following the methodology commonly employed by researchers who integrated the *regional variants* of the ATB, the ATEMIG project adopts the "method of the areas" (or dialectological), used by Dauzat (1926) and the taxonomic categories that represent the main motivating patterns of toponyms in Brazil, suggested by Dick (1990b, p. 31-34). The work under development has been presenting very productive results.

Eleven specific goals guide the present research:

- Build a *corpus* with all toponyms present in the geographic maps of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, IBGE), corresponding to the 853 municipalities of Minas Gerais;
- Catalog and recognize lexical remnants in the toponymic network of Minas Gerais, whose origin dates back to Portuguese, African and indigenous names, among others;
- Classify and analyze the motivational pattern of the names, resulting from the various registered ethnic trends - indigenous, African and immigration languages;
- Search for the influence of languages in contact in the territory (grammatical and semantic phenomena);
- Map names of physical and human accidents in the State of Minas Gerais;
- Make oral recordings, in order to collect other toponyms, which are not in the official toponym network of the state;
- Analyze the toponymy of old maps that refer to the mining territory;
- Carry out diachronic studies, based on the collected data;
- Build toponymy glossaries;
- Study the names of places (neighborhoods, streets, squares, alleys ...), present in the cities of Minas Gerais; and
- Study rural toponymy.

The first five objectives, necessary for the construction of the database, have already been achieved and refer to the methodological direction proposed by Dick for the preparation of toponymy atlas (DICK, 1996, p. 27-44). The others, specific to the ATEMIG project, are not exhausted, but developed gradually, since they refer to data with greater peculiarity. The sixth and seventh objectives were proposed by the authors, with the intention of facilitating the construction of the database, in order to carry out diachronic studies (eighth objective). Objectives nine and ten have also been met, with the elaboration of toponymic glossaries and with the study of the street names present in the cities of Minas Gerais. The eleventh objective, that is, to study rural toponymy, arose when data of this nature began to emerge in the survey; sometimes perceived in oral interviews conducted in the field; and, at other times, observed in documents, which can be mentioned in this sense: the letters of sesmaria, local and regional maps, land deeds, and rural property registry books.

Phase 1 - 2004 to 2008

From the need to build a database, to start the toponymic atlas; the objective, in the first phase, was to catalog, classify, describe and analyze the names of physical and human accidents present in geographic maps, prepared by IBGE. After collecting the data, we identified the toponyms, distributing them in tables, containing the named accident, the accident's proper name, that is, the toponym, its origin and its taxonomy, following the taxonomic model suggested by DICK (1990a; 1990b) (Box 1).

In its beginning (2004-2008), the project involved seven undergraduate students and two master's students. The toponyms researched were classified according to the theoretical-methodological principles provided by Dick (1990a; 1990b; 1996), the same ones that guided the ATB projects. During this period, we collected and analyzed 7822 place names and started, also in 2007, oral recordings (goal 6), conducting more specific toponymic studies, which resulted in two Master's dissertations, presented in 2009.

Box 1 - Toponyms of the municipality of Carbonita, Minas Gerais.

Município: Carbonita/MG			
Acidente	Topônimo	Origem	Taxonomia
Córrego	Araçuaí	Tupi	Fitotopônimo
Fazenda	Boa Vista	Português	Animotopônimo
Fazenda	Capão Grande	Tupi + português	Fitotopônimo
Córrego	Cará	Tupi	Fitotopônimo
Córrego das	Porteiras	Português	Ergotopônimo
Córrego da	Estiva	Português	Hodotopônimo

Source: database of the ATEMIG/FALE/UFMG project.

Phase 2 - 2009 to 2011

In its second phase, involving the period from 2009 to 2011, in addition to having as a general objective, the elaboration of the toponymic atlas, the ATEMIG project already had a much more expressive database, with 62,600 names of places; started to provide a reliable corpus for linguistic research, contributing to the knowledge of Minas Gerais toponymy. The data showed linguistic, historical, geographic, cultural, social and environmental peculiarities of the state of Minas Gerais. It is during this period that the names of streets also began to interest the research team. At this phase, the project had seven undergraduate students and five master's students; presented the first academic papers, including four master's thesis, presented within the scope of the Graduate Program in Linguistics at UFMG.

The toponyms of the municipalities of Pitangui, Pompéu and Papagaios were studied; former domain area of Dona Joaquina do Pompéu, farmer of Alto São Francisco, recognized as a great collaborator in the development of livestock in Minas Gerais, in the 18th and 19th centuries (MENEZES, 2009); the hydronyms of the localities that comprise the Alto e Médio Rio das Velhas, a region that has deep ties with the occupation and settlement of the pioneer trailblazer in Minas Gerais territory (MENDES, 2009); the toponyms of the municipality of Diamantina and its districts, located in Vale do Jequitinhonha (MENDES, 2010); the toponyms of the municipality of Montes Claros, a region that maintains historical importance, due to its strategic location during the period of exploration of the hinterland of Minas Gerais, in the 18th and 19th centuries (CARVALHO, 2010). The analysis of toponymic records sought to relate, whenever possible, the toponym to sociocultural, historical and ideological factors.

From the contributions of this phase of the project, the master's thesis by Pereira (2009), presented at the Federal University of Mato Grosso do Sul (UFMS), which researched the existence of a possible "toponymic isogloss", in the region of the border of Goiás with the States of Minas

Gerais and Mato Grosso do Sul; using, for this, the ATEMIG database, for a comparative study carried out on the borders of the states of Goiás and Minas Gerais.

Using data from the ATEMIG project, the *Fitotoponímia Mineira* project stands out in this phase¹, unpublished and which aimed to describe and classify the toponymy of Minas Gerais, specifically, the one motivated by plant names; as present in IBGE geographic maps, with 12,634 names being recorded in the synchronous database².

Phase 3 - 2011 to 2014

From 2011 to 2014, the ATEMIG project (SEABRA, 2012) reaches its third phase, which has already been greatly expanded, with three databases, the result of work from previous phases:

i) Synchronic database: built from municipal maps, documented in geographic maps, produced by the IBGE. During this period, all physical and human accidents related to the 853 municipalities in the state of Minas Gerais were already organized and classified, totaling 85,391 place names. From this number, without counting the names of Portuguese origin, we compute toponyms of *étimos*:

- Indigenous: 8441 occurrences. Examples: *Buriti*; *Pindaíba*;
- African: 1480 occurrences. Example: *Caçamba*;
- Hybrid: 2281 occurrences. Examples: *Buriti Grande* (Tupi + Portuguese); *Capão do Cachimbo* (Tupi + African); *Quilombo Baixo* (African + Portuguese); *Pindaibão* (Tupi + Portuguese suffix); *Monjolinho* (African + Portuguese suffix);
- Not classified: 1238 occurrences. Example: *Manjonge*.

ii) Historical database: the collection of toponyms on old maps begins, in partnership with the UFMG's Historical Cartography Reference Center (CRCH); and

iii) Oral database: collected from oral recordings.

It was a very productive phase of the project, which generated many publications and gave rise to other research carried out by doctor's, master's and bachelor's students at the School of Languages. At this stage, in which the importance of an onomastic-toponymic study is highlighted, for the knowledge of the Brazilian reality; the focus of research expands, expanding beyond the territory of Minas Gerais; as the research on the names of rivers in the state of Piauí demonstrates:

1 Research carried out by Seabra (2009), in a post-doctoral internship at the University of São Paulo (USP), under the supervision of Prof. Dr. Maria Vicentina de Paula do Amaral Dick.

2 Synchrony is concerned with describing the aspects that govern, at a given historical moment, the functioning of the language. Diachrony is interested in the evolution of language and its causes; takes into account the passage of time.

Taking into account the considerations arising from the analysis, both from past and contemporary data, it is necessary to reiterate the importance of toponymic studies for the recovery and maintenance of the *modus vivendi* of peoples who recorded, in physical and human accidents, their peculiar worldview/cosmovision. Such a cosmovision, especially from the analysis of old letters/maps and contemporary maps, can be perceived by the distribution of elements of Physical and Anthropocultural Nature, which can configure certain motivational patterns at a given time, and these, in the light of Social History, may override important historical and ideological aspects when naming places. Furthermore, the relevance of regional studies such as this one for the future onomastic-toponymic mapping of the Brazilian territory, in its various regional and local manifestations, is reiterated. (ANJOS, 2012, p. 314-315)

In addition to the aforementioned research, this phase also includes two master's thesis, a doctor's dissertation and a final monograph; in which were analyzed: the place names motivated by people of Italian origin in the streets of the city of Belo Horizonte (MG) (FILGUEIRAS, 2011); toponymy of African origin (LIMA, 2012) and hagiotoponymy (CARVALHO, 2014) in the state of Minas Gerais; and the toponymy of Vale do Mucuri (MACHADO, 2012). The research by Carvalho (2014) is highlighted, which presents his mapped data; as in Toponymic Letter XX (Fig. 1).

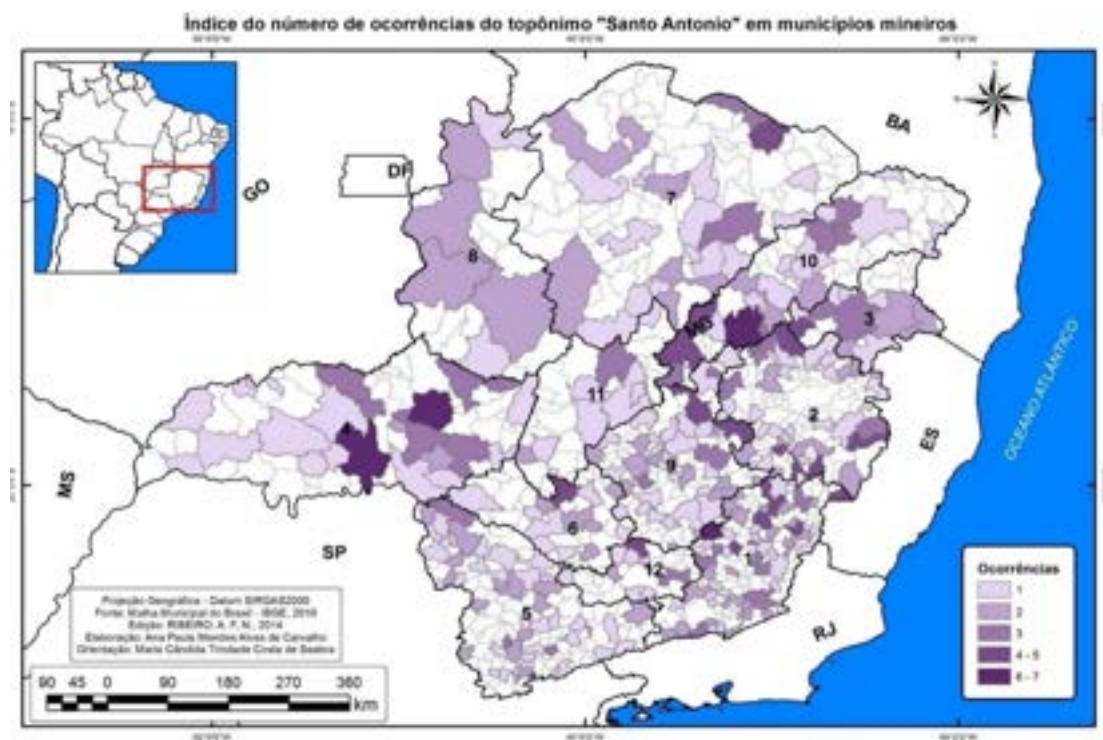


Figure 1 - Toponymic Chart XX: Index of the number of occurrences of the toponym *Santo Antônio* in Minas Gerais municipalities. Source: Carvalho (2014, p. 663).

Historical cartographic records: revealing the toponymic equity of Minas Gerais from the colonial and Johannine period

As pointed out, in this third phase, part of the ATEMIG project team starts to organize a historical database, collected from old maps, in partnership with the Historical Cartography Center (CRCH-UFMG), with the objective of carrying out diachronic research. With financial support from the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq), from 2013 to 2016; and counting on a multidisciplinary team³, the research team turned its attention to this part of the project, which aimed to analyze cartographic documents about the territory of Minas Gerais, in maps produced in the colonial and Johannine period (1808-1821).

This research has greatly contributed to the advancement of toponymic studies in Minas Gerais, constituting a database of past times, from primary sources of information and historical memories, thus enabling the realization of diachronic studies. The results achieved, after analyzing the historical cartographic records, were presented by means of entries, diagrams and maps; which showed the dialectal layers, present in the standard language; and the toponymic distribution in taxonomic categories, referring to the main motivating patterns of Brazilian toponyms.

From this project, it was resulted the publication of the *Atlas do Patrimônio Histórico na Cartografia Histórica de Minas Gerais* (SANTOS; SEABRA; COSTA, 2016) and the master's thesis *Geomorfotônimos Históricos* (GOMES, 2019), which was presented in 2019.

Phase 4 - 2015 to 2018

From 2015 to 2018, when the ATEMIG project enters its fourth phase, dissertations and thesis begin to contemplate more the making of toponymic atlas by taxonomy and origin; and historical map studies continue to be explored. The studies of geographical names expand, as well as studies devoted to urban toponyms.

In the scope of this phase of the project, it is worth mentioning the production of a monograph on urban toponymy (SAYÃO DE PAULA, 2015); two master's theses, one on the toponymy of the central region of Minas Gerais (PIMENTEL, 2015); and the other on the urban toponymy of the Minas Gerais' city of Bom Despacho (GONTIJO, 2017). Contemplating the urban toponymy, it also stands out, the doctoral dissertation on the names of people, which motivated the naming of streets in the city of Ponte Nova, Minas Gerais (FARIA, 2017).

3 Márcia Maria Duarte dos Santos (Geographer, UFMG, Historical Cartography Reference Center), Antônio Gilberto da Costa (Geologist, UFMG, Institute of Geosciences), Nadjla Mouchrek (Master of Design, UFMG), Arthur Barreto de Almeida Costa (Law Degree, UFMG), Marianna de Franco Gomes (Language Degree, UFMG).

Regarding the toponymic taxonomies established by DICK (1990b), some were studied, having as *corpora* the ATEMIG project database and the historical database, prepared by Santos, Seabra and Costa; made available in the repository of toponymy (SANTOS; SEABRA; COSTA, 2017). Using these databases, performing synchronic and diachronic analyses, making toponymy maps and glossaries, the theses on the lithotponymy (CORDEIRO, 2018) and the zootponymy of Minas Gerais (FREITAS, 2018) stand out, which were portrayed in toponymic letters, according to the samples presented in Figures 2 and 3.

In this phase, we also highlight the project *Termos Genéricos na Toponímia do Brasil: um estudo do léxico de nomes geográficos*⁴; which used data from the ATEMIG project and had, as a general objective, to deal with the generic terms that make up the geographical names, which are present in the toponymy of Brazil. This study brought clarifications about the generic term that makes up the toponymic syntagma.

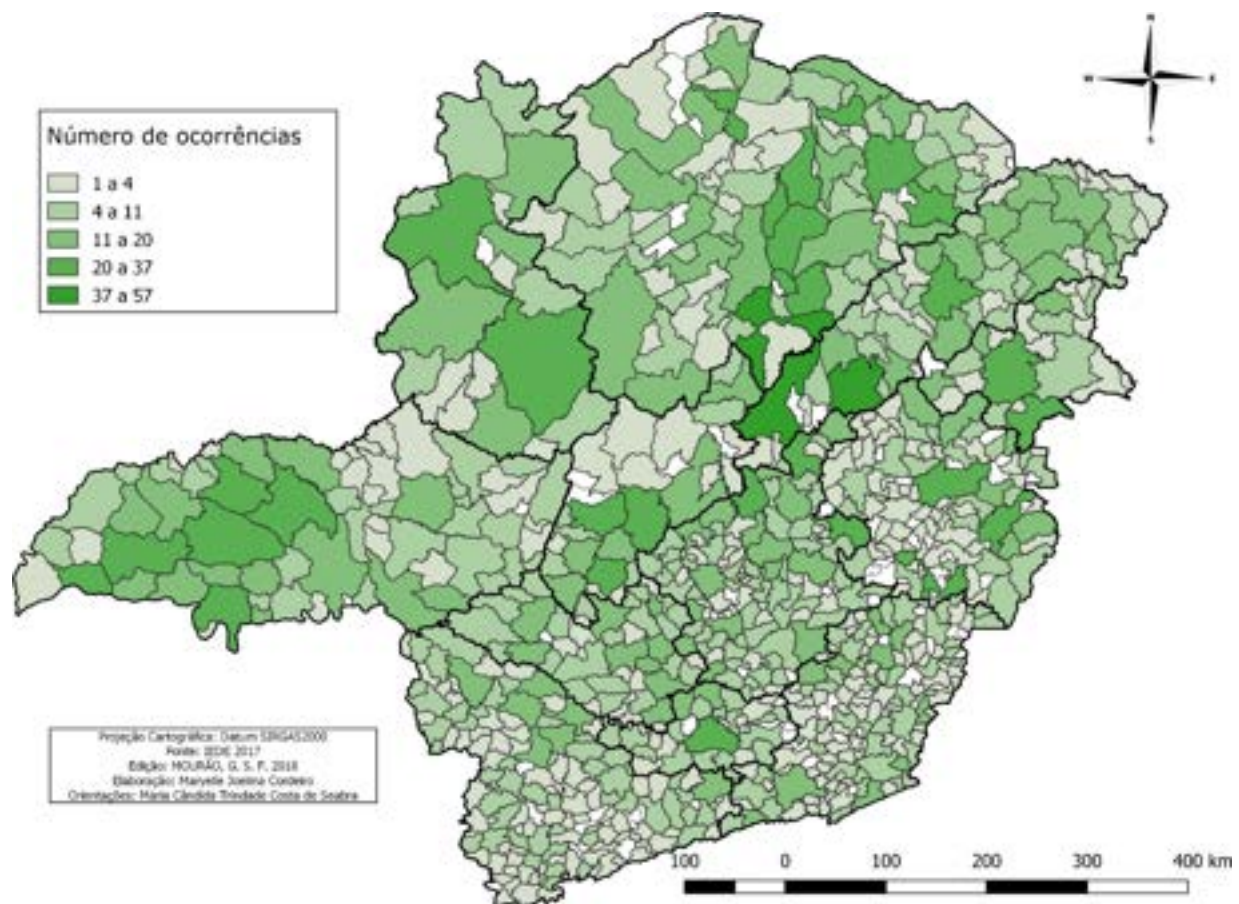


Figure 2 - Distribution of lithotponyms in the municipalities of Minas Gerais.

Source: CORDEIRO (2018, p. 358).

4 Research carried out by Seabra (2016-2017), in a post-doctoral internship at the Vale dos Sinos University (UNISINOS), under the supervision of Prof. Dr. Maria da Graça Krieger.

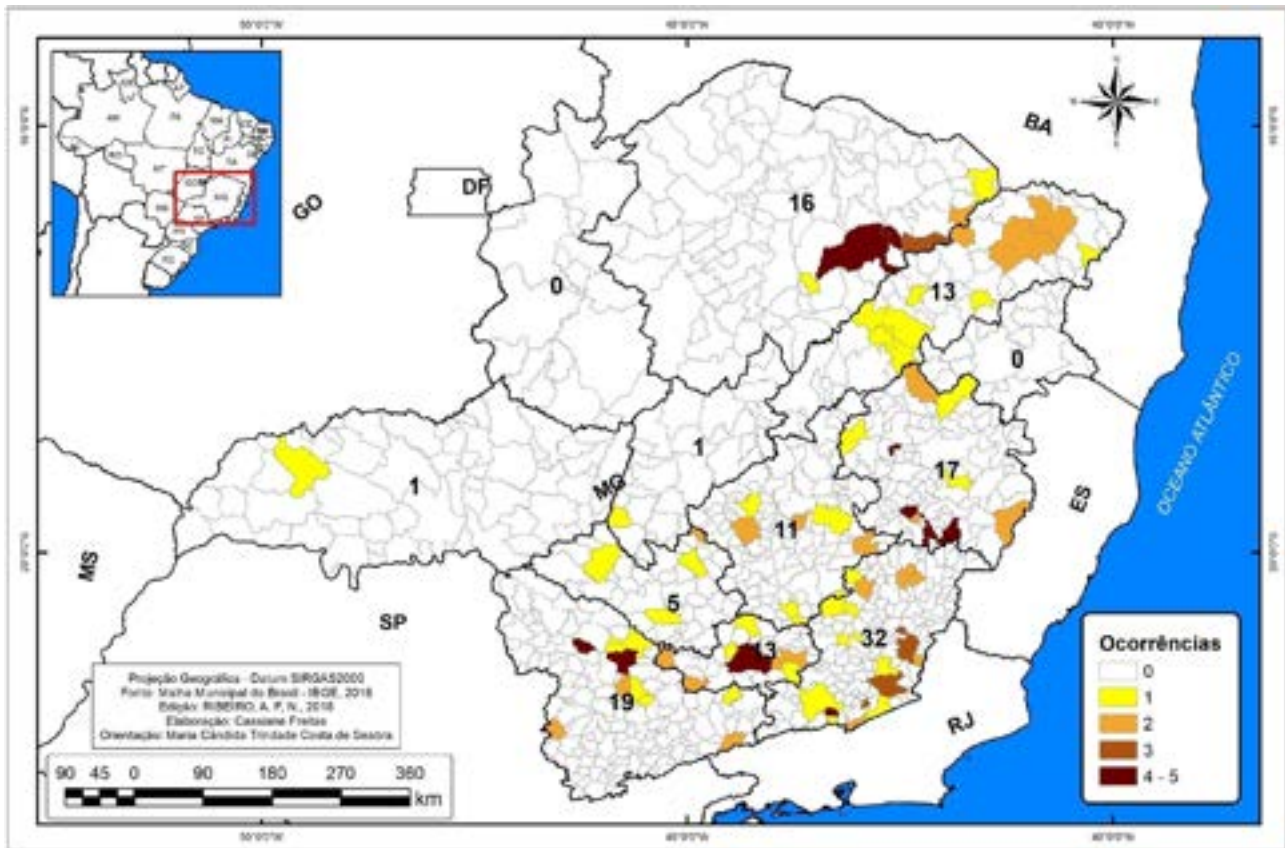


Figure 3 - Distribution of the toponym "macuco" in the municipalities of Minas Gerais.

Source: Carta Toponímica IV (FREITAS, 2018, p. 429).

Phase 5 - 2019 to 2021

Started in 2019, phase 5 of the ATEMIG project has continued toponymy studies, focusing on: urban toponymy, rural toponymy, historical toponymy, regional toponymy and toponymy atlas.

Concerning urban toponymy, the researches at doctor's and master's level stand out: the dissertation *antropotoponímia da cidade de São João del-Rei – Minas Gerais* (MACEDO, 2021); and the thesis *Axiotopônimos: um estudo dos logradouros públicos da cidade de Betim (MG)* (SILVA, 2021). The master's thesis entitled *A toponímia rural no contexto cafeeicultor da Serra do Caparaó* (LIMA, 2021) describes and analyzes the toponyms present in the rural area of the municipalities of Alto Caparaó, Caparaó and Espera Feliz, major coffee producers in the region of Serra do Caparaó, eastern Minas Gerais.

Two unpublished postdoctoral researches at UFMG are inserted in this phase: the *Estudo Toponímico Bilíngue (Português/Libras) dos Patrimônios Arquitetônicos tombados de Feira de Santana-BA*, conducted by Liliane Barreiros⁵ (2018-2019); and *A presença de toponímia religiosa*

5 Lattes/CNPq Curriculum available at: <<http://lattes.cnpq.br/7736823266867241>>. Access on: Aug 22, 2021.

na denominação dos municípios brasileiros, authored by Ana Paula Carvalho (2019-2021). Highlighted in Figure 4, the distribution of religious toponymy, in the denominations of Brazilian municipalities, is presented.

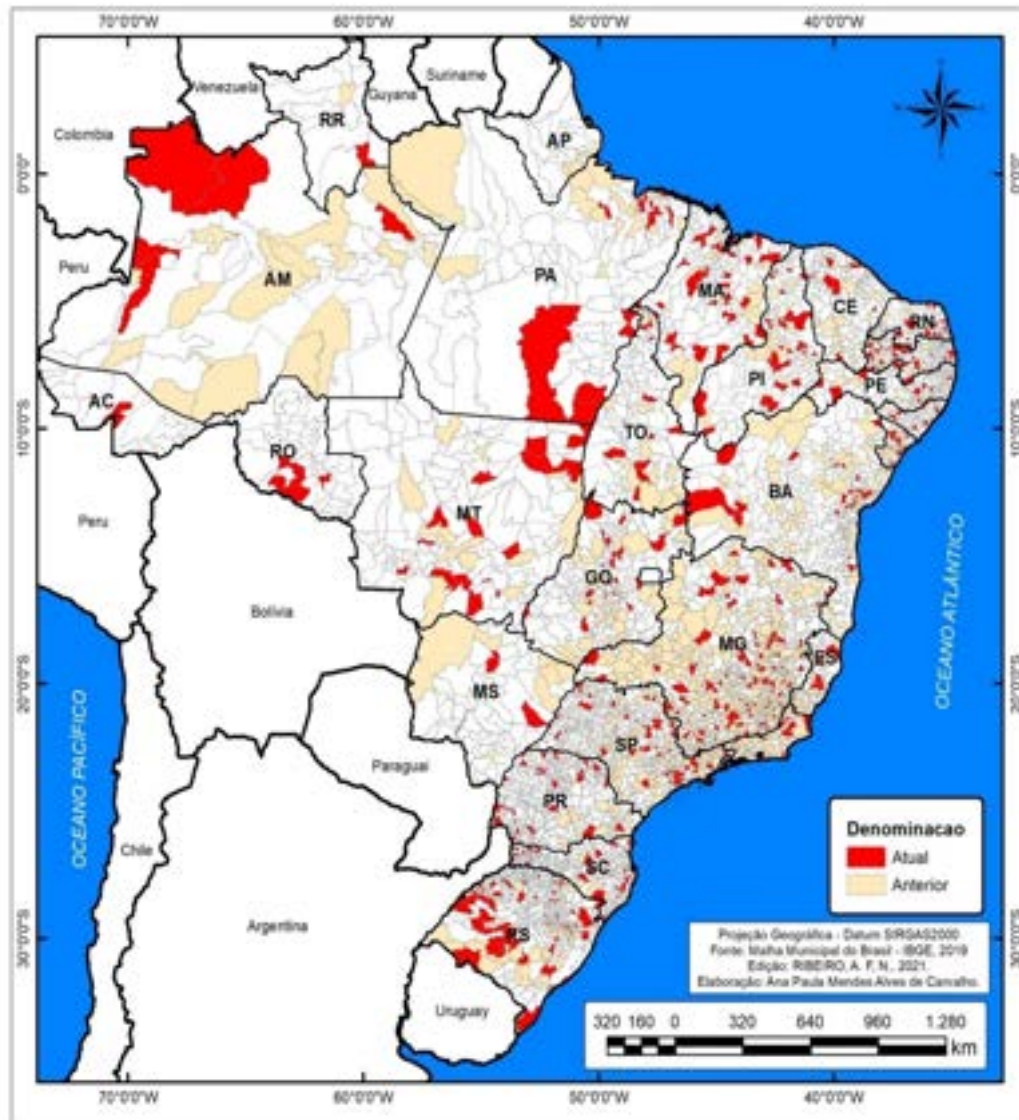


Figure 4 - The distribution of religious toponymy in the denominations of Brazilian municipalities. Source: Carvalho (2021, p. 35).

In progress it is the subproject *Hidrotoponímia de Minas Gerais*, which has as goals: to continue the activities inherent to the ATEMIG project (which covers the entire territory of Minas Gerais); and, more specifically, to carry out a systematic study of hydrotoponyms (place names motivated by water), based on the names collected from IBGE geographic maps, in addition to those included in historical maps, whose data are available in the repository of toponymy (<http://repositoriotoponimia.com.br/home>).

We point out that other toponymic taxes are being studied by students in the Graduate Program in Linguistics at the UFMG's School of Languages; and research is progress that will result in doctoral dissertation, namely:

1) On the Toponymic Atlas of Minas Gerais:

A Ergotoponímia mineira: características, by Marianna De Franco Gomes.

Os Historiotopônimos em Minas Gerais, by Jéssica Nayra Sayão de Paula.

A Toponímia Indígena de Minas Gerais, by Patrícia de Cássia Gomes Pimentel.

A Sociotoponímia em Minas Gerais, by Emanoela Cristina Lima Cotta.

2) On urban toponymy:

De Adelina Camelo a Zico Barbosa: língua, história e memória nos nomes de rua no município de Pedro Leopoldo/MG, by Letícia Rodrigues Guimarães Mendes.

2) On the state of Maranhão:

O tupi na hidronímia maranhense, by Edson Lemos Pereira.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

As proposed, this text presents the studies developed in the scope of the project *Atlas Toponímico de Minas Gerais*, by the Graduate Program in Linguistic Studies, at the School of Languages, of the Federal University of Minas Gerais (PosLin/FALE/UFMG). In seventeen years of linguistic research, carried out with scientific criteria, we have always tried to produce the best, knowing that we are dealing with an interdisciplinary area, in dialogue with geography, history, anthropology, cartography, archeology, zoology, botany, psychology, hagiology, genealogy... What, at all times, shows that place names have meanings that go beyond the linguistic characteristics, being the toponym a cultural product that projects the very history of a community; and therefore exercising "the role of a true chronicle" (DICK, 1990b, p. 22).

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**CARTOGRAPHY OF THE LIVING CULTURAL HERITAGE
OF THE DISTRICT OF TERRA FIRME, BELÉM-PARÁ**

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Resumo

Os atos de levantar e cruzar informações sobre a cultura, o território e o patrimônio cultural do bairro, identificando e localizando indivíduos, grupos, instituições, lugares, saberes e fazeres locais, com o protagonismo dos próprios moradores, contribuiu diretamente na valorização das manifestações culturais e expressões artísticas da comunidade. Para o mapeamento participativo, foram confrontadas e somadas, as metodologias do processo cartográfico e a dinâmica da diversidade do patrimônio cultural do bairro, enquanto modalidade investigativa da realidade social. Os resultados apresentados contemplam o levantamento cadastral, o diagnóstico sociocultural e a construção das bases cartográficas, que são os documentos cartográficos de dados socioculturais.

Palavras-chave: Bairro Terra Firme; cartografia temática; patrimônio cultural; mapeamento participativo.

Abstract

The act of identifying and crossing information about the culture, the territory and the cultural patrimony of the district by identifying and locating individuals, groups, institutions, places, local knowledgements and its makings with the protagonism of its own residents, contributed directly in the valorization of the cultural manifestation and artistic expressions of the community. For the participative mapping, were confronted and added to the methodologies of the cartographic process with the dynamics of the districts cultural patrimony's diversity, as an investigative modality of its social reality. The results presented contemplate the cadastral survey, the social cultural diagnostic, and the construction of cartographic bases that are a cartographic document of social cultural data.

Keywords: Terra Firme's district; thematic cartography; cultural patrimony; participatory mapping.

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INTRODUCTION

This research is part of an academic project that addresses theoretical and practical topics in museology, cultural heritage and analog, thematic and digital cartography. The project comes from the University Extension Program of the Federal University of Pará (UFPA), which provided support, through sponsorship of the III and IV PROEX Awards for Art and Culture, under the Axis "Memory and Heritage", with the titles: "Museological Interventions in the Terra Firme District", in 2013; and "Cultural Cartography of the Terra Firme District", in 2014.

This synergy originated in the author's professional experience in the areas of earth sciences, acquired during her technical and technological education in the areas of mining (1998), remote sensing and geoprocessing (2006). The project made it possible to confront and add cartographic knowledge to museological theories and practices, from the connection of the acquired knowledge to the technological apparatus of the method.

The theoretical foundations adopted in the development of the research come from: GUARNIERI (2010), who discusses the relationship between the individual and his cultural asset and the construction of museological knowledge, which is based on a process of interdependence, reciprocity, connection and coherence; VARINE (2013), which brings the concepts of community heritage and local development; and MARTINELLI (2009), who envisions the thematic map as a means of recording, research and communication.

The Montese district, better known as the "Terra Firme" district is one of the most traditional and populous in Belém, capital of the State of Pará. With about 61,439 inhabitants, according to the Population Census estimates (IBGE, 2010a). The neighborhood is part of the largest peripheral area of Belém and its modern urbanization began in the mid-1940s. This name comes from the geographic characteristics that are directly influenced by the Tucunduba River and Guamá River basins.

Despite being located in an unhealthy area and presenting low levels of IDH and income, the community is open to dialogue, being, on several occasions, the result of scientific studies related to its social, cultural, environmental and economic problems. Its privileged location houses several important teaching and research institutions in the capital, such as the Federal University of Pará (UFPA), Federal Rural University of the Amazon (UFRA), the UFPA School of Application, the Emílio Goeldi Museum (MPEG), the Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária (EMBRAPA), Centrais Elétricas do Norte do Brasil S.A. (Eletronorte) and the Federal Data Processing Service (SERPRO).

It is a complex task, which intends to contribute with new data on community cultural heritage, by pointing out new ways of communicating and valuing the living heritage of groups, individuals, cultural manifestations and artistic expressions. The construction of the cartographic

base was necessary due to the absence (at the time of the development of the work) from any other source of georeferenced information of reliable cultural data about the Montese district (Terra Firme). It is worth mentioning that the lack of these documents inspired the participation of residents and existing cultural groups that formed a network of local cooperation, concerned with the sewing of a participatory social fabric, for the elaboration of an official cartographic document: the Map of Cultural and Artistic Manifestations of the Terra Firme District.

THE FIRM TERRITORY

The name Terra Firme comes from the geographical features of the place; which, by direct influence of the Tucunduba and Guamá river basins, made its first occupants, the indigenous ethnic groups of the Tupinambás and Tupi-Guarani, position themselves in a narrow strip of “terra firme”.

Its lands, due to their topographical characteristics, are influenced by rains and tides, due to the proximity to one of the affluents of the Guamá River – the Tucunduba stream – which borders the city of Belém, being permanently or temporarily flooded during most of the year. (SILVA & SÁ, 2012, p. 176)

However, the occupation of the Amazon region, driven by military governments, after the 1964 Coup d'Etat; and, later, by the great government projects; boosted an expressive migratory flow of populations, coming from various Brazilian and foreign regions. In the 1990s, the neighborhood experienced new population growth, with people fleeing real estate speculation in the most central areas of the city, which resulted in a significant rise in properties' prices:

Terra Firme was a name ironically coined by the residents of the neighborhood because the area had, at the time of the occupation, few portions of firm land. This denomination is also attributed to the initial occupation of a strict strip of land considered "Terra Firme", which over time was not sufficient given the intense population flow. (SILVA & SÁ, 2012, p. 177)

The occupation process continued for a long period, in the midst of police orders and attacks, which pressured the population to evict. Marked by a process of resistance and belonging, they spent many years without government support, occupying an exclusion zone within the city itself. So they had to find solutions for their homes, such as the wooden stilts that still have a vernacular architecture.

Currently, the neighborhood continues with high rates of poverty and the evident lack of utilities related to the four axes of basic sanitation (drinking water supply, sewage collection and treatment, solid waste management and rainwater management). Violence rates remain high and

the population is stigmatized by this whole set of factors and social, political and economic issues; and the inhabitants are often stereotyped as criminals, within a social imaginary of the city.

At the same time, with alarming data and such social complexity, the neighborhood has an expressive cultural and artistic representation, as “cultural encounters encourage creativity” (BURKE, 2003, p. 17). In this sense, the diversity of local heritage is linked to the past, operating through a series of constitutive elements; which, in turn, are invented and reinvented by the social identity itself, while the rhythm of everyday life accelerates and fragments, displacing, disappearing or transforming the community.

BETWEEN MUSEOLOGY AND CARTOGRAPHY

Museology, contrary to what you might think, is not the “science of museums”, not even its object of study is restricted to this type of institution. Museology can explain the sociocultural process between humanity, the object and the scenario (in which they find themselves), from the geographical space (or cultural environment), in which individuals feel represented. It also seeks, through “the real scenario experienced to understand the social relationships and the possible awareness within the reality that are there, through a spatial, temporal vision and the perspectives and prospects of man and society” (GUARNIERI, 2010, p. 133).

The historic Round Table in Santiago de Chile, held in 1972², emphasized the emergence of the concept of "Integral Museum", which restores the condition of historical subject to the community for the research, preservation and dissemination of its cultural and artistic heritage, allowing thus, the glimpse of a process of self-management and social liberation. This event also provided an opportunity for the development of new thinking, doing and scientific knowledge, adapted to regional and local cultures. In this regard, new models of museums were created, such as: "ecomuseum", "territory museum", "travel museum", "neighborhood museum", "community museum", "digital and virtual museum", between others; which, in turn, differ from the traditional museum, based on their social practices, missions and associated ecological environments.

Museology, as scientific knowledge that is renewed, has interdisciplinarity at its theoretical core, as it adopts methodologies from different areas, such as anthropology, communication, information sciences and natural sciences in its work.

[...] this knowledge is not only rational and systematic, but also practical, in which practice and reason are built in a process of interdependence, reciprocity, connection and coherence [...]. Interdisciplinarity must be the method of research and action in Museology. (GUARNIERI, 2010, p. 126)

2 Round table convened by UNESCO on the role of the museum in Latin America.

Cartography goes hand in hand with the progress of Science and knowledge; while Science can offer and evidence the complexity of Nature and social dynamics, in constant expansion. In this way, we sought to explore the possible synergies between museology and cartography, for the composition of scientific and popular knowledge in the production of maps representative of reality in interface with the diversity of intangible cultural heritage (which is, in turn, the place of social identities).

The dynamic and borderland territory, such as the favela of Pará's Amazon. Individuals interacting with each other, in a heterogeneous and complex way, in different situations and contexts, represented by their material and immaterial culture and that make up the scenario of the cultural diversity of the neighborhood, in a communitarian and symbolic way, from the most notable to the most modest, form a living cultural heritage that has its representativeness and contains a meaning for the inhabitants of the neighborhood.

Community heritage [...] emanates from a diverse and complex human group, living in a territory and sharing a history, a present, a future, ways of life, crises and hopes. (VARINE, 2013, p. 44)

Thus, the map of cultural heritage is a means of communication and expression of a theme or reference to be explored, which needs technical, technological and artistic support; for its graphic representation, its exhibition, its objective and social function.

A TERRITORY, A MAPPING AND THE CULTURAL CARTOGRAPHIC BASE OF THE TERRA FIRME DISTRICT

The construction of the cartographic base of the cultural heritage of the Terra Firme district began with the acquisition of images from the SPOT5 satellite, from the year 2013. The maps were produced using the geographic information system (GIS) ArcGIS® v.1.8. Masks were created over the satellite image, containing geographic information, in vector *shapefile* (.shp) format. The preliminary analysis of the territory was carried out through orbital images acquired with the help of Google Earth®, on 10/15/2013; that provided important information about the studied area. The images obtained were from 07/25/2011 and were used in the respective work between the period from 2013 to 2015.

As far as cartographic conventions are concerned, we highlight the use of plane coordinates in UTM for the work. The cartographic bases of the Pará State Environment Secretariat (SEMA) were used, which contained information regarding the geopolitical division and the geographic

delimitation of the Guamá, Canudos, Marco and Universitário districts; as well as some streets, avenues, canals, bridges and the Tucunduba River.

The cartographic analyzes provided important information about the limits and geopolitical boundaries of cultural groups, as well as the representation of the Tucunduba River, where its bank is urbanized with bridges, architectural structures on wooden and trafficable stilts with high population density. The main bridge over the Tucunduba River connects the neighborhood of Guamá with that of Terra Firme. The river still connects to three other streams, which were paved during the urbanization process of the city and today with canals belonging to Cipriano Santos, Gentil Bittencourt and Mundurucus avenues. The main access roads are via Av. Perimetral, Av. Cipriano Santos, Ponte do Tucunduba, and Av. Celso Malcher.

The first notion of geographic space is essential for the elaboration of a map. This phase served to characterize the geographic, population, geopolitical and territorial phenomena, which were guiding sources of guidance for the participatory mapping of points and social, cultural and economic data of individuals, groups, places and institutions. In such a way that the maps below, in Figures 1 to 3, represent the spatial distribution, the social-spatial division of the mapped groups; and affective and territorial ties.

Through the steps of a basic cartographic process, the field methodology mapped, identified and registered cultural groups in loco, which was accompanied by a roadmap for the sociocultural diagnosis (Figure 2). Additionally, georeferenced points were collected (with the help of the Global Positioning System³, using a Garmin III device), referring to cultural manifestations mapped through interviews, throughout the research process. Each mobilized group had its basic profile described, with the help of a questionnaire, in order to highlight its patrimonial potential; and, thus relating their reality and their social dynamics.

As the cartographic process registered and identified subjects and places, integrating cultural manifestations, artistic expressions, students, parents, residents, teachers, researchers, partners, representatives of public bodies and other institutions of interest, a network of local cooperation, comprising a social fabric of approximately 268 people (Figure 3) was constituted. Actions to raise awareness and value cultural heritage permeated all phases of the research. The process started from a technical and theoretical approach, which respected local differences and specificities, associated with different forms of participatory intervention, in order to achieve broad social representation, as it recognizes that the individual constitutes the action and, therefore, manages his/her cultural asset.

3 Satellite location device.

MAPA DAS MANIFESTAÇÕES CULTURAIS DO BAIRRO DA TERRA FIRME

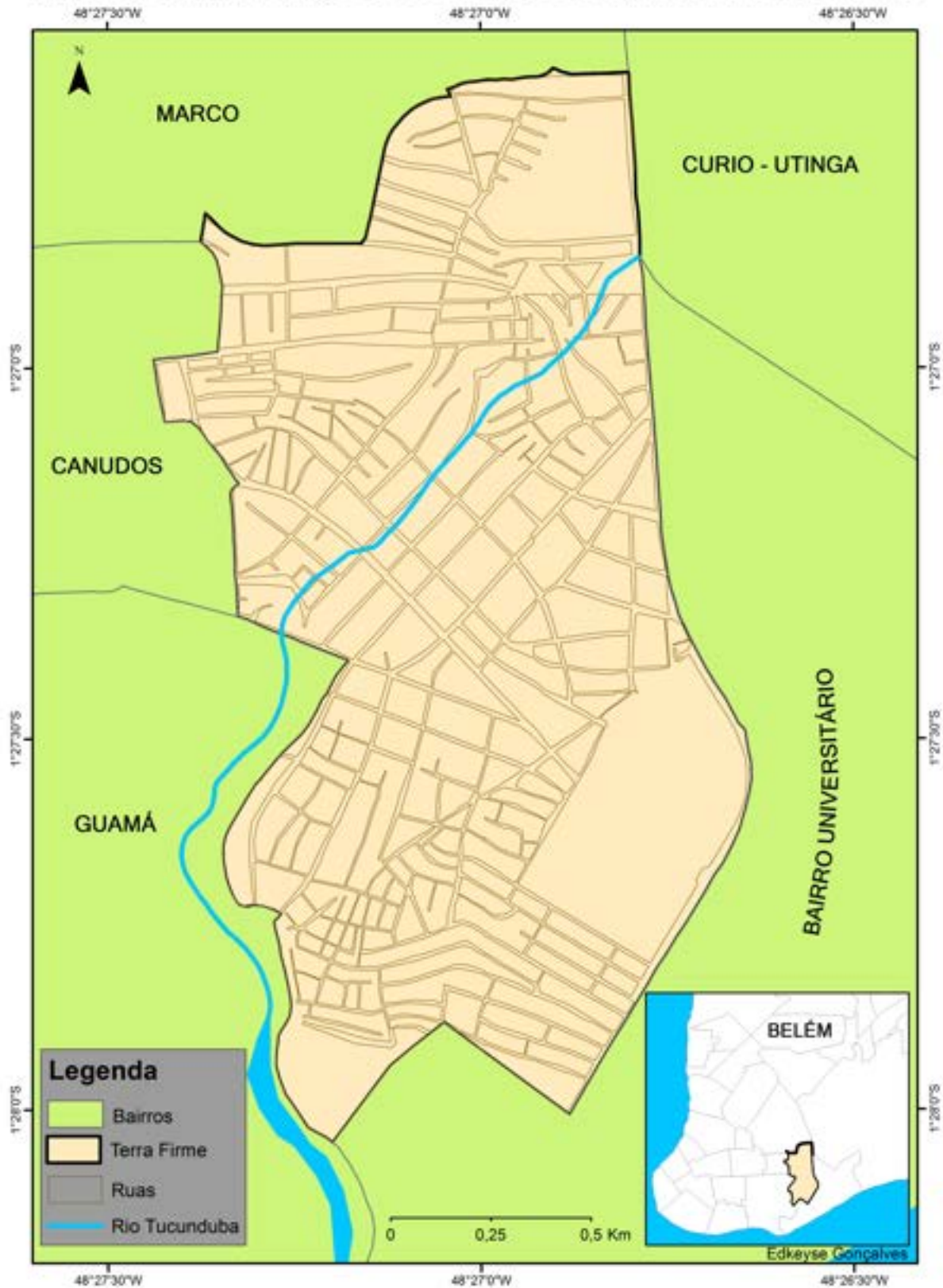


Figure 1-Map of the location of the cultural representations of District of Terra Firme, 2014.
Prepared by the author.

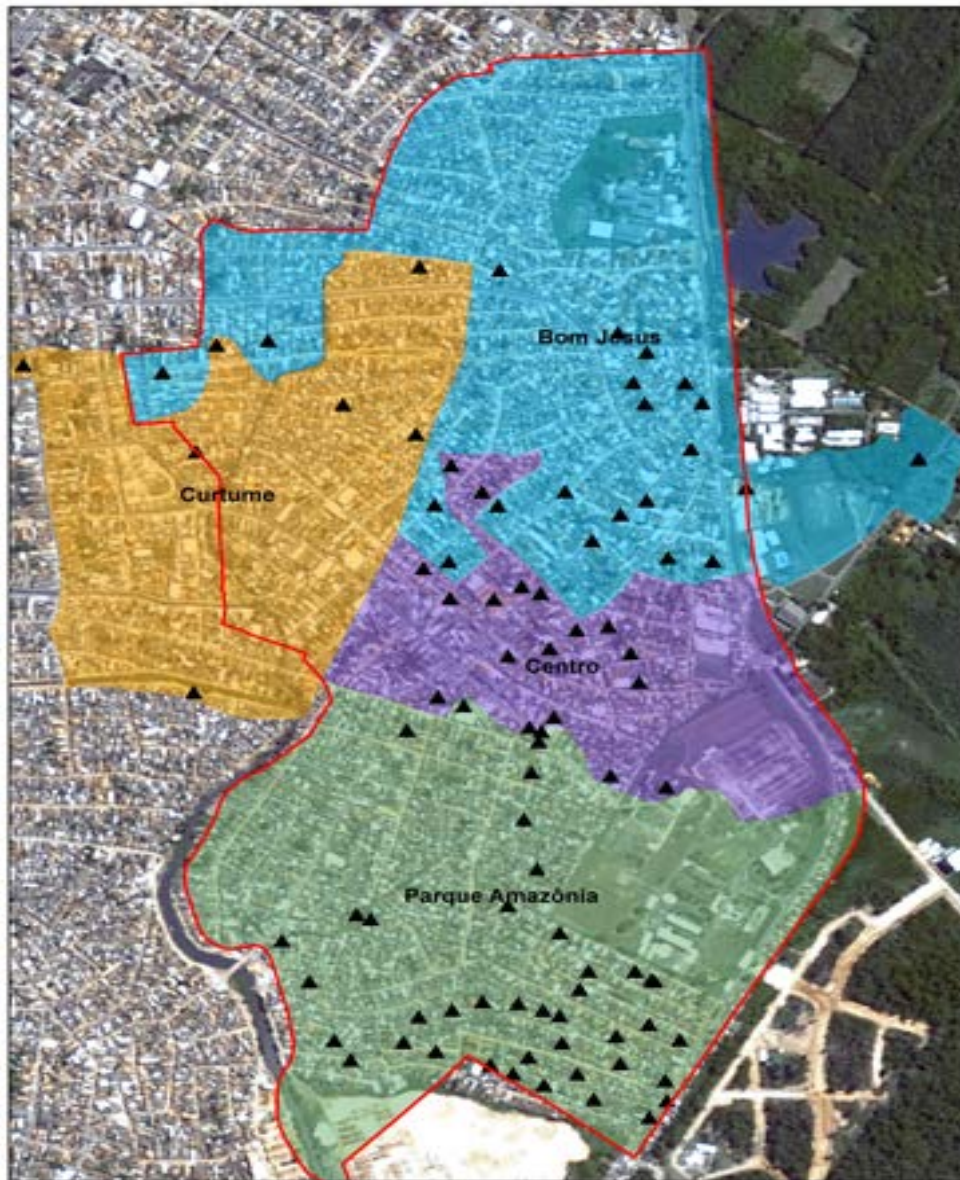


Figure 2 - Map of location and subdivisions of groups. Prepared by the author, 2014.

The artistic production of the map key took place through the articulation of heritage education and social intervention in the neighborhood, within a context of learning to do. This dynamic helped people to identify their own cultural references that were later vectorized and inserted into the map below. Namely: Visual Arts, Dance, Education, Places, Religious Movement, Social Movement, Music, Craft and Theater. Thus, the actors were able to infer about the cartographic base through the collective construction of the map of cultural and artistic manifestations of the Terra Firme district.

In the sociocultural context, the neighborhood has a young population (from 5 to 25 years old), formed by 22,995 people, which corresponds to 37% of the population of that territory; the adult population is composed of 29,518 men and 31,921 women. In relation to income, following

the data available on the municipality of Belém (not disaggregated by neighborhood), it reveals that the nominal monthly income of people aged 10 years and over does not exceed two minimum wages, that is, 83,7% of its inhabitants (IBGE, 2010b).

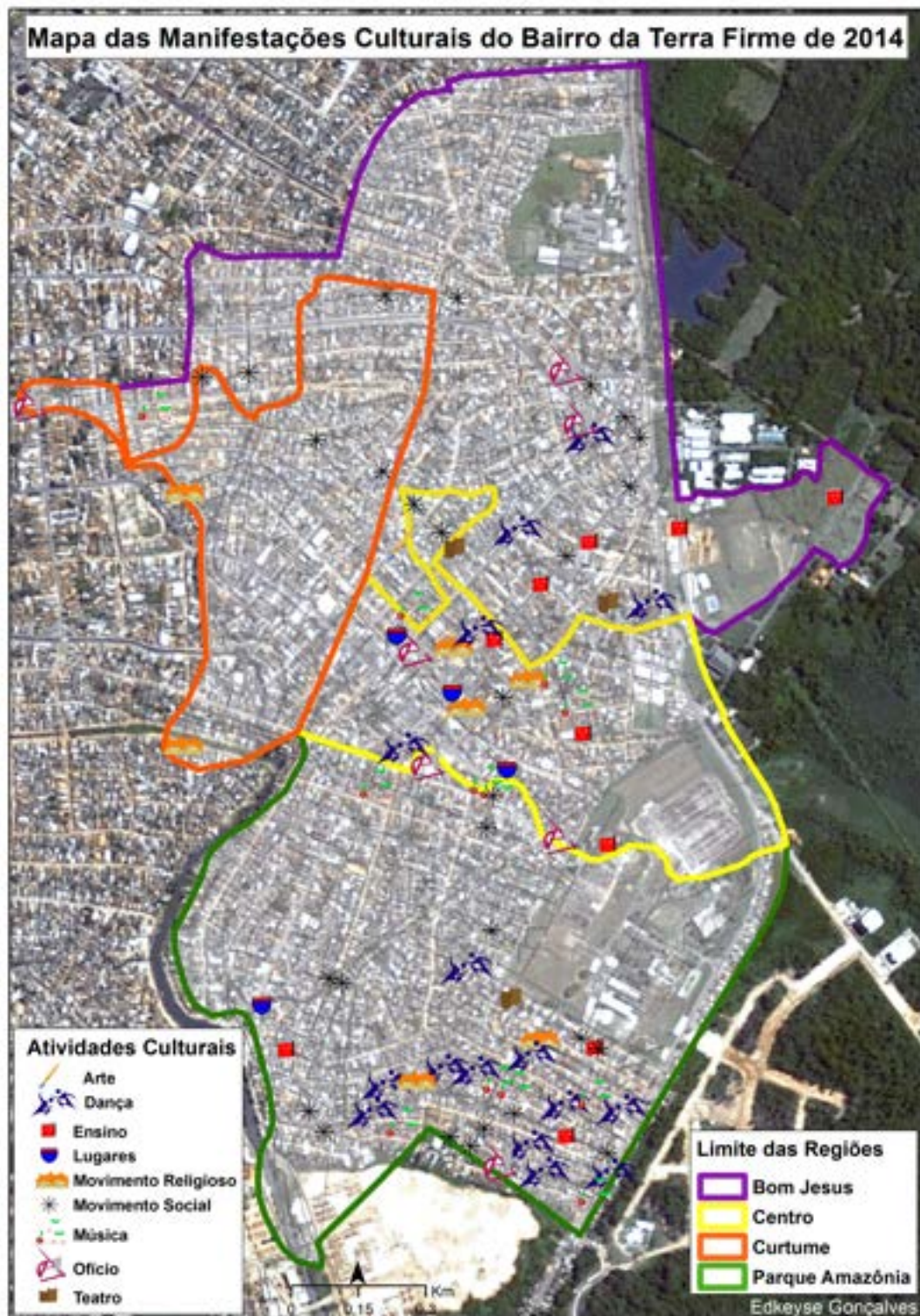


Figure 3 - Map of Cultural and Artistic Manifestations of the Terra Firme District.

Prepared by the author.

Currently, there are 90 groups mapped in our database that have been systematized and analyzed. And among the results on cultural management, the information reveals that 64% of the groups do not have information on access to funding and cultural resources; and about 82% of the groups do not have conditions of exclusive dedication to their artistic activities. About 90% believe that there is no recognition and appreciation of their activities within the community and the government. It was also verified the lack of identification plates of cultural activities, associated with the difficulty of access to their physical centers, when they exist.

BY WAY OF CONCLUSION

The cultural heritage of Terra Firme is made up of a diversity of popular, traditional and contemporary manifestations, with Afro-descendant references and popular culture, which have already been honored and titled as masters of local culture. Although very creative in essence, such manifestations lack recognition inside and outside the city, often going unnoticed; invisible, even within their own territory. Furthermore, the lack of future perspectives and the fragility of public cultural policies aimed at the reality of these needy communities - perhaps, due to the lack of knowledge of the existence of this cultural wealth, have compromised the diffusion and valorization of the living heritage, as well as its perpetuation and the search for sustainability in the place where they live and articulate their social dynamics.

The concept of cultural cartography permeates the procedural and exploratory field of the dynamics of local culture, which starts from a field research crossed by actions - communicational, educational and technological; to the creation of a map. The identification and registration of manifestations located in unhealthy urban areas requires local support, sensitivity and partnerships for their realization and effective use of technical and technological tools, to achieve cohesion, within the complexity of existing social relations. The high cost of specialized labor, equipment and programs becomes another obstacle to the continuity of recording cultural information and data; which, in turn, are changeable and dynamic.

The cultural heritage of the Amazon plays a very important role in the national and international scenario, in the defense of its plurality and diversity, and in the current struggle for its recognition. The goods of a material and immaterial nature, including the ways of creating, doing and living of the groups that make up Brazilian society, refer to those practices and domains of social life; that are manifested in knowledge, crafts and ways of doing things; celebrations; scenic, plastic, musical or recreational forms of expression and affective places, such as markets, fairs, squares and sanctuaries, which shelter collective cultural practices.

On the other hand, inventories and *dossiers*, among other forms of recording cultural heritage, have limitations in terms of their autonomy, whether due to the dynamics of institutional work, such as equipment and specialized labor; therefore, cultural heritage undergoes transformations in its ways of creation, production and management, as strategies for its survival are established, which unfold into opportunities and challenges, which permeate the relationships of values, attitudes and opinions of these makers of culture.

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**SINCE THE ANCIENT SUGAR MILLS:
TOPONYMIC MARKS ON FARMS IN THE CATU TERRITORY**

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Resumo

Santana do Catú possuía condições profícuas para plantar cana-de-açúcar e produzir açúcar. Passaram-se séculos e, no atual município de Catu, existem propriedades que atravessaram o tempo, carregando na toponímia marcas de povos que habitaram esse território. A cartografia histórica proporcionou o resgate desses traços identitários, através da listagem e classificação toponímica das propriedades, usando a comparação espacial das fazendas e engenhos em sistema de informação geográfica (SIG). Os topônimos de origem portuguesa prevalecem neste território, identificando-se também raízes indígenas e africanas. Observa-se a conexão dos nomes das propriedades com o lugar, refletidos, sobretudo, por elementos vegetais. Os topônimos registrados nos mapas revelam a forma de viver da população, retratando hábitos e aspectos do espaço, do período de elaboração do documento cartográfico.

Palavras-chave: Cartografia histórica; Catu; engenhos; fazendas; Toponímia.

Abstract

Santana do Catú had favorable conditions for planting sugarcane and producing sugar. Centuries have passed and, in the current municipality of Catu, there are properties that have traversed time, bearing in their toponymy marks of the peoples who inhabited this territory. Historical cartography provided the rescue of these identity traits, through the toponymic listing and classification of properties, using the spatial comparison of farms and mills in geographic information system (GIS). Toponyms of Portuguese origin prevail in this territory, also identifying indigenous and African roots. There is a connection between the names of the properties and the place, mainly reflected by vegetable elements. The toponyms registered on the maps reveal the population's way of life, portraying habits and aspects of space, from the period of elaboration of the cartographic document.

Keywords: Historical cartography; Catu; mills; farms; Toponymy.

INTRODUCTION

In the heyday of sugar production in Bahia, around the 18th century, sugar mills emerged in the territory of the township of Santana do Catú. According to Ferreira (1958a, page 154), in the year 1787, “[...] Friar D. Antônio Correia, then Archbishop of Bahia, at the request of the population, raised the chapel to the category of township, with the denomination of Santana do Catu”. However, promotion to township only took effect in 1796, with the territory belonging to Vila de São Francisco da Barra do Sergi do Conde (FERREIRA, 1958b).

According to Barickman (2003), the Portuguese and their descendants planted sugar cane, through slavery and built mills in places that had soil suitable for cultivation. In the villages of São Francisco do Conde, Santo Amaro and in the township of Iguape, there were numerous mills and were considered the main sugar production locations in the Recôncavo Baiano.

According to Oliveira (2015), Pojuca Mill is named as the oldest property in this region (Figure 1). The registration of this mill in historical documents, such as the map of the *District of Bahia de Todos os Santos and the District of Sergipe Del Rey* and the *Requirement of Bernarda d'Assumpção Freire de Carvalho, in which it is requested for confirmation of the ownership of the land belonging to Pojuca Mill, which her late husband Manuel José de Carvalho had bought from Colonel Martinho de Sousa e Albuquerque* (Figure 2), attest to the importance of this property for Santana do Catú, in addition to being a limiting element in the geo-historical understanding of Santana do Catu's territorial occupation.

According to Oliveira (2015, page 30), in the 19th century, the township of Santana do Catú had “47 mills and 33 farms”, a fact that legitimized the relevance of agrarian nature in Santana do Catú's territory. Conceptually, a mill consisted of the machinery used to make paper, grind sugarcane and manufacture sugar (BLUTEAU; SILVA, 1789). In Brazil, even today, the denomination farm is used for cultivated land for farming or cattle raising.

Township endowed with fertile soil for planting sugarcane, Barickman (2003, page 43) reports that “tobacco and manioc were also cultivated in Santana do Catu [...]”. In addition, cattle were raised on the lands of Santana do Catu, as well as cotton and agricultural products, such as sugar, cane spirits, tobacco and flour (REQUERIMENTOS, 1809).

Estrada Real das Boiadas crossed Santana do Catu's territory and, through it, cattle were transported from the region of the São Francisco River to the city of Bahia (Salvador) and the production of the properties was carried out for sale at fairs in the region and Salvador. Part of the agricultural production was sold at local fairs (OLIVEIRA, 2015), given that tobacco and sugar, mainly, were sent to Europe. In the study by Barickman (2003, page 28) it is said that, at the beginning of the 19th century, “Bahia exported more sugar than any other Brazilian captaincy; and

almost all the Brazilian tobacco sold in Europe came from Bahia”, in addition to supplying the local market.

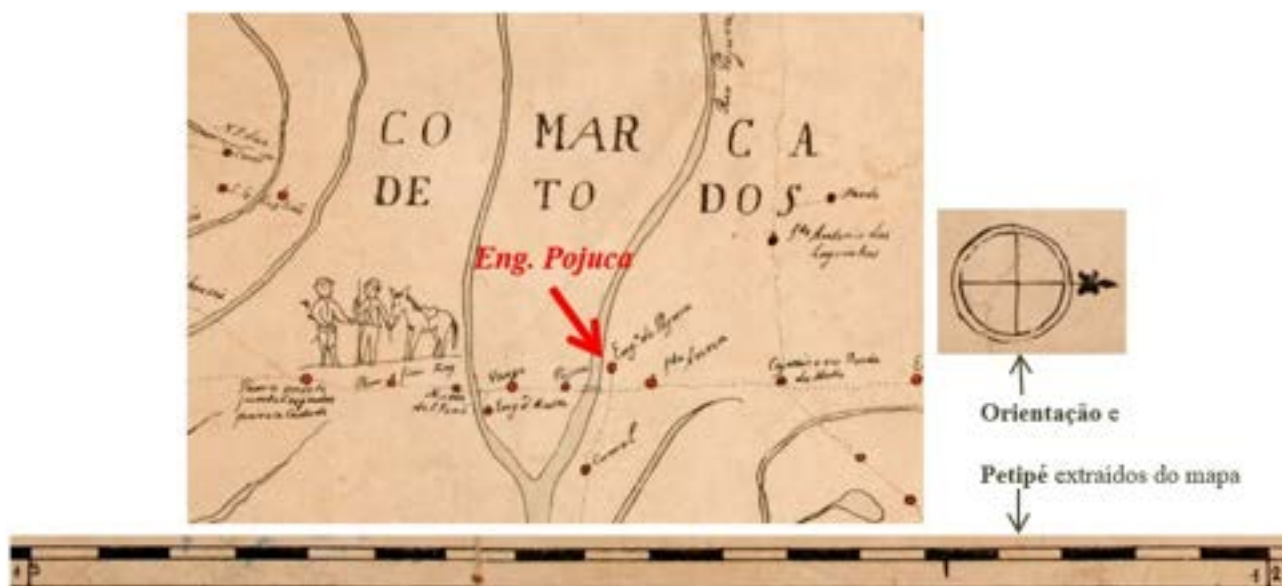


Figure 1 - Excerpt from the map of the District of Bahia de Todos os Santos [...], with emphasis on the indication of Pojuca Mill / Mill of Pojuca. Source: Adapted from COMARCA (s.d.).

Para Dona Bernarda da Assumpção, f. e. Baiv. Viuva do Sr. Cor. Manuel José de Carri moradora na cidade da B. q. comprando o def. Sr. marido por setenta e sete mil Cruzados d'ouro: á vista ao Cor. Martinho de Souza, e Albuquerque, n'essa Corte á 20. annos o Sr. da Pojuca com as mesmas contrahções com o cesador Sr. Sr. Cap. Amaro de Souza Cout. e tinh'apofuido: as q. contrahções sempre foram,

Figure 2 - Excerpt from the Requirement [...]. Source: Adapted from ARQUIVO HISTÓRICO ULTRAMARINO (1798).

In 1863, with the implementation of the sixth section of Bahia and San Francisco Railway, linking the settlement of Pojuca to Vila de Santo Antonio das Alagoinhas (currently Alagoinhas), there was an increase in the traffic of people and merchandise in Santana do Catú, as a *station* was installed in this township. In a more recent study, Lima (2016, page 3) points out that the railway crossed the interior of Bahia, passing through economically relevant villages and settlements , “[...] for the most part, with mills, cattle raising and the tobacco industry”.

Due to the increase in the value of sugar abroad, around 1868, the process of settlement and economic and social peak of Santana do Catú began, a favorable scenario for its political

emancipation (OLIVEIRA, 2015). Dismembered from the municipality of Vila de São Francisco do Conde, Santana do Catú was elevated to the category of village by Provincial Law No. 1053, on June 26, 1868, with its recognition in 1877, by the President of the Province of Bahia (BAHIA, 1877).

At the end of the 19th century, with the fall in the value of sugar abroad and the abolition of slavery, the Bahia sugar mills suffered a great impact and had to adapt to the new economic reality with the implementation of sugar plants (HEROLD, 2009). The Pojuca Central Factory, the second plant to be installed in Bahia, was located in the settlement of Pojuca, belonging to the municipality of Santana do Catú, on the side of the Bahia and San Francisco Railway. However, even with all the investment, the growth of modern plants in Bahia could not contain the secular decline of the sugar sector in this state (HEROLD, 2009).

Many properties have resisted the passage of centuries, even without the genesis production – sugar, but with roots in Santana do Catu's territory. Even so, cattle raising and manioc cultivation are economic activities that have been maintained in this territory since its colonization. Regarding the properties in the transition of centuries, the territorial characterization of Santana do Catú, which, among other aspects, was reflected in the toponymy itself, reflections that are mirrored in the derivation of the current designation "Catu", can be seen in old cartographic documents, counting with the support of other historical documentary sources. When it comes to the roots of properties, a striking feature is precisely the toponymy, since the name of the place can resist the change of periods and carry with it the cultural baggage of the place, denoting traces of the past erased, totally or partially, by time. In the initial baptismal name of the municipality, Santana do Catú already had a toponymy with Portuguese and indigenous heritage. However, it is known that in this territory, African culture is also present in the toponyms. During the Portuguese colonization, the use of names of a religious nature to the denominations of the places was frequent, as was the case of Santana do Catú, where the chapel that originated the township paid homage to Santa Anna/Sant'Anna/Santana. The name Catu, on the other hand, comes from the indigenous Tupi language and means “good, healthy, preserved” (BARBOSA, 1951, page 46).

In this context, this work intends to list and classify the toponymy of the properties (farms and mills) belonging to Santana do Catu's territory, from the 19th to the 21st century, using old cartographic documents, some of which even reveal a historical profile. Based on this approach, based on comparative observation and the interpretation of different cartographic sources, it is intended to highlight the identity marks left by the peoples who inhabited Catu throughout the studied period, which allow us to move forward with the proposal of an "ontogenetic" profile of the territory in question, in addition to emphasizing the connections of property names with the place.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Cartographic Documents

A triad of cartographic documents, from different periods and scales, referring to the municipality of Catu (BA), originating from official historical collections in Brazil, were used (Box 1). The maps presented in figures 3 and 4, which were originally based on a raster data model (matrix), required the implementation of a set of procedures, aiming the georeferencing thereof, with the aid of a geographic information system (SIG), ArcGIS/ESRI®, in order to facilitate the extraction, visualization and analysis of toponyms, in a computational environment. The use of the Geoservice of the Superintendence of Economic and Social Studies of Bahia (SEI/BA) favored the analysis of toponyms, as it is an updated and freely available source of spatial data, following the specifications of the *Open Geospatial Consortium* (OGC), under the vector model. The category "Localities within the municipality of Catu" was used, with features that had the words "Farma" and "Rural Property" in the attribute composition.

Box 1 - Selected cartographic documents.

Period	Cartographic document	Scale	Depositary
Séc. XIX (1888)	<i>Planta Topographica da Freguezia e Município de Santa Anna do Catú [...]</i> (Figura 3)	1.000 braças (~ 1:44.000)	Biblioteca Nacional, Rio de Janeiro
Séc. XX (1939)	<i>Estado da Bahia - município de Catú</i> (Figura 4)	1:50.000	Arquivo Nacional, Rio de Janeiro
Séc. XXI (2020)	<i>Geosserviço do Mapeamento Cartográfico do Estado da Bahia, na categoria Localidade</i>	1:25.000	Superintendência de Estudos Econômicos e Sociais da Bahia (SEI)

Prepared by the authors.



Figure 3 - Topographic Plan of the Township and Municipality of Santa Anna do Catú, in the District of Alagoinhas (Province of Bahia), Brazil. Source: MENESES (1888).



Figure 4 - Municipality of Catú, State of Bahia, Brazil. Source: LAGO (1939).

Listing and classification of toponyms

Toponyms were extracted manually, with the aid of GIS, and tabulated, respecting the analogous geolocation of geographic features (mill and/or farm), in the three cartographic documents used in this study, generating a listing of property names for each cartographic product.

The toponymic classification was based on the name's language of origin (indigenous, Portuguese and others) and on the toponymic motivation. In this work, the taxonomy of a physical

and anthropocultural nature was used (Box 2), proposed by Dick (1992), to justify the toponymic motivation of farms and mills, as it is a consolidated study compatible with the Brazilian reality. Dick developed systematizing classes of motifs or sources that generate place names, which characterize toponymic motivation.

Box 2 - Taxonomy of a physical and anthropocultural nature proposed by Dick (1992).

Nature	Classification
Física	Astrotopônimo, Cardinotopônimo, Cromotopônimo, Dimensiotopônimo, Fitotopônimo, Geomorfotopônimo, Hidrotopônimo, Litotopônimo, Meteorotopônimo, Morfotopônimo, Zootopônimo
Antropocultural	Animotopônimo ou Nootopônimo, Antropotopônimo, Axiotopônimo, Corotopônimo, Cronotopônimo, Dirrematopônimo, Ecotopônimo, Ergotopônimo, Etnotopônimo, Hierotopônimo, Historiotopônimo, Hodotopônimo, Numerotopônimo, Poliotopônimo, Sociotopônimo, Somatopônimo

Prepared by the authors.

Identity marks in Santana do Catu's territory

Graphs were generated for quantitative analysis of the source language and toponymic motivation. The results were evaluated, considering the values presented, noting the predominance of the language of origin of the toponymy, as well as the motivational factors about the names of the properties.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It was found that the 19th century map (1888) shows the largest number of property names (Box 3), in a total of 85, among which 59 are mills and 26 are farms or “land of many owners” (cf. mentioned in the cartographic document from 1888). In this plan, it is noted that some properties show geometry, but do not have a denomination (no toponymy) and, for this reason, were not accounted for.

Box 3 - Number of toponyms listed and classified by cartographic document.

Cartographic documents	Toponyms	
	Listed	Classified
1888	85	84
1939	68	66
2020	43	41

Prepared by the authors.

It can be observed that, in the 1888 plan (Figure 5A), the sugar mills have punctual symbology, while the farms are represented by polygons. In the cartographic documents from 1939 (Figure 5B) and 2020 (Figure 5C), there are only farms, which are characterized by the geometry of dots. However, it is worth noting that in this work the toponymy of these geographic features was analyzed, also considering their geolocation.



Figure 5 - (A) Excerpt from the Topographic Plant [...] with farms (polygon geometry) and mills (dots). (B) Excerpt from the Map [...] municipality of Catú with farms (dots). (C) WFS base stretch with farms (dots). Source: Adapted from MENESES (1888), LAGO(1939) and SEI (2020).

The results regarding the linguistic origin of the property names are presented (Figure 6) in absolute values, according to the cartographic documents analyzed. In both cartographic documents analyzed, the predominant language in the names of the properties is Portuguese, followed by denominations of indigenous origin. Since the oldest document, dating from 1888, the traces of Portuguese identity can be seen in the toponymy of farms and mills. This denotes the process of land ownership, preceding the date of the plan, where mills and farms were owned by the Portuguese or their descendants, already born in Brazil. In this case, the names of farms and mills, for the most part, have a sense of “attachment” to the cultural roots of the landowners.

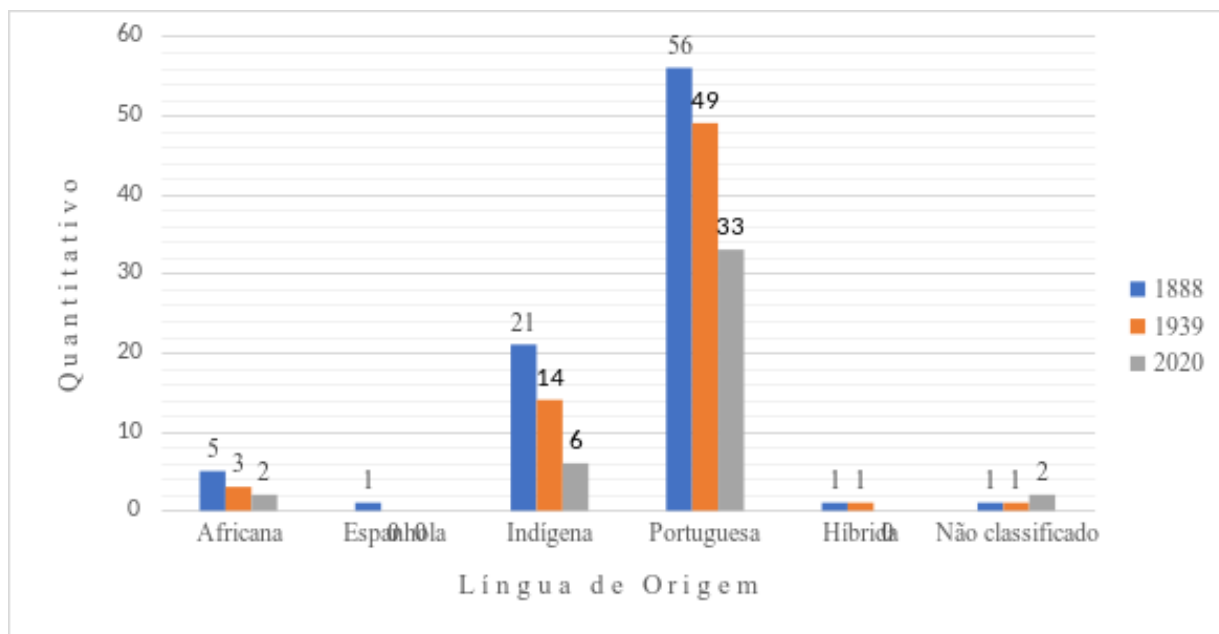


Figure 6 - Distribution of toponyms according to linguistic origin. Prepared by the authors.

The African language toponymy marks a discreet presence among the properties of Santana do Catu's territory. There is not much discrepancy in the number of originally African toponyms among the cartographic documents analyzed. In the 1888 plan, the “Cassarangongo”, “Mucambo” and “Quiricó” mills are shown, in addition to the “Macacos” and “Quiricó” farms. For the 1939 map, we have the “Cassarangongo”, “Macacos” and “Mucambo” farms. The 2020 vector data introduce references to the “Aruanda” and “Quiricó” farms.

It should also be mentioned, worthy of some prominence, the fact that there is only one case of a toponym originating in the Spanish language, in the cartographic document from 1888. This is the denomination “Cabirlas”, whose meaning corresponds to the festivities that are celebrated in honor of the Cabirus gods (Greek) (DOMINGUEZ, 1849, free translation)¹.

As for the occurrence of a hybrid toponym, formed by words originating in several languages, there are the names “Pojuca Central Factor”, in the 1888 plan, and “B. do Tatú” (Buraco do Tatú), on the map from 1939. Both are composed of Portuguese and indigenous words, and in the 1939 map, “Hole” is defined as a cavity or grave (BLUTEAU; SILVA, 1789) and “Tatu”, “[...] Reptile that has the following species: 'tolypeutes tricinctus', and 'euphractus sexcinctus' (RUBIM, 1853, Page 73). For the 1888 denomination, words of Portuguese origin have their meaning referred to Bluteau e Silva (1789): “Plant”, house where cloths, hats, silks and other manufactures are worked and made; “Central”, which is in the center. The indigenous word “Pujuca” (Pojuca), means swamp, rotten, stagnant (SAMPAIO, 1901).

¹ Cabirlas, s. f. pl. Mit. Fiestas que se celebraban en honor de los dioses cábiros (DOMINGUEZ, 1849, p. 95).

In terms of taxonomic classification, the names of the properties extracted from the cartographic documents are listed below (Box 4), respecting the equivalence between the geographic features in the three analyzed products. It is worth mentioning that the expression *Does not belong to Catu* means that the property is not part of the municipal perimeter represented on the map or in the vector related to the current limit of the municipality of Catu. The term *Unclassified* ("*Não pertence a Catu*") corresponds to toponyms that were not categorized. The expression *Not found* ("*Não localizado*") indicates the non-identification of the geographic feature and its corresponding toponym. In this case, it is suggested that the property may have been dismembered or extinguished or even changed its name. In the same box (Box 4), it was decided to discretize the taxonomic classification and linguistic origin of the 1888 plant, as it is the cartographic representation analyzed with the oldest date (a historical document), being closer to the original reality of the area of study.

Box 4 - Equivalence between the toponyms of the cartographic documents of 1888, 1939 and 2020. Taxonomic classification and linguistic origin of toponyms of 1888.

Toponym 1888	Toponymy 1888	Linguistic Origin 1888	Toponym 1939	Toponym 2020
Agua grande	Hidrotopônimo	Portuguesa	Agua Grande	<i>Não localizado</i>
Apy	Ergotopônimo	Indígena	Api	Api
Apy	Ergotopônimo	Indígena	<i>Não localizado</i>	<i>Não localizado</i>
Araponga	Zootopônimo	Indígena	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>
Araticum	Fitotopônimo	Indígena	Araticum	<i>Não localizado</i>
Arauari	Zootopônimo	Indígena	Arauari	<i>Não localizado</i>
Bacalháo	Ergotopônimo	Portuguesa	Bacalhau	<i>Não localizado</i>
Baicha funda	Geomorfotopônimo	Portuguesa	Baixa Funda	Baixa Funda
Baixa da Sinsa	Geomorfotopônimo	Portuguesa	<i>Não localizado</i>	<i>Não localizado</i>
Belmon	Antropotopônimo	Portuguesa	Belmon	<i>Não localizado</i>
Bitancó	<i>Não classificado</i>	<i>Não classificado</i>	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>
Brejão	Hidrotopônimo	Portuguesa	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>
Boipeba	Zootopônimo	Indígena	Boipeba	<i>Não localizado</i>
Brejo	Hidrotopônimo	Portuguesa	Brejo	<i>Não localizado</i>
Brotas	Hierotopônimo	Portuguesa	<i>Não localizado</i>	<i>Não localizado</i>
Bulandeira	Sociotopônimo	Portuguesa	<i>Não localizado</i>	<i>Não localizado</i>
Cabeça do negro	Somatopônimo	Portuguesa	<i>Não localizado</i>	<i>Não localizado</i>
Cabirlas	Hierotopônimo	Espanhola	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>
Caboculo	Etnotopônimo	Indígena	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>
Cajaseira	Fitotopônimo	Indígena	Cajazeiras	<i>Não localizado</i>
Camaçari	Fitotopônimo	Indígena	Camassary	<i>Não localizado</i>
Canabraba	Fitotopônimo	Portuguesa	Canabrava	<i>Não localizado</i>
Canabraba	Fitotopônimo	Portuguesa	<i>Não localizado</i>	<i>Não localizado</i>

Canjaranas	Fitotopônimo	Indígena	Canjaranas	<i>Não localizado</i>
Cassarangongo	Hierotopônimo	Africana	Cassarangongo	<i>Não localizado</i>
Conceição	Hierotopônimo	Portuguesa	Conceição	Conceição
Cruz de Almas	Hierotopônimo	Portuguesa	Cruz das Almas	<i>Não localizado</i>
da Grotta	Geomorfotopônimo	Portuguesa	Grotas	Grotta
Fabrica Central de Pujuca	Sociotopônimo	Portuguesa + Indígena	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>
Flexas	Ergotopônimo	Portuguesa	Flecha	<i>Não localizado</i>
Fragoso	Antropotopônimo	Portuguesa	<i>Não localizado</i>	<i>Não localizado</i>
Fragoso	Antropotopônimo	Portuguesa	Fragoso	<i>Não localizado</i>
Gameleira	Fitotopônimo	Portuguesa	Gameleira	<i>Não localizado</i>
Hermida	Hierotopônimo	Portuguesa	Ermida	<i>Não localizado</i>
Jequitia	Fitotopônimo	Indígena	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>
Joze Alves	Antropotopônimo	Portuguesa	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>
Lagoa escura	Hidrotopônimo	Portuguesa	Lagoa Escura	Lagoa Escura
Lama branca	Litotopônimo	Portuguesa	<i>Não localizado</i>	<i>Não localizado</i>
Lameiro branco	Litotopônimo	Portuguesa	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>
Lodo	Litotopônimo	Portuguesa	<i>Não localizado</i>	<i>Não localizado</i>
Macacos	Zootopônimo	Africana	Macacos	<i>Não localizado</i>
Maletas	Animotopônimo	Portuguesa	Maleitas	Maleita
Maltez	Axiotopônimo	Portuguesa	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>
Miranga	Zootopônimo	Indígena	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>
Moreira	Antropotopônimo	Portuguesa	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>
Mucambo	Ecotopônimo	Africana	Mucambo	<i>Não localizado</i>
Onça	Zootopônimo	Portuguesa	Onça	<i>Não localizado</i>
Onça	Zootopônimo	Portuguesa	Onça	<i>Não localizado</i>
Osso do boi	Somatopônimo	Portuguesa	Osso do boi	<i>Não localizado</i>
Panellas	Ergotopônimo	Portuguesa	<i>Não localizado</i>	<i>Não localizado</i>
Paraíso	Animotopônimo	Portuguesa	Paraízo	<i>Não localizado</i>
Pau-lavrado	Ergotopônimo	Portuguesa	Pau Lavrado	<i>Não localizado</i>
Pereira	Antropotopônimo	Portuguesa	<i>Não localizado</i>	<i>Não localizado</i>
Pindobal	Fitotopônimo	Indígena	<i>Não localizado</i>	<i>Não localizado</i>
Pindobal	Fitotopônimo	Indígena	Pindobal	Pindobal
Pujuca	Hidrotopônimo	Indígena	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>
Purificação	Hierotopônimo	Portuguesa	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>
Quiricó	Somatopônimo	Africana	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>
Quiricó	Somatopônimo	Africana	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>
Remedio	Hierotopônimo	Portuguesa	Remedio	<i>Não localizado</i>
Riachão	Hidrotopônimo	Portuguesa	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>
Riaxão	Hidrotopônimo	Portuguesa	<i>Não localizado</i>	<i>Não localizado</i>
Ricife	Geomorfotopônimo	Portuguesa	Recife	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>
Rio do Negro	Hidrotopônimo	Portuguesa	Rio Negro	<i>Não localizado</i>
Rio Vermelho	Hidrotopônimo	Portuguesa	Rio Vermelho	<i>Não localizado</i>
Rodete	Ergotopônimo	Portuguesa	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>

S. Franco.	Hierotopônimo	Portuguesa	S. Francisco	<i>Não localizado</i>
S. João	Hierotopônimo	Portuguesa	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>
Saco da Onça	Geomorfotopônimo	Portuguesa	<i>Não localizado</i>	<i>Não localizado</i>
Sambambaia	Fitotopônimo	Indígena	Samambaia	<i>Não localizado</i>
Santiago	Hierotopônimo	Portuguesa	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>
Santinho	Axiotopônimo	Portuguesa	Santinho	<i>Não localizado</i>
Sapé	Fitotopônimo	Indígena	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>
Sismaria	Sociotopônimo	Portuguesa	<i>Não localizado</i>	<i>Não localizado</i>
Sítio-novo	Sociotopônimo	Portuguesa	<i>Não localizado</i>	<i>Não localizado</i>
Sta. Anna	Hierotopônimo	Portuguesa	<i>Não localizado</i>	Modelo
Sto. Antonio	Hierotopônimo	Portuguesa	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>
Tabocal	Fitotopônimo	Indígena	Tabocal	<i>Não localizado</i>
Tabocas	Fitotopônimo	Indígena	<i>Não localizado</i>	<i>Não localizado</i>
Tereré	Ergotopônimo	Indígena	Terere	<i>Não localizado</i>
Timbó	Fitotopônimo	Indígena	Timbó	<i>Não localizado</i>
Vargem	Geomorfotopônimo	Portuguesa	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>	<i>Não pertence a Catu</i>
Viadinho	Zootopônimo	Portuguesa	Viadinho	Veadinhos
Xiqueiro	Ergotopônimo	Portuguesa	Chiqueiro	<i>Não localizado</i>
Xiqueiro	Ergotopônimo	Portuguesa	Chiqueiro	<i>Não localizado</i>
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	Aarrojada	Arrojado
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	Alegria	<i>Não localizado</i>
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	Altamira	<i>Não localizado</i>
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	B. do Tatú	<i>Não localizado</i>
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	Baixa de Areia	<i>Não localizado</i>
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	Bôa Vista	<i>Não localizado</i>
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	Cavacos	<i>Não localizado</i>
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	Conhos	<i>Não localizado</i>
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	Cova da Onça	<i>Não localizado</i>
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	Formiga	<i>Não localizado</i>
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	Fortuna	Fortuna
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	Goma	<i>Não localizado</i>
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	Insp. Regional	<i>Não localizado</i>
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	Lagoa	<i>Não localizado</i>
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	Olhos d'Água	<i>Não localizado</i>
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	Paca	Pacas
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	Patioba	<i>Não localizado</i>
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	Pistola	<i>Não localizado</i>
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	Primavera	Primavera
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	Recreio	<i>Não localizado</i>
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	Reforma	<i>Não localizado</i>
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	S. Miguel	<i>Não localizado</i>
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	Sant'Ana	<i>Não localizado</i>
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	Varões	<i>Não localizado</i>

<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	<i>Não localizado</i>	Aleluia
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	<i>Não localizado</i>	Aruanda
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	<i>Não localizado</i>	Baixão
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	<i>Não localizado</i>	Boa Sorte
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	<i>Não localizado</i>	Comesso
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	<i>Não localizado</i>	Creto
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	<i>Não localizado</i>	do Baixinho
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	<i>Não localizado</i>	do Estado
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	<i>Não localizado</i>	Encontro das Águas
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	<i>Não localizado</i>	Estanque
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	<i>Não localizado</i>	Gameleira de Cima
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	<i>Não localizado</i>	Januísa
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	<i>Não localizado</i>	Mangueira
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	<i>Não localizado</i>	Maria de Lourdes
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	<i>Não localizado</i>	Nova Canoa
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	<i>Não localizado</i>	Olho d'Água
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	<i>Não localizado</i>	Oliveira
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	<i>Não localizado</i>	Pasto Novo
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	<i>Não localizado</i>	Pinheiro
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	<i>Não localizado</i>	Quiricó
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	<i>Não localizado</i>	Recanto das Palmeiras
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	<i>Não localizado</i>	Riacho Beira Rio
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	<i>Não localizado</i>	Santa Germana
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	<i>Não localizado</i>	Santa Helena
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	<i>Não localizado</i>	Santa Teresinha
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	<i>Não localizado</i>	Santo Antônio
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	<i>Não localizado</i>	São José
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	<i>Não localizado</i>	Sucupira
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	<i>Não localizado</i>	Tabocas
<i>Não localizado</i>	-	-	<i>Não localizado</i>	Tauá

Prepared by the authors.

In SEI's vectors, the existence of the “Model Farm” stands out, where the *Catu campus* of the Bahia Federal Institute of Education, Science and Technology (IFBA) operates. This property was acquired by the Government of the State of Bahia, on February 3, 1897, on the lands belonging to the former “Sant'Anna Farm” (CARTÓRIO DO REGISTRO DE IMÓVEIS E HIPOTECAS DA COMARCA DE MATA DE SÃO JOÃO, 2010). Thus, it is the only property identified with a toponymic change, based on knowledge of the notary public registry of the area in question.

From the taxonomic classification of the names of the properties, the quantitative of the toponymic motivation for each analyzed cartographic document was compared (Figure 7).

The careful observation of this figure allowed us to conclude that the class of Phytotoponyms shows the highest quantity for the denominations of properties in the cartographic documents of 1888 and 1939, evidencing a notorious preference of the nominators for elements of nature such as plant species, in most of the arboreal stratum. “Araticum”, “Cajazeiras”, “Camaçari”, “Canjaranas”, “Jequitia”, “Patioba”, “Pindobal”, “Samambaia”, “Sapé”, “Timbó” and “Tabocas” are examples of property names of Santana do Catu, originally indigenous, identified in the aforementioned maps, in addition to “Canabrava” and “Gameleira”, of Portuguese origin. Among these properties, only “Pindobal Farm” was detected in the vector data of 2020, by means of a comparison between the cartographic products analyzed. Ayrosa (1933, Page 35) refers that the act of naming places is strictly descriptive, that is, the toponyms “[...] translate notable aspects of the places; habits, styles, or voices of animals; smell, color or properties of plants and fruits”.

In terms of vector data from the SEI's Geoservice, the Hierotoponyms, which mention sacred names, religious festivities and places of worship; and the Phytotoponyms stand out with the highest total of farm names. “Aleluia”, “Conceição”, “Santa Germana”, “Santa Elena”, “Santa Terezinha”, “Santo Antônio” and “São José” are examples of place names of a religious nature, all of which are of Portuguese origin. Lind (1963, p. 27) states that “The Portuguese discoverers and colonizers took as spiritual baggage, their religion, language and cultural traditions, and through these the homeland nomenclature was introduced [...]”. This proves a “certain” faith tradition of the people who live there, in naming places with elements linked to religious culture, mainly names of saints. In the midst of the aforementioned properties, is “Conceição Farm”, which spanned centuries in the Santana do Catu's territory, maintaining its original toponym. Still in the vector data, in addition to the aforementioned “Pindobal Farm”, the “Gameleira de Cima”, “Mangueira”, “Pasto Novo”, “Pinheiro”, “Tabocas” and “Sucupira” farms were identified, all with allusion to vegetable. Among these denominations, only the last two are toponyms of indigenous origin.

In the flora of the Santana do Catu's territory, there was a grouping of Hardwood (pau d'arco, sucupira, sapucaia, mahogany, cedar etc.) also used for export (ALMANAK LAEMMERT, 1930). The vegetable kingdom showed a rich material for the names of the places and this richness is well portrayed in the toponymic semantics that we can find in the farms of Santana do Catu, designations that, in several cases, are still used in the present days. Thus, from the old sugar mills to the present day, based on the cartography of 1888, 1939 and 2020, eight properties maintained their toponymy in the transposition of the centuries. Namely: “Api Farm”, “Baixa Funda Farm”, “Conceição Farm”, “Grota Farm”, “Lagoa Escura Farm”, “Maleita Farm”, “Pindobal Farm” and “Veadinhos Farm”. The language of Portuguese origin predominates among the listed toponyms. It is admitted that this quantity of properties may change, as research is carried out *in loco*.

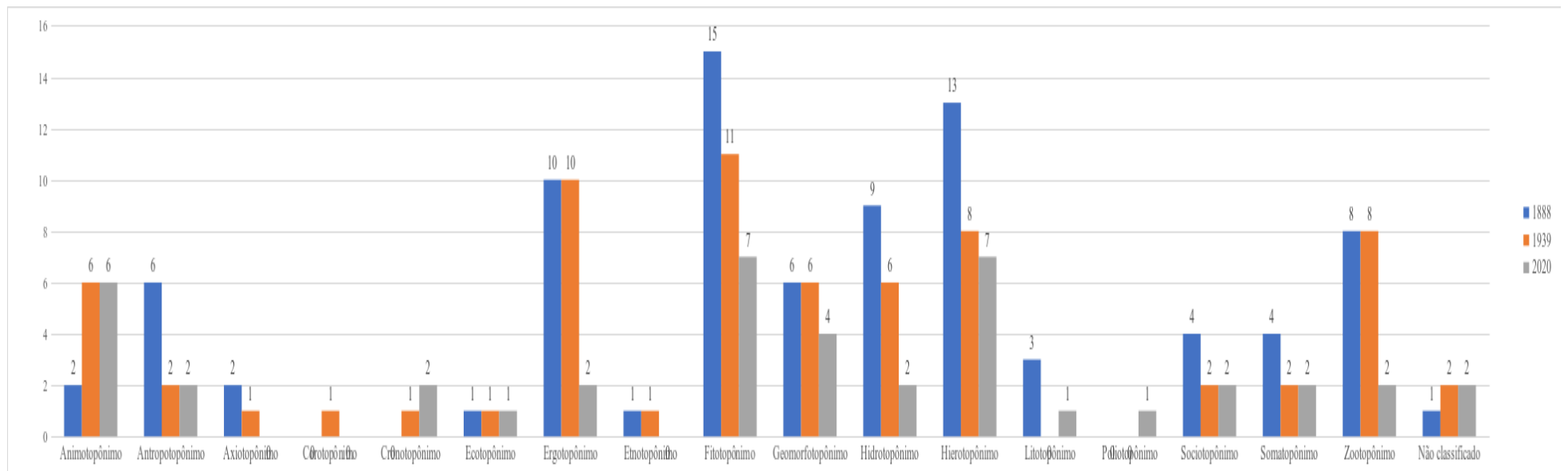


Figure 7 - Taxonomic classification of toponymic motivation. Prepared by the authors.

CONCLUSION

The cartographic documents studied in this work enabled the visualization of the spatial configuration of the properties, from the time they were mapped. Considering this aspect, it was possible to analyze the geolocation of the mills and farms and, through ArcGIS[®], software, verify which were the properties that kept the toponymy over the years.

In accordance with Lind (1963, page 82), “Names are usually rooted in nature or in history, places that often compromise with lively expressiveness [...]”. This statement raises the meaning of the toponymy of the properties of Catu, as the names of the places denote the way of life of the population in its different phases of occupation, also counting on the aspect of the nature of the space experienced with constant references, mainly, to remarkable plant elements, that mark the identity of the places where they are implanted.

The toponymic marks present in the properties of Santana do Catu's territory range from the discreet influence of African culture, through names that carry elements of nature with the indigenous, solidifying the denominations with the culture of the Portuguese colonizer, undoubtedly predominant; and they are linked to the local characteristics, both human and physical, which were decisive in the moment and in the act of naming the places, the farms and the mills. This fact can be confirmed by observing the classification of the 59 mills in the 1888 plan, among which, 39 (\cong 66%) have names originating in the Portuguese language; and, of the 26 farms or “land of several owners”, 17 (\cong 65%) also have Portuguese toponymy.

According to the sources used in this work, the municipality of Catu has always had fertile soil, with rich watercourses and diversified vegetation. In this way, it became a favorable environment for the implantation of mills and farms, properties that crossed centuries revealing the cultural marks of this municipality, through toponymy.

Ancient and historical cartography, complemented by other documentary sources, has its importance in the observation and interpretation of the identity of the territories, also being useful to settle private or state disputes, whenever other tools do not allow, by themselves, to decode these elements and achieve fair and spatially sustainable solutions.

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**EMPOWERMENT OF INDIGENOUS WOMEN AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY:
ELEMENTS TO REDUCE GENDER GAPS**

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Resumo

O artigo apresenta uma análise da importância dos saberes tradicionais das mulheres indígenas como gestoras da unidade cultural, propondo destacá-los por meio das denominações de origem. Existem usos e costumes que, dentro da autonomia dos povos indígenas, relegam as mulheres e, até mesmo, vão contra seus direitos. A partir de um estudo jurídico criterioso e respeitando sua visão, recomenda-se a construção de espaços de trabalho ou atividades produtivas, onde o papel da mulher seja protagonista, sua voz ganhe valor, comece a romper com os estereótipos implícitos dentro de suas comunidades e possa adquirir ferramentas necessárias para sua autonomia, como tecelãs de mudanças, que podem até melhorar sua economia por meio da propriedade industrial.

Palavras-chave: gênero e etnia; mulheres indígenas; conhecimento tradicional; denominações para o desenvolvimento agrícola.

Abstract

The article presents an analysis of the importance of traditional knowledge of indigenous women as managers of the cultural unit, proposing to stand them out through denominations of origin. There are uses and customs that within the autonomy of indigenous peoples, relegate women and even go against their rights. From a careful legal study and respecting their vision, it is recommended to build work spaces or productive activities, where the role of women is protagonist, their voice gains value, begins to break with implicit stereotypes within their communities and can acquire tools necessary for their autonomy, as weavers of change that can even improve their economy through industrial property.

Keywords: Gender and ethnicity; indigenous women; traditional knowledge; denominations for agricultural development.

INTRODUCTION

Indigenous peoples have contributed to agrifood systems through their production regimes, domestication of biodiversity and proper management of natural resources (GONZÁLEZ, 2002).

The improvement of plant varieties originates from the in situ domestication model, adaptable to different times of the year, at various temperature levels, through the collection and selection of the best plants, generating more productive wild species, resistant to pests; and promoting ecosystem conservation (FAO, 2015a).

The role of women, in this context, is a fundamental pillar to face climate change, cooperate in food security and stimulate the economy thanks to their traditional knowledge, hereinafter referred to as CT (FAO, 2018) However, the economic, social and cultural participation of women is still very low (CAF, 2017).

Currently, the indigenous female population constantly faces circumstances that extend gender inequality (JEREZ, 2015) and prevent them from developing their potential. Lack of income and financial dependence generate physical, psychological or economic violence from their partners (CEPAL, 2007). The leadership role within the indigenous population is mostly occupied by men and female participation is far from parity (ALVES, 2019).

Therefore, it is proposed to bet on the economic empowerment of indigenous women, through programs that create spaces for autonomy, education, financing and entrepreneurship programs, which allow self-management and the commercialization of their products, with the proper use of property industry rights and identifying its products and services.

The objective of this research is to make visible the traditional knowledge of indigenous women from the Amazon basin of Colombia, Brazil, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia. Likewise, highlight the potential of this knowledge, with the purpose of creating goods and having the ability to differentiate them through the denominations of origin, hereinafter referred to as DOs.

Achieving this implies implementing programs with a gender perspective, allowing indigenous women to advance in leadership and participation in productive projects, taking into account their uses and customs. As stated by the United Nations, within the goals of sustainable development, achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women implies a set of specific and strategic approaches, which States must adopt. It is not just a fundamental right, it is the pillar for building a sustainable world (ONU, 2008, n.p.).

This study starts from the cultural unit approach. The results are presented, from a qualitative approach; and the information is evidenced mainly in documents by indigenous authors,

scientific publications, theses, articles, government documents and international organizations. From the examination carried out, empirical evidence is found on the relevance of indigenous ancestral knowledge in agriculture and in the conservation of the natural environment.

In addition to the theoretical contribution to the legal sciences, it is suggested the identification of some criteria for the construction of programs and the implementation of strategies aimed at promoting leadership and empowerment of women. DOs can be a relevant instrument, which could favor the economy of indigenous women, through the production of goods with added value.

THE INDIGENOUS WOMAN WITH KNOWLEDGE

Women play a very important role in agriculture. In the commonly called *chagra* (or *conuco*), a space operated by women (IUCN, 2020), CT transmission is fixed according to ethnicity (WORLD BANK, 2015) and the constant interrelation with the natural environment allows them to learn ancestral cultivation techniques and skills, accompanied by spiritual practices (LÓPEZ, 2009).

The woman is responsible for preparing the land, taking care of the crop (URBINA, 2010), selecting, classifying and conserving the seeds (IUCN, 2020). In addition, the management of traditional logics and skills (TRIANA-MORENO et al., 2006), such as: adapting the soil to specific spaces for agriculture without the need to deforest, cultivate with organic fertilizers (ACOSTA et al., 2011).) and without synthetic fertilizers (TRIANA-MORENO et al., 2006), allow the conservation of forests and prevent the emigration of species (VERA & GRIJALVA, 2013).

In turn, the use of ecological calendars enables the rational use of natural resources, according to the time of year (RONCANCIO, 2011) (Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development and Humboldt Institute, 2011).

Traditional farming areas represent “the integral model of agroecology and agroforestry; that is, in a single one, all the sustainable, ecological and diverse production models that modern agriculture wants are represented” (FAO, 2015b).

In short, the contribution of indigenous women is fundamental. According to FAO studies, the female indigenous population contributes to the eradication of hunger and the preservation of biodiversity, with the keeping of seeds and agroecological practices of food production. Of the farms in Latin America and the Caribbean, 18% are managed by women. Similarly, agricultural production on land cultivated by women is between 2.5% and 4% higher compared to that cultivated by men (FAO, 2015b).

From this perspective, the Amazon region has great capacity, due to the unexplored legacy of indigenous women's CTs and rural spaces, such as chagra (CDB, 2006a), which has a multiplicity of plants, fruits and seeds, whose value and alternatives of use are unknown around the world (HERNÁNDEZ and BARRERA, 2004; CEPAL, s.d.), mainly due to their nutritional content in relation to other conventional goods (NEIDA and ELBA, 2007).

Promoting new ways for the commercialization of these products can encourage women's participation and improve their livelihoods. In this context, international market has changed behavior patterns when choosing a good or service. Where the consumption of agricultural goods with a good impact on the environment assumes greater relevance, it values rural heritage, social equity and nutritional quality content, associated with geographic origin (CAETANO, 2016).

A clear example is quinoa, cultivated for millennia by the indigenous peoples of the Andes (IEP, 1981). Some products derived from quinoa, due to their high nutritional values, are present in several markets around the world, which absorb a “significant percentage of Bolivian quinoa” (FAO, 2011).

Currently, “food competitiveness is being increasingly determined by the presence of differentiating attributes of value in products and production processes” (RUEDA *et al.*, s.d.). The demand for this type of good comes from countries such as the European Union, the United States and Japan (RUEDA *et al.*, s.d.).

INVISIBLE GAPS IN INDIGENOUS INEQUALITY

As mentioned, the role of indigenous women not only has a great impact on their community, but also favors the management of processes that balance agricultural production, mitigate global warming and prevent the loss of biodiversity (UN, 2008).

However, the indigenous female population of the Amazon has few tools to optimize their living conditions. Regarding gender issues, circumstances vary from country to country, but some generalities can be mentioned. For example, they suffer violence (mainly domestic), sexual abuse, discrimination, poverty, lack of access to education, to the labor market and decent wages (UN, 2008); in addition to little participation in decision-making spaces, since these are usually occupied by men (TELLO, 2009).

In Colombia, women also suffer forced displacement, violence from armed groups, threats against their families and their own lives (ÁVILA, 2018). These numbers have been increasing between 2009 and 2018, as has the degree of impunity. In turn, victims are re-victimized and legal proceedings are delayed (RIVERA, 2018).

Among the main situations of inequity faced by rural indigenous women is the difficulty of accessing land (ONIC, 2016), essential for agricultural activities, where they can materialize and transmit the CT; and they are a source of subsistence for their family and even the community. In some countries such as Colombia, Brazil, Peru (MONTERROSO and LARSON, 2018), Ecuador (ÑONGABA, 2016) and Bolivia, there are still difficulties in the formalization of land tenure.

Added to this are the gaps in obtaining credit, technology, technical assistance, financing and training, which limit the development of agricultural production (CEPAL and FAO, 2009), the creation of new products and participation in competitive markets, where women can broaden their perception and be the generator of new changes (FAO, 2017).

INSTRUMENT OF DENOMINATIONS OF ORIGIN TO VALUE THE TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE OF INDIGENOUS WOMEN

The denomination of origin (DO), according to Arana (2005):

fulfills the dual linguistic purpose: at the level of expression of designating the place, of the product and at the level of content, articulating the geographical element with the characteristics of the product, since the place is what gives the characteristics and quality to the product. (p. 190)

From this point of view, DO comprises a linguistic sign, which simultaneously denotes a product originating in an area, a location, a region or a country, whose characteristics and qualities are consequences of the influence of the geographical area, natural factors, processes and traditional human techniques involved in production (ARANA, 2012).

DO can be used to identify various agricultural, artisanal, natural or industrial products (LAMUS, 2016). The linguistic sign, in turn, will facilitate the differentiation of goods, in relation to others, from the competition, similar or identical, giving added value to the product, transmitting information to consumers, to recognize them and prefer them at the time of purchase, being possible to position them in the market (OMPI, 2017).

In other words, the essential role of the DO is the protection of the linguistic sign, which generally consists of a geographical name or traditional designation, used in products that have specific characteristics or qualities, exclusively attributable to the geographical environment in which they are produced. It is important to clarify that the DO does not protect the human factor (knowledge and techniques) incorporated into the product or production process.

In this perspective, the countries of the Amazon basin have comparative advantages in relation to other countries, thanks to the immense biodiversity and multiplicity of species, combined with the CT of indigenous women in agriculture and its use for the production of products.

In other words, the traditional local methods, the techniques for its production, the natural factors and the characteristics provided by the geographical area directly influence the quality, the particular characteristics and the reputation of a probable product, object of distinction through a DO. These inputs can be marketed as food or used to develop differentiated products in the national or international market, in relation to conventional ones, such as jellies or fruit pulps. Added to this, the knowledge of indigenous women is a fundamental element in the creation of new assets with cultural capital.

In this context, DO “has been useful in distinguishing products and producers with a direct connection to land and resources.] This makes it easier for smallholders and communities to focus their efforts on market niches that value environmental conservation, organic food and landscape conservation” (UNCTAD, 2014).

From this perspective, national economies, such as those of the European Union (EU), have effectively used DOs or geographical indications (IGs) as a mechanism for rural and monetary development of the most marginal populations (OMPI, 2017). At the same time, thanks to the differentiation achieved in their products, through this IG tool, they have achieved processes of valorization and conservation of cultural, gastronomic and tourist heritage (GIOVANNUCCI *et al.*, 2011).

Thus, indigenous Amazonian women could use DO to promote rural ways of life and the conservation of ancestral techniques, which care for the natural environment (UNCTAD, 2014); in addition to offering consumer goods with differentiated quality (GARRIDO, 2014).

Likewise, DO should be seen as a means of building the governance necessary to maintain some control over resources and an equitable distribution of the benefits of their transformation and commercialization, and as an economic basis for exploiting local reputation by stamping the product indicating its geographical origin (MUÑOZ *et al.*, 2004).

Studies carried out by the European Commission, within the scope of the report delivered in June 2017, reveal that IGs had a market value of 54.3 billion euros and exports represented 15% of total food and beverage exports in the EU, at that year. In 2010, the total value of sales of agricultural and food products protected by GI was 15.8 billion euros (EUROPEAN COMMISSION, 2017). The most prominent sectors were: cheeses (39%), meat products (20%), fresh meats and fruits (8%); and vegetables (6%) (AVIAT *et al.*, 2012).

Therefore, international market is an interesting alternative for indigenous women, if they are able to take advantage of the new global trend in the consumption of agricultural goods. They can even incorporate sustainable harvesting, production and management practices, including their mention on product identification labels, to ensure consumer acceptance and increase profit margins. This would allow them to move up the value chain and focus on markets that pay a better price for goods with differentiated quality (UNCTAD, 2014).

On the other hand, agro tourism can also be a means to promote DOs and rural development (RIVEROS and BLANCO, 2003). In this case, the territory plays a significant role in attributing identity to the services or products offered. In this tourism, production models, knowledge, history and the characteristics of a product linked to a territory are valued. All, factors that value it.

For example, Colombia, based on the international prestige of coffee, created an agro tourism route in the Eixo do Café (or Coffee Hub): Risaralda, Quindío and Caldas. The largest coffee production is concentrated in this area, the services offered are aimed at lodging in the producing farms, there are tours through the coffee plantations, to know the process of harvesting and preparing the coffee. The tasting of the product is also offered and, finally, the visitor has the option to buy it. Together, they offer: typical foods of the region, handicrafts, museums, adventure sports, among others (SOTO URIBE, 2006). The Coffee Hub was classified as the main rural tourist destination in Colombia (EL TIEMPO, 2016), as shown by the Migration Colombia figures, “indicate that 24,664 tourists visited the coffee region between January and September 2014” (EL COMERCIO, 2015, n.p.).

Among the agro tourism routes that stand out worldwide, we find the wine route in Spain, the wine route in the United States, tequila in Mexico and the yerba mate route in Argentina (BARRERA and ALVARADO, 2009), whose objective is to economic development, competitiveness and local inclusion, using the territory as a source of identity and reference for tourists (CORDISCO *et al.*, 2013).

On the other hand, gastronomic itineraries must be considered as another extraordinary element to favor the development of rural territories, as it represents a large cultural and social heritage, of agrarian knowledge, expression of an ancient tradition, with the contrast of flavors, rituals, legends and beliefs (CASTELLS, 2008), which are part of the lifestyle of the place, making it possible to advance in the processes of territorial identity and product differentiation.

The gastronomic itineraries are promoted around a specific good, allowing tourists to discover the entire value chain, from food production to the tasting of traditional dishes. Among the most emblematic gastronomic routes in the world, we find the Olive Tree Route (in the Province of

Jaén) and the Olive Oil Route (in Catalonia) (FARABOLINI, 2015); the stoves among the vineyards and the aromas of the sea (Baja California and Baja California Sur) (GOBIERNO FEDERAL DE MEXICO & CANIRAC, s.d.); vanilla coffee (Veracruz) (CAMACHO *et al.*, 2018); and the flavors of the sea (Nayarit and Colima). According to Millán, Morales and Pérez (2013, p. 125), it was observed:

An important evolution in the economic value of the commercialization of agrifood products associated with the D.O.P. and I.G.P. In the last 18 years, it has multiplied by 6, from 145 million euros in 1992 to 895 million euros in 2010. However, in 2010 there was a decrease of almost 10% compared to 2008, when the value was close to 1,000 million euros reached. This economic loss can be compensated, and even increased, if the entrepreneurs associated with the denominations create adequate and synergistic marketing strategies with the gastronomic tourism associated with the reference agrifood product.

In any case, it does not mean that linking economic development to traditions or the CT is a way of selling their cultural identity (GALÁN, 2008), on the contrary, it can be a secondary source of income or a complementary contribution for indigenous women (MILLÁN & AGUDO, 2010).

From another point of view, these activities, if properly managed, serve as sociodemographic stabilizers, to reduce migration from rural areas to cities, generate direct or indirect employment growth (MILLÁN *et al.*, 2013), promote training education, to encourage funding, investment and the improvement of road infrastructure and public services, involving all community agents and promoting the creation of community networks (SECTUR, 2013).

Consequently, the combination of products identified with DO, tourism (ethnotourism or agrotourism) and gastronomic itineraries creates tools for the socioeconomic and cultural development of indigenous women, probably favoring purchasing power, the productive capacity of families and, implicitly, it can be an instrument of social inclusion (ORELLANA & ESCANDÓN, 2016), participating as active agents and mutually supporting each other in the direct sale of their items, without the need for intermediaries. For these reasons, indigenous Amazon women could use these elements as part of a regional development strategy and as a means of increasing their assets.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

As mentioned at the beginning, indigenous women hold very important CTs, which would be worth developing, through the production of products with cultural and territorial identity, which can be leveraged through the identification of a DO, allowing them a possible monetary result.

However, within the economic dynamics, competition is increasingly intense and to consolidate a linguistic sign, to identify a product and, at the same time, promote its positioning in the market; it requires the establishment of strategies to improve competitiveness, contribute to the development of the area and to strengthen the DO system.

To this end, it will be necessary to design programs that provide indigenous women with the necessary tools to promote each stage of a productive project; that is, the organizational part, optimizing the production of goods, reducing costs and improving the use of innovation (ECLAC, 2013); in addition to promoting procedures that allow them to take advantage of the CT and DO, as comparative advantages (CEPAL, 2014).

In this context, to ensure the monetary, organizational and social progress of indigenous women in relation to DOs, the countries of the Amazon basin face several important challenges. A first aspect to be addressed is the search for greater gender equity and empowerment of the indigenous female population, in order to combat violence, social inequality and ethnic exclusion (OAS, 2011). To this end, actions must be implemented that consider the historical and local specificities of indigenous women, starting from the individual to have a collective effect (ECLAC, 2013).

From a particular approach, it is proposed to work to increase the individual confidence and empowerment of indigenous women, which will allow them to participate in decision-making, in their family and community environment. According to Sara Longwe, who created an empowerment framework to analyze gender issues in 1988, actions must be taken to increase access to resources and awareness of their beliefs of inferiority towards men and women. Deconstructing them, improving women's participation in decision-making spaces (OAS, 2011).

Given the above, it is proposed to build the trust of indigenous women through their CT, moving from the individual to the collective, creating support networks, where they use their ancestral knowledge to carry out an economic activity that allows them to have financial resources. In this context, DO would be used as an identifier, differentiator of its products and services (JIMÉNEZ, 2020), allowing the consumer to value its origin, the elements that make up its preparation and care for the natural environment.

On the other hand, assuming the process of associativity, in obtaining a DO (SUÁREZ et al., 2017), could be used as an opportunity to leave the family space and share with other women, deconstruct traditional concepts of the role of women within the communities; in addition to making it visible that there are other voices that must be present in decision-making spaces (SCOTT, 1988). This can help to increase confidence in their capabilities, strengthen them, create autonomy and economic independence.

For this, it is necessary, at the level of the States, to contemplate programs for access to finance, strengthening the leadership capacity of indigenous women, their skills in business and sales, finance and in the use of new technologies, marketing strategies, distribution (CASTELLANOS, s.d.); and its articulation with new markets (CEPAL, 2014). Their training and allocation of resources will enable them to improve their social, political and economic capacity (EUROPEAN COMMISSION, 2017).

Given the above, before formulating a program, it is recommended that it be evaluated and monitored before, during and after its implementation, to determine the impacts. It is also suggested to add information disaggregated by gender, age and indigenous peoples; allowing the collection of quantitative data to characterize the situation of indigenous women (FILAC, 2020). Likewise, by having information on the socioeconomic situation, through censuses and surveys of indigenous communities, these data will provide an overview of the situation before and after the implementation of a DO system in the indigenous population, agreeing to establish if there is an economic return after execution, the state of productivity and competitiveness.

To finish, it is proposed the development of productive projects, using traditional knowledge and intellectual property tools, in order to empower the indigenous female population, allowing them to improve their quality of life, from the individual, social and economic aspects, reducing its invisibility.

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**AMONG SQUARES, STREETS AND ALLEYS: TOPONYMIC REPRESENTATIONS AND
THE IMAGINARY IN THE HISTORIC CENTER OF BARREIRAS-BA**

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Resumo

Esta pesquisa problematiza representações e imaginários toponímicos de ruas, praças e becos do Centro Histórico de Barreiras (BA). Nesse recorte urbano que trata especificamente de um objeto dedicado aos sujeitos históricos próprios do local ou região, perscrutamos as referências localizadas nas placas que registram as suas existências. Nessa perspectiva, buscamos evidenciar as múltiplas representações que também se encontram em imaginários através de um diálogo com Chartier (2002); Castoriadis (1982); Bourdieu (2003); Dick (1996); entre outros. As análises nos permitiram perceber a presença do sentimento republicano representado pelos coronéis, os achados, quase que invisíveis, da existência das mulheres, além dos resíduos urbanos, que, mesmo sem nomes oficiais, estão registrados nas crônicas geográficas e históricas da linguística diária e atual da espacialidade.

Palavras-chave: toponímia; representações; imaginários; Barreiras (BA).

Abstract

This research problematizes toponymic representations and imaginaries of streets, squares and alleys in the Historic Center of Barreiras (BA). In this urban cut that deals specifically with an object dedicated to the historical subjects of the place or region, we scrutinize the references located on the plates that register their existence. From this perspective, we seek to highlight the multiple representations that are also found in imaginaries through a dialogue with Chartier (2002); Castoriadis (1982); Bourdieu (2003); Dick (1996); between others. The analyzes allowed us to perceive the presence of the republican feeling represented by the colonels, the almost invisible findings of the existence of women, in addition to urban waste, which even without official names, are registered in the geographical and historical chronicles of the daily and current linguistics of the spatiality.

Keywords: toponymy; representations; imaginary; Barreiras (BA).

RESEARCH PATHWAYS: THE PROCESS OF IDENTIFYING THE ORIGINS OF NAMES IN THE CITY CENTER

In 2017, in the west of Bahia state, more precisely in the city of Barreiras, the location's most transitional stage can be seen in its landscape. In a matter of weeks, the green mountains gave way to a shade of yellow of equal beauty, which is typical of the Cerrado vegetation. The urban center was the academic residence of the first author during her academic studies. Gradually, a spatiality trespassed by different times and represented in ancient and modern spaces was perceived. In this understanding, enabled by a walk through the city, historical subjects who, at first glance, were unknown and only named signs in squares, streets and remaining passageways (alleys), changed little by little from an object of curiosity into an object of research.

Thus, the choice of research on the object, representations and toponymic imaginaries of the Historic Center of Barreiras (Figure 1) was also motivated by the purpose of understanding the identity of those historical subjects of local and regional spatiality, who were present in street signs, squares and alleys of that particular urban area of Barreiras. With the help of the foundations found in Roger Chartier (2002), Marc Augé (2012), Cornelius Castoriadis (1982), Maria Dick (1996), among others, analyses were carried out on those Barreirensis toponyms that provoked the initial curiosity of the research.

For an initial understanding, it is essential to clarify the location, in the field of studies of linguistics, where the toponymy is inserted:

[...] as a field of Onomastics – which takes care of the study of proper names of spatialities, it proposes a classification for the symbolic meanings of names. Through this methodological proposal for analyzing the sources, we can denaturalize the toponymies [...], imagining them beyond the name of the honored person. The historical understanding that we present for now is a construction shaped by cleavages of different orders [...]. (BRITO, 2019, page 30)

Following, we present the scrutiny of these toponyms, with local and regional origins, to understand how the representations of political, economic, social and cultural configurations can be visualized beyond the nominations established in public places, thus constituting some imaginaries.



Figure 1 - Map with the location of the Historic Center of Barreiras-BA.
Prepared by the author, using the Google Earth®.

SQUARES AND CORONELS: REPRESENTATIONS OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC POWER

The urban occupation of Barreiras began at Rua Humaitá, a reference to one of the operations in the Paraguayan War; it was named as such by the combatant doctor Augusto Cezar Torres, who was from the city of Barra, located more than 300 km away from Barreiras; upon returning from the aforementioned war, he took up residence in the narrow Rua Beira Rio. Augusto himself was honored by the municipality, having his name given to a square. Also according to the report of the professor and memoirist Ignez Pitta de Almeida, the square that contains the doctor's bust, financed by the people of Barreiras (BA) themselves, is located between the first two streets of the city's urban center. The old Historic Center of Barreiras contains squares, streets and alleys that tell stories about important subjects of the local space and the region. In them, the relationships with some historical periods experienced in Brazil, as well as the interests of its leaders, were “eternalized” in the local geographic space.

However, we notice a highlight for the military representation in the occupation of toponyms in the city, in relation to local history, which includes the squares "Coronel Baylon Boaventura" and "Coronel Antônio Balbino". It should also be noted that a square is named after the same Balbino family, "Colonel Emídio Balbino" square, making even more concrete the number of representations determined by the interests of the group that instituted them, having an intrinsic

relationship with the social position of those who defined them, the honored and the ignored, due to the urban advance (CHARTIER, 2002).

Antônio Balbino, a citizen of Barreiras, was governor of the state of Bahia and served as a minister in different areas and during different presidential terms. In this sense, it is important to highlight that the surnames "Balbino de Carvalho" are well known in the West of Bahia, as they name several places in the city of Barreiras. The assignment of this name can be associated with either the father or the son.

The fourth square in the Historic Center of Barreiras that was researched is popularly known as the "Praça de Alimentação" ("Food Square"), due to the various snack bars that exist on the site. It was once called "Praça dos Comerciantes" ("Merchants Square"), for having been a central point of commerce in Barreiras. However, its official name is "Coronel Antônio Balbino" Square, and it is an example of how the landscape defines the place.

The example given is directed towards the understanding that the perception and the attenuated senses cause the original name to be culturally left aside, giving way to a denomination that is more ordinary to passersby. The landscape is a construct of the human imagination, which is directly influenced by the culture we have, attributing memories to places and generating belonging (SCHAMA, 1996). This landscape, triggered by proper names or by popular knowledge, is what expresses the (re)production of imaginaries that is the work of human minds:

Before being a rest for the senses, the landscape is the work of our mind. It is made up of both layers of memories and strata of rock. It is evident that the very act of identifying (not to mention photographing) a place presupposes our presence and, with us, all the heavy cultural baggage we carry. (SCHAMA, 1996, page 17)

Furthermore, it appears that the power of the colonels was also recognized toponymically, by the economic rise, during certain moments of local history. From this perspective, we present the example of Colonel Baylon Boaventura, who was responsible for expanding industrial activities in the region, with the implementation of cereal and cotton processing factories, supplying raw material to local fabric producers. The square that receives his name is among the most "bohemian" streets in Barreiras, in a cluster of riverside bars and restaurants. Today, the square would be in the middle of a large space, where the tables of the aforementioned commercial establishments and an old building, known as the Caparosa Market, are located.

In addition to the military, political and economic power of some colonels in the first half of the 20th century, the most recent example of a military man naming a public space in the Historic Center of Barreiras was in the 1970s, with "Praça Juarez Souza". However, in relation to this example, there is a process of detonymization, or change of nominative reference. Mayor Baltazarino Araújo de Andrade, during his first term of office, wished to please a commander of the 4th BEC (Engineering and Construction Battalion) and named the same square "Praça Coronel Celso Viana" (ALMEIDA, 2019). According to Professor Inês Pitta's account, due to this change not being relatable to the passersby, the place is not known by either name, and was popularly nicknamed "Praça do Cais" ("Quay Square").

When analyzing the popular representation of the aforementioned square, defined according to the will of the people, it is understood that not knowing a location's official name (or the reasons that defined it) does not prevent individuals from interacting with each other and with the location, making it a social space, since the various identities that a space can have are reflections of the fragmentation of the subjects who frequent it. This is one of the characteristics of postmodern subjects, who reproduce their non-fixed, essential or permanent identities (HALL, 2006). They also translate a need, often latent and located in relevance and difference, that may exist in the lives of subjects when they are aware of their History:

[...] previously lived as having a unified and stable identity, is becoming fragmented; composed not only of a single, but of several identities, sometimes contradictory or unresolved. [...] The very process of identification, through which we project ourselves into our cultural identities, has become more provisional, variable and problematic. (HALL, 2006, page 12)

In this sense, the representations of both need knowledge by society – Juarez Souza was a very influential state deputy in the division of municipalities in the West of Bahia, benefiting some micro-regions, which lacked a closer administration. Like Barreiras itself, first belonging to Angical and was later divided, granting emancipation to São Desidério, Catolândia and other municipalities (ALMEIDA, 2019). Colonel Celso Viana de Araújo was the first commander of the 4th BEC (1973-1975) and began works on the BR-020/BR-242 highway, a route of great economic importance for the flow of production in the interior of the country, as well as a connection with the capital Brasília and the coast of the country.

Thus, we emphasize the *coronelista* representation, as originating from a republican imaginary, temporally located between the Proclamation of the Republic and the 1930 Revolution, but which is still remembered in the denominations of spatialities (BRITO, 2012), since many of these land owners, supported by the State, had great influence on political decisions (Figure 2). For this reality, it was clearly no different in the hinterlands of the state of Bahia, seen by many as just one large plantation divided between a few families. Antônio Guedes de Brito was the owner of the *sesmaria* (allotment) where Barreiras is located; a few years later, some parts of the lot were sold, giving rise to the Tapera and Malhada farms, which were important for the gradual occupation of the local space between the 17th and 19th centuries.

Colonels, by heredity or by aggregation, the history of the Balbino family (with father and son of the same name) is crossed by both modes¹. The father was married to Custódia Rocha de Carvalho, daughter of Geraldo Rocha, the founder of company Companhia Agropastoril Sertaneja S.A., and is considered the decisive element in the creation of the São Francisco Valley Commission (CVSF), which would later form the Development Company for the São Francisco and Parnaíba Valleys (CODEVASF). By his part, the son, in addition to being born in this familial context, dedicated himself to a political career, becoming a notable governor for Bahia and minister in several areas for Brazil. Likewise, Colonel Baylon Boaventura may be much more connected to his economic power and political influence in the region than, in fact, to his military role. Effectively, we know about Colonel Celso Viana's patent, which is registered in the History of the 4th BEC.

According to the current existence of these squares, we understand that the imaginary of power associated with the term "coronel" (colonel) has crossed the history of Barreiras spaces, when it survives the temporal changes that its society experiences. The symbolism of the colonels established a link between their representations of authority, control and property. However, although the invention uses symbolism to exist, the reverse is also possible, presupposing seeing something that is not (or that is different from) what it appears to be, thus being able to combat the history of the dominant (CASTORIADIS, 1982).

1 Antônio Balbino (Son) made fortune with his father's inheritance and with his marriage to Custódia Rocha, also the daughter of a landowner.



Figure 2 - Map with location of squares with toponyms that honor Colonels and military personnel. Prepared by the author, using the Google Earth®.

For the toponyms studied, we agree with Castoriadis (1982) on the inference of the imaginary:

[...] we want to talk about something 'invented' - whether it is an "absolute" invention (a story imagined in all its parts), or a slippage, a displacement of meaning, where already available symbols are invented from other meanings that are not their 'normal' or 'canonical' meanings [...] it is evident that the imaginary separates itself from the real, that it intends to put itself in its place (a lie) or that it does not intend to do so (a romance). (CASTORIADIS, 1982, page 154)

Another factor associated with our analysis – the republican imaginary and its representations verified in the tributes to historical subjects of national expression and which do not originate in Barreiras or in the region in which it is located – requires a mention for indirectly dialoguing with our research object. The "Praça Duque de Caxias", better known as "praça do coreto" (gazebo square); and the "Marechal Deodoro" and "Benjamin Constant" streets converse with the republican airs of the time; in the time between the Proclamation of the Republic (1889) and Barreiras' elevation to a Village (1891), it became necessary to signify the local space, incorporating the new political models into the daily routine. Likewise, historical representations, such as "Sete de Setembro" (September 7th, in reference to Brazil's independence) and "Quinze de Novembro" (November 15th, Proclamation of the Republic), were inserted in the street and avenue.

By observing the presence of such subjects in Barreiras' toponymy, with their representations and imaginaries, intellectual history shows how it is possible to reconstitute people's own feelings and sensibilities, in time and space, due to the production of the imaginary and the collective perception of human activities. The world is social, something produced by the relationships of the members in the groups, which creates the meaning of an individual for others, making the space decipherable (CHARTIER, 2002).

Despite being on a smaller scale, in terms of the amount of representations and imaginaries, this “deciphering” of the local society, captured by the names honored in public places, allows us to verify and analyze the existence of some women in local history.

FROM THE BIRTH OF THE AVENUE TO THE EDUCATION OF THE STREET: FEMALE REPRESENTATIONS IN URBAN TOPONYMY

A midwife and a teacher are two of the three women present in the first inhabited urban composition in Barreiras, the city center. "Avenida Benedita Silveira", an avenue which is also a stretch of the BR-242 highway, represents a midwife endowed with traditional knowledge, responsible for the birth of important local figures from the 1920s onwards (Figure 3). For her part, Teacher Guiomar Porto, born in Barra, came to Barreiras and was the first director of the almost centenary Costa Borges School Group. Regarding "Rua Irani Lima Pinto", its contribution to local history has not been found so far, but we can imagine that there is some meaning to her presence, institutionalized in a symbol of a public place.

Despite the 20th century being a period of major urban changes and hygienist reforms in the interior of the country, many practices of the healing arts, which involve the knowledge of surgeons, herbalists, pharmacists, algebraists, bleeders and midwives, remained traditionally present in society. Knowledge about midwifery was obtained through the birth of children in one's own family, through the transmission of teachings from older midwives and, in some cases, through obstetric works, regardless of formal schools.

Even before there was a course on childbirth taught by the schools of medicine in Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, in 1832, there were already midwives with a regulated profession (BARRETO, 2008). According to Almeida (2019), Mrs. Benedita Silveira taught her skills to younger midwives, meeting a local demand in the health area. The midwives, in addition to monitoring pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium, provided the first care for the newborn and the mother, their cleaning and feeding, as well as in breastfeeding and possible irregularities. They provided treatments for

infertility and diseases in the genital regions. The midwife was sought after in cases of sterility, rape, contraception, abortions, and even for performing post-mortem cesarean sections and administering baptism in stillbirths (BARRETO, 2008).



Figure 3 - Map with the location of streets that honor women.
Prepared by the author, using the Google Earth[®].

The absence of hospital facilities gave Benedita Silveira great social relevance, with reports that she would be very dear to people like Colonel Antônio Balbino Filho for delivering his son, as well as to many other people who came to stand out in the political and economic scenario of the city; these people, by means of that homage, sought to acknowledge her in the urban toponym of a public place in the Center of Barreiras.

Furthermore, even though she did not belong to an influential class, Dona Benedita Silveira was remarkable for the dominant group, which wanted to represent her, including the participation of a midwife in the geographic space and in local history. Within this relationship of symbolic powers, there was a historical knowledge for the region, which could be silenced, considering the notorious ease with which signs are lost when in subordinate places (BOURDIEU, 2003). This struggle for representation allows us to understand the mechanisms by which a group imposes (or tries to impose) its conception of the social world and its own values, in addition to its domain (CHARTIER, 2002).

According to Barreto (2008), women who practiced this profession were, for many years, associated with unskilled workers, abortionists and witches. The change in paradigm took place between the 1970s and 1980s, mainly through feminist analyses, which highlighted the discursive harmfulness created by some doctors for society. This imaginary can also be understood as a political struggle in the social world:

Surgeons and doctors, when treating pregnancy and childbirth as pathologies to be managed by them, built the ideological basis that justified the entry of these professionals into the world of eminently feminine practices and knowledge. [...] The question dimensioned in the field of professional disputes reveals that the arrival of surgeons and doctors at the bedside of the parturient was the result of the sedimentation and the effort to legitimize the medical profession, which thus broke the long-existing authority of the *comadres* (lit. the godmother of one's child, usually a close female friend or relative) on the act of birth. (BARRETO, 2008, page 902)

In this way, we understand that, when a toponym confers relevance to a “minority” without political or economic power status, we verify that “the struggles of representations are as important as the economic struggles to understand the mechanisms by which a group imposes, or tries to impose, its conception of the social world and its own values, in addition to its domain.” (CHARTIER, 2002, p. 17).

In all that reality at the end of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century, the republican movement needed to build a new nation, under European civilizational assumptions. For this, education was rethought through the models of school groups, raised as part of the repercussions of the educational models arising from the French Revolution, where instruction was the way to an adequate society:

With the coup against the monarchic regime and the successful seizure of power by the republicans, it was up to the new regime, therefore, to rethink and outline a school that would meet the ideals that proposed to build a new nation based on Europeanizing civilization assumptions that had one of its supporting pillars in the schooling of the illiterate people. (BENCOSTTA, 2005, page 68)

However, the Brazilian reality, with precarious budgets for primary education, left it to each state to define in which measures such amounts would be invested. Despite that national context of

few resources, a school group was built in the third decade of the 20th century, which is located to the left of the main Catholic religious temple in the municipality, the Cathedral of São João Batista. Its position has a geographical prominence, characteristic of the republican signs that praised the new regime and fostered an idea of national identity in the local landscape (SCHAMA, 1996).

In this perspective, the educational space, which is inserted in a republican school imaginary, will be highlighted by the activities of a woman whose name would be given to the street of this school institution. This toponymic “meeting”, which is evidenced below, makes up the understanding that:

[...] memories of the landscape share two common characteristics: their surprising permanence over the centuries and their ability to shape institutions with which we still live. National identity, to mention the most obvious example, would lose much of its allure without the mask of a particular landscape tradition [...]. (SCHAMA, 1996, page 26)

With the creation of a school group, the role of the school director emerged, being much more often attributed to men. This did not prevent women from performing administrative activities, monitoring teachers and students and updating school contents (BENCOSTTA, 2005).

In Barreiras, between 1925 and 1927, the "School Group for Boys and Girls" was opened, later renamed "Grupo Escolar Costa Borges", a name that referred to a local doctor. According to reports, it was financed by the intendant Amphiphio Lopes, who asked the governor to authorize projects for its construction.

The direction of the school was given to teacher Guiomar Porto, whose name was given to the street where the current (still active and almost centenary) school is located. Despite not being a native of Barreiras, having already graduated professionally from her municipality of origin (Barra), she was responsible for initiating institutionalized school activities in the city. This was in a time when education at home or with private tutoring was still common, which the teacher continued to do after her retirement (ALMEIDA, 2019).

The educational practices of professional performance in the local space, which were developed by Professor Guiomar Porto, and the resulting relationships that were established in the society of Barreiras and its region, were recognized in social identities, which can symbolize their way of being in the world, as mentioned by Pamplona (2020), as follow.

[...] In the field of primary education, teacher Guiomar Porto marked an era between the 1920's and the 1940's, finally receiving a “post mortis” [sic] tribute, having one of the main streets of the city rightly named after her. Her reputation as 'tough' went around the world. Doorman Pombo Café would say to the four winds that 'at Grupo Escolar Costa Borges, teachers and students only saw discipline while Guiomar Porto was the director'. She ran the school for over ten years with an iron fist and a hard line. No teacher ever let a class go to waste. Her fame, however, was greater as a competent teacher. She held a private school in her own residence, almost opposite Padre Armindo's, on the corner of Rua Barão de Cotegipe and Beco da Apertada Hora, where the São Pedro Clinic is today. 'Who proclaimed the Republic on November 15, 1889?' Prof. Guiomar asked in a low, paused voice. If a student had the Marshal Deodoro confused with [emperor] D. Pedro I, she would pass the question on to the next student in line. If this one didn't get it right, *shame!* However, what remained as a trademark was the famous calligraphy of the students of Teacher Guiomar Porto. All of them wrote in proper, beautiful, absolutely identical handwriting. It was a sort of school identity. *GUIOMAR PORTO* may have broken the rules of modern pedagogy, but she imposed *ORDER AND PROGRESS* on her students. She deserved to become a street name. Even better, to name the street of the Dr. Costa Borges School Group, where she was director for more than ten years. We thank the city of Barra for letting us borrow her... (PAMPLONA, 2020, pages 76-77)

The institutionalized forms in streets or avenues, with toponyms in honor of women and objectified by their representations, are marks of a visible and perpetuated form of their existence for the community. But these are not the only places that demonstrate the ignorance, by a portion of the population, of the stories that shape their local space. Other representations still need to become known by part of Barreirenses. Names of alleys are also examples of a whole toponymic plurality that values personalities and events, still present in the spatiality of the Historic Center of the municipality.

THE “SAINT” AND THE PARTYGOER IN THE ALLEYS OF BARREIRAS: OTHER NOMINATIVE REPRESENTATIONS IN THE HISTORICAL CENTER OF THE CITY

Pierre Bourdieu (1989) tells us that representation depends on the knowledge of ideas and, later, on the recognition of the truth. Not everyone knows about the existence or relevance of Father Armindo, but he is registered in the spatial and urban path of the Barreirenses Historic Center. "Father Armindo's alley" (or simply "Father's alley", without mentioning his name), is located

between the Cathedral of São João Batista and Rua Barão de Cotegipe (Figure 4). Far from a cinematographic space, the aforementioned alley has its highlights, such as the houses with large windows, the side doors of establishments, and abandoned places. It is a travel in time, which, in physical form, has different constructions and renovations, which also mark different dates of its existence and use. In the subjective form, it meets different demands, according to the needs of its passersby.

In dialogue with Castoriadis (1982), who affirms that symbols are significant for representations to bring meaning or not to what is represented, making institutions only exist due to the meanings attributed to them, because of the symbols, we agree with it when it shows that the symbolic systems:

[...] consist in linking to symbols (to signifiers) meanings (representations, orders, injunctions or incitements to do or not to do, consequences, significance, in the broadest sense of the term) and to make them count as such, that is, to make this link more or less binding for the society or group in question. (CASTORIADIS, 1982, page 142)

Bourdieu (2003) helps to complete the thought by defining the symbolic system as a social attribute, making consent possible through the instruments of knowledge and communication, giving meaning to the social world.

Regarding the honoree, Father Armino was given the responsibility of administering the Parish of Barreiras when it was created, in 1937. This, in addition to all his achievements in Barreirense society, while fulfilling his ecclesiastical functions, made his existence a symbol found in the toponymic language of the local map. The toponym attributed to the space, even if it is an alley, links the meaning of the popularity that it held, as well as the religious aspects constantly represented in the region to History and society (CASTORIADIS, 1982).

The association of the narrow corridor with the priest is not evident in the written and historiographical records. It being a nomination made by the customary users, his daily life (which led to his nickname) is known - the account of the parish priest's house being located near the passage that exists today. Subsequently, the urban reorganization altered the width of the streets, as well as demolished and rebuilt buildings on the site. The facts may not be true, but this does not detract from it as a reality present in the pronounced onomastics, when referring to the toponymy of that alley.

Another interest of this research was to highlight the presence of extremes and differences: the street and the alley, men and women, the religious and the profane; that characterize the diversity of the urban center of Barreiras.

The "Clube do Dragão Social" ("Social Dragon Club") was a space for leisure that hosted balls, plays and various types of ceremonies, recorded in photographs. It was the place for uproars, a space for cultural expression, which was transformed, years later, into the "Rivelino de Carvalho Cultural Center", a modern structure with a mirrored front, which reflects the street with its old name, "Rua Beco do Dragão" ("Dragon Alley Street"). (Figure 4). Despite the overlap in the title (both street and alley), the idea represented is very present. With this junction, we are able to rescue an absent object and, with it, related memories (CHARTIER, 2002), be them real or not. Without documentary evidence, it is known (from reports) that the actual alley is a leftover from the adjacent street, on the side of the aforementioned building.



Figure 4 - Map with other nominative representations.
Prepared by the author, using the Google Earth®.

According to Castoriadis (1982), the term *imaginary* denotes something invented, deviated or displaced from an already available symbol, wherein other meanings are invested. Therefore, even though the alley is, for many, just a time shortener or a gap in the urban space, it is full of meaning, as it has identity, relational and historical definitions (AUGÉ, 2012).

Thus, "priest" and "club" were also eternalized in the toponymic imaginary of Barreiras. Despite the alleys being recognized as a "non-place", as defined by Augé: "If a place can be defined

as identifying, relational and historical, a space that cannot be defined either as identifying, relational or historical will define a non-place [...] spaces that are not anthropological in themselves” (AUGÉ, 2012, page 73); these spaces of passage, when taken by the historicity of the subjects of the place, can, over time, give new meaning to the definition of “non-place”. Furthermore, to affirm them based on this definition would be a wrong and prejudiced way of doing such, related to aesthetics and the stigma of the social order in urban spaces, where alleys would only serve as a passage. Therefore, if toponyms have survived in time, linguistics has given us this possibility of understanding spaces, their representations and their imaginaries, promoted by some subjects of local history.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The contextualization of spaces and times approached according to their toponyms, as well as the observation of their imaginaries, shows us a sketch of part of the experiences in the urban space of the city of Barreiras. The research of many stories and intersections between local and national references, in the delimited space of the city's Historic Center, resulted in a demonstration of what would be a reflection of the most frequent quotidian of the first half of the 20th century, such as the presence of the republican feeling (represented by the colonels), the almost invisible findings of the presence of women in that society, in addition to urban residues, which, even without official names, are recorded in the geographical and historical chronicles of the daily and current linguistics of its inhabitants.

They are toponymic references, carriers of representations and imaginaries, that fit into some categories, present in the methodological proposal of Maria Vicentina de Paula do Amaral Dick (1996), for toponymic classification - the taxonomic method: *Hierotoponymic* (from the religious imagery, which involves sacred names); *Historical-sociotoponymic* (related to important figures, cultural traits, historical-social movements, etc., not mentioning the names of participants, if any); and *Anthropotonymic* – with denominations containing the names of those honored.

Finally, it should be noted that many other squares, streets and alleys throughout the city await the wanderings and the watchful eyes of passersby. Likewise, they await an interpellation as historical objects, so that they may be investigated, questioned and presented to other users of the space, thus creating new relationships of identification and belonging to the place (CERTEAU, 1998). Waiting for new perspectives and interpretations, they remind us that our History is bound in time and space, often as a result of different subjects and events, which demand knowledge, experiences and research, in addition to a daily or sporadic walk.

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TOPONYMIC STUDY OF THE INSERTS OF NOVA LUSITÂNIA (1798)

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Resumo

A cartografia histórica, como subsídio aos estudos toponímicos, possibilita o conhecimento sobre a organização espacial, por meio da origem e das motivações na denominação dos nomes geográficos; o que, conseqüentemente, infere sobre a compreensão de características temporais, sociais, econômicas, políticas e culturais de determinado lugar. O objetivo deste trabalho é realizar um estudo toponímico histórico, tendo, como objeto de estudo, a *Carta da Nova Lusitânia*, de 1798. A importância deste mapa consiste em ser o final do século XVIII marcado pelo processo de decadência açucareira, somando-se as disputas territoriais por terras desta colônia. Sendo assim, este mapa surge da necessidade de se conhecer a extensão e os limites do território desta colônia em sua totalidade.

Palavras-chave: cartografia histórica; Toponímia; Nova Lusitânia.

Abstract

Historical cartography as a subsidy to toponymic studies enables knowledge about the spatial organization, through the origin and motivations in the naming of geographical names, which consequently infers in the understanding of temporal, social, economic, political, cultural characteristics of a given place. The objective of this study is to carry out a historical toponymic study, having as object of study the *Nova Lusitânia Map* (1798). The importance of this map lies in the fact that the end of the 18th century was marked by the process of sugar decay and added to the territorial disputes for land in this colony. Therefore, this map arises from the need to know the extension and limits of the territory of this colony in its entirety.

Keywords: historical cartography; Toponymy; Nova Lusitânia.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE NOVA LUSITÂNIA MAP

The Nova Lusitânia Map is inserted in a context of territorial disputes between Portugal, Spain and France, where the limits previously established by the Treaty of Tordesillas were no longer respected; and so other agreements (such as the Treaty of Madrid in 1750) were made to establish new frontiers. The decline of the sugar industry and the discovery of new deposits of precious metals implied the need for greater knowledge about the territory of this colony, which led to the elaboration of the Nova Lusitânia Map.

During the 18th century, there was an intensification of the production of scientific knowledge. According to Corrêa-Martins (2011), this implied the generation of a large amount of data and information, regarding astronomy, geography and hydrography; in historical cartographic documents. This knowledge led to a degree of accuracy of information represented in the *CARTA GEOGRAFICA DE PROJEÇÃO ESPHERICA ORTHOGONAL DA NOVA LUSITANIA ou América Portuguesa, e Estado do Brazil*.

The Nova Lusitânia Map is one of the most important historical cartographic documents of the 18th century. This document has a large number of toponyms, many of which are related to mills, churches, fortresses and landforms. It is worth noting that this historical cartographic document has 4 copies, these being, chronologically, from the years 1794, 1797, 1798 and 1803; of which the 1794 document is not complete, it presents only the minutes.

The 1797 copy is under the care of the Astronomical Observatory of the University of Coimbra, in Portugal; with dimensions of 142 cm in width and 128 cm in height, it is composed of 76 charts and has three inserts, which show (on an enlarged scale) more details of three regions of the Brazilian territory.

The 1798 copy is in the custody of the Historical Archives of the Brazilian Army (AHEx), with dimensions of 148 cm in width and 133 cm in height. This document has 10 more charts, that is, in addition to the 76 charts in the previous document. Another addition to the 1797 document is that it contains four inserts, that is, one more than the previous one. It is noteworthy that this document is the object of study of this research.

The 1803 copy is in the National Library of France (BNF, in fr.), with dimensions of 156 cm wide and 68 cm high. This document has a peculiarity, as only the two upper parts are included.

Toponymy “[...] is a discipline that focuses on History, Geography, Linguistics, Anthropology, Social Psychology, and even Zoology, Botany and Archeology, according to the intellectual formation of the researcher” (DICK, 1990, page 35). Thus, the Nova Lusitânia Map

allows us, through toponyms, to understand (from different sides) the complexity of the nature of a place and the society that has been (or is) inserted in that place.

PURPOSE

To carry out a historical toponymic study, based on Dick's (1990) taxonomic classification methodology, of the four inserts of the *CARTA GEOGRAFICA DE PROJEÇÃO ESFERICA ORTHOGONAL DA NOVA LUSITANIA ou América Portuguesa, e Estado do Brazil* (1798). They are: *RIO DE JANEIRO*, *BAHIA DE TODOS OS SANTOS*, *TOPOGRAFICA DO RIO GRANDE DE S. PEDRO DO SUL* and *BARRA DO PARÁ*.

TOPONYMY AND SOME CONCEPTS

Toponymy has several concepts, mainly in the area of linguistics. In the present research, the concept of Toponymy by Furtado (1956, *apud* SANTOS, 2008, page 194) will be used: "Toponymy: Study of the names of places, villages, nations, as well as rivers, hills, valleys, etc. , - that is the geographical names". The toponyms are:

[...] true historical testimonies of facts and occurrences recorded in the most diverse moments of a population's life, contain, in themselves, a value that transcends the naming act itself: if Toponymy is situated as the chronicle of a people, recording the present for the knowledge of future generations, the toponym is the instrument of this temporal projection. (DICK, 1990, page 22)

The "Geographical name is the standardized toponym, including in most occurrences, a specific name and a generic designation, plus attributes, geographically referenced and inserted in a temporal context" (AUGUSTO *et al.*, 2005 *apud* SANTOS, 2008, page 20).

Another very important term to be conceptualized is the "geonym", which, like geographical names, from a historical, etymological and ethnographic perspective; it is an identifier of any natural (or anthropized) geographic features, recurrent on the terrestrial surface; and that can still be georeferenced (MENEZES; SANTOS, 2006, page 194).

By naming a place, identities are created that symbolize that place and the population that lives there and, thus, a "space becomes a place as it acquires definition and meaning" (TUAN, 1977, page 160).

MATERIALS

The material used for the elaboration of this research was the *CARTA GEOGRAFICA DE PROJEÇÃO ESPHERICA ORTHOGONAL DA NOVA LUSITANIA ou América Portuguesa e, Estado do Brazil* (1798), which is in the care of the Historical Archives of the Brazilian Army (AHEx) (Figure 1). This chart has some particularities in relation to the others. First, because it is the only one with four inserts, all with a graphic scale and title. On the left side, there is a set of three inserts; the first being *BAHIA DE TODOS OS SANTOS* (Figure 2); the second one, *TOPOGRAFICA DO RIO GRANDE DE S. PEDRO DO SUL*; the third one, in the lower left corner, *RIO DE JANEIRO* (Figure 3); and the fourth one (and last) insert, in the upper right corner, *BARRA DO PARÁ*. In addition, the chart includes the names of 34 professionals who participated in the



preparation of the cartographic document (CORRÊA-MARTINS, 2011, page 6).

Figure 1 - *CARTA GEOGRAFICA DE PROJEÇÃO ESPHERICA ORTHOGONAL DA NOVA LUSITANIA ou América Portuguesa e, Estado do Brazil* (1798). Source: Historical Archives of the Brazilian Army.

Figure 2 - Insert *BAHIA DE TODOS OS SANTOS*, of the *Nova Lusitânia Map* (1798). Source: Historical Archives of the Brazilian Army.



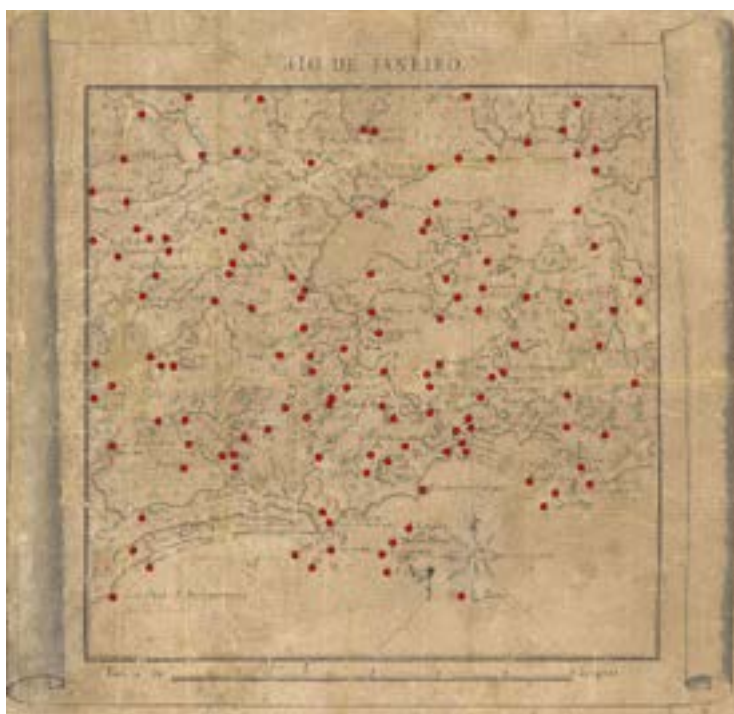


Figure 3 – Insert *RIO DE JANEIRO*, of the *Nova Lusitânia Map* (1798).
Source: Historical Archives of the Brazilian Army.

STEPS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE RESEARCH

The first stage of the research consisted in extracting the toponyms from the insert *RIO DE JANEIRO*; more specifically, the region of the Guanabara Bay and the area of the former Captaincy of Rio de Janeiro; and also the toponyms of the inserts *BAHIA DE TODOS OS SANTOS*, *TOPOGRAFICA DO RIO GRANDE DE S. PEDRO DO SUL* and *BARRA DO PARÁ*. The extraction was performed using the geographic information system (GIS) ArcGIS® 10.1; having been extracted 370 toponyms, in all, in the four inserts of New Lusitania.

The second stage of the research consisted of classifying the extracted toponyms, with the aid of Dick's (1990) taxonomic classification methodology, which is initially divided according to the nature of the toponyms into two categories: anthropocultural or physical. After this initial classification, the toponyms are then classified according to their taxonomy, with 18 classes of an anthropocultural nature and 13 of a physical nature (Box 1).

Box 1 - Taxonomic Classification.

Topônimos de Natureza Antropocultural	Topônimos de Natureza Física
Animotopônimos	Astrotopônimos
Antropotopônimos	Cardinotopônimos
Axiotopônimos	Cromotopônimos
Corotopônimos	Dimensiotopônimos
Cronotopônimos	Fitotopônimos
Dirrematopônimos	Geomorfotopônimos
Ecotopônimos	Hidrotopônimos
Ergotopônimos	Litotopônimos
Etnotopônimos	Meteoritopônimos
Hierotopônimos	Morfotopônimos
Hagiotopônimos	Qualitopônimos
Historiotopônimos	Termotopônimos
Hodotopônimos	Zootopônimos
Mitotopônimos	
Numerotopônimos	
Póliotopônimos	
Sociotopônimos	
Somatopônimos	

Source: organized by the authors, based on Dick (1990).

The third stage consisted in the search for toponymic motivation, through research in historical and geographic dictionaries, scientific articles and electronic sites. Thus, after the motivation was discovered, all the data and information collected were organized with the help of the Microsoft Excel[®] spreadsheet editor.

CLASSIFICATION OF TOPONYMS IN THE INSERTS OF THE NOVA LUSITÂNIA MAP

INSERT *RIO DE JANEIRO*

After the taxonomic classification of the insert *RIO DE JANEIRO*, within the 18 classes of toponyms of an anthropocultural nature suggested by Dick (1990) (Box 2), two stood out: the class of anthropotoponyms (toponyms related to individual proper names of the following species: first name, hypocoristic; “first name + nickname”; family nicknames; “first name + family nicknames”), accounting for 10 extracted toponyms; and the class of hagiotoponyms (toponyms related to the saints of the Roman hagiology), with 22 extracted toponyms.

Box 2 – Quantification of anthropocultural toponyms found in the insert *RIO DE JANEIRO*.

Topônimos de Natureza Antropocultural	Nº	Topônimos de Natureza Antropocultural	Nº
Animotopônimos	1	Hierotopônimos	5
Antropotopônimos	10	Hagiotopônimos	22
Axiotopônimos	1	Historiotopônimos	0
Corotopônimos	0	Hodotopônimos	0
Cronotopônimos	2	Mitotopônimos	0
Dirrematopônimos	2	Numerotopônimos	1
Ecotopônimos	3	Póliotopônimos	2
Ergotopônimos	4	Sociotopônimos	4
Enotopônimos	0	Somatopônimos	0

Organized by the authors.

In the classification of toponyms of a physical nature (Box 3), of the 13 classes elaborated by Dick (1990), three stood out, namely: the Phytotoponyms (names related to the plant kingdom), with nine related toponyms; the Hidrotoponyms (names referring to hydrographic accidents), with 17 toponyms accounted for; Zootoponyms (names relating to the animal kingdom), with 17 computed toponyms, refer to names relating to the animal kingdom.

Box 3 – Quantification of physical toponyms found in the insert *RIO DE JANEIRO*.

Topônimos de Natureza Física	Nº	Topônimos de Natureza Física	Nº
Astrotopônimos	1	Litotopônimos	1
Cardinotopônimos	1	Meteriotopônimos	0
Cromotopônimos	1	Morfotopônimos	1
Dimensiotopônimos	6	Qualitopônimos	3
Fitotopônimos	9	Termetopônimos	0
Geomorfotopônimos	5	Zootopônimos	17
Hidrotopônimos	17	Não Identificados	7

Organized by the authors.

It is worth mentioning that it is possible for a toponym to belong to more than one taxonomic class, falling into two or even three classes. It was not possible to identify seven toponyms, mainly due to the low readability in some parts of the chart.

From the insert *RIO DE JANEIRO*, 140 toponyms were extracted. However, it was only possible to identify the origin of 111 toponyms, 72 of which were of Portuguese origin; 33, of indigenous origin; one, of French origin; and five, presenting both a term of Portuguese origin and a term of indigenous origin (Box 4).

By consulting dictionaries and electronic sites, a research was carried out on the motivation for naming the extracted toponyms. Many of these are still present to this day; however, many others are no longer used and a deeper search is necessary. It is also worth mentioning that some toponyms have more than one version of motivation (present in the naming act), because of the different stories and assumptions that arise over time.

Box 4 – Quantification of the origin of the toponyms present in the insert *RIO DE JANEIRO*.

Origem dos Topônimos	Nº
Portuguesa	72
Indígena	33
Francesa	1
Portuguesa / Indígena	5
Total	111

Organized by the authors.

INSERT *BAHIA DE TODOS OS SANTOS*

From the insert *BAHIA DE TODOS OS SANTOS*, among the toponyms of an anthropocultural nature (Box 5), 12 classes were classified and only one stood out, the hagiotoponyms (toponyms related to the saints of the Roman hagiological), which are, in an expressive way, 57 toponyms.

Box 5 – Quantification of anthropocultural toponyms found in the insert *BAHIA DE TODOS OS SANTOS*.

Topônimos de Natureza Antropocultural	Nº	Topônimos de Natureza Antropocultural	Nº
Animotopônimos	3	Hierotopônimos	0
Antropotopônimos	3	Hagiotopônimos	57
Axiotopônimos	1	Historiotopônimos	0
Corotopônimos	3	Hodotopônimos	0
Cronotopônimos	1	Mitotopônimos	0
Dirrematopônimos	2	Numerotopônimos	1
Ecotopônimos	0	Póliotopônimos	1
Ergotopônimos	4	Sociotopônimos	2
Etnotopônimos	1	Somatopônimos	0

Organized by the authors.

In the classification of toponyms of a physical nature (Box 6), two classes stood out, namely: hydrotoponyms (names referring to hydrographic accidents), with 25 toponyms extracted; and zootoponyms (names related to the animal kingdom), with 12 extracted toponyms. It was not possible to identify 12 toponyms, due to the poor quality of some parts of the chart.

From the insert *BAHIA DE TODOS OS SANTOS*, 155 toponyms were extracted. However, it was only possible to identify the origin of 142 toponyms, 92 of which were of Portuguese origin; 47 of indigenous origin; two of French origin; and only one of Spanish origin (Box 7).

Box 6 – Quantification of toponyms of a physical nature found in the insert *BAHIA DE TODOS OS SANTOS*.

Topônimos de Natureza Física	Nº	Topônimos de Natureza Física	Nº
Astrotopônimos	0	Litotopônimos	2
Cardinotopônimos	3	Meteriotopônimos	1
Cromotopônimos	2	Morfotopônimos	0
Dimensiotopônimos	4	Qualitopônimos	1
Fitotopônimos	9	Termiotopônimos	0
Geomorfotopônimos	3	Zootopônimos	12
Hidrotopônimos	25	Não Identificados	12

Organized by the authors.

Box 7 – Quantification of the origin of the toponyms present in the insert *BAHIA DE TODOS OS SANTOS*.

Origem dos Topônimos	Nº
Portuguesa	92
Indígena	47
Francesa	2
Espanhola	1
Total	142

Organized by the authors.

Insert TOPOGRAFICA DO RIO GRANDE DE S. PEDRO DO SUL

In the taxonomic classification of the Insert *TOPOGRAFICA DO RIO GRANDE DE S. PEDRO DO SUL*, five taxonomic classes of an anthropocultural nature were found (Box 8), with emphasis on the classes of anthropotoponyms (toponyms related to the individual proper names of the following species: first name, hypocharistic; “first name + nickname”; family nicknames; “first name + family nicknames”), accounting for nine toponyms; hagiotoponyms (toponyms relating to the saints of Roman hagiology), with five toponyms; and sociotoponyms (toponyms related to professional activities, workplaces and meeting points for members of a community), with five extracted toponyms.

Box 8 – Quantification of anthropocultural toponyms found in the insert *TOPOGRAFICA DO RIO GRANDE DE S. PEDRO DO SUL*

Topônimos de Natureza Antropocultural	Nº	Topônimos de Natureza Antropocultural	Nº
Animotopônimos	0	Hierotopônimos	0
Antropotopônimos	9	Hagiotopônimos	5
Axiotopônimos	0	Historiotopônimos	0
Corotopônimos	0	Hodotopônimos	0
Cronotopônimos	0	Mitotopônimos	0
Dirrematopônimos	1	Numerotopônimos	0
Ecotopônimos	0	Póliotopônimos	1
Ergotopônimos	0	Sociotopônimos	5
Etnotopônimos	0	Somatopônimos	0

Organized by the authors.

In the classification of physical toponyms (Box 9), five taxonomic classes were found, three of which can be highlighted: cardinotoponyms (toponyms related to geographic positions in general), with four toponyms; the dimensiotoponyms (toponyms related to the dimensional characteristics of geographic features such as extension, length, width, thickness, height and depth), with four computed toponyms; and hydrotoponyms (names referring to hydrographic accidents), with four identified toponyms.

Box 9 – Quantification of toponyms of a physical nature found in the insert *TOPOGRAFICA DO RIO GRANDE DE S. PEDRO DO SUL*

Topônimos de Natureza Física	Nº	Topônimos de Natureza Física	Nº
Astrotopônimos	0	Litotopônimos	0
Cardinotopônimos	4	Meteriotopônimos	0
Cromotopônimos	0	Morfotopônimos	0
Dimensiotopônimos	4	Qualitopônimos	2
Fitotopônimos	2	Termotopônimos	0
Geomorfotopônimos	1	Zootopônimos	1
Hidrotopônimos	4	Não Identificados	0

Organized by the authors.

In the insert *TOPOGRAFICA DO RIO GRANDE DE S. PEDRO DO SUL*, a total of 35 toponyms were extracted; corresponding to the insert with the lowest number of toponyms. It is also worth mentioning that all the toponyms present in this insert are of Portuguese origin.

INSERT BARRA DO PARÁ

In the Insert *BARRA DO PARÁ*, six classes of an anthropocultural nature were found (Box 10). Among them, the following stand out: corotoponyms (toponyms related to the names of cities, countries, states, regions and continents), accounting for seven extracted toponyms; and the hagiotoponyms (toponyms related to the saints of the Roman hagiological), with six extracted toponyms.

Box 10 – Quantification of anthropocultural toponyms found in the insert *BARRA DO PARÁ*.

Topônimos de Natureza Antropocultural	Nº	Topônimos de Natureza Antropocultural	Nº
Animotopônimos	0	Hierotopônimos	0
Antropotopônimos	0	Hagiotopônimos	6
Axiotopônimos	0	Historiotopônimos	0
Corotopônimos	7	Hodotopônimos	0
Cronotopônimos	0	Mitotopônimos	0
Dirrematopônimos	2	Numerotopônimos	0
Ecotopônimos	0	Póliotopônimos	0
Ergotopônimos	1	Sociotopônimos	2
Etnotopônimos	1	Somatopônimos	0

Organized by the authors.

In the classification of physical toponyms (Box 11), two classes stood out: phytotoponyms (names related to the plant kingdom), with six related toponyms; and zootoponyms (names related to the animal kingdom), with 10 computed toponyms.

In this insert, 55 toponyms were extracted, but only 50 could be identified, as to their origin. Thirty-two toponyms of Portuguese origin were counted; 17 of indigenous origin; and only one of French origin.

Box 11 – Quantification of toponyms of a physical nature found in the insert *BARRA DO PARÁ*.

Topônimos de Natureza Física	Nº	Topônimos de Natureza Física	Nº
Astrotopônimos	1	Litotopônimos	1
Cardinotopônimos	2	Meteriotopônimos	0
Cromotopônimos	1	Morfotopônimos	0
Dimensiotopônimos	1	Qualitopônimos	0
Fitotopônimos	6	Termetopônimos	0
Geomorfotopônimos	3	Zootopônimos	10
Hidrotopônimos	3	Não Identificados	5

Organized by the authors.

Box 12 – Quantification of the origin of the toponyms present in the insert *BARRA DO PARÁ*.

Origem dos Topônimos	Nº
Portuguesa	32
Indígena	17
Francesa	1
Total	50

Organized by the authors.

THE TOPONYMS OF THE FOUR INSERTS OF THE NOVA LUSITÂNIA MAP: SOME EVIDENCES

Geographical names, according to Menezes and Santos (2006, p. 1), are historical testimonies of the settlement of an entire nation, and, in this way, “record and signal the historical passage of generations, cultures, peoples and linguistic groups, which succeed in the occupation of a given territorial portion, indicating the anthropization of the landscape and the consequent expansion of the ecumene”. Thus, the toponyms obtained in the insert *RIO DE JANEIRO* reflect the context of evolution of the colonial economy and the predominant religion at the time, it is possible to measure by the number of mills and churches, but at the same time, it is possible to perceive the prominence of many names linked to indigenous culture. The Indigenous people had the custom of naming places according to local characteristics, be it vegetation or some specific animal.

Some toponyms were important to understand the context; but, at the same time, others could only be classified, after a search for the name's motivation (Box 13); as is the case with “N. S. de Copacabana”. This toponym has two classifications, as Copacabana is a word of Quechua origin and means “looking at the lake”, also appearing in Lake Titicaca, in Bolivia. Thus, this toponym is a hydrotponym, in addition to the fragment “N. S.”, which is a hagiotoponym and, therefore, classified as a hybrid toponym. Another example is the toponym “Villagalhão”, which refers to French admiral Nicolas Durand de Villegagnon; having other variations, such as: Virgalhão; Vergalhão. This toponym belongs to the class of anthropotponyms, as it refers to “names formed from personal designators, whether in first names or family nicknames, combined or not” (DICK, 1990, page 104).

Box 13 – Toponymic motivation of three examples.

Topônimo	Motivação Toponímica
R. Mage	Em Tupi, "no feiticeiro", "no pagé", em alusão à sua residência.
Freg. de Iraja	Em Tupi-guarani, significa "a colmeia", "lugar que se faz mel"
N. S. de Copa Cabana	Maria, também conhecida como Maria de Nazaré e chamada pelos católicos e ortodoxos de Virgem Maria, de Santíssima Virgem e de Nossa Senhora, foi a mulher israelita de Nazaré, identificada no Novo Testamento e no Alcorão como a mãe de Jesus através da intervenção divina. Copacabana é uma palavra de origem quechua, e significa "olhando o lago". Este topônimo aparece também no lago Titicaca na Bolívia.

Organized by the authors.

Toponyms of an anthropocultural nature demonstrate the strong occupation of Portugal in Brazilian territory. The most prevalent taxonomic classes, such as corotonyms, anthropotonyms and, mainly, hagiotonyms, refer to the culture, notable people and names that were brought by the colonizers.

On the other hand, toponyms of a physical nature, for the most part, demonstrate the resistance of names of indigenous origin, in the face of European colonization in Brazil. The most prevalent taxonomic classes are hydrotoponyms, phytotonyms and zootonyms; which can be explained from the relationship of native peoples with Nature and the need to name and identify a place, according to its natural characteristics or the abundance of some type of plant or animal.

The number of toponyms of Portuguese origin reinforces the imposition of the colonizers in the Brazilian territory, since the Portuguese toponyms outnumber the toponyms of indigenous origin. Even with the territorial disputes present at the time, it was possible to perceive few French and Spanish toponyms within Brazilian territory, showing the strength of Portuguese influence.

CONCLUSION

The total number of toponyms extracted from the four inserts, as well as the total number of toponyms extracted from each insert is mostly of indigenous and Portuguese origin, which reflects the Portuguese intervention or presence in Brazilian territory, just as the indigenous toponyms reflect the occupation of native peoples in Brazilian territory.

It is noteworthy that from the total of 370 extracted toponyms, the numbers were very close, that is, 176 of an anthropocultural nature and 170 of a physical nature were counted. The taxonomic classification proposal by Dick (1990) found the large presence of mills and churches, with these features emphasizing anthropotoponyms and hagiotoponyms. These Portuguese constructions already indicated changes in the landscape of the time. On the other hand, toponyms of indigenous origin are more related to natural features, with emphasis on hydrotoponyms. As pointed out by Nunes & Andrade (2012, p. 3), "Toponyms directly express relationships between man and geographic space, since the act of naming is essentially human, establishing a cultural bond, directly linked to occupation, possession and knowledge of the named place or area."

Finally, through this research, it was possible to verify that the Nova Lusitânia Map demonstrated the potential of toponymic studies, due to the great density of information.

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**GEODIVERSITY AND TOPONYMY IN TRAILS AND WATERSHEDS:
A CASE STUDY IN PETROPOLIS, MOUNTAIN REGION OF RJ**

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Resumo

No percurso das trilhas, é comum o destaque dado ao nome dos cumes e rios, por onde ele passa, os quais são resultantes de um processo de evolução geológica (ou geomorfológica), que contribuem na compreensão das suas principais características. Esses nomes geográficos podem ser incorporados de diferentes formas, seja na cartografia da área e ou na própria apropriação verbal realizada pela população local, o que nos leva ao debate sobre toponímia e geodiversidade em trilhas. Assim, para contribuir com a reflexão sobre a interação entre sociedade e natureza, a partir de processos históricos de percepção e apropriação do ambiente, o presente trabalho propõe a caracterização da geodiversidade e a caracterização toponímica dos cumes e rios da bacia do rio Itamarati, em Petrópolis.

Palavras-chave: geodiversidade; toponímia; Cartografia; trilhas.

Abstract

Along the trails, it is common to highlight the name of the peaks and rivers it passes through, which are the result of a process of geological/geomorphological evolution that contribute to the understanding of its main characteristics. These geographic names can be incorporated in different ways, either in the area's cartography or in the verbal appropriation carried out by the local population, which leads us to the debate on toponymy and geodiversity in trails. Thus, to contribute to the reflection on the interaction between society and nature from historical processes of perception and appropriation of the environment, this paper proposes the characterization of geodiversity and toponymic characterization of the peaks and rivers of the Itamarati river basin, in Petrópolis.

Keywords: geodiversity; toponymy; Cartography; trails.

INTRODUCTION

Trails are often the main vector of public use in protected areas, allowing visitors to have greater contact with ecosystems and different perspectives of the landscape. Along the trails, it is common to highlight the name of the peaks and rivers it passes through, which are the result of a process of geological/geomorphological evolution that contribute to the understanding of its main characteristics. These geographic names can be incorporated in different ways, either in the area's cartography and/or in the verbal appropriation carried out by the local population, which leads us to the debate on toponymy and geodiversity in trails. In this way, it is possible to reflect on an interaction between society and nature, based on historical processes of perception of the environment, highlighting geographic concepts, such as: scale, landscape and territory. Thus, studies that take into account geodiversity and toponymy in trails, having as a spatial cut, the watersheds in which they are inserted, are of paramount importance; also enabling greater integration between scientific research and different sectors of society.

Geodiversity is represented by the variety of rocks, minerals, fossils, landforms, sediments, soils and hydrography, along with the natural processes that form and change them. These elements provide the basis for life on Earth, as well as maintaining natural capital and ecosystem services (GRAY, 2013; CROFTS *et al.*, 2020).

Toponymy is the science dedicated to the study of geographical names, constituting itself as a branch of Onomastics, an area of study of the origin and transformation of proper names (SANTOS, 2008; SOUZA, 2014; DIAS, 2016). Cerrón-Palomino (2015) points out the interdisciplinary character of toponymy, highlighting the areas of Geography, History, Archeology, Philology and Linguistics, as contemplated in this discussion. Villalón (2013) defines the study of toponymy as the result of a complex group of factors, among which the geographic, linguistic, idiomatic, cultural, social, economic and ethnographic factors stand out. The author also emphasizes that the naming is a process of popular and spontaneous creation, where the distinctions of particular characteristics are established, being them national, idiomatic and/or historical.

Menezes and Santos (2006) indicate that geographical names are like testimonies of settlement and occupation, recording and signaling the actions of different peoples, cultures and linguistic groups. Corrêa (2003) states that the toponym, a term used to express geographical names, constitutes an important cultural mark, expressing an affective form of space appropriation by a given cultural group, being an important identity mark. Santos (2008) presents a discussion on the term Geonymy, where it can be understood as a proper name of places and geographical

features, such as toponymy and toponym, but with the addition of coordinates referring to it. The author also considers that the prefix "geo" (which corresponds to "Earth"), from a conceptual point of view, is more specific and better characterizes the phenomena that occur on the earth's surface, subject to geographic positioning.

There are recent studies on toponymy, specifically, in the Mountain Region (SOUZA, 2014; SANTOS, 2017), but the approach is about colonization and the historical process of formation of the cities of Petrópolis and Teresópolis, both in the Region Mountain of the state of Rio de Janeiro. In Brazil, there are works that address toponyms of geographic accidents (SCHNEIDER, 2002; DIEDRICH, 2020). However, for the Mountain Region, there is a lack of research regarding this toponymic approach, justifying the interest and effort present in this work.

The trails represent an integration between several aspects, from a geosystemic approach, not only serving as a passage to reach a certain place, but as a possibility of insertion in the environment, from different experiences and perspectives of the landscape. So:

[...] the trail is a dynamic and diversified component of the landscape, modified in each of its sectors over time. It is not homogeneous, it has different segments in its path, resulting from the interaction between its various physiographic elements, of a biotic nature (tree canopy, root system, litter, wild and venomous animals, termite mounds, anthills, etc.), abiotic (rocks, soil, hydrography, topography, etc.) and anthropic (infrastructure of steps, ramps, bridges, channels, handrails, signaling systems, interpretive panels, etc). (COSTA; OLIVEIRA, 2018, page 210)

In this context, connecting landscapes and protected areas, through long-distance trails, presents itself as an instrument for conservation, for generating employment and income, and also for promoting recreation and leisure; promoting an integration between historical, cultural and natural values in their paths (CUNHA *et al.*, 2020).

Based on the potential for improving teaching, research and extension activities, already carried out on the Parnaso trails (PITZER *et al.*, 2020); and also, of the possibilities of environmental interpretation activities, which take into account its geodiversity (PESSOA, 2019), the present study aims to carry out a toponymic inventory of the peaks of the Travessia Cobiçado-Ventania trail, in different cartographic bases, as well as the watershed in which it is inserted, in the municipality of Petrópolis, together with the characterization of its geodiversity, from geological and, more specifically, geomorphological aspects.

STUDY AREA

"Travessia Cobiçado Ventania" is located in the municipality of Petrópolis, in the mountain region of Rio de Janeiro; and it is accessed through the Caxambu neighborhood, an important vegetable producing area, about 5 km from the downtown.

One of the stretches of the Caminhos da Serra do Mar long-distance trail is on the limits of the Serra dos Órgãos National Park (PARNASO) (ICMBio, 2016), with the entrance and exit parts, inserted in the Environmental Protection Area of Petrópolis (Área de Proteção Ambiental de Petrópolis). Its trail is approximately 12 km long, with 900 meters of altitude gain, which makes it a semi-heavy hike, with an estimated duration of between 5 and 8 hours (NETO, 2008), allowing different perspectives of the landscape (Figure 1).

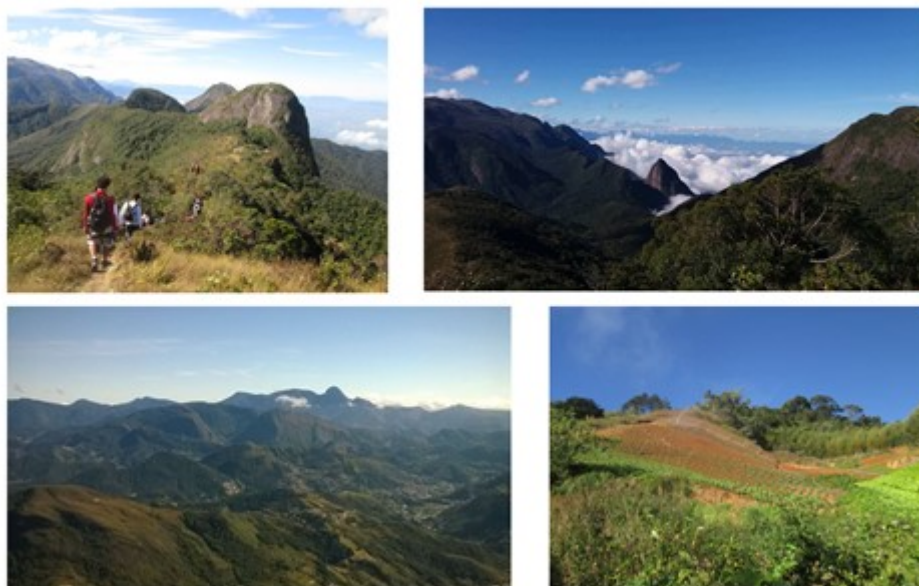


Figure 1 - Landscape perspectives along the Travessia Cobiçado-Ventania trail. Authors' collection.

The hike passes through 5 peaks: Cobiçado, Vândalos (highest point, with 1,715m) (Figure 2), Pedra do Diabo, Tridente and Alto da Ventania; and follows, in part, by a ridge that represents the municipal limit between Petrópolis and Magé; being also the divider of two hydrographic regions: the Piabanha, represented by the basin of the river Itamarati, to the north, from where several aspects of the mountain domain can be observed; and the Guanabara Bay, to the south, where the landscape stands out with the abrupt unevenness of the mountain escarpment; On clear days, the lowlands of Guanabara Bay and its coastal massifs can be observed.

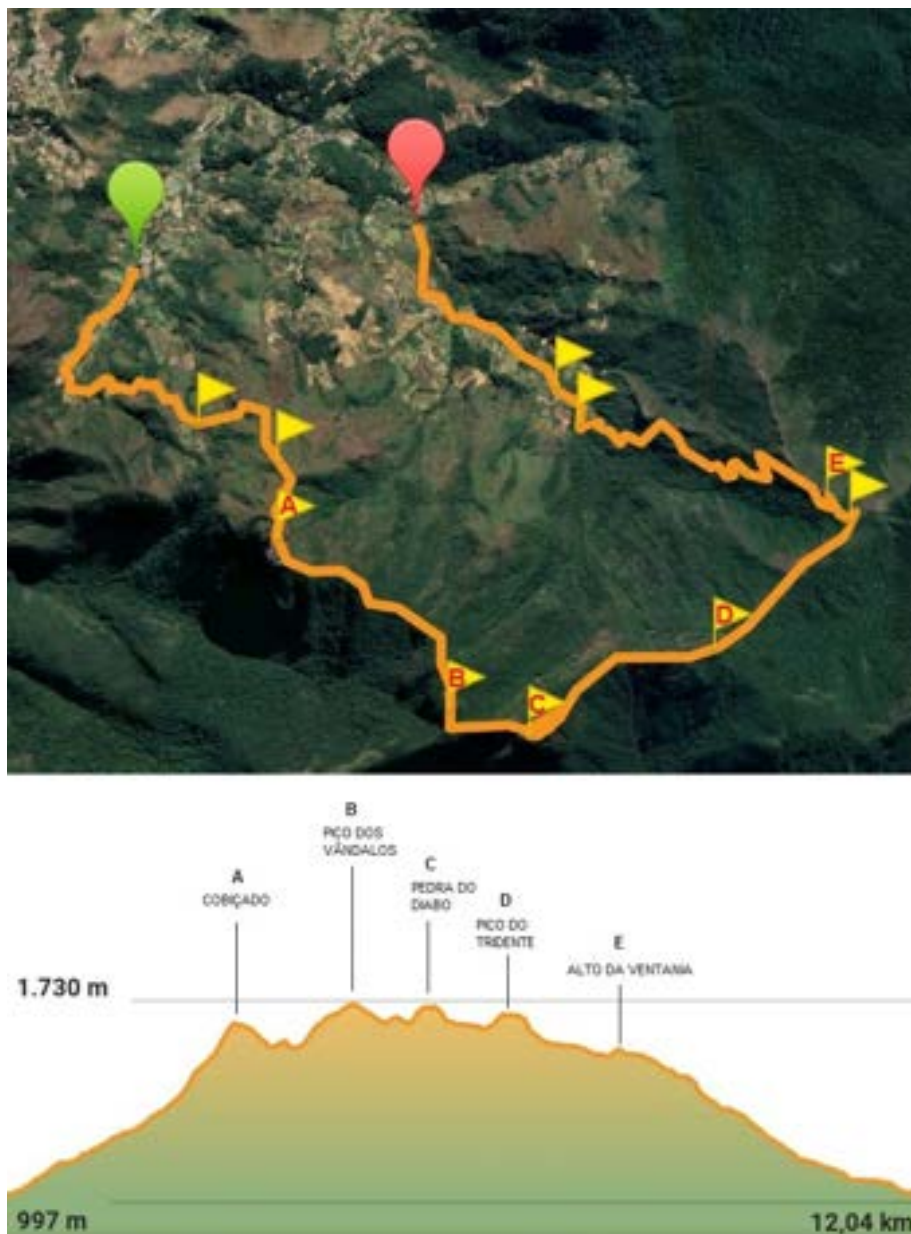


Figure 2 - Route of the Travessia Cobiçado-Ventania trail and its peaks. Source: Wikiloc (s.d.).

The Itamarati River basin has approximately 46.22 km² and is fully inserted in the municipality of Petrópolis. According to Montes et al. (2019), it has 22% of its territory inserted in Permanent Preservation Areas (APP); and the predominant classes of land use found are: Natural Forest Areas (73.98%) and Anthropogenic Agricultural Areas (15.45%). The main springs of the basin are protected, as they are located within the limits of PARNASO. The main water bodies of the basin are: the Três Pedras stream, the Ponte de Ferro stream, the Caxambu river and the Itamarati river (MONTES *et al.*, 2019).

METHODOLOGY

Based on the Geodiversity Map of the State of Rio de Janeiro (DANTAS *et al.*, 2020), it was made a map of the relief patterns of the Itamarati river basin, where the Travessia Cobiçado-Ventania, located in the Caxambu neighborhood, is inserted, in Petrópolis (state of Rio de Janeiro); and one of the stretches of the Caminhos da Serra do Mar long-distance trail. The choice of relief patterns in the construction of the map is due to the greater detail, associated with the possibility of articulating the formation of the peaks and the watersheds, from the geological and geomorphological processes. The construction of this map was based on the acquisition of information available in the Institutional Repository of Geosciences of the Geological Service of Brazil (RIGEO) (CPRM, s.d.). The characterization of rivers and watersheds was based on information available at the GEOInea Portal (INEA, s.d.) and on the Atlas of the Hydrographic Region IV - Piabanha (MONTES *et al.*, 2019).

For the toponymic inventory, the topographic maps of the IBGE (1979) were considered, in a 1:50,000 scale, prepared in the 1970s and made available in the institution's digital collection (IBGE, s.d.). The search for toponyms took place from the sheets SF-23-Z-B-IV-2 (Petrópolis) and SF-23-Z-B-I-4-MI-2715-4 (Itaipava), since the study area is located in both of them. From the acquisition of the sheets, the georeferencing process was carried out, using the corner coordinates contained in them (Petrópolis sheet – 22° 30'; 43° 15' / 22° 30'; 43° 00' / 22° 45'; 43° 15' / 22° 45'; 43° 00'), (Itaipava sheet - 22° 15'; 43° 15' / 22° 15'; 43° 00' / 22° 30'; 43° 15' / 22° 30'; 43° 30'). In this way, not only the toponyms of the study area could be obtained, as well as their coordinates.

In addition, the OpenStreetMap[®] (OSM, s.d.) digital base was used to inventory the identified toponyms on a visualization scale equivalent to that of the topographic maps, in order to establish a comparison between the toponyms represented in both bases. The choice of survey, based on the OSM database, was due to the fact that it is an open database, which allows the insertion of data from different users, in addition to being an updated database and information.

For the present work, the peaks, rivers and watersheds, which are inserted in the study area, were considered as points of interest. Such information was organized in maps and tables with the data collected, establishing the comparison, from the different tools, as well as the very toponym used in relation to the peaks and rivers, identified and classified, based on the taxonomies proposed by Dick (1990).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

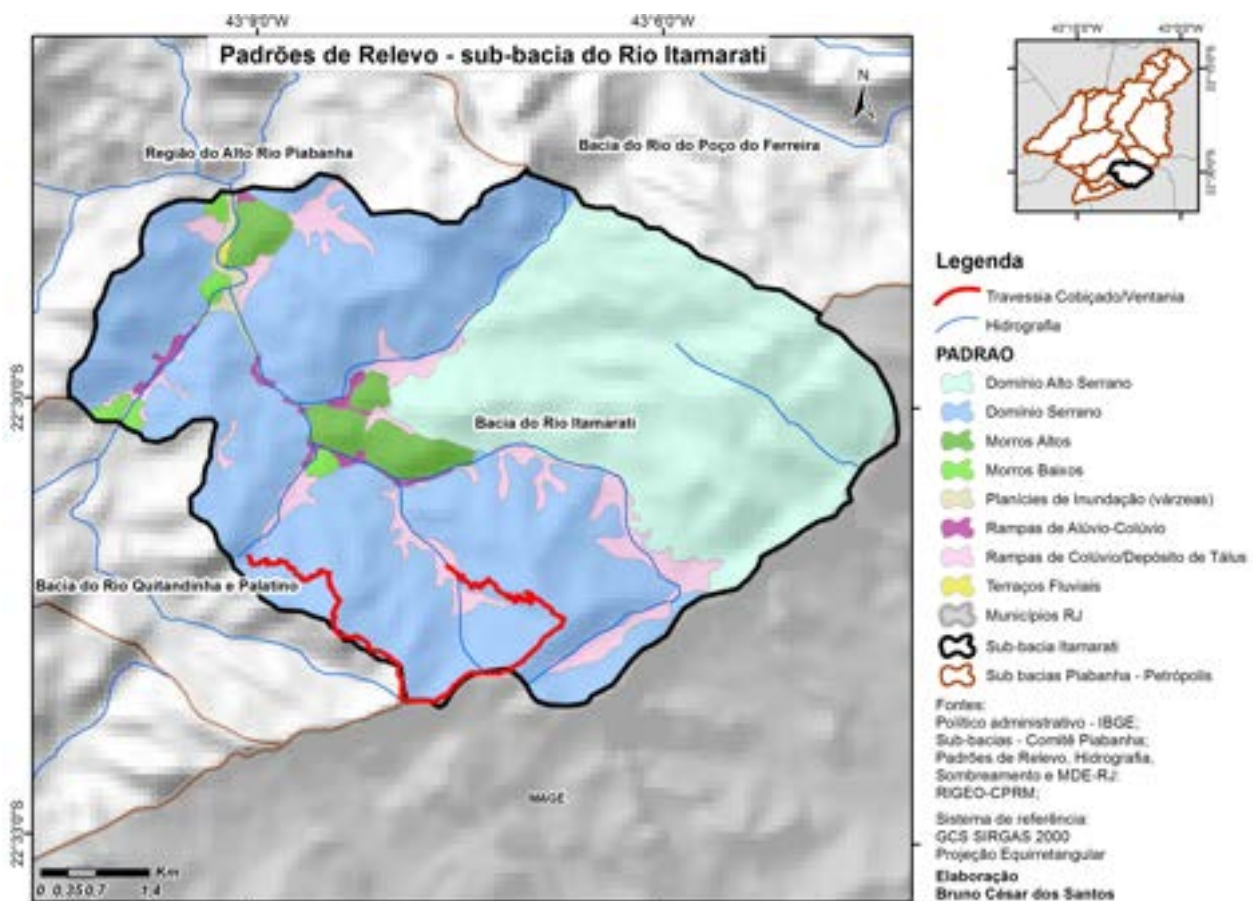
Relief Patterns

For the characterization and detailing of the geodiversity of the Travessia Cobiçado-Ventania trail and the sub-basin of the Itamarati River (where it is located), the relief patterns proposed in the Geomorphological Map of the municipality of Petrópolis were used (SHINZATO *et al.*, 2017).

The sub-basin of the Itamarati River is part of the Morphostructural Unit of the Atlantic Orogenic Belt, the Morphosculptural Unit of the Residual Plateaus and the Geomorphological Unit of the Reverse Plateau of the Mountain Region (DANTAS *et al.*, 2020), with the presence of eight relief patterns, of which the Mountain Domain and the High-Mountain Domain stand out, as shown in Figure 3 and Table 1.

The route of the trail predominantly passes through the Mountain Domain relief pattern, with the presence of Colluvium Ramps/Talus Deposits, in the last kilometers, which stand out for the following characteristics, according to Shinzato *et al.* (2017):

- Mountain Domain: Relief with a mountainous aspect, very rugged, with straight to concave slopes and tops of aligned, sharp or slightly rounded ridges, with sedimentation of colluvium and talus. High drainage density. High gradient slopes predominate, with sporadic occurrence of subvertical rock walls and sugar loaves. Amplitude greater than 300 meters



Domínio Alto Serrano	1,686.45	36.48
Domínio Serrano	2,316.89	50.12
Morros Altos	173.7	3.76
Morros Baixos	46.78	1.01
Planícies de Inundação (várzeas)	30.84	0.67
Rampas de Alúvio-Colúvio	42.1	0.91
Rampas de Colúvio/Depósito de Tálus	322.39	6.97
Terraços Fluviais	3.2	0.07
Total	4,622.35	100

Data source: Repositório Institucional de Geociências do Serviço Geológico do Brasil - RIGEO (CPRM, s.d.); Shinzato *et al.* (2017).

It is also worth mentioning that the trail's route, with emphasis on the Cobiçado peak, passes through the divider between the hydrographic regions of Piabanha and Guanabara Bay, which also partly corresponds to the municipal limits between Petrópolis and Magé. In addition, even though the trail does not pass through all the relief patterns of the watershed in which it is inserted, it is possible to observe, according to the present climatic conditions, landscapes that represent a good part of the geomorphological pattern of the state of Rio de Janeiro.

Toponymy

The toponyms inventoried, both from the topographic maps of the IBGE and the OpenStreetMap, were spatialized according to Figure 4. Although the toponyms of rivers are represented along the linear feature, the confluences were considered, in order to establish the representative points of toponyms for hydrography.

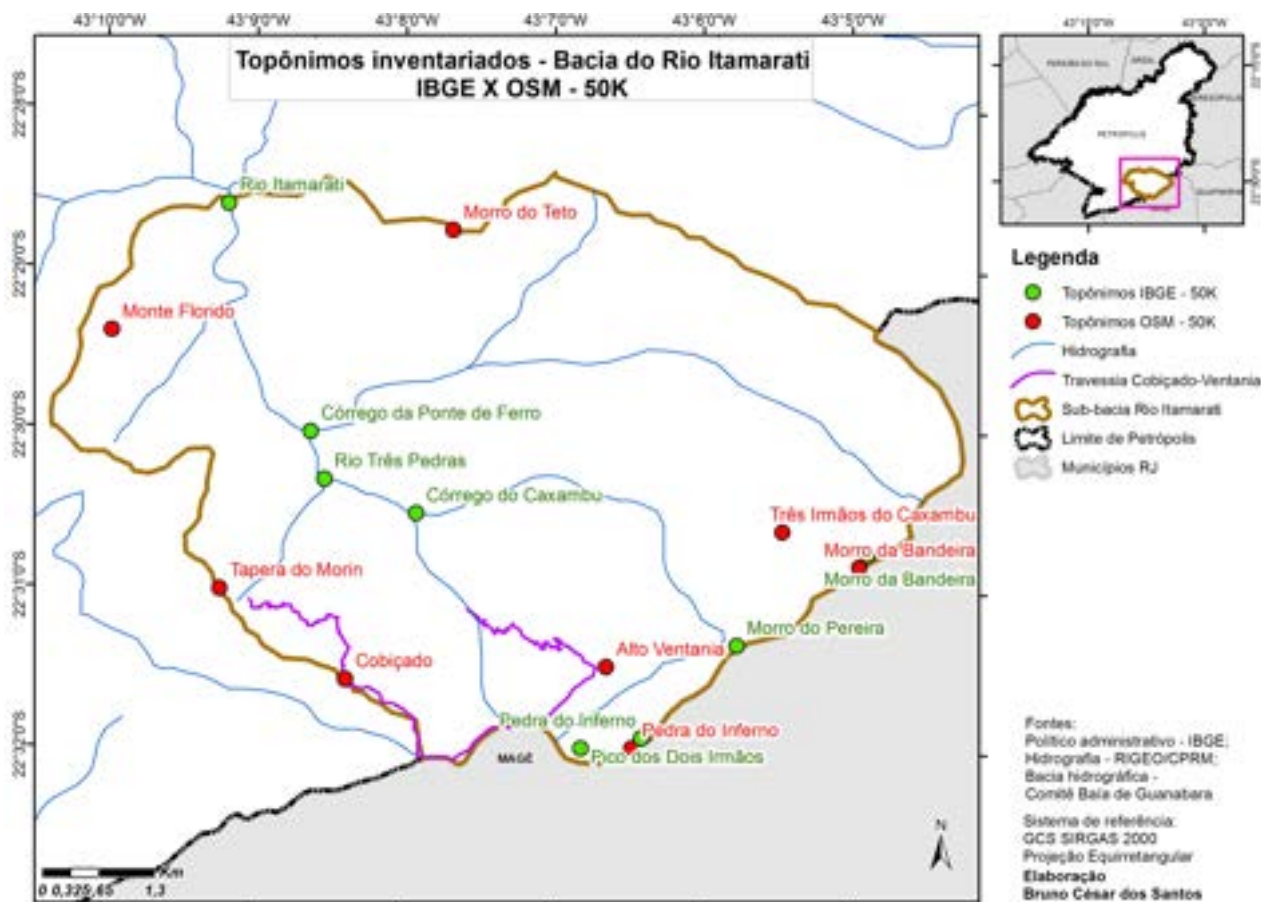


Figure 4 - Distribution of toponyms inventoried from the IBGE (1979) and OpenStreetMap database (OSM, n.d.), in the Itamarati River basin. Prepared by the authors.

For the characterization of the toponyms, inventoried from the proposed methodology, their classification was carried out, based on the taxonomy proposed by Dick (1990), according to Boxes 1 and 2.

Box 1 – Toponyms inventoried based on Petrópolis and Itaipava sheets – IBGE (1979) 1:50.000.

TOPÔNIMO IBGE 50K	SUB-BACIA	NOME GENÉRICO	NOME ESPECÍFICO	TIPO	ORIGEM CULTURAL	MOTIVAÇÃO
Córrego da Ponte de Ferro	ITAMARATI	CÓRREGO	DA PONTE DE FERRO	RELEVO	PORTUGUESA	HODOTOPÔNIMO
Córrego do Caxambu	ITAMARATI	CÓRREGO	DO CAXAMBU	HIDROGRAFIA	AFRICANA	ERGOTOPÔNIMO
Morro da Bandeira	ITAMARATI	MORRO	DA BANDEIRA	RELEVO	PORTUGUESA	ERGOTOPÔNIMO
Morro da Bandeira	ITAMARATI	MORRO	DA BANDEIRA	RELEVO	PORTUGUESA	ERGOTOPÔNIMO
Morro do Pereira	ITAMARATI	MORRO	DO PEREIRA	RELEVO	PORTUGUESA	ANTROPOTOPÔNIMO
Pedra do Inferno	ITAMARATI	PEDRA	DO INFERNNO	RELEVO	PORTUGUESA	ANIMOTOPÔNIMO
Pico dos Dois Irmãos	ITAMARATI	PICO	DOS DOIS IRMÃOS	RELEVO	PORTUGUESA	NUMEROTOPÔNIMO

Rio Itamarati	ITAMARATI	RIO	ITAMARATI	HIDROGRAFIA	TUPI	LITOTOPÔNIMO
Rio Três Pedras	ITAMARATI	RIO	TRÊS PEDRAS	HIDROGRAFIA	PORTUGUESA	NUMEROTOPÔNIMO

Source: prepared by the authors, based on Souza (2014) and Dick (1990).

Box 2 – Toponyms inventoried based on OpenStreetMap (OSM, n.d) – visualization scale 1:50.000.

TOPÔNIMO OSM 50K	SUB-BACIA	NOME GENÉRICO	NOME ESPECÍFICO	TIPO	ORIGEM CULTURAL	MOTIVAÇÃO
Alto Ventania	ITAMARATI	ALTO	VENTANIA	RELEVO	PORTUGUESA	METEOROTOPÔNIMO
Cobiçado	ITAMARATI	NÃO CONSTA	COBIÇADO	RELEVO	PORTUGUESA	ANIMOTOPÔNIMO
Monte Florido	ITAMARATI	MONTE	FLORIDO	RELEVO	PORTUGUESA	FITOTOPÔNIMO
Morro da Bandeira	ITAMARATI	MORRO	DA BANDEIRA	RELEVO	PORTUGUESA	ERGOTOPÔNIMO
Morro do Teto	ITAMARATI	MORRO	DO TETO	RELEVO	PORTUGUESA	DIMENSOTOPÔNIMO
Pedra do Inferno	ITAMARATI	PEDRA	DO INFERNO	RELEVO	PORTUGUESA	ANIMOTOPÔNIMO
Tapera do Morin	ITAMARATI	TAPERA	DO MORIN	RELEVO	FRANCESA	ANTROPOTOPÔNIMO
Três Irmãos do Caxambu	ITAMARATI	NÃO CONSTA	TRÊS IRMÃOS DO CAXAMBU	RELEVO	PORTUGUESA	NUMEROTOPÔNIMO

Source: prepared by the authors, based on Souza (2014) and Dick (1990).

Nine toponyms were inventoried in the IBGE topographical maps, while in the OpenStreetMap base, there were eight toponyms. In this direct comparison, only two toponyms were repeated in the two bases used, the toponym “Morro da Bandeira” and “Pedra do Inferno”.

From the nine toponyms obtained in the IBGE letters, seven are of Portuguese cultural origin; one, of African origin; and one, from Tupi. As pointed out by Souza (2014, p. 68), we chose to use the term “cultural origin to etymological origin, since it is intended to consider aspects that go beyond the essence of the word itself”. In addition, six toponyms refer to relief and three to hydrography. As for taxonomies, both physical and anthropocultural were found, namely: **hodotoponym** (1), **ergotoponym** (3), **anthropotoponym** (1), **animotoponym** (1), **numerotoponym** (2) and **lithotoponym** (1).

As for the survey carried out from the OpenStreetMap database, of the eight toponyms obtained, seven are of Portuguese origin and one, French. It was observed that all toponyms refer to the relief. As well as the toponyms of the IBGE letters, these also presented taxonomies, both physical and anthropocultural, namely: **meteorotoponym** (1), **animotoponym** (2), **phytotoponym** (1), **ergotoponym** (1), **dimensiotoponym** (1), **anthropotoponym** (1) and **numerotoponym** (1).

Although 14 of the 19 toponyms inventoried in total in this work point to features related to the relief, toponyms related to shapes, such as **morphotoponyms** and **geomorphotoponyms**, were

not observed, as well as toponyms that allude to the shape of animals, such as **zootoponyms**, or parts of animals or humans, such as **somatoponyms**, were not observed. This observation is made because it is common for the toponyms of the peaks to refer to the elements mentioned above, as well as their taxonomies, such as the examples known in the Mountain Region: “dedo de Deus”, “seio de Vênus”, “verruca de frade” and “cabeça de cavalo”.

It is noteworthy that most of these toponyms have already been properly classified and had their origin mentioned in the work of Souza (2014), using the cartographic base of Petrópolis on a scale of 1:10.000.

Attention is drawn to the large number of place names of Portuguese origin, which is justified by the occupation of the locality having been made by Portuguese immigrants, originating in the Açores (ZANATTA, 2006). In his work, Souza (2014) also identified the majority of toponyms of Portuguese origin.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

With the present research, it was possible to advance in the development of a methodology that integrates aspects of geodiversity and geomorphology, in order to contribute to the elaboration of itineraries of education and environmental interpretation in trails, like the other stretches of the Caminhos da Serra do Mar and other trails, in the limits of the Serra dos Órgãos National Park.

For these activities, it is possible to point out the potential of the PeakLens mobile application (<https://peaklens.com/>), which allows the user to discover the names and locations of the mountains around them during the walk, by identifying the peaks of the mountains and hills in real time, providing, in addition to the toponym, the altimetric heights.

It is also worth mentioning that the developments of the research include carrying out a survey of the history of the names used in the toponyms over time and in different cartographic bases available, which contributes to the dialogue with different actors that work in the territory, such as the local communities, from teaching, research and extension institutions, mountaineering clubs, managers and volunteers from conservation units, in addition to entrepreneurs in the tourism sector.

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**TOPONYMIC MANAGEMENT LINKED TO CARTOGRAPHY
IN ANDALUCIA (SPAIN)**

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Resumo

A gestão toponímica vinculada à cartografia dentro de um órgão cartográfico administrativo apresenta muitas oportunidades e, a partir de 1985, no Instituto de Estatística e Cartografia de Andalusia têm aproveitado para chegar à definição da atual Nomenclatura Geográfica da Andalusia. É apresentado um resumo da gestão mencionada, avaliando os principais acertos e dificuldades no inventário, padronização, verificação, manutenção e difusão da toponímia nesses anos. Cabe destacar a colaboração em projetos relacionados a outros produtos cartográficos, a reutilização de diversas bases georreferenciadas, a exigência de sua manutenção e difusão web, como também a ampliação do modelo de dados ou a necessidade de trabalhos colaborativos interinstitucionais para o uso consensual da toponímia regularizada ou oficial.

Palavras chave: Nomenclatura Geográfica de Andalusia, toponímia, bancos de dados, nomenclatura, serviços OGC.

Abstract

The cartography-linked gazetteer management within a cartographic organism presents many opportunities and, since 1985, the “*Instituto de Estadística y Cartografía de Andalucía*” has been taking advantage of it to arrive at the definition of the current Andalusian Gazetteer. In this text, the result of said management assessing the main successes and difficulties found in the inventory, normalization, verification, maintenance and dissemination of geographical names in these years is presented. It is worth highlighting the collaboration in projects linked to other cartographic products, the reuse of georeferenced databases, the demand for their maintenance and public web, the expansion of its data model or the need for collaborative between institutions for the consensual use of standardized and official toponymy.

Keywords: Andalusian Gazetteer, geographical names, databases, gazetteer, OGC services.

INTRODUCTION

The Autonomous Community of Andalusia, in the south on the Iberian peninsula, is one of the territorial communities or public entities that form the Spanish state and the second largest in extension: 8,597 km² divided into eight provinces (Figure 1 on the left). The toponymic management in the aforementioned administration had a clear link with cartography and, consequently, with the Institute of Statistics and Cartography of Andalusia (IECA), an entity currently under the Secretariat for Economic Transformation, Industry, Knowledge and Universities of the *Junta de Andalucía*. Since 1985, toponymy cartography is no longer integrated into analogue paper cartography and has become priority data, according to Annex I of the Inspire European Directory (EUROPEAN UNION, 2007). In Andalusia, numerous works were carried out that led to the creation of the Geographical Nomenclature of Andalusia (NGA), the largest reference toponymic database of this community (GARRIDO BORREGO; TORRECILLAS LOZANO, 2011). In recent years, technological developments in the acquisition and treatment of this type of data and its relationship with digital cartography and spatial data infrastructures, SDI (Figure 1, right), have had a very positive influence on the establishment of clear actions related to their collection, standardization or dissemination, powers that were attributed to the IECA by Decree 141/2006, which manages cartographic activity in the Autonomous Community of Andalusia (JUNTA DE ANDALUCÍA, 2007a). With the purpose of transmitting and valuing the acquired experience, the most outstanding toponymy works carried out by the aforementioned autonomous body, in the exercise of the aforementioned functions, are reported below.

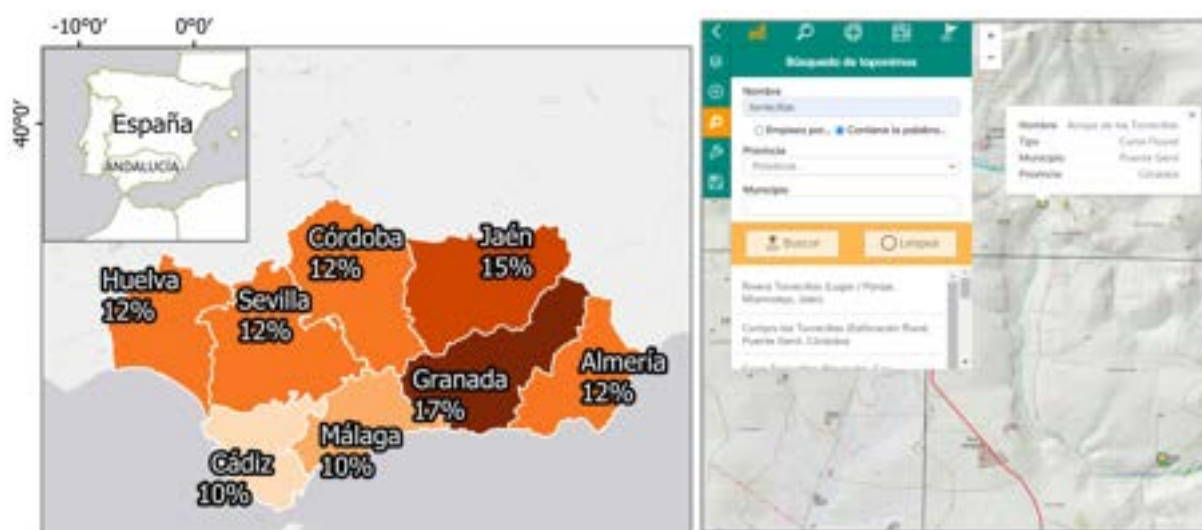


Figure 1 - Left: Geographic location of Andalusia and its provinces with the percentage of NGA toponyms for each one. Right: consultation with the NGA from the nomenclature of the IDEAndalucía viewer. Prepared by the authors.

INVENTORY

Fundamental corpus of the Geographical Nomenclature of Andalusia

The task related to inventory collection refers to the compilation of the fundamental corpus of toponyms that constitute the nomenclature. Most of the databases held in Spain, especially in the bilingual Autonomous Communities, originate directly from oral sources from fieldwork or from documentary sources, such as paper or digital cartography. Some of the most representative Spanish projects are those carried out in autonomous communities such as Galicia (GARCÍA PAZOS, 2001), Catalonia (RABELLAI RIBAS, 2004), Navarra (MUGICA; MENDOZA, 1993), Valencia (EMBUENA PORTA, 2019), Balearic Islands (FONS; GOMILA, 2019), Basque Country or Aragon (MARTÍNEZ CEBOLLA; LÓPEZ MARTÍN; PORTOLÉS RODRÍGUEZ, 2015), among others. The realization at national level of the Basic Geographic Nomenclature of Spain cannot be forgotten (VÁZQUEZ HOEHNE *et al.*, 2012), whose harmonization with the autonomic nomenclatures will constitute the National Geographic Nomenclature, of official character (NATIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC SYSTEM, 2007).

In the case of Andalusia, a non-bilingual community, many tasks preceded and led to the creation of the NGA. A chronology of the most significant works and publications is presented in Box 1 and began in 1985 with the first toponymic inventory in the administration of the Autonomous Community of Andalusia: the “Andalusian Toponymy Inventory” (INSTITUTO DE CARTOGRAFIA DE ANDALUZIA, 1990). In the absence of an official community-wide autonomous cartographic base, it was drawn up from cartographic and documentary sources from other state administrations, compiling more than 120,000 toponyms. This product has been compiled in capital letters, without graphic accents and with low accuracy, motivated by the fonts used, the analog paper format, and the scarce resources available for a wide scope. This work resulted in the subproduct “Database of Andalusian Toponymy 1:50,000” (BTA50) (GARRIDO BORREGO; RISQUETE MURCIA, 2000), which improved the georeferencing of almost half of its records at 1 km², see Box 1. The works carried out from this base have evolved according to the cartographic objectives set out in the IECA, such as the compilation of the toponymy of the 1:300,000 map (INSTITUTO DE CARTOGRAFÍA DE ANDALUCÍA, 1989) or the 1:100,000 map that was used for publications cartographic data such as Volume I of the “Atlas de Andalucía” and the “Digital Map of Andalucía 1:100.000” (JUNTA DE ANDALUCÍA, 2007b, 2009). The experience accumulated in these toponymic works accompanied the vector digitization, in a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) model, of the “Topographic Map of Andalucía 1:10.000”

(MTA10) (SÁNCHEZ DÍAZ *et al.*, 2001), resulting from their layers of vector entities and annotations, the generation of toponymic databases of urban agglomerations of 6 provincial capitals and, between 2004 and 2006, of “Database of Toponymy 1:10,000” (BTA10) (GARRIDO BORREGO; TORRECILLAS LOZANO, 2007). This procedure had no known precedent and assumed a new and exclusive working methodology at IECA. Its data model was adapted in 2007 to the “Spanish Nomenclature Model” (RODRÍGUEZ PASCUAL *et al.*, 2006) and in 2008 it was included as the initial corpus of the newly created NGA, whose initial 2010 version housed some 150,000 entities with more than 205,000 locations (GARRIDO BORREGO; TORRECILLAS LOZANO, 2007; 2011). In version 2 (2013) it was adapted to the Inspire Model. The decision to draw up the NGA from the MTA10 was an appropriate decision that benefited from the digitization of this first official detailed autonomic cartography to have a basic and homogeneous toponymic corpus of Andalusia, according to its official cartography.

Box 1 - Main toponymic products of the IECA 1985-2021.

Years	Denominations	Scales	Spatial Precision	Number of registers	Sources
1985-1990	Publicación del <i>Inventario de Toponimia Andaluza (ITA)</i> en 9 volúmenes y de la Base de Inventario Toponímico de Andalucía (BITA), en 22 discos, 2 o 3 por provincia, en formato digital de texto.	1:50.000 1:5.000	4 km ² / polígono catastral/ municipio	120.000	Cartografía Militar 1:50.000 (SGE50), Catastro de fincas rústicas y Vías Pecuarias del Instituto para la Conservación de la Naturaleza.
1989	Publicación del <i>Inventario Toponímico del Mapa de Andalucía 1:300.000</i> (BTA300).	1:300.000	100 m	900	Mapa de Andalucía 1:300.000 del IECA
1991	Base de datos de Topónimos de Andalucía 1:50.000 (BTA50) distribuida bajo demanda.	1:50.000	1 Km ²	50.000	Cartografía Militar 1:50.000 (SGE50)
1998-1999	Índice Toponímico del Mapa de Andalucía 1:100.000 (BTA100) y del Tomo I del <i>Atlas de Andalucía</i> .	1:100.000	50 m	--	Mapa de Andalucía 1:100.000
2000-2003	Bases de Datos de Topónimos de seis Aglomeraciones Urbanas	1:10.000	10m	--	MTA10
2004-2006	Base de Datos de Topónimos de Andalucía 1:10.000 (BTA10)	1:10.000	10m	150.000/ entidades/ 205.000 localizaciones	MTA10
2008-2021	Nomenclátor Geográfico de Andalucía	1:10.000	10m	245.000 entidades/ 300.000 localizaciones	MTA10 y otras fuentes (See Box 2)

Prepared by the authors.

Currently, version 3 (2021) of the NGA has derived from a database of over 245,000 compiled entities, of which around 155,000 are already published online; a georeferencing in ETRS89 with an accuracy of 10 m and a thematic classification composed of more than 400 geographic codes included in more than 40 types of entity grouped in eight major thematic classes (Industrial Activity, Administrative Area, Population Entity, Hydrography, Infrastructure, Environment Terrestrial and Maritime Physicist, Heritage and Service), to which are added other characteristics related to the geographic entity such as the source of origin of the toponym, the status of its degree of standardization (Official, Normalized, Non-Standardized or Unavailable), unique external identifiers from other databases with which it is related, the temporal dating or possible incidences of location or denomination gathered in an Internal Control table, which allows consulting the studies carried out on the entity in question.

Toponymic enrichment of NGA

MTA10, as an official detailed cartography of the entire Andalusian territory, constitutes the basic source that formed the NGA, but when conceived as a dynamic record and depending on the available resources, it was enriched with other sources of cartographic, documentary or even oral data, related to the resolution of incidences of denomination or location provided by different public or private users. These sources were used to capture new data that were omitted from their main source and to incorporate thematic bases that were developed over time by bodies responsible for those entities. Among the first, cartographic sources corresponding to other products made at the IECA should be mentioned; and, among the second, specialized or thematic databases on hydrography, water sources and springs (SÁNCHEZ-DÍAZ *et al.*, 2012), real estate heritage (MUÑOZ CRUZ, 2001; MUÑOZ CRUZ; ORTEGA VAQUERO, 2001) or locations from the rustic cadastral database, for some examples. Box 2 lists, to date, the main sources used in the NGA.

The inventory of new sources, or their updating, is an effective way to enrich the nomenclature based on the reuse of products from other competent bodies in the field or that maintain them for different interests. But the link with these databases goes further, allowing the detection and correction of name or location discrepancies, resulting in a higher quality of the inventoried data. However, reusing also presents difficulties that must be resolved. Sometimes, the toponymic inventory from other sources is fundamentally complicated, due to aspects such as the distinct accuracy in the location, denomination without standardization, the diversity of the thematic

classification, the level of detail of the entity or the existence of data not relevant to the nomenclature (GARRIDO BORREGO *et al.*, 2021). Added to these aspects, the existence or not of a permanent unique identifier for each geographic entity of the incorporated base that facilitates the connection in future synchronizations or updates.

Box 2 - Main NGA toponymic sources according to their percentage of the total.

Denominations	%
Mapa Topográfico de Andalucía 1:10.000 (MTA10) del IECA	51,98
Base de Datos Catastral Rústica del Ministerio de Hacienda y Función Pública	18,41
Nomenclátor Geográfico Básico de España (NGBE) del Instituto Geográfico Nacional (IGN)	13,09
Proyecto "Conoce tus fuentes" de la Universidad de Granada	5,29
Ayuntamientos	1,67
Nomenclátor de Entidades y Núcleos de Población de Andalucía del Instituto Nacional de Estadística	1,17
Hidrografía del Ministerio para la Transición Ecológica y el Reto Demográfico	1,13
Patrimonio Inmueble del Instituto Andaluz de Patrimonio Histórico	1,12
Otras fuentes (Vértices geodésicos del Instituto Geográfico Nacional, Boletín Oficial de la Junta de Andalucía, Red de carreteras de la consejería competente, MTA100 y MTA400, Patrimonio natural y vías pecuarias de la consejería competente, etc.)	6,14

Prepared by the authors.

STANDARDIZATION

Standardization work is absolutely necessary to solve the problems of diversity or confusion in the naming of many microtoponyms and essential for the proper use of nomenclatures in GIS and SDIs. Decree 141/2006 of the Junta de Andalusia (JUNTA DE ANDALUCÍA, 2007a) aimed to organize the cartographic activity of the public administrations of Andalusia, currently using the Statistical and Cartographic Plan of Andalusia created in 2013 as a fundamental instrument (JUNTA DE ANDALUCÍA, 2013) and currently under renovation for the period 2021-2027. The determinations of the 2013 Plan include, on the one hand, the need for technical standardization of the production processes and management of Geographic Information (provision 23) and on the other hand, quality as a fundamental requirement to guarantee the highest possible levels of precision, interoperability and qualities to be used (provision 24). In this regard, a standard of direct application to the NGA was prepared in 2013: “NTCA 02-021 Toponymic Standardization”

(GARRIDO BORREGO; TORRECILLAS LOZANO, 2013). Its objective is to establish the technical specifications that should govern the standardization of the Andalusian toponymy and to provide homogeneity in products and geographic services of the Junta de Andalucía.

Among the main standardization works, in 2006, the collaboration with the Specialized Commission on Geographical Names of the Higher Geographical Council in standardization in consensus with the Autonomous Communities of the Concise Geographic Nomenclature of Spain (NATIONAL CARTOGRAPHIC SYSTEM, 2007) stands out, later updated in 2011-2012. This was followed by another major ongoing project, started in 2013, to standardize toponymy related to population settlements (or other types such as industrial activity or certain services or equipment) in collaboration with the Andalusian Councils and Municipalities that verify the proposed toponyms or propose new ones. This work is named, from 2016, the Toponymic Inventory of Settlements of the Community of Andalucía, or the ITACA Project (GARRIDO BORREGO; NIETO CALMAESTRA; TORRECILLAS LOZANO, 2018), and is generating great results, both from the point of view of the toponymic inventory as well as its verification and standardization. Of the 785 municipalities in Andalucía, around 230 municipalities have standardized the name of their settlements through full approval, making it possible to consult the status of the project via the WMS service or on the IECA website¹.

QUALITY ASSESSMENT AND VERIFICATION

Quality assessment and verification are other fundamental aspects in toponymic management. The first checks at IECA (Box 3) included field surveys (Córdoba and Cádiz), or contrasting tasks with other sources, initially on paper or digitized maps to the current interoperable web map services. In addition to verifying the compiled toponyms, a quality control was carried out between the BTA10, and the cadastral and national cartography of the National Topographic Map 1:50,000 (MTN50) to evaluate, in addition to the compiled toponymy of the MTA10, the non-contemplated and existing toponymy these external sources (GARCÍA BALBOA *et al.*, 2010). While the field researches showed a high level of correction of the toponymy of the MTA10 (93.8%), the contrast with the aforementioned sources offered low levels of coincidence: with Cadastro (22%) and with MTN50 (16%), interesting percentages to study possible incorporations of new toponyms. This was considered, for example, in the recent inventory work of the Rustic

1 <https://www.juntadeandalucia.es/institutodeestadisticaycartografia/prodCartografia/toponimia/itaca.htm>.

Cadastral Database (2018-2021) which provides more than 18% of new records that must be analyzed before their publication (see Box 2 above).

Box 3 - Main toponymic verifications in the IECA 1994-2021.

Years	Denominations
1994-1996	Revisión de 22.848 topónimos del MTA10 (476 hojas de Córdoba) con el mapa 1:50.000 del Servicio Geográfico del Ejército (SGE50), MTN50 y toponimia catastral del ITA
1996	Muestreo de campo de 1.862 topónimos del MTA10 (43 hojas y 16 municipios)
1997-1998	Revisión del MTA10 (276 hojas de Cádiz) con SGE50, MTN50 y Catastro del ITA. En colaboración con la Universidad de Cádiz
1998	Encuestas de campo en todos los municipios de la provincia de Cádiz. En colaboración con la Universidad de Cádiz
2000-2003	Revisión lingüística y geográfica de la toponimia del MTA10 de las aglomeraciones urbanas de Almería, Córdoba, Granada, Huelva, Jaén y Málaga
2005-2006	Evaluación de calidad de la BTA10 con Catastro, MTN50 y una encuesta de campo a 36 informantes. En colaboración con la Universidad de Jaén
2018-2021	Contraste del NGBE con NGA

Prepared by the authors.

In 2013, the National Geographic Institute (IGN) publishes the first version of the Basic Geographic Nomenclature of Spain (NGBE) and between 2017-2018 it carried out a contrasting work of its 147,980 Andalusian toponyms with the 2013 NGA, of which 63% were homonyms. The analysis of these results was sent to IECA for review and approval, which after analyzing the data and relinking it with the most up-to-date version of the NGA, detected an additional 13% of matches, as a result of the latest incorporation of stops by the BDC and the validated settlements of the ITACA project, increasing the number of linked records to 76%.

On the other hand, there are also independent studies such as the one carried out by the University of Seville, which presents a brief critical assessment and proposals for improvement based on linguistic and standardization aspects on a small set of place names and a small territorial area (GORDÓN PERAL, 2017). Collaboration with the academic field is highly desirable and the use, depending on their accessibility, of the commendable toponymic university studies which, although to a large extent are partial, dispersed, without georeferencing and difficult to access, offer information of great value to improve the quality of Andalusian toponymy.

The quality assessment and verification works reveal the existence of transcription, spelling and phonetic errors, generated during the creation of the MTA10 or the extraction of other sources,

mainly the registry database, which often shortens the names of the stops due to lack of space in the data model of the field in question; other errors are motivated by phonetic phenomena frequent in Andalusian speech: for example, *yeísmo*, *seseo* or *ceceo*, confusion between /l/ and /r/ in implosive position, or loss of final intervocalic consonants of words (“-ao” for “-ado”) etc. All this generates variant names, mainly in rivers or locations, while in disappeared or ruined rural buildings, often gathered in the NGBE and absent in the autonomic cartography, it generates uncertainty about the veracity or not of its name, due to the impossibility of finding a source or documentation that supports it.

MAINTENANCE

The maintenance and management of the NGA database is carried out through an integral web application that allows consultation, inventory, updating, standardization and dissemination. Since its implementation in 2008, it has evolved to adapt its complex Data Model to the new European, national and autonomic standards, as well as to facilitate daily maintenance management for users who are not experienced in relational databases. Each model adaptation and update required a new version of this custom software.

Version 1 of the NGA mainly followed the Spanish Nomenclature Model, which were added to certain tables for their own use in the IECA. It was stored under the proprietary ORACLE® software and for its management a software called “Maintenance of the Geographical Nomenclature of Andalusia” (MNGA) was designed and programmed. This is used from a web environment and allows the process of inventorying, standardizing and disseminating the toponymy, that is, its entire life cycle, from capturing the toponym to online publication. Its main components were: data management module, value list module or controlled lists, statistical report generation module, data import and export module, publication module and user management module. In 2013, in order to comply with the standards, recommendations and the European standard, mainly related to Inspire (INSPIRE THEMATIC WORKING GROUP GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES, 2009), this model improved its content by introducing new tables and fields (in English), updating the its version to version 2. In 2018-2021, it was revised again, creating version 3, to incorporate new fields required on this occasion by other IECA cartographic products (for example: the need to have a resolution and a unique identifier for each location of each entity), a change of terrestrial reference system (ETRS89), improvements in the viewer, the incorporation of batch editing processes and took the opportunity to migrate from the previous proprietary environment to the Postgres® free software environment.

In addition to its “Publication” module, which directly links the maintenance database with online map services, detailed in the following paragraph, the MNGA, due to its importance in standardization work, should be highlighted; as well as the management called “Internal Control”, which enables the storing of studies developed on geographic entities, especially necessary in cases of solving toponymic incidences, such as the existence of several different names or locations to designate the same entity when considering different documentary or oral sources.

The MNGA architecture is based on a single maintenance database from which the data made available to users on the network are extracted. Synchronizing maintenance data with published data facilitates data integrity and the most up-to-date availability of data by the end user, simplifying the data publication process.

NGA DIFFUSION AND INTEROPERABILITY

This point is perhaps one of the most important and its development has been facilitated by the consideration of the NGA as an infrastructure and a geographical reference equipment in the Cartographic Plan approved in 2009. This means that the database must be shared and used as a preferred reference for Andalusian toponymy, with the aim of providing a better and more efficient public service, in line with the Inspire philosophy of saving resources by publishing and sharing the data produced. This commonsense premise of sharing is not always easy to achieve.

General diffusion

Within general diffusion, we refer to the one that reaches the user identified as own product. In the case of the NGA, it started in 2008 with the web service “Andalusia Geographic Names Browser” (GARRIDO BORREGO; TORRECILLAS LOZANO, 2014)², which will soon be incorporated into an app. This website followed the most demanded search criteria (name, type of entity and spatial area) and enables the download of the geographical names consulted, as well as citizen participation in toponymic correction to advance in the verification work (PORTOLÉS RODRÍGUEZ *et al.*, 2013).

The origin and interest of users in this toponymy web service, according to available statistics, is diverse. Private purposes include, for example: leisure, curiosity, information, tourism,

2 “Buscador de nombres geográficos de Andalucía”:
<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/viviendayordenaciondelterritorio/nomenclator>.

initiation to sports orientation, economic interest, such as locating a path or trail to request repairs to the administration, or emotional reasons, such as locating ancestral properties. The professional purpose normally corresponds to studies or administrative reports, actions of firefighters, health emergencies, contrast and resolution of doubts about names, or location of microtoponyms. The academic field uses it in teaching practices or multidisciplinary research. The availability of the toponymy inventoried to the user through a simple and versatile web service throughout Andalusia is appreciated by many users for the ease of access to the data, even outside Spanish borders.

Interoperability

Interoperability means the use of NGA in other products, generally web, for which it is necessary to have certain services following the specifications of the Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC). This is where the NGA information is largely exploited, even if it is opaque to the user. In 2009, the “Servicio de nomenclátor de Andalucía WFS (Web Feature Service)” was implemented (GARRIDO BORREGO; TORRECILLAS LOZANO, 2009)³. In 2013, the OGC WFS 1.1 service was added, according to the INSPIRE directive, and in 2021, a new WMS (Web Map Service) visualization service was published. This way, the two formats in which it is possible to explore the NGA are included, as a layout image (WMS) or as a direct data download (WFS) where the fields offered to the user are, among others: Unique identifier, Name or toponym, Type of entity according to the NGA Catalog, Name of the province and municipality, and X and Y coordinates where the geographic entity is located.

The NGA's WFS service is used to locate an entity on various IECA websites such as the “Andalusia Spatial Data Infrastructure (IDEAndalucía)”⁴, the LINE@⁵ online cartography catalog, the Fototeca⁶ and, in the near future, the “Andalusia Historical Cartography Browser”.

CONCLUSIONS

Covering the management of a nomenclature from the cartographic body of Andalusia had and still has enormous advantages, such as the possibility of taking advantage, through automated processes, of the official basic cartography, a traditional vehicle for disseminating toponymy par

3 Access to the WFS service of the NGA: <http://www.ideandalucia.es/catalogo/inspire/srv/api/records/71f8384a-2714-444d-915e-e35281565350>.

4 Access to the IDEAndalucia viewer: <http://www.ideandalucia.es/visor/>.

5 Access to the Line@: <https://www.juntadeandalucia.es/institutodeestadisticaycartografia/lineav2/web/>.

6 Access to Fototeca: <https://www.juntadeandalucia.es/institutodeestadisticaycartografia/fototeca/>.

excellence. In addition, the reuse of multiple products that store georeferenced toponymy with positional quality, generated by competent bodies or interested in various subjects, to enrich the initial cartographic toponymic corpus, is the action model used by IECA. The purpose is to offer a toponymic base of reference for the entire Andalusian territory, conceived as a dynamic record and in continuous enrichment, standardization and improvement. This way of making an inventory of toponymy is complementary to and does not exclude field research, defended by some specialists as the only way, since in a community as large as Andalusia, it is necessary to provide alternatives to obtain results within a reasonable period of time and with limited resources. However, in the use of these products, there are drawbacks to solve, such as the lack of awareness in the use of unique identifiers that uniquely and permanently identify each geographic entity, the diversity of criteria in the standardization of names or the absence of control of changes, in addition to aspects that make it difficult to reuse efficiently in future updates.

Regarding the evaluation and quality verification works carried out, these revealed a high percentage of correct toponyms, but also spelling, phonetic and transcription errors generated during the elaboration of the MTA10, often motivated by dialectal phenomena of Andalusian speeches or lack of care in digitizing the texts of the respective databases. This generated, among other causes, variant names, mainly in types of entities such as rivers or locations, as well as ambiguity in the name of disappeared or ruined entities, especially related to rural buildings.

The existence of a computer application for the integral maintenance of a single database that manages the entire life cycle of the toponym, from inventory, through standardization, to publication, was fundamental in the case of the NGA. In addition, it had to meet the autonomous, national and European regulatory requirements. An important part of this application is the publication of toponyms that is disseminated synchronously across all its services, from the “Geographical name search engine” to the WMS or WFS service used in IDEAndalucía's nomenclature.

In this dissemination, the information provided on the status of standardization of the toponym of each geographic entity in the “Status” field (which varies from official to unavailable) and the date on which the geographic name was registered or modified, should be highlighted in the “Version” field (which accounts for the changes made to it as the quality verification and assessment work progresses). For the consensual use of official and standardized toponyms, collaboration between the different administrations is essential, as is the case of the verified and standardized settlements through the ITACA project, in which we count on the invaluable collaboration of Andalusian city halls and provincial councils.

Finally, we must not forget the collaboration with the academic field and the intention to incorporate, depending on their accessibility and georeferencing, the results of commendable toponymic studies that can offer information of great value to improve the quality of Andalusian toponymy.

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INCORPORATION OF TOPONYMS IN A SPATIAL DATA INFRASTRUCTURE: THE TERRITORY OF THE GUARANI JESUIT MISSIONS, XVII TO XX CENTURIES

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Resumen

El análisis toponímico suele aplicarse en estudios territoriales, en perspectiva histórico geográfica, tales como la reconstrucción de usos del suelo, transformaciones ambientales, así como en la integración de bases de datos espaciales estandarizadas en Sistemas de Información Geográfica (SIG). El área relevada aquí corresponde al territorio ocupado por las misiones jesuíticas guaraníes, en un sector de los actuales países de Argentina, Brasil, Paraguay y Uruguay, en el período comprendido por los siglos XVII a XX. Se presenta la incorporación de asentamientos humanos vectorizados y sus atributos toponímicos en la Infraestructura de Datos Espaciales del Instituto del Conurbano de la Universidad Nacional de General Sarmiento (UNGS), estandarizados según la normativa de la Infraestructura de Datos Espaciales de la República Argentina (IDERA).

Palabras clave: Toponimia, estandarización, sistemas de información geográfica, infraestructura de datos espaciales.

Abstract

Toponymic analysis is usually applied in territorial studies, from a geographical historical perspective, such as the reconstruction of land uses, environmental transformations, as well as in the integration of standardized spatial databases in Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The area surveyed here corresponds to the territory occupied by the Guaraní Jesuit Missions, in a sector of the current countries of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay, in the period between the seventeenth and twentieth centuries. The incorporation of vectorized human settlements and their toponymic attributes in the Spatial Data Infrastructure of the Instituto del Conurbano of the National University of General Sarmiento (UNGS) is presented, standardized according to the regulations of the Spatial Data Infrastructure of the Argentine Republic (IDERA).

Keywords: Toponymy, standardization, geographical information systems, spatial data infrastructure.

INTRODUCTION

The presentation is part of a joint project carried out between 2018 and 2020 by researchers from the National University of General Sarmiento in Argentina and the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, entitled "The application of toponymy and historical cartography in the territorial studies in Argentina and Brazil. The case of the Jesuit missions during the 17th century", extending later the time frame until the 20th century.

This region was selected because it is a territory shared historically and geographically among several countries, and with a very rich history of secular occupation that was reflected, particularly in the names of human settlements and their toponymic motivations. From the vectorization, processing and standardization of the settlements, they were incorporated into a GIS environment to later become part of a historical map viewer and a geoservice available in the Spatial Data Infrastructure of the Conurbano Institute (IDE CONURBANO, [s.d.]) of the UNGS.

The general purpose of this paper is to share the methodology applied in this process so that they can be applied in territorial projects where historical and current geographic data are analyzed. The work presented here is structured in three parts; the first with the presentation of the study area and the operating concepts, then the materials and methods implemented and finally, the third part that contains the results and final comments.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND CONCEPTUAL ASPECTS

This section presents the study area, toponymy and Geographic Information Technologies (GITs).

The study area

The cultural richness of this region is characterized here from the secular geographic and historical dimensions, from the presence of a large number of population centers, which started with the foundation of the first Jesuit settlements, also known as Jesuit reductions, towns of the Jesuit missions, Indian towns, reductions and doctrines, during the seventeenth century. The origin of these nuclei was due to different reasons, such as the displacement of previous occupations, the foundation of immigrant colonies or the political domination of the territory. Travelers' accounts and historical documents evidenced these changes led by the Spanish and Portuguese crowns to dominate the original peoples and build a stable occupation in their own way.

This process of settlement, which began around 1609, continued throughout the centuries, where cities, towns and villages arose in an area that currently partially covers vast sectors of the territories administered by four countries: Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay, as can be seen in Figure 1.

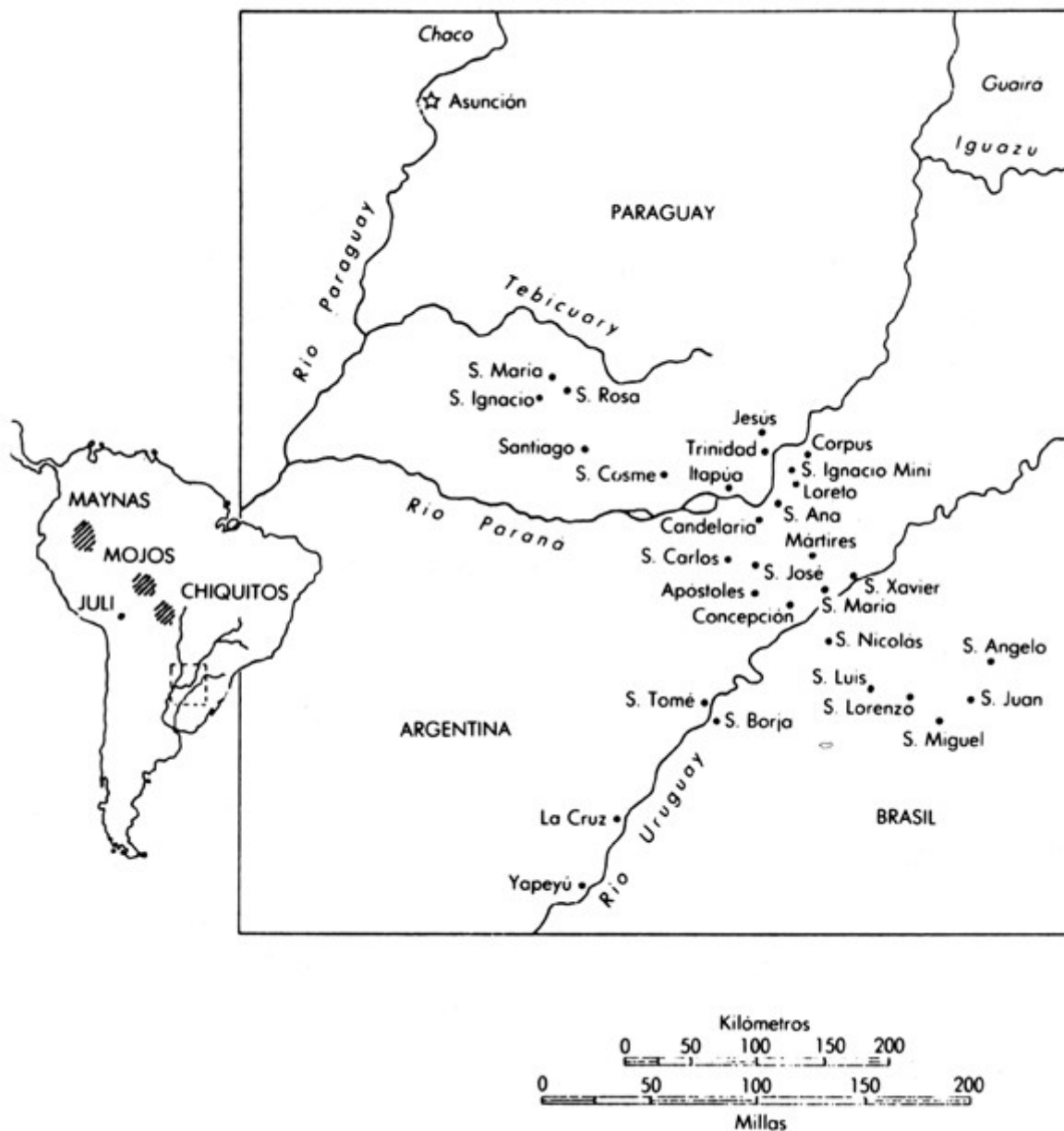


Figure 1 - The Guarani Jesuit Missions. Source: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/262444714_Jesuit_Missions_of_Guaranies_Argentina_Paraguay_Brazil. Accessed on Sept. 2, 2022.

The toponymy

The toponym or name of a place can be analyzed as part of history where it takes on meaning within the political, social and cultural context of its creation and from a geographical point of view, as a spatial symbolic form.

In the human occupation in the region, there is something peculiar, which is noted through a careful observation of historical maps: the vast majority of cities, which had their origin in the old Jesuit reductions, have kept their names since then. The others, founded later, presented changes in their denominations.

Toponymy provides a methodological tool that allows analyzing the cultural, social, political, economic and environmental dimensions of the past and current territory through its geographical names. In particular, in the case of the Guarani Jesuit missions, place names allowed us to identify the physical and anthropocultural motivations (MENEZES, 2014) present in human settlements.

Geographic Information Technologies (GITs)

In the last decades, the GITs had a great development within the sciences in general, and even more so in the social and human sciences, in fact, in Geography and History, a large number of applications and projects are concentrated in the field of analysis spatial and locational, through the location, distribution, association, interaction and temporal evolution of the different elements and historical geographic processes. The activities developed in this project were oriented towards the development and production of methods and contents that would allow the construction of standardized geospatial information, through the integration of historical and current cartographic data.

The GITs in this paper were applied in the georeferencing of maps, the vectorization of human settlements and the standardization of their attributes according to IDERA.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this paper, human settlements were vectorized and standardized according to the regulations of the Spatial Data Infrastructure of the Argentine Republic, then they were incorporated into a historical map viewer and as geoservices of the Conurbano IDE. To achieve all

this, historical materials from various sources were integrated through vectorization and standardization methods in the SIG environment.

The important thing about this method is that historical data that was found as an image and was not part of the geoservices can be integrated.

Materials

Old maps from the 17th to 19th centuries, topographic charts from the 20th century and texts by various authors were used for the toponymic analysis. The old maps from the 17th to the 19th centuries were obtained from the consultation of the documentary collections found in Argentina and Brazil, and the online repositories specialized in historical cartography that are scattered in Argentina, Brazil, Spain, the United States from America. The geographical scales were variable and its year and sources were, for 1732, the repository of the University of São Paulo and GeoCart of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, for 1750, the National Library of Spain, for 1760 and 1865, the Library National Library of Rio de Janeiro and by 1881 the National Library of Argentina.

The cartographic materials of the 20th century were obtained from the Topographic Chart of the National Geographic Institute (former Military Geographic Institute) whose topographic surveys corresponded to the years 1906-1908-1909 and 1910 with a partial update in 1939. Charts at a scale of 1:500,000, called 2554 Iguazú Falls, were used; 2754 Oberá, 2757 Posadas, 2760 Corrientes; 2957 Paso de los Libres and 2960 Goya.

For the analysis of the toponymic motivations, in addition to the cartographic products, the texts of Guillermo Furlong Cardiff (FURLONG, 1933), Academia Nacional de Bellas Artes (1946), Ernesto Maeder (MAEDER, 1996), Manrique Zago Ediciones (1997), Sergio Páez (PÁEZ, 2017) and Silvio Palacios and Ena Zoffoli (PALACIOS & ZOFFOLI 1991).

Methods

Through the implementation of standardized methodologies in the cartographic and toponymic restoration of historical areas, their incorporation in standardized cartographic databases and in the Conurbano IDE was facilitated.

Some guidelines developed by the research groups of the Cartography Laboratory (GeoCart) of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (FIGUEIREDO *et al.*, 2013) and the Historical

Cartography group of the Federal University of Minas Gerais (both from Brazil) were adapted for work with historical cartography and toponymy in general and applied to human settlements.

The time scale covered the 17th to 20th centuries with the purpose of obtaining a greater amount of cartographic and toponymic data. Through the selection of old maps, topographical charts and the OpenStreetMap[®] (OSM) Geoservices, the vectorization and publication of raster and vector map viewers that present the location and distribution of human settlements, along with communication routes, was carried out. watercourses and mirrors, islands and political-administrative limits throughout five centuries. Here we present the case of the settlements and their technical procedure to standardize them and incorporate them into the IDE.

For the toponymic analysis, various works (DICK, 1990; FAGGION & MISTURINI, 2014) and on toponymic motivation (MENEZES *et al.*, 2015) were consulted, which allowed identifying the motivations of the names in old maps and letters and thus incorporating them. in the attribute tables of the vectorized elements. Box 1 summarizes the toponymic motivations of the old maps, which were later incorporated in the corresponding field of the attribute table.

In the process of integrating geographic information, it was necessary to generate a standardized methodological framework that would allow comparability. The case study provided very rich historical information and since most of these maps were in raster format, it was necessary to vectorize them to load their standardized attributes in the IDE. For this, the specifications of the IDERA Geographical Objects Catalog were taken into account for the human settlements element and the attributes were loaded according to the following fields: **FNA**, **GNA**, **NAM**, **CA1**, **CA3**, **BA1**, **SAG** where: **FNA**: Geographic name. Full name used to designate an object on a map or chart. It consists of the generic term and the specific term. Example: Mendoza River; **GNA**: Generic term. Part of the geographic name that indicates the type of object it identifies. Examples: river, mountain, glacier, establishment; **NAM**: Specific term. Part of a geographical name that accompanies the generic term and that identifies and individualizes a specific geographical object. Examples: Paraná in the Paraná River, Upsala in the Upsala Glacier, Las Marías in the Las Marías settlement, Esperanza in the case of Esperanza Bay; **CA1**: Administrative political function.

Box 1 - Toponymic motivations.

FÍSICA	ANTROPOCULTURAL
Astrotopónimo: cuerpos celestes	Animotopónimo o Nootopónimo: vida psíquica (victoria, triunfo, melancolía)
Cardinotopónimo: posiciones geográficas	Antrotopónimo (antropónimos): nombres propios individuales
Cromotopónimo: escala cromática	Axiotopónimo: títulos y dignidades (Doctor, duque, etc.)
Dimensiotopónimo: características dimensionales	Corotopónimo: nombres de ciudades, países, etc.
Fitotopónimo (fitónimos): índole vegetal	Cronotopónimos: indicadores cronológicos (nueva, nuevo, etc.)
Geomorfotopónimo: formas geográficas	Ecotopónimos: habitación (casa, etc.)
Hidrotopónimo: accidentes hidrográficos	Ergotopónimos: cultura material (flecha, balsa, reloj, etc.)
Litotopónimo: índole mineral	Etnotopónimos: elementos étnicos (parloteo, guaraní, etc.)
Meteorotopónimo: fenómenos atmosféricos	Dirrematopónimo: frases o enunciados lingüísticos (¡Dios me libre!)
Morfotopónimo: sentido de forma geométrica	Hierotopónimo: nombres sagrados de diferentes creencias
Zootopónimo: índole animal	Hagiotopónimo (hagiónimos): santos y santas
	Historiotopónimo: movimientos de tipo históricos
	Hodotopónimo: vías de comunicación rural o urbana
	Numerotopónimo: adjetivos numerales
	Poliotopónimos: vocablos (villa, aldeia, cidade, povoado)
	Sociotopónimos: actividades profesionales, locales de trabajo
	Somatotopónimo: relación metafórica a partes del cuerpo humano (pé, mao, etc.)

Source: Own elaboration adapted from Menezes (2014).

In this category, subcategories had to be created that were not present in the IDERA Geographical Objects Catalog, and that were necessary to represent all the existing information on toponyms in historical maps and topographic charts. The subcategories created correspond to Town or village, Town, Place or known place, Hamlet, House, Building, Establishment, Warehouse, Housing, Experimental station, Cooperative, Deposit, Shelter, Factory, Hotel, Cemetery, Church or chapel, National school and provincial, former fort, fort, mine, quarry, sawmill, police station, National Gendarmerie, National Roads, Police Detachment, Post Office, Telegraph Office, Post and Telegraph Office, Radiotelegraph Station, Telegraph Office, Postal, Courier, Postal and telegraphic, civil aerodrome, emergency runway aerodrome, port, railway station, stop or halt, electric power plant, municipal slaughterhouse and place of combat.

CA3: Population amount. Number of inhabitants according to data corresponding to the last officially published census; **BA1:** Human settlement code. BAHRA code. Official human settlement code corresponding to the Human Settlements Base of the Argentine Republic (BAHRA); **SAG:** Source authority. Name of the authority responsible for the information used.

Other fields that were not found in IDERA and that were necessary for the integration of toponyms, were incorporated as shown in Figure 2, such as: **ID**, **MOT** and **FEC**, where: **ID**: numeric field; **MOT**: Toponymic motivation, **TYP**: Settlement type and **FEC**: Date of production of the original cartographic product.

ID	Nombre	Alias	Tipo	Nombre del tipo	Longitud	Precisión	Comentarios	SPM	SPT
001 0	id		Integer	Integer	10	0		✓	✓
001 1	FINA		String	String	130	0		✓	✓
001 2	OMA		String	String	30	0		✓	✓
001 3	MAM		String	String	100	0		✓	✓
001 4	CX1		Integer	Integer	3	0		✓	✓
001 5	CA1		Integer	Integer	10	0		✓	✓
001 6	BA1		String	String	11	0		✓	✓
001 7	SAG		String	String	30	0		✓	✓
001 8	MCT		String	String	30	0		✓	✓
001 9	FEC		Integer	Integer	10	0		✓	✓
001 10	DIP		String	String	100	0		✓	✓

Figure 2 - Structure of the table of attributes of human settlements. Source: Own elaboration 2021.

ACHIEVED RESULTS

Through the work adjusted to the IDERA standardization regulations, 3749 records of historical human settlements in the region were obtained, which were divided between IGN layers and old maps. There are 11 vector covers (5 for the old maps -1732, 1750, 1760, 1865, 1881- and 6 for the 1:500,000 scale charts -2554, 2754, 2760, 2757, 2957, 2960-) containing human settlements. Its standardized attribute tables with toponyms included can be seen in the settlements, which according to IDERA are geographic objects that include populated centers, sites and places that are of particular interest.

In the cartography of the end of the 18th century, religious appointments had more weight through Catholic doctrine than through the Jesuit contribution. These observations can be analyzed in Figures 3 to 5.

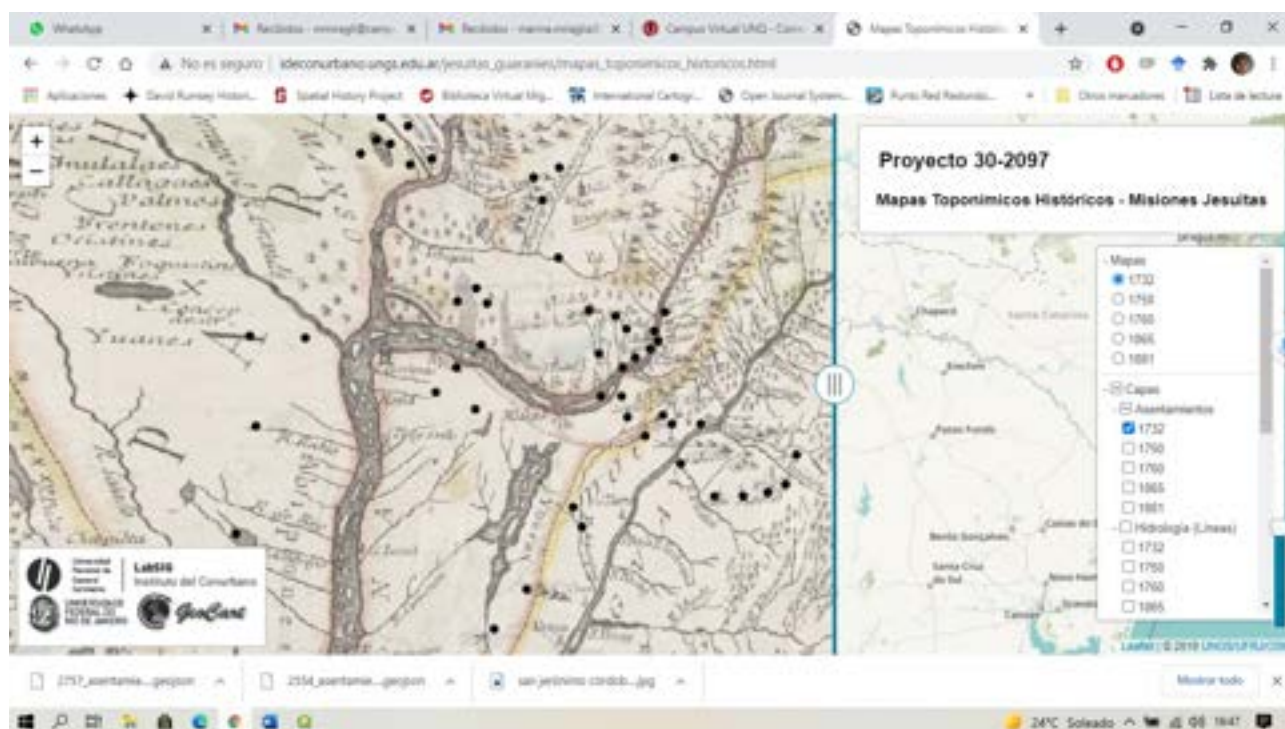


Figure 3 - Human settlements 1732.

Source: http://ideconurbano.ungs.edu.ar/jesuitas_guaranies/mapas_toponimicos_historicos.html.

Accessed on: Sept. 2, 2022.

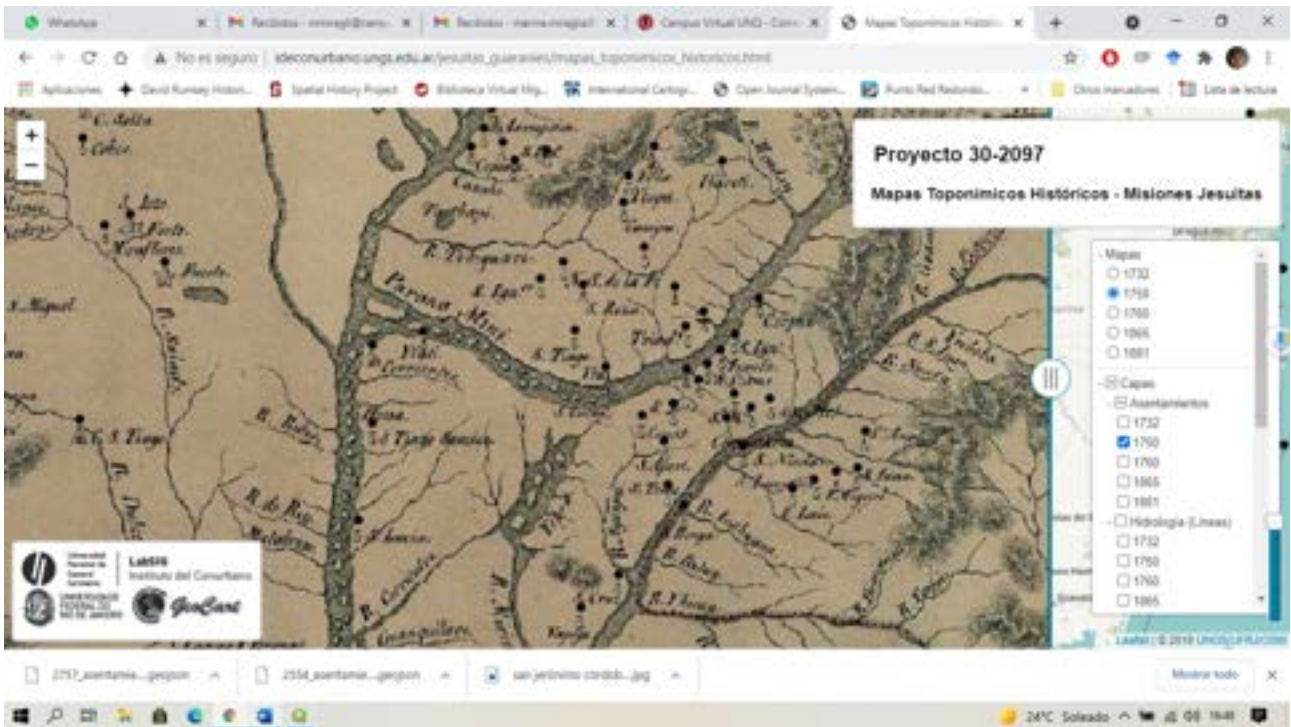


Figure 4 - Human settlements 1750.

Source: http://ideconurbano.ungs.edu.ar/jesuitas_guaranies/mapas_toponimicos_historicos.html.

Accessed on: Sept. 2, 2022.



Figure 5 - Human settlements 1760.

Source: http://ideconurbano.ungs.edu.ar/jesuitas_guaranies/mapas_toponimicos_historicos.html.

Accessed on: Sept. 2, 2022.

Towards the middle of the 19th century, place names with anthropocultural motivations began to gain importance (those identified with tributes to individuals or groups that participated in the historical narratives of the region as well as of their countries of origin). They are observed in Figures 6 and 7.

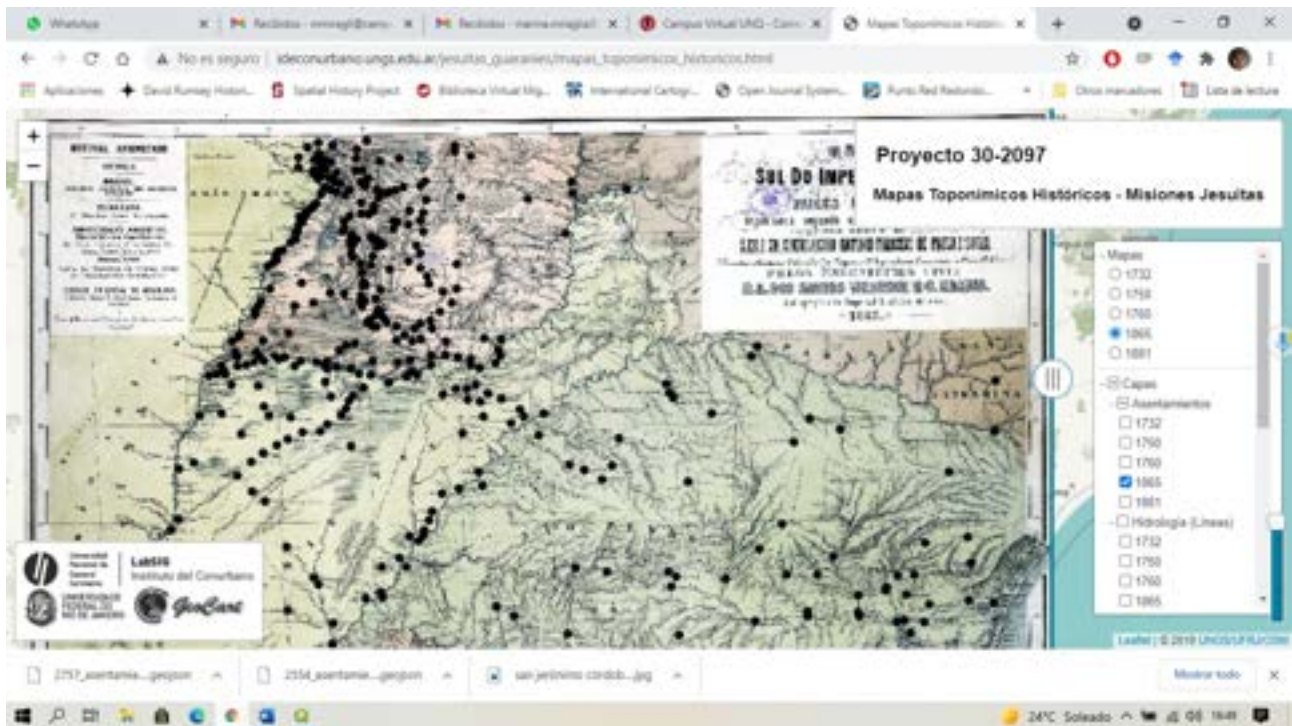


Figure 6 - Human settlements 1865.

Source: http://ideconurbano.ungs.edu.ar/jesuitas_guaranies/mapas_toponimicos_historicos.html.

Accessed on: Sept. 2, 2022.

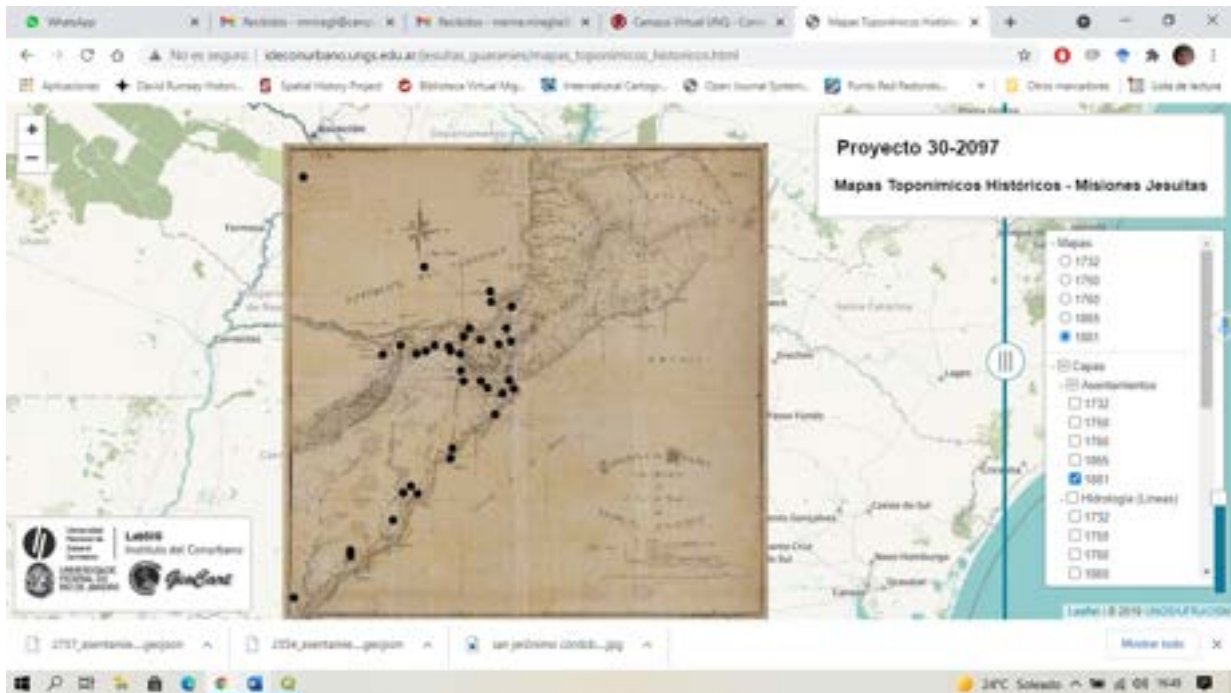


Figure 7 - Human settlements 1881.

Source: http://ideconurbano.ungs.edu.ar/jesuitas_guaranies/mapas_toponimicos_historicos.html.

Accessed on: Sept. 2, 2022.

Figure 8 shows the human settlements obtained from the vectorization of the topographic maps of the IGN, made in the middle of the 20th century.



Figure 8 - Settlements according to IGN charts [s.d.].

Source: http://ideconurbano.ungs.edu.ar/jesuitas_guaranies/cartografia_historica_IGN.html.

Accessed on: Sept. 2, 2022.

Finally, Figure 9 represents the use of vector layers of human settlements as geoservices of a Spatial Data Infrastructure, which in our case is the IDE of the Conurbano Institute of the National University of General Sarmiento.

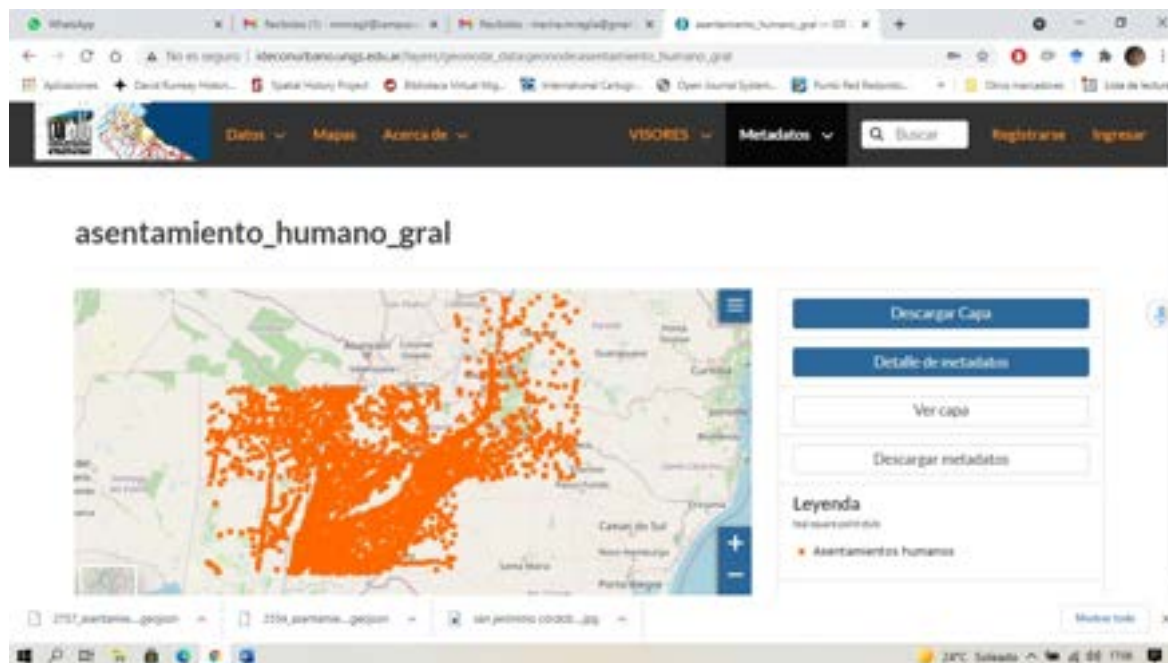


Figure 9 - Settlements as geoservices in the IDE.

Source: http://ideconurbano.ungs.edu.ar/ayers/geonode_data:geonode:asentamiento_humano_gral.

Accessed on: Sept. 2, 2022.

FINAL COMMENTS

In this paper, the results of the analysis of the historical geography of the Guarani Jesuit missions were presented, using toponymy as an identification and classification tool. The territorial organization in the Jesuit missions generated a series of geographic and environmental transformations that are sought to be reconstructed from the analysis of historical cartography and toponymy. The identification of the Jesuit and Guarani toponymy implied a great challenge due to the integration and interpretation of these names and their cultural meanings.

This type of work with old maps and topographic charts was a methodological process with a large number of modifications as geographic elements and their attributes were vectorized, mainly due to unclear or precise information in the cartographic products, or adjustments in the proposal for the creation of the files by IDERA.

This document presented the method applied to standardize the toponyms of human settlements in historical maps and thus incorporate them in a standardized way in a spatial data

infrastructure such as the Conurbano IDE, so that it is available for public consultation and as historical geographic data for territorial analysis in research projects.

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VOLUNTEERED GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION: THE POTENTIAL OF COLLABORATIVE TOOLS FOR THE ACQUISITION OF GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

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Resumo

O crescimento da criação e do uso de informação geográfica voluntária (VGI) traz a possibilidade do cidadão contribuir com a aquisição e atualização de nomes geográficos, que, sob certas condições, poderão ser integrados aos mapeamentos de referência. Essa possibilidade, além de significar uma alternativa diante de dificuldades e limitações nos processos tradicionais, pode aproximar o Estado da sociedade, à medida que busca empregar o conhecimento local do cidadão. Neste sentido, o presente trabalho teve como objetivo avaliar as potencialidades do uso de topônimos presentes na plataforma colaborativa OpenStreetMap, a partir de análises em cenários de grande e pequena escalas. Os resultados dos testes demonstraram que, nos dois cenários, há potencial de integração de topônimos aos mapeamentos de referência.

Palavras-chave: VGI; Toponímia; OpenStreetMap; mapeamento de referência; integração.

Abstract

The growth in the creation and the use of volunteered geographic information (VGI) brings the possibility for citizens to contribute to the acquisition and updating of geographical names that, under certain conditions, can be integrated into authoritative cartography. This possibility, in addition to being an alternative to the difficulties and limitations of traditional processes, can bring the State closer to society as it seeks to apply the local knowledge of the citizen. Therefore, this study aimed to evaluate the potential of the use of toponyms present in the collaborative platform OpenStreetMap from analyzes in cases of large and small scales. The results showed that in both scenarios there is potential for integrating toponyms to authoritative cartography.

Keywords: VGI; Toponymy; OpenStreetMap; authoritative cartography; integration.

INTRODUCTION

The last few decades have seen tremendous growth in the creation and application of geographic information by volunteers (and free to use on the Internet), such as volunteered geographic information (VGI), crowdsourcing data, Citizen Science and gamification. All these innovations brought the possibility of obtaining, from the local citizen, more information about the features and areas mapped. This potential allows the local population to have a more significant influence and contribution, enabling greater integration between the State and society, in order to make toponymy and topographic mapping more accurate and reliable to reality. This is an important factor, given the continental proportion of Brazil, the cultural diversity and the different processes of territorial formation (PERDANA & OSTERMANN, 2018; PASSOS & FRANÇA, 2018; MARTINS JUNIOR *et al.*, 2016).

In Brazil, as in other developing countries, we face problems such as the long procedure for collecting toponyms, the absence of a specific national authority, limited human resources, incomplete databases and the integration of syntactic and semantic information (OLTEANU-RAIMOND *et al.*, 2017; PERDANA & OSTERMANN, 2018).

Therefore, many national mapping agencies have been studying the possibility of using volunteered geographic information (VGI) and other collaborative data sources to verify and integrate toponyms into national geographic name banks (PERDANA & OSTERMANN, 2018; TOUYA *et al.*., 2017; HAKLAY *et al.*, 2014; SIEBER & JOHNSON, 2013).

As motivations, there is the potential of citizens to act as sensors in the environment in which they live and the reduction in mapping costs (GOODCHILD, 2007) and, in an opposite and complementary view, the use of the population's knowledge, in support of the decision-making and territorial management (OLTEANU-RAIMOND *et al.*, 2017).

There are well-established cases of collaboration between the government and the population. Such examples demonstrate that successful interaction is possible under certain conditions and that technical issues are not insurmountable and therefore not the limiting factor in government adoption of VGI. Among the most worrying factors are the licensing and intellectual property rights of the data, the sustainability of the initiatives and the creation of communication channels for the participants (CAPINERI *et al.*, 2016; HAKLAY *et al.*, 2014; USAID, 2012; CASTELLOTE, 2013).

Currently, OpenStreetMap[®] (OSM) is the most representative collaborative mapping project in the use of VGI. It is an open and free platform and it's proposal is to store reference information,

in a logic similar to the concept of traditional topographic mapping. The OSM has been extensively investigated and evaluated by numerous scientific studies, aspects that provide subsidies for its use (LUDWIG & ZIPF, 2019; TOUYA *et al.*, 2017; SIEBER & JOHNSON, 2013; CAMBOIM & SLUTER, 2009; HAKLAY & WEBER, 2017; SIEBER & JOHNSON, 2013; CAMBOIM & SLUTER, 2009; HAKLAY & WEBER, 2008; BEARDEN, 2007; ESTES & MOONEYHAN, 1994).

Thus, this research aims to investigate which categories of information from the Technical Specification for Structuring Geospatial Vector Data (ET-EDGV 3.0) (DSG, 2017) would have potential for integration with toponyms of the OSM platform, for updating and completing the toponymy in Brazil. For this, two tests were carried out: the first one, referring to an urban area, from the features extracted from the OSM; and the second one, in a context of small-scale use (1:250,000).

REAMBULATION

The evolution of geospatial technologies, such as satellite imaging systems, high resolution aerial photographs, geographic information systems (GIS) and geographic databases (BDG), has impacted with important changes in the production processes of the topographical mapping. Toponymy, along with other important information for topographic mapping, is acquired via a process called reambulation, which consists of:

[...] work carried out in the field, based on aerial photographs, aimed at identifying, locating, naming and clarifying natural and artificial geographic features existing in the photographic area, even if they do not appear there for any reason. (IBGE, 1998, page 101)

In this process, carried out through interviews with the local population, the names of the most important features are collected or confirmed, which will appear or will be discarded from the maps (SANTOS, 2008).

In general, a geographic name is a proper name (specific word, combination of words or expressions) used consistently in the language to refer to a specific place, feature or area, having a recognizable identity on the surface of the Earth. Toponyms uniquely identify features and give identity to the mapped territory (IBGE, 2011). Toponyms often have deep meanings, usually involving a semantics intrinsic to the language and local history (PERDANA & OSTERMANN,

2018). Ganiyeva (2021) states that toponyms are related to a unique spiritual heritage of each nation and that they are linguistic units that speak about a nation's past, way of life and culture.

A question that naturally arises is why toponyms are so important in people's lives. The reason is that if we do not name the places, we will face all kinds of confusion, misunderstandings and problems, such as getting lost on the way to our destinations (GANIYEVA, 2020). Ganiyeva (2019) says that toponyms arose out of a need for communication and have a cognitive meaning "toponymic conceptual semantic". The concept itself is the result of complex processes, such as conceptualization and categorization, which form the basis of perception.

Local citizens know places through their personal experiences and collectively agree or disagree with naming places as part of their daily communication (PERDANA & OSTERMANN, 2018; ARDANUY & SPORTEDEDER, 2017). Given the official nature of the information contained in a topographic map, toponyms are, in certain cases, the only way to resolve disputes over boundaries and borders (SANTOS, 2008). As a consequence of this, toponymy can impact land and territorial legal issues; in environmental legislation; in real estate speculation; and in the political, economic and identity issues of the disputed territories (MARTINS JÚNIOR *et al.*, 2016).

From July 2009 to January 2010, the Geographical Names of the State of Paraná Project (PNGPR) was carried out through a technical cooperation agreement between the Institute of Lands, Cartography and Geology of Paraná (ITCG) and the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), with the aim of updating and certifying the state's cartographic base on a scale of 1:50,000. According to the pilot project report: "the basic principle that guided all the fieldwork was respect for local knowledge, that is, for names in common public use" and that "there was an excellent receptivity by the residents visited and good understanding of the activity and the importance of the information intended for this community" (PARANÁ, 2010, p. 8). The team sought to confirm with the population names that were already in the consulted sources, collect names that were not in the mapping and correct (or rename features), whose names were possibly wrong.

The report also points out the difference between the process of reambulation and that of collecting geographic names (PARANÁ, 2010). The process established decades ago for the elaboration of this type of mapping is called reambulation and consists of the "naming and classification of natural, cultural and anthropic accidents". The process of certification of geographical names is focused on the "name, its history and meaning", this objective is the same as that of PNGPR (PARANÁ, 2010, p. 8). Through the project, the inconsistencies and toponymic outdatedness in the cartography of the state of Paraná (PR) were confirmed; the need for adaptations in the reambulation methodology, used by the IBGE to collect geographic names, as

well as, the consequences of inconsistencies for society, such as the “error in defining municipal boundaries and disrespect for collective knowledge” (PARANÁ, 2010, page 4).

At the national level, in September 2011 the Geographical Names Database of Brazil (BNGB), was launched, which contains information on more than 50 thousand Brazilian locations, such as: correct spelling, economic activities, hydrography, territorial limits, coordinates, transport system and historical, geographical and cartographic aspects. This bank is the result of the Geographical Names of Brazil Project, implemented by the then Cartography Coordination (CCAR), of the IBGE's Geosciences Directorate (DGC), in February 2005 (IBGE, 2021).

With the recent automation and the need to standardize the structuring of Brazilian geospatial data, in order to facilitate interoperability and data sharing (BRAZIL, 2008); the definition of the reambulation process involves, in its realization in the field, the filling and/or updating of attributes from the database, in addition to checking the correspondence of the acquired geometry in relation to the field truth (PASSOS & FRANÇA, 2018; JORGE NETO *et al.* 2014). The standardization of data structuring must occur in accordance with the Technical Specification for Structuring Vector Geospatial Data (ET-EDGV) (DSG, 2017), but the reambulation process uses different standards and technical manuals depending on the stage in question, such as, the Technical Specification for Acquisition of Vector Geospatial Data (ET-ADGV) (DSG, 2011), Technical Specification for Quality Control of Geospatial Data (ET-CQDG) (DSG, 2016) and Technical Manual Geographic Service - Reambulation (T34-703) (DSG, 1975).

Passos & França (2018) presented how the reambulation process has been carried out by the Directorate of the Geographical Service of the Army (DSG), since 2013, for the mapping projects of cartographic products of the National Cartographic System (SCN). Technological innovations applied to the collection of geospatial data were described, exploring the activities of preparation, execution, review and correction of reambulation, based on the 1,196 cartographic sheets of the Bahia Mapping Project, at a scale of 1:25,000. The authors concluded that reambulation, with the use of new technologies and recent technical specifications, is one of the phases of the mapping process, which provides essential and updated information regarding the status of details of a topographic map; and that the process still has strong dependence on human decision, as it requires the correct interpretation of the walker.

Thus, the reambulation stage, as well as, the production of topographic mapping as a whole, involves high cost, specialized labor and slow production (OLTEANU-RAIMOND *et al.*, 2017; GOODCHILD, 2009; ESTES & MOONEYHAN, 1994). Perdana & Ostermann (2018) analyzed the reports presented by the governments of the countries participating in the 10th and 11th United

Nations Conferences on The Standardization of Geographical Names (UNCSGN) and identified common problems in the phase of collecting toponyms, including: having limited official staff for field research, the long procedure for surveying the toponymy, the frequency of collection, the difficulty in accessing the sites, insufficient training material, as well as, differences in homogeneity and completeness. Therefore, the search (and use) of alternative sources for collecting and updating toponyms becomes a relevant possibility to be studied.

COLLABORATIVE

It is important to note that the reambulation process has always used the knowledge of citizens, in a collaborative way, to add fundamental information to the topographic mapping. The generation of knowledge, collectively, by people with different skills and interests, was called by Surowiecki (2005) “collective intelligence”. According to the author, “under the right circumstances, groups are remarkably intelligent, and are often more intelligent than the most intelligent people among them” (p. introduction XIII). According to him, if we ask a group, sufficiently diverse and independent of people, to make a prediction or a probability and then, we average these estimates, the errors that each one could make would be nullified. In the same sense, Howe (2006) explains that the evolution of technology (web2.0) currently allows us to present a problem to a multitude of people and obtain a satisfactory solution; and which, in many cases, is better than hiring an outside company.

In the last two decades, there has been a revolution in digital mapping, with new applications that allow citizens to contribute online, through web 2.0 technology and platforms such as OpenStreetMap[®] (OSM), Facebook Place Editor[®], Swarm Foursquare[®] and Google Local Guide[®]. Thus, the amount of openly available toponyms has increased, due to the huge amount of geographic information that can be collected, through VGI, crowdsourcing, Citizen Science and gamification (PERDANA & OSTERMANN, 2018; OLTEANU-RAIMOND *et al.*, 2017).

Collaborative mapping uses Volunteered Geographic Information, created by Goodchild (2007), to designate the production of geospatial data on the Internet by non-specialized people. Currently, the most representative platform is OpenStreetMap[®](OSM). It is a software for mapping the world, free and editable on a voluntary basis; and made available under an open license, being constantly updated (HAKLAY & WEBER, 2008). According to Martins Júnior *et al.* (2016), after the integration of Yahoo[®]'s high resolution image database, the process was refined, recently reaching 6m average accuracy and almost 100% mapping of transport infrastructure in several parts

of the world, including the United Kingdom, Germany, France, the United States, Canada, Japan and all state capitals in Brazil and the Federal District.

In order to integrate information from collaborative mapping with official mapping, the quality of OSM data has been the object of study in several studies (LUDWIG & ZIPF, 2019; TOUYA *et al.*, 2017; SIEBER & JOHNSON, 2013; ESTIMA and PAINHO, 2013; GOODCHILD & LI, 2012; BROWN, 2012; HAKLAY, *et al.*, 2010; FLANAGIN & METZGER, 2008; WILKINSON & HUBERMAN, 2007; BEARDEN, 2007). Some studies suggest that the quality of VGI increases with the number of contributors; the same approach to collective intelligence and called by Raymond (1999) Linu's Law (OLTEANU-RAIMOND *et al.*, 2017; HAKLAY *et al.*, 2010; GIRRES & TOUYA, 2010; FOODY *et al.*, 2015). According to Goodchild & Li (2012), if a contributor enters wrong information, other contributors tend to correct it, and the success of this principle increases as the number of contributors also increases.

The quality of VGI is often measured against an official cartographic base, which assumes a higher quality than collaborative mapping. However, this cartographic base often does not exist and, thus, an attempt is made to infer the quality through intrinsic properties, such as the density of features, the amount of updates, the number of contributors and the registration of the origin of the data, among others. (TOUYA *et al.*, 2017, CAMBOIM, *et al.*, 2015). In this regard, Joaquim *et al.* (2021) analyzed intrinsic quality parameters for the contributions of the Humanitarian OpenStreetMap Team (HOT) campaigns, produced between 2015 and 2019, for the City of Beira (in Mozambique), in order to assess whether these data could be reused for the its official mapping. The authors concluded that while there was an improvement in data completeness, the lack of relevant attributes such as toponymy does not reflect local contributions.

Therefore, if the problems indicated by national mapping agencies can be solved through collaborative approaches and using advanced technology, government agencies can make their geographical dictionaries more complete and up-to-date (PERDANA & OSTERMANN, 2018). Empowering the local population, through voluntary approaches such as crowdsourcing and Citizen Science, is also a way of raising awareness of their importance in participating in data collection. On the other hand, with the standardization of geographic names, the biggest concern of national mapping agencies is on how to validate voluntary data, taken as complementary information (CASTELLOTE, 2013). Therefore, much research has been exploring the potential of voluntary approaches.

Martins Júnior *et al.* (2016) presented a methodology for building a voluntary database of geospatial information, using smartphones and tablets, in a case study to collect data from gas

stations (and their surroundings) in the city of Rio de Janeiro and insert in the OSM database. According to the authors, the case study showed that projects of this nature are viable for the automation of part of the reambulation process. However, it is necessary to create means to obtain collaboration in the acquisition of VGI.

According to Castellote *et al.* (2013), geographic names are difficult to collect on a large scale, but easy to collect locally, therefore, they are ideal for crowdsourcing. With the purpose of engaging and motivating citizens, the authors developed an application for web and smartphones, implemented in the form of a game (gamification). Through the game, called Towns Conquer, toponyms are collected for updating and validation in the database of the Spanish National Geographic Institute (IGN Spain).

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) created a project to automate data entry (via crowdsourcing) into the geographic database and only what is not filled in through this process requires specialized intervention. Building on this successful experience, USAID has organized a series of recommendations to encourage other agencies interested in using voluntary data (USAID, 2012).

Ganiyeva (2021) listed techniques for collecting toponyms and states that the advantage of OSM is the possibility of identifying toponyms in small areas that are almost unheard of in other sources. According to the author, “it also shows in which country or city the given toponym is located. For example, when we looked up the toponym Howe, we were once again convinced that it existed in England and America” (p.168). This demonstrates the importance of Cartography, in the context of Toponymy, when studied by other sciences and its interdisciplinary character.

Perdana & Ostermann (2018) presented a taxonomy of the problems encountered in the traditional collection of toponyms, such as: legal aspects, organizational issues, processes, financial resources, human resources, access and availability of data. The authors also portrayed the relationship between challenges, opportunities, stakeholders and potential existing solutions that use collaborative data. According to them, there have been many mobile applications for collecting geographic data with various features. Among them, Geo Data Collect[®] developed by the humanitarian team of HOT-OSM Indonesia, integrating OSMTracker[®] (for Android OS[®] operational system) and OpenDataKit (ODK) Collect[®]; Maverick GPS Navigation[®] - a navigation application also developed in the context of OSM; and EpiCollect[®], which is used by epidemiologists and ecologists, along with citizen scientists, to collect, compare and visualize epidemiological data, among others.

ANALYSIS OF OSM FEATURES WITH THE “NAME” ATTRIBUTE FILLED IN CURITIBA-PR

In order to identify and evaluate the potential for the availability of toponyms in the OSM features in an urban area, a quantitative analysis of the contributions made in the city of Curitiba (Paraná, Brazil) was carried out; in which the “name” attribute is filled. For these verifications, the import of data was considered, which was performed in the software QGIS[®] v. 3.20, with the help of the QuickOSM[®] add-on and the OHSOME[®] Application Programming Interface (API). Such applications make it possible to extract vector layers available in OSM, by filtering specific categories in regions of interest.

The spatial dimension of OSM data is given from point, line and polygon geometric primitives (SENARATNE *et al.*, 2017) that can be classified from one or several labels (tags), which are assigned by a key and a value (OSM, 2021a; BROVELLI; ZAMBONI, 2018; SENARATNE *et al.*, 2017, NEIS; ZIELSTRA, 2014, NEIS; ZIPF, 2012). Geographic information in the OSM database is stored from three different types of objects, namely: nodes, ways and relations (OSM, 2021b; NEIS; ZIPF, 2012). The 'node' corresponds to a point feature, associated with a pair of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude), the 'way' is characterized by mapped linear and polygonal features and the 'relation' defines the logical or geographical relationships between the objects represented in the OSM (OSM, 2021b; NEIS; ZIPF, 2012).

In view of the issues addressed, the analyzes were triggered from objects of the types nodes and ways, considering the geometric primitives of points, lines and polygons. The checks were computed separately for each geometric primitive, in order to enable the intended responses and potentials to be more comprehensively identified. With regard to point features, 317,970 features available in the OSM in the study region were evaluated and, of these, 4,524 had the 'name' attribute filled in.

An analysis of the 'name' attribute was performed, in a categorical way, for the contributions that had tags with the key=amenity of the point features. As presented on WikiOSM (OSM, 2021c), this key makes it possible to identify important elements in a given area, such as bathrooms, telephones, banks, pharmacies, schools, etc. A total of 2,539 features were identified containing a tag with key=amenity, in which some elements presented a high percentage of the name entered. Pharmacies, restaurants, fast foods, schools, banks and clinics, for example, presented more than 95% of features with the attribute name; and, in places of religious practice and dentists, this percentage exceeded 80%.

In the verification of the geometric primitive of lines, it was identified that the total amount of features contributed in the OSM is 44,490 and that 21,293 have the attribute 'name' filled, which is equivalent to 47.8% of the total amount of data. An important aspect observed in this geometric primitive is that 42,089, of the total number of observed features, were assigned with the tag with key=highway, which corresponds to the 'street' category. From the amounts described, the percentage of streets, in relation to the total amount of linear features, is 94.6%, of which 46% have the attribute 'name'.

In addition to the contribution of the streets in the OSM, it was observed that another category, corresponding to the tag with the key=waterway, also had some influence on the amount of information. The waterway, according to WikiOSM (OSM, 2021d), refers to the key used to describe different watercourses, such as rivers and canals; and it is present in 903 linear features, of which 576 have the 'name' attribute, which is equivalent to 63% of the data. It is worth noting that the total quantity of features that were contributed to the categories of street and watercourse exceeds 96% of the total quantity of linear features.

With regard to polygonal features, 32,915 polygons contributed to the OSM were identified in the study region. From this amount, it was observed that, in 4,426 features, the attribute 'name' was filled in, which is equivalent to 13% of the total value. In the different categories of tags assigned to each polygonal feature, it was noted that key=building was the one with the highest amount, which was inserted in 26,095 features. Tag categories such as key=amenity and key=landuse (land use) were also evidenced, totaling, respectively, 1,965 and 1,924 features. Furthermore, it was observed that some of these tags were inserted together with the key=building (buildings) in certain features.

An important aspect observed is the differences in the amount of linear and polygonal features, in relation to the point ones, since these exceeded 300,000 elements contributed. To identify the causes of these discrepancies, the behavior of the data in the study region was observed and it was noted that point features referring to all addresses in Curitiba were added, from imports from the Institute of Research and Urban Planning of Curitiba (IPPUC), the public agency of the municipality responsible for generating the topographic mapping. In this context, features were added that contain the number and address of each element of the municipality. To highlight the mentioned aspects, the point features that had the following tags were counted: key=addrstreet and key=addrhousenumber, in which these categories represent, respectively, the street name and the building number in the street. It was noted that the category of key=addrstreet was filled in 296,480 features, which represents more than 93% of the total amount of point features of the OSM in the

study region. In addition to the aforementioned issues, a preliminary analysis of the polygonal features allowed us to verify that, in existing contributions, there was addition of tags with the categories of `key=addrstreet` and `key=addrhousenumber`. Thus, the `tagkey=addrstreet` was filled in 8,827 polygonal features, which is representative.

In general, the number of toponyms in the OSM varies in urban areas, mainly when analyzed from different geometric primitives and categories. Street names and addresses, for example, when checked together, on all features, are represented throughout the entire study area. In addition, as observed in the point features, the Points of Interest (POI) (assessed by `key=amenity`) inserted are promising, based on the percentages obtained.

ANALYSIS AS TO THE POTENTIAL FOR INTEGRATION OF OSM LOCALITY NAMES TO SMALL-SCALE MAPPING

In this approach, we sought to assess the potential for integrating locality data from the OSM to the reference mapping at a scale of 1:250,000. A comparative analysis was carried out between the information collected in the field, in a reambulation campaign, carried out in 2019, by the IBGE, responsible for the continuous cartographic base on the scale 1:250,000 (BC250); and those constants in OSM for the corresponding features. From the data collected in the field, in the aforementioned campaign, for this work, those referring to localities were chosen, at the simplest levels of ordinary classification, such as rural agglomeration, isolated rural agglomeration, settlement, hamlet, nucleus, neighborhood or village.

It is worth emphasizing the importance of the analysis with this type of element, as the small localities and residential agglomerations represent features that are commonly incorporated into cartographic bases in their updates, as they result from the constant housing expansion in the territory and, therefore, must be added to the mapping. On the other hand, they are among the first features that are inserted into collaborative mapping platforms in a region not yet mapped, being also called seed features (ANDERSON, SARKAR & PALEN, 2019), such as highways, streets and locations; which are precisely those that, once present in the collaborative platforms, even if in isolation, encourage other contributors to add other information in that environment. With regard to localities, there is another relevant reflection. Local knowledge and the identity of the place in which one lives (or circulates) are important factors in encouraging the provision of collaborative information about a given region. However, this aspect can be very dependent on the existence of collaborators who have some connection with that location.

For the present analysis, the 30 names of locations reambulated in the BC250 update campaign were evaluated, whose locations were visited and indicated for inclusion in that cartographic base. The field campaign region covers the frame equivalent to 3 sheets of the 1:250,000 chart (MIR 461, 462 and 474), located in the interior of the State of São Paulo. Out of the 30 names collected in the field, 19 (63.3%) are currently in the OSM, and it is certain that 17 of them (56.6%) were already present before being the object of the survey. It is important to highlight that 100% of the names collected in the field (and currently present in the OSM) are correct in relation to the toponyms. However, slight discrepancies were identified in three of them, with regard to issues of standardization of the geographical name, such as: a) IBGE: "Nova Brasília" and OSM: "Povoado Nova Brasília"; b) IBGE: "Luz da Esperança" and OSM: "Residencial Luz da Esperança"; c) IBGE: "Bairro Unitra" and OSM: "Estância Unitra". Geographic names are composed by the combination of a generic term (used to identify the element) and a specific term (used to specify the feature). As examples, the geographic names Rio Tietê and Rodovia Presidente Dutra are composed, respectively, by the generic terms *rio* (river) and *rodovia* (*highway*) and by the specific terms Tietê and Presidente Dutra. In the cases mentioned in this research, the divergences concern the generic term of geographic names, whose existence is not mandatory. However, in all cases, the specific terms coincided. Finally, the analysis was also concerned with identifying how these elements were classified in relation to the conceptual models. For the types of elements identified as 'rural agglomeration', 'isolated rural agglomeration', 'settlement', 'hamlet', 'nucleus', 'neighborhood' or 'village', as provided for in the ET-EDGV conceptual model (DSG, 2017); the OSM documentation (WikiOSM) would admit the classification correctly with the tags `place=village` (village), `place=neighbourhood` (local name or neighborhood) or `place=hamlet` (rural agglomerations, village, hamlet or nucleus). However, out of the 19 elements reambulated in the field and included in the OSM, two were classified as `place=village`, five as `place=hamlet` and ten (52.6%) of them were classified as `place=suburb`. The use of the `place=suburb` tag proved to be inappropriate, considering that this classification does not portray the real feature, according to the characteristics provided in the platform's documentation. Thus, it is important to keep in mind that, given the characteristics of collaborative platforms, which combine conceptual models, which are less rigid than those existing in reference mappings; and non-expert users (not always aware of the guidelines regarding the classification of geographic information); the use of the information available on these platforms is subject to the need to consider the existence of inconsistencies of this nature, which does not mean any impediment to use.

CONCLUSIONS

From the approaches described and with regard to reambulation practices, the importance of information provided by users on VGI platforms is associated with the fact that local knowledge about certain areas and features can be integrated into reference mapping, especially in optimization of traditional procedures for naming elements. Since the information from the VGI is heterogeneous and the quality of the data is unknown and can be influenced by different factors, the potential for using toponyms of the OSM features was verified in different areas and considering different scenarios.

In the context of the large scale, for urban environment, the data analysis showed that the potential of filled toponyms is directly related to the evaluated category, as well as the geometric primitive used. In this context, local knowledge showed promise for certain POIs identified in Curitiba, such as schools, restaurants, places of religious practice and pharmacies. In addition, an important fact to mention is that the import of the IPPUC data addressing made it possible to identify the name of all the streets in the place, in addition to the interoperability of the data, since it makes it possible to evaluate the quality of this information on the axes of roads.

Regarding the small scale, the analysis showed that the OSM has great potential for updating the reference bases with the incorporation of new locations, with toponyms showing a good rate of correction.

For future work, it is recommended to continue the analyses, focusing on the determination of data quality and veracity of the information available in the OSM and the identification of possible limitations for different locations, categories of information and mapping scales.

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**MEMORY AND TOPONYMS:
AN ANALYSIS OF THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE
OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF UBÁ-MG**

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Resumo

A presente investigação decorreu do mestrado profissional em Patrimônio Cultural, Paisagens e Cidadania da autora, na UFV; e refere-se à análise da paisagem cultural da cidade de Ubá, Minas Gerais, sob a perspectiva da Toponímia. Pela apreciação do contexto histórico-geográfico da cidade, foram desenvolvidas algumas reflexões acerca da nomeação de vinte e sete nomes de ruas, pertencentes à zona central. A paisagem do município é reflexo da ação de grupos sociais influentes, os quais grafaram nela seu poderio e prestígio social. A memória social neste trabalho é discutida no âmbito da sua representação oficial. Este trabalho contribui para os estudos de paisagem cultural, proporcionando uma nova perspectiva na sua interpretação; e compreensão dela como fator essencial na constituição de memórias.

Palavras-chave: Toponímia; paisagem; memória.

Abstract

The following research has happened during the professional master on Cultural Heritage, Landscapes and Citizenry at UFV, and it refers to the review of cultural landscape of the city of Uba, in Minas Gerais state, in Brazil, according to toponymy perspective. Through the appreciation of the city historic-geographic context, it was developed some reflections about the nomination of twenty-seven cities names, which belong to the central area. The municipality landscape is an echo of social groups which imprint on it their both power and social prestigious. Having said that, social memory in this research will be discussed around official representations. This research aims at contributing to landscape studies, other than providing a new perspective about its interpretation and comprehension as a crucial element about memories construction.

Keywords: Toponymy; lanscape; memory.

INTRODUCTION

Toponymies are linked to the construction of memories, since they are marks left in the geographic space, which show the influence of groups, usually holders of power, becoming symbols in the landscape.

These written or crystallized emblems in the landscape are the means by which we can rescue the past and remember it. Therefore, the need to establish links with space is justified, often referring us to events that occurred in our childhood or even in our youth. The names of places that undoubtedly carry a great sentimental and intentional charge stand out.

The action of naming places serves as a cultural expression, as well as a singularization in the occupation of space; in this way, names become symbols of the space appropriated by man. The names are reflections of the features of the humanized landscape, personalizing, constituting and differentiating, from any area or region, the words, materializing the very “soul” of the place (CARVALHO, 2016).

In order to raise a particular debate about the cultural landscape, this paper, which was part of the author's research, in the professional master's degree in Cultural Heritage, Landscapes and Citizenship, at the Federal University of Viçosa, during the years 2015-2017, tried to understand some aspects of its configuration, through the analysis of street names in the central area of the city of Ubá (Minas Gerais, Brazil). When considering the power relationships established in space, economic and political factors are investigated, as possible artifices of framing local memory.

Due to its regional importance, mainly with regard to the socioeconomic aspect, the city was chosen for a more in-depth analysis and under a different bias from the works already carried out on the city. An investigation was chosen that would bring to light the reflection of social conflicts in the landscape of Ubá, however, due to the short time that a master's research has, the city center was chosen as the focus of analysis for the studies of the names of the streets, essentially.

At first, we propose a contextualization of the city, its present social and economic configuration, its importance as a regional furniture center, reconstituting part of its historical trajectory, through the highlighting of important moments, which socioculturally consolidated the city. To do so, the text permeates the role of the Zona da Mata, since the municipality was part of it as a core supplier of subsistence genres in mining areas; its progress as an area of great agricultural importance in the Brazilian scenario; the constitution of agrarian oligarchies and their

impacts on the formation of society; reaching the ascendancy of Ubá as an agricultural center and, currently, furniture maker.

Subsequently, it advanced towards the composition of memories, from their lived and shared experiences, to the election of symbols and signs that represent it. In view of this, it focused on the geopolitical discourse written in the landscape, responsible for the constitution of norms of conduct and exercise of power. Thus, the research proposed a new look on the cultural landscape, highlighting toponymy, as important means of appropriation and power in society, which can represent social aspects in space.

Thus, it became impossible to understand the formation of the sociocultural structure of the Zona da Mata of Minas Gerais without considering the different ethnic groups that inhabited the place. Therefore, when analyzing the cultural landscape of these cities, traces of subterranean cultures were found in local customs, traditions, and symbols. These cultural traces reveal the key points of construction of the local social memory, having been structured throughout the centuries of occupation of this region.

Besides the contribution of several cultures in the process of composition and local social memories, the Zona da Mata region in Minas Gerais suffered the influence of active social groups, which represented the social power for a long time. Such power is linked to the regional agricultural ascension, fundamentally, after the decadence of gold in the regions of Mariana and Ouro Preto, when these regions went from being supply centers of foodstuffs to being large rural producers.

Evidently, the social structure that was formed with this new reality followed the needs that the economy demanded at the time. A society was constituted based on centralizing, patriarchal, and oligarchic precepts, with conservative characteristics that privileged the owners of the means of production and financial resources. The power and social prestige obtained by these groups had a direct influence on the graphics of the landscapes, a phenomenon that is understandable when one admits it is a reflection of human experiences in geographic space.

In this way, in this work, it was assumed that the power exercised by groups with social prestige during the moments of agricultural economic prominence in the Zona da Mata region, mainly in the city of Ubá, clearly contributed to the naming of public areas, which somehow reinforce such prestige.

By understanding the relationship between Toponymy and Culture, it became feasible to develop studies about the cultural landscape, through the process of naming places. In this context, geography is an efficient means to analyze such process, through one of its key concepts,

the landscape, in which it is possible to recognize the traces of a dominant culture, as well as any cultural, political or economic manifestation.

THEORETICAL REFERENCE

According to Gluszevicz (2010), Toponymy can play an important role in the classification of places, since it has great importance for the analysis, both geographical and cartographic, since geographical names are historical records of the passage of time in the occupation of the territory and the consequent modification of the landscape.

Alves (2010) states that toponymies, depending on the context in which the individual is inserted, in a given time and space, lead subjects to transcend the physical dimension of places, so that neither chronological time nor even the physical boundaries that limit them become barriers. This refers to the fluidity with which perception and experience lead subjects to relate to places, making them stable to the sensations that, every day, subjects imprint on spatiality.

Toponymies are strictly linked to the construction of memories, since they are marks (spelling) left in the geographic space, which show the power of groups, usually holders of power, becoming symbols in the landscape. Such written or crystallized symbols in the landscape are the means by which we can rescue the past and remember it. This same intention is justified in the need to establish links with space, often referring us to events that occurred in our childhood or even in our youth.

About these symbols fixed in the landscape, the names of places that undoubtedly carry a great sentimental and intentional charge stand out. The action of naming places serves as a cultural expression, as well as a singularization in the occupation of space; in this way, names become symbols of the space appropriated by man. The names are reflections of the features of the humanized landscape, personalizing, constituting and differentiating, from any area or region, the words, materializing the very "soul" of the place (CARVALHO, 2016).

Nora (1993), in his discussion about place, exposes that the reminiscences of the past, rooted in the physical environment via "memory supports", are remains of a past, which marked the lives of people who inhabit (or inhabited) that place. These memory supports are symbols inscribed in the landscape, and toponymy can play this role, making past experiences evident.

From the establishment of affective relations with the environment, memories are built and reproduced through customs and traditions, memories that can only be retrieved (or even reproduced) through the memory supports, as mentioned by Nora (1993), which enable the

existence and permanence of "places of memory". Such "places of memory" in face of the inexistence of spontaneous remembrance, create the need for archives and celebrations, because they are not natural. It is of utmost pertinence to highlight the function of space in the formulation of memories, since the reminiscences of the past crystallize in it.

In this perspective, it is necessary to highlight that the study of Culture, essentially, under a geographical view, can always be linked to the study of power, since a dominant group will seek to impose its own experience of the world, its own assumptions, taken as true and as being objective and valid for all people. Thus, power is a mechanism for the reproduction of Culture, occurring most effectively when they are more "subtle," less visible, when the interests of the groups holding power (usually economic and political) are given as being common (COSGROVE, 2014).

Thus, Cultural Geography, in contemporary times, is no longer a sharing space or even an intellectual project; but an institutional space, with consistent epistemological distinctions. So, it can be understood that Cultural Geography, at the present time, comprises researchers of the patterns of objects in space, without connection to the cultural process, as well as those who investigate the cultural process without, however, referring to space, place or even landscape (COSGROVE, 2014). Then, the goal of the cultural approach is to understand the experience of individuals in the social environment, understanding the meanings they employ to space and the meaning given to their lives (CLAVAL, 2007).

Understanding the landscape as the fruit of social relationships, which can be a mark that reveals the passage of civilizations, is one of the assumptions of Cultural Geography. But landscape can also be seen as a matrix, which participates in the schemes of perception, conception and action. Being a mark, it can (and should) be invented (BERQUE, 1998).

Symbolic landscapes are not only about static information, but also about cultural values that they contain and that need to be reproduced in order to continue having meaning; which, most of the times, occurs through daily life (COSGROVE, 2014).

JUSTIFICATION

This investigation is justified in the social dimension, by proposing an appreciation of the construction of Ubá memory, through the analysis of the contribution of social groups in the cultural landscape. Huyssen (2000) says that, without memory, without a reinterpretation of the past, it is impossible to have a recognition of difference, much less an understanding of the

complexities and instabilities of personal, cultural, political and national identities. In a scientific dimension, the research proposed to assist studies on toponymies, since the theme is still in the construction stage. And, finally, under a practical dimension, this investigation sought to promote an event in the city of Ubá, which provided the debate on toponymies, emphasizing its political role and its influence on the construction of memories.

GENERAL OBJECTIVE

Evaluating the names of streets in the central area of Ubá is the main objective of the work, in this way, it is intended to adopt an empirical-deductive investigation, through a qualitative approach, in which the origins of the honorees of the streets that constitute the area shall be analyzed.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

- Discuss the relationship between Toponymy, memory and landscape;
- Analyze the spatial configuration of toponyms in the traditional center of the city of Ubá (MG);
- Evaluate the contribution of toponyms to the construction of cultural landscapes in the study area located in Ubá (MG); and
- Organize and promote an event in the city of Ubá, entitled “I Microregional Meeting of Heritage and Landscapes”, which makes it possible to present the research to the local and regional community.

METHODOLOGY

When analyzing the cultural landscape of Ubá (MG), from the perspective of toponyms, a study was carried out of the central area of the city, based on toponymies, which represents the locus of social interaction of the inhabitants and, therefore, a prominent social area. Evaluating the names of streets in the central area of Ubá was the main objective of the research, in this way, it was adopted an empirical-deductive investigation, with adoption of a qualitative approach, in which the origins of the honorees of the streets that constitute the area were analyzed. Furthermore, we tried to discuss the relationship between Toponymy, memory and landscape; to

evaluate the political contribution of toponyms in the construction of cultural landscapes in Ubá (MG); organize and promote an event in the city of Ubá, entitled “Microregional Meeting of Heritage and Landscapes”, which would enable the presentation of the research to the local and regional community, promoting a discussion of the theme.

As an informational contribution to the first stage of the paper, a survey of the cartographic material of the city of Ubá (MG) was carried out, together with the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), in order to collect the records of existing names. At that moment, contact was established with technicians from the aforementioned institute, who provided the digital bases (in shapefile¹ format), with the names of the streets of the city and their respective census sectors. In that same institution, information was received that the city of Ubá does not have a delimitation of neighborhoods by the IBGE, which made it difficult to identify the center of the city during the research; therefore, the adoption of another data source is necessary.

The second option was to contact the Urban Planning sector of the Municipal Government, from which the document of Complementary Law No. 030, dated July 11, 1995, which establishes, in its annex II, the delimitation of the municipality's urban zones, which is still used today for municipal services, such as the collection of Urban Real State Tax (IPTU).

Such records served to weave a critical appreciation about the naming of the city, as a form of exercise of power. First, only the names of the streets belonging to the central area of Ubá were selected, as we believe that these are the names with greater social prominence in the city, due to its privileged location, surrounded by well-valued properties; and with a concentration of commercial and service institutions. In this paper, the central area of the city was considered to be the main place of social interaction, since there is a significant concentration of economic activities, political and administrative headquarters, as well as sources of leisure for the citizens. Therefore, this area has a fundamental social-political importance, not only for guaranteeing the realization of basic activities in the city, as well as for the constitution of official memories.

Second, only the names of streets in the central zone related to people, the anthroponyms, were selected, totaling twenty-seven street names. This choice, obviously, was not random, nor was it unpretentious. The choice was made due to the understanding that anthroponyms are efficient ways of reaffirming (or even attributing) social power to the person honored or to his/her family. Thus, we chose to study these anthroponyms, seeking to understand whether political power influenced the naming of streets in the central area of the city. To this end, a survey was carried out on each of the honored people, seeking to understand what role they played in the Ubá

1 ArcGIS© geographic information system (SIG) native format.

space and at what time. These data were collected in the Historical Archives of Ubá, in local newspapers, in Colégio Sagrado Coração de Maria (one of the oldest institutions in the city), in the archives of the Municipal Council (through some minutes of appointments); and in bibliographies on the subject.

Another stage of the research was the bibliographic research on the subject, which was carried out through articles present in the annals of events, published in scientific magazines and books on cultural geography and epistemology of geography present in the Central Library of the Federal University of Viçosa, as well as such digital research sources.

RESULTS

Through data analysis, we verified names of central streets of Ubá (MG), baptized with names of former colonels, as well as their children (or other relatives). This is the case of Cristiano Roças (son of Colonel João Alves de Araújo Roças); Colonel Carlos Brandão; Colonel Júlio Soares; Colonel Isaac Cabido and José Ferreira de Andrade. This aspect reinforces that the economic and political factors were important devices in the process of choosing symbols (in this case, corresponding to people) that represent the memory of Ubá.

Although these names belong to inhabitants of the city, it is essential to note that all of them, at some point in history, had control over the means of production, as well as the financial resources, which made them prominent political figures in a conservative society, as Ubá had been. Therefore, political prestige influenced the naming of the central streets of the municipality, and the names of people who, at the time of regional agricultural relevance, represented great influence in society, were chosen.

Thus, it is evident how the local dominant groups are valued at this moment of local structuring, while the cultures prior to colonization, and even the working class of the city, were put aside from this cultural representativeness, in the central area. As an example of political representativeness in the landscape of Ubá, the names "Peixoto Filho", "José Michelli", "Raul Soares" and "Joaquim Moreira Mendes" stand out; who were prestigious local politicians (or their relatives).

From the data, it was also observed that, of the twenty-seven names, only five are of women: "Mathilde Rocha Balbi", "Antonieta Risi Soares de Souza Lima", "Maria Camila Carneiro", "Antonina Coelho" and "Júlia Alvim". All of them only represented some social prestige, due to the political power of the male members of their respective families.

It is obvious that there were, at this time, women who stood out for their social contributions, although not all of them were known. However, these women were obscured by the historical records of society and those who remained evident in the cultural landscape are not remembered for their achievements, but for the achievements of their partners, fathers, grandfathers, and brothers. This aspect corroborates the premise of a nomination made at a time when society was based on conservative and patriarchal principles, which valued the traditional male figure as a model of social appreciation.

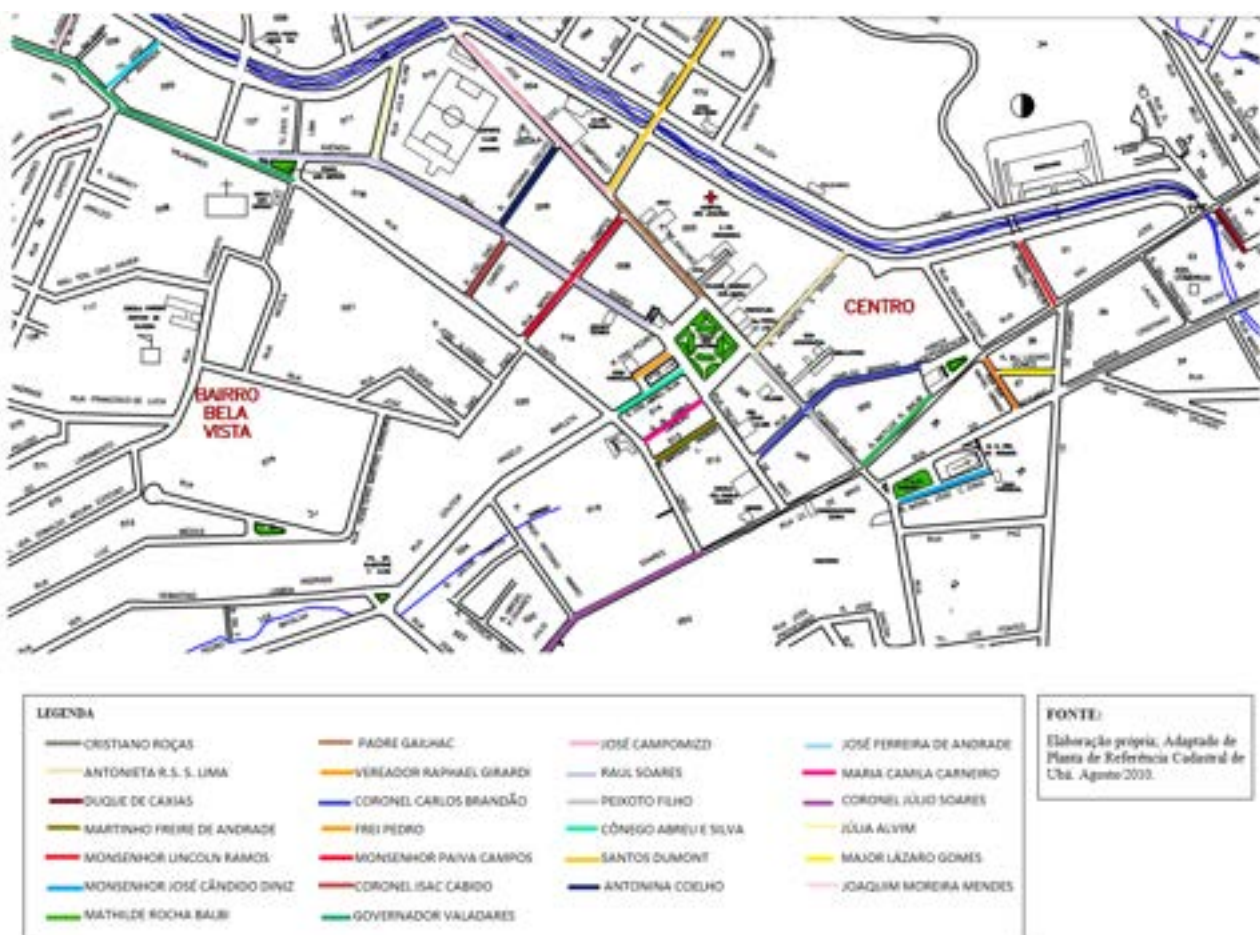


Figure 1 - Spatialization of the street names in the registration reference plant of Ubá, selected for analysis in this research. Prepared by the author.

Obviously, it is necessary to ponder that, when analyzing what is visible in the historical records, it is not possible to forget what was left aside from this cultural selection; that is, being the marks contained in the cultural landscape, the inherent components to the construction of the local collective memory, when valuing the names of politicians and members of the Catholic Church;

the great majority of the population was somehow excluded from the process of constitution of symbols and signs, which form the collective memory.

Memory, understood as a reflection of cultural experiences, which provides a frame of reference for the constitution of identities, is the stage for disputes and, of course, the cultures that are subalternized by this process resisted it. In spite of not having managed to write the names that directly represented them in the central zone, other cultural manifestations have been perpetuated in the city for a long time, with popular music and religious festivals, such as "Folia de Reis", "Congado" and other cultural manifestations, such as Capoeira and the street blocks that circulate during carnival.

Although the cultural manifestations still represent the alternative or invisible cultures of Ubá; in fact, the formerly economic and, consequently, political power has influenced incisively the composition of symbols and monuments, considering the names of the streets, important in the structuring of memories. So, the geographical act of naming places is also a political means, by reinforcing the power of families and the framing of memory of a place. As the names of people with economic prestige in the city, during the agricultural period, were being recorded in the cultural landscape of Ubá, the "official" memory of the city was being built, establishing symbols of respect in Ubá's society; which, even today, are praised in schools, festivals and official events of the city.

As the names of the people who are honored to name a street in Ubá are only of people already deceased (a convention in the city), the dates of the appointment decrees, in the present work, were considered irrelevant. These become interesting only at times when these people represented some importance to some portion of the population.

So, considering such a presentation of the names, it is noted that the historical period of the city of Ubá, from the date of the city's foundation until the 1960s, represented a period of construction of the symbols of the cultural landscape, which categorically contributed to the constitution of the collective memory of the city. It was, at this moment, that the families that hold, even today, the social prestige, constituted themselves as sociocultural symbols in the city.

One of the objectives of the paper consisted in the preparation of an event that would allow bringing to Ubá's society (and other regions) the theme of landscape analysis and, fundamentally, its cultural aspect. The central aim was to work the theme of heritage and cultural landscape with the inhabitants of the city, allowing the construction of a debate that would take our research to society and that, from the return of this, we could build our theoretical discourses in our dissertations.

To achieve this objective, the "Microregional Meeting of Heritage and Landscapes " was held on July 22, 2016, in the city of Ubá (Bahia, Brazil), where various topics were discussed; among them, the configuration of Ubá's cultural landscape and the role of toponymies in this structuring. Through the discussions, promoted during the meeting, contacts were made, which could help in the construction of the political rhetoric exposed in this work, in addition to proposing to society a reflection on its local landscape, the collective memory of Ubá and the symbols and signs that represent them.

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**MUTABILITY AND STAGNANCY OF PLACE NAMES:
THE CASE OF THE STATE OF INDIANA**

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Resumo

Estudos sobre topônimos frequentemente focalizam mudanças de nomes, mas raramente abordam lugares que persistem com seus nomes tradicionais. O caso do Estado de Indiana nos Estados Unidos é apresentado como exemplo de um espaço cujos topônimos foram definidos predominantemente no século XIX e que continuam reproduzindo os valores, a política e a história dos colonizadores europeus e do movimento americano pela independência e democracia no passado. Congelados no tempo, os topônimos de Indiana não correspondem à configuração multicultural e multirracial da sociedade de hoje e provavelmente não mudarão no futuro, embora a renomeação seja muito mais comum em nível local (por exemplo, ruas e escolas), em vez de para unidades administrativas maiores, como condados e cidades.

Palavras-chave: mudança de nomes de lugares; história de nomes de lugares; estudos toponímicos críticos; Estados Unidos no século XIX; Estado da Indiana.

Abstract

Studies on toponyms frequently focus on name changes, but rarely address places that persist with their traditional names. The case of the State of Indiana in the United States is presented as an example of a space whose place names were predominantly defined in the nineteenth century and that continues reproducing the values, politics, and history of the European colonizers and the American independence and democracy movement from the past. Frozen in time, Indiana toponyms do not correspond to the multi-cultural and multi-racial configuration of today's society and are unlikely to change in the future, though renaming is far more common on the local level (e.g., streets and schools) rather than for larger administrative units such as counties and towns.

Keywords: Place name changes; place name history; critical toponymy studies; nineteenth-century United States; State of Indiana.

ARE PLACE NAMES FOREVER?

The study of place names is one of the most compelling and complex research topics in human geography, because it entails a wide range of dimensions from general cultural, historical, and political contexts to particular aspects such as the marketing value of names, regional perception, and sense of belonging. The existent literature on place names, their origins, history, and meanings is substantial and deals with a wide range of geographical scales, from school and street names to town, counties, and countries. Naming places as a form of symbolic representation can shape local identities and reveal spatial histories that are frequently based on regional narratives and foundation myths or that can be determined by political interests and endeavors that may vary considerably through time and space.

More recently, geographers have criticized the “traditional” descriptive history of place names as atheoretical scholarship “characterized by political innocence to say the least (...) [and] chiefly developed through research by mapmakers, specialized linguists, and etymologists interested in gaining some understanding about what might be called ‘bygone landscapes’” (VUOLTEENAHO; BERG, 2009, p. 1). Parting with this approach, critical research on toponyms analyzes the relations between the material world and discourse by studying the contested cultural politics of place-naming at the interface between culture, identity, and power rather than the place names themselves (ROSE-REDWOOD; ALDERMAN; AZARYAHU, 2010; SEEMANN, 2020).

A particular theme in place name studies is the investigation of name changes in the toponymic landscape. How long do place names last? What are the motivations to replace toponyms? What are the impacts of this change? A prominent recent example is the town of Asbestos in the francophone Canadian Province of Quebec, whose name was inspired by a local asbestos mine that started operation in the late nineteenth century. Today, the town’s name evokes a negative image for business and tourism due to the proven carcinogenicity of asbestos. After several phases of name selections from a pool of about 1000 submissions, residents voted for a name change in a municipal referendum in October 2020, when slightly more than 51% of the voters opted for the toponym Val-des-Sources, Valley of the Springs, in order to highlight the town’s natural landscapes and “detoxify” its name (FAZIO, 2020).

The example above only refers to one specific name, but there are also cases of systematic renaming campaigns. During the Vargas Regime in Brazil (1937-1945), many towns and districts had their names translated into indigenous words as a symbol of national identity and unity (SEEMANN, 2005). In post-Cold-War East Berlin and post-Ceausescu Bucharest, urban landscapes

went through a renaming process, eliminating street names in honor of socialist heroes and commemorative dates by replacing them with supposedly more democratic attributes (LIGHT, 2004; AZARYAHU, 1997). Ireland and Scotland did not only suffer from the oppression by British colonizers. Place naming also played an active role in weakening the local resistance to the colonial power. Gaelic names were substituted by Anglonyms, English toponyms that intentionally substituted native Irish names on maps and signs, whereas topographers of the Ordnance Survey “translated” and “authorized” the namescape of the Scottish Highlands by literally “writing out” the natives (FRIEL, 1981; WITHERS, 2000). On the other hand, changing toponyms does not only reveal the political power of place-naming, but can also be employed as a tool of resistance or consolidation of cultural identities as in the cases of the Hebraicization of the national map of Israel in the 1950s (AZARYAHU; GOLAN, 2001) and Hawaiian place names as a mechanism of “anti-conquest” (HERMAN, 1999).

Scholarship on toponyms from a cultural-geographic point of view has shown concern with the dynamics of place names rather than their continuity and the lack of change (LIGHT; YOUNG, 2014; 2018). Why do certain toponyms remain the same or are difficult to change? In the recent past of the United States, many popular and official initiatives aimed to come to terms with the country’s history of slavery. Schools and streets named after “heroes” of the Confederate States Army were questioned and monuments in honor of its leaders were removed. Changing the name of Lee Magnet High School in Baton Rouge, a tribute to the Confederate general Robert E. Lee (1807-1870), had been marked by a five-year-long heated debate between supporters of the original name and defenders of a name expressing diversity, inclusion and democracy, when, finally, in 2020, after analyzing more than 5000 suggestions and under public pressure, the school was renamed Liberty Magnet High School (RDDAD, 2020).

This article aims to investigate aspects of the mutability and stagnancy of place names using the example of the historical namescape of the State of Indiana in the United States which are predominantly based on nineteenth-century American history and political values shaped by European immigration and the initial nation-building of the country. Indiana toponyms have been “frozen” in time and do not correspond to today’s cultural and ethnic diversity, but there are no initiatives to change these taken-for-granted names on a local, regional and national scale. My intention is to discuss this immutability and reflect on possible changes in the future.

MAPPING PLACE NAMES IN INDIANA

Initial place-naming in the Eastern half of the United States is marked by events and personalities from the early history of the United States. Toponyms frequently refer to territorial conflicts between Spanish, British and French forces, American independence fighters, and Native peoples and reproduce the history of European settlements and colonizers and the American Revolution. Printing the names of these places on a map was the first step to confirm the existence of places. The Scottish map-maker John Melish (1771-1822) produced one of the earliest cartographic representations of the new country. His “Map of the United States with the Contiguous British & Spanish Possessions” (1816) narrates not only the history of land occupation and territorial formation, but also adds the name of places, rivers, and lakes (figure 1). Colored outlines indicate territories and states that emerged in the first four decades of the country, whereas the Mississippi River appears as their main westernmost frontier. Beyond this line, the empty space of the unknown West, including Texas, the Great Plains, and the Rocky Mountains, is filled with pictorial mountain ranges and the veins of larger rivers. The density of place names on the map decreases further to the West, with the exception of the Spanish territories from today’s New Mexico to the Pacific Coast and south to Mexico that show a number of toponyms.



Figure 1 - John Melish: *Map of the United States with the Contiguous British & Spanish Possessions* (1816). Courtesy of the David Rumsey Map Collection.

In Melish's map, the area of the State of Indiana that grew out of the Northwest Territory (1787-1800) and the Indiana Territory (1800-1816) before becoming a state in 1816 includes only a few place names, for example, Vincennes (an original French colony) and the Harmonist Society (a religious group of German settlers) in the Southwest and Vevay (settlement of immigrants from the Swiss town Vevey) in the Southeast of the state. Further to the north, the toponyms indicate that these lands are not settlements, but military fortifications in disputed indigenous territory at the border of the State of Ohio in the east: Fort Wayne (named after the general "Mad" Anthony Wayne), Fort Adams (tribute to vice-president John Adams), Fort Greenville (named after Nathanael Green, general in the Revolutionary War), Fort Recovery ("recovery" from the defeat of the United States army against Native Americans in the Battle of the Wabash in 1791), and Fort Jefferson (tribute to president Thomas Jefferson).

John Melish's "Map of Indiana" (1817) was published shortly after his map of the United States and provides far more details about the places in Indiana (figure 2). The map contains the names of 20 counties, county seats, and a few other towns. With the exception of Switzerland (country), Orange (settlers from Orange County in North Carolina, and a tribute to the Dutch protestant Prince William V of Orange), and Pike (Zebulon Pike, explorer of the American West), all the counties refer to war heroes, politicians and presidents of the United States. The map omits the names of the townships in each county, though it shows the regular squares of the United States Land Partitioning System west from the Ohio River indicating the location of the latitudinal baseline for the survey and the numbering of the ranges and townships.

Toponyms on the town level include the name of the settlement founder or a local authority (Brookville, Fredericksburg, Lawrenceburg, Princeton and Troy), patriots and war heroes (Paoli, Bono), historical battlegrounds (New Lexington), and the reference to the original home of the settlers (New Albany, Utica). Peculiar cases are Centreville (located in the "center" of Wayne county), and Corydon, the first state capital, that received its name from General Harrison (governor of the Indiana Territory and later ninth president of the United States), as a reference to his favorite song, a hymn about a shepherd named Corydon in the Old Missouri Harmony Songbook (BAKER, 1995, p.103). Velona in Jackson County is a misspelled version of Vallonia (also Valonia), whereas Blackford and Darlington had only a short life as settlements and do not exist anymore.

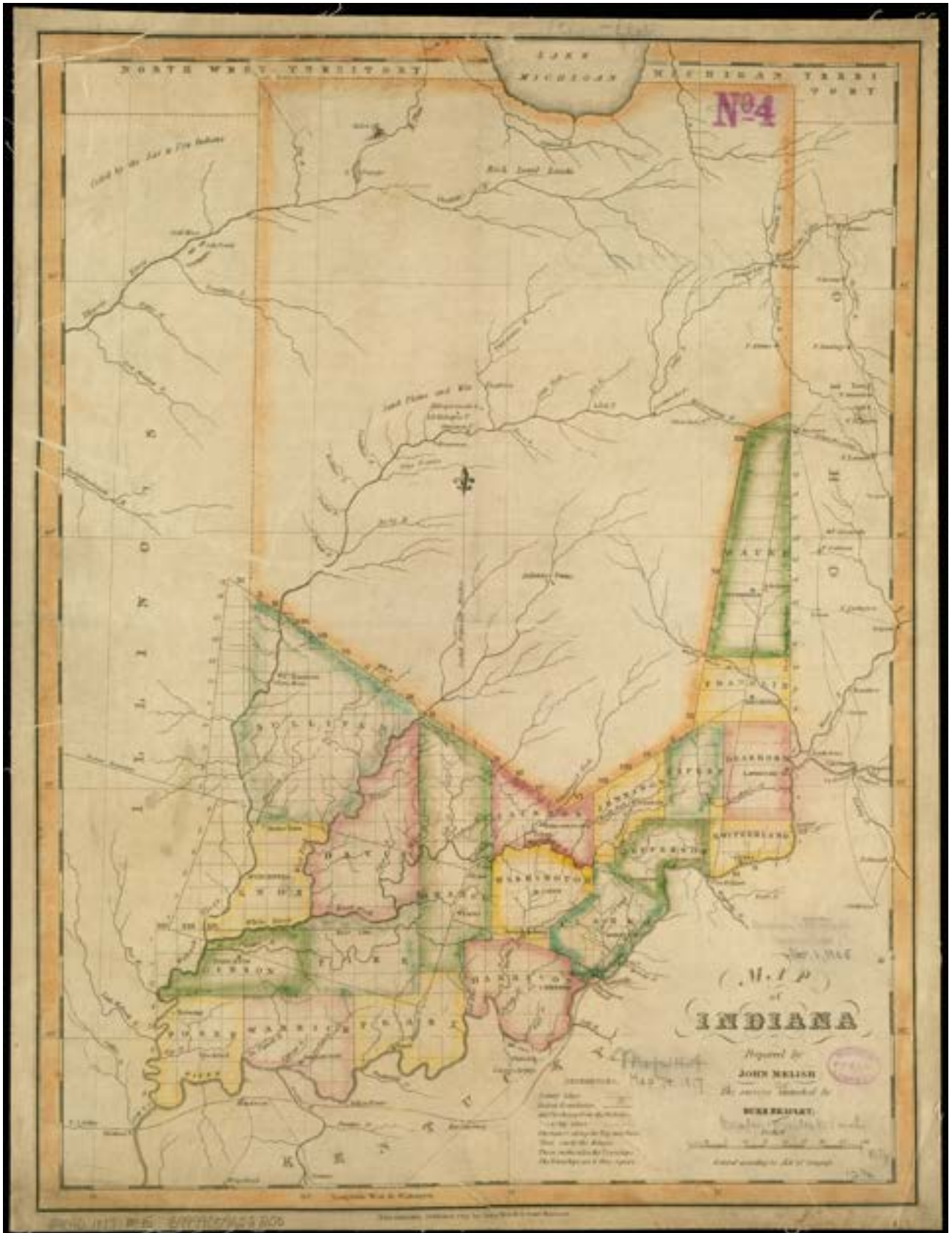


Figure 2 - John Melish: Map of Indiana (1817). Courtesy of the Norman B. Leventhal Map & Education Center at the Boston Public Library.

Though few toponyms appear on the map, they already indicate that place-naming can be based on political or poetic practices in Indiana, mingling official decisions built on discourse, power, and naming regulations with the vernacular, local and regional expressions of identity and folklore (SEEMANN, 2020). The town of Paoli serves as an illustrative example of the combination of politics and poetics. Historians are not sure if the name comes from the Corsican general and patriot Pasquale Paoli or the son of the governor of North Carolina with the same name or, rather as a local joke, if the name derived from the fact that there was “a Swede named Oley who operated a toll road” and travelers who wanted to pass had to “pay Oley” (BAKER, 1995, page 256).

Whereas a county name may have the function of showing a patriotic attitude to the outside world, toponyms on a local level often refer to the population of a place and became more common, giving more emphasis to local history. All the 92 counties that exist in Indiana today were created between 1790 and 1859 and numerous other subdivisions (townships, town and other places) were founded in the nineteenth or early twentieth century so that the place names reflect the *zeitgeist* of this historical period, both politically, culturally and ethnically.

In Indiana, the first systematic work to gather information on places and their history appeared in the 1820s. John Scott (1793-1838), a pioneer among editors and printers in the newborn state, established his residence in Centreville and published the first gazetteer of Indiana with the title “Topographical Dictionary, Containing a Description of the Several Counties, Towns, Villages, Settlements, Roads, Lakes, Rivers, Creeks, and Springs in the State of Indiana” (SCOTT, 1826). Gazetteers provided information on places and their geographical feature, local history and social statistics from A to Z, but did not explain the meaning of place names. Scott’s publication became very popular and grew from 143 pages in its first edition to 199 pages in the second edition (1833) and 440 pages in the third edition (10000 copies in circulation), respectively. In the preface of the second edition, the editors Douglass and MacGuire stress the growing importance of Indiana as a center of literature, science, and internal improvements” and they write:

Frequent and earnest inquiries are made by the citizens of our sister States, as well as by foreigners, respecting the climate, soil, and local advantages of Indiana. To answer such inquiries, and at the same time to enable our own citizens duly to appreciate the natural and acquired advantages which they possess, are the primary objects of this publication.

(SCOTT, 1833, page iii)

Local place name studies beyond gazetteers and county atlases became increasingly popular between the second half of the nineteenth century and the first decades of the twentieth century, but a first statewide systematic study of toponyms in Indiana was only carried out in the 1970s, when Indianapolis-born folklorist and historian Ronald Baker and collaborators started to create a database on Indiana place names. The group released a new academic journal, “Indiana Names,” which kept this title for five years until 1974, when it was changed to “Midwestern Journal of Language and Folklore” and a decade later to “Midwestern Folklore”, indicating that, apparently, journal names can be more dynamic than place names. In the first edition of the journal, Baker himself defined the aims of the initiative spearheaded by the Committee on Place Names in the Department of English at Indiana State University: “organize a network of county collectors of Indiana names and eventually publish a multi-volume dictionary of Indiana place names”, besides stimulating and maintaining interest in research on the topic, hosting an annual conference on toponyms in the State, and contributing to the National Place Name Survey initiated in the late 1960s (BAKER, 1970, page 20).

Though Baker mentioned the project of a “multi-volume dictionary of Indiana place names”, the results were published in a single 200-page volume (BAKER; CARMONY, 1976) that gathered a total of 2271 names, mainly places and a few rivers, based on historical plat books and post office records. The entries were organized according to the following structure: present spelling, pronunciations, alternate names, type of feature level (“scale” from village to county name and type of waterbody), location, origin, and legends. In addition, Baker and Carmony proposed a tentative place name classification into thirteen main categories and several subcategories such as persons, names for other places, locational indicators (e.g., North Fork Salt Creek), descriptive (characteristics of the place or surroundings) and inspirational names (evoking virtues such as harmony or union or referring to names from Antiquity or literature such as Rome and Walter Scott’s novel *Waverly*), humorous words (Gnawbone, Popcorn, or Santa Claus), Indian or pseudo-Indian names (Mongo, Muncie), foreign names (from European languages other than English), incidents (sites of battles or treaties), folk etymology (rewriting of unfamiliar name), coined (“manufactured” toponyms) or mistake names (“corrected” on purpose or by accident), and legends and anecdotes. The category “names for person” is the largest. 78 out of 92 Indiana county names refer to non-local people and personalities, whereas 580 settlements (28.67%) of all toponyms for cities, towns, and villages pay a tribute to early settlers or founders (BAKER; CARMONY, 1976, page xii).

In 1995, Baker single-handedly released an updated version of his book under the title “From Needmore to Prosperity – Hoosier place names in folklore and history” (BAKER, 1995), increasing the number of names to over 4000. In the updated and expanded introduction to the book, Baker addresses the paucity of indigenous place names in Indiana:

Counties, arbitrary territorial divisions, usually were created after the Native Americans were forced off the land; consequently, the Native American influence on the naming of counties would be negligible, for Native Americans would not have names for these nonexistent legal entities. Moreover, sometimes there were strong feelings against Native American names. (BAKER, 1995, page 26)

In a more recent book that specifically deals with indigenous place names in Indiana, MacCafferty (2008) affirms that despite the dominance of names in European languages and the fact that there is no presence of recognized indigenous groups in the State today, Native names are still plentiful: “In fact, in any direction one turns in Indiana, a native place-name beckons from very close by” (MACCAFFERTY, 2008, page x).

In his “Atlas of Indiana”, Robert Kingsbury (1970) reserves one of his maps to foreign city, country, and region names (figure 3). The map literally shows the “world” in Indiana by presenting more than one hundred references to foreign places. Many toponyms are a tribute to European immigrants, for example the German cities of Hamburg, Darmstadt, Oldenburg, Bremen, and Frankfurt. Rome, Carthage, and Athens evoke ideals of the period of Antiquity. Other names differ from the correct original spelling: Leipsic (pronounced “LEEP-sik”) has its Z and G replaced by S and C; Edinburg temporarily lost its H before recovering it again; Angola is already a second-hand name. It does not refer to the African country, but to Angola in Erie County, New York, that gained its name from the real Angola in Africa (BAKER, 1995, p. 51). Siberia exists in Indiana because the local postmaster misspelled the original proposal of Sabaria or Savaria, a town in present-day Hungary (Szombathely), the birthplace of the Catholic Saint Martin of Tours (p. 301), whereas Russiaville does not have connections with Russia at all: it is a Midwesternized corruption of Richardville, referring to Jean-Baptiste Richardville (1761-1841), the Europeanized name for a local indigenous chief of the Miami people, correctly pronounced as “Rusherville” (page 288).

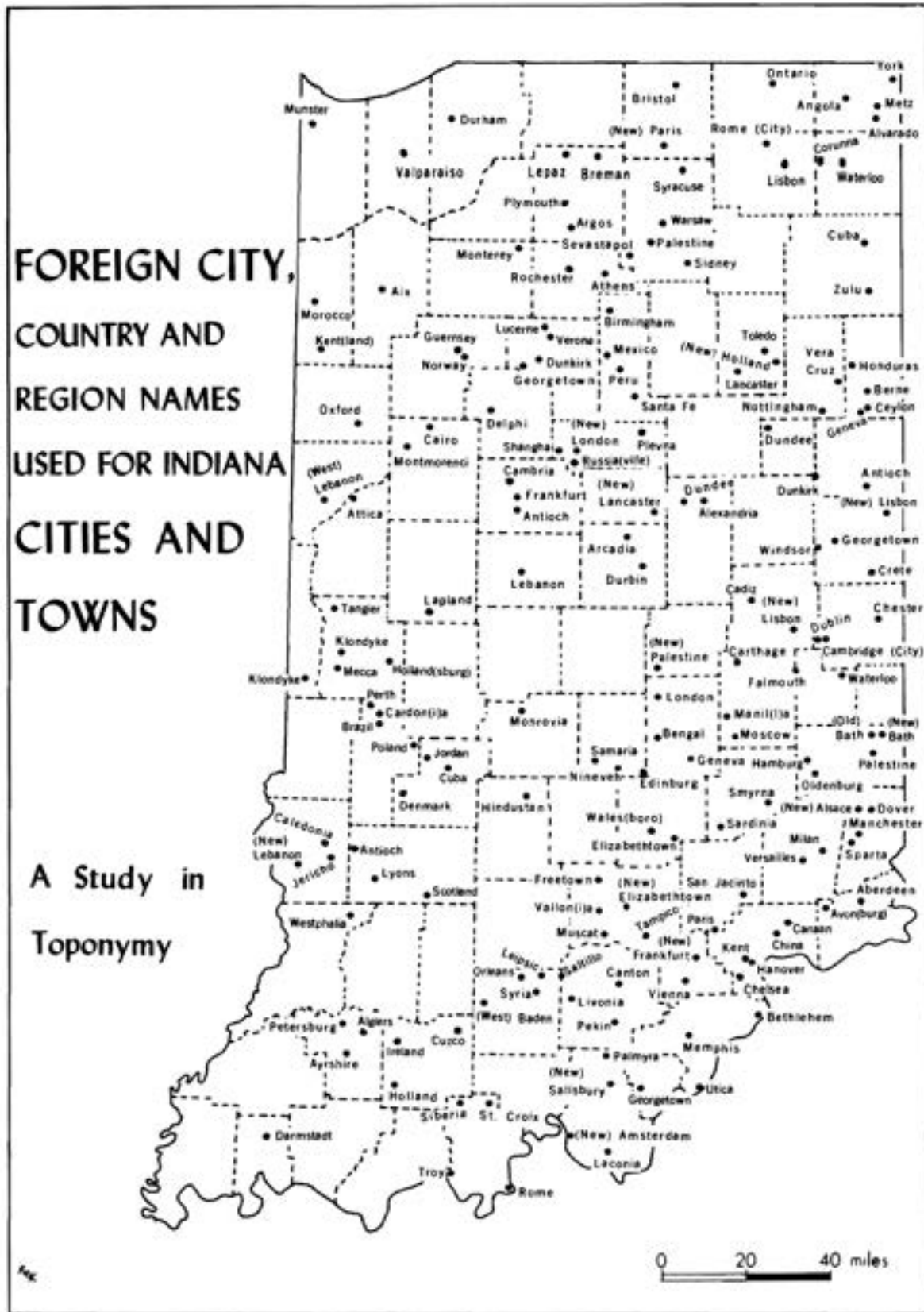


Figure 3 - Foreign city, country, and region names used for Indiana cities and towns (KINGSBURY, 1970, page 42).

Latin American countries are another presence in Indiana, though they do not mean a large Hispanic population in these places: Honduras, Peru, Cuba, and Brazil. The latter is pronounced either “ber-ZIL”, “bruh-ZIL” or “BRAY-zil” and has its name connected to several folkloric stories: someone supposedly read about a revolutionary movement in Brazil around 1844 and liked the name. The case of Brazil, Indiana, also shows that place-name jokes as narratives about origins were not uncommon, though they cannot be taken seriously: “In the early days, a man named Bray worked in the train station here. Once when a train came in, the conductor asked for Mr. Bray and was told, ‘Bray’s ill.’ That’s how Brazil got its name” (BAKER, 1995, page 75).

Brazil, Indiana shows that official naming practices clash with popular interpretations without value or proof. Many other toponyms in Indiana are based on rumors, speculation or even irony to explain their origins. Among the curiosities and bizarre names figure places such as Buddha named after the founder of Buddhism, a tramp with this name who passed through the town, or the city of Buda in Hungary that united with Pest to form the capital city Budapest (BAKER, 1995, p. 80) and Mecca, a name referring to a local “Arabian church” or cheap Muslim workers who came to town in 1898 to build a tile plant (BAKER, 1995, page 214).

Frequently, topographers carrying out land surveys or the local postmasters were behind the name requests. Post offices served as the central locale for communication, and similar to the practice in other States, the government of Indiana wanted to make sure that toponyms do not repeat themselves, though the commendatory name Mechanicsburg appears at least six times in the State. Decisions about the selection of toponyms were frequently made by local authorities without consulting the population at large so that the naming process was frequently biased and excluding:

The great bane of writings on American place-names has been that they so often have consisted of idle lucubrations over a railway time-table or a Postal Guide. To be sure, the oddities are funny, but one soon tires of them. Genuine significance can be found when place-naming is regarded as a dynamic process, growing out of the characteristics of a particular culture. (READ, 1970, page 206)

The study of place names in Indiana (BAKER; CARMONY, 1976; BAKER, 1995) rarely goes beyond the discussion of potential origins and folkloric anecdotes and does not take into account deeper cultural-historical configurations and a thicker description of political contexts. The entries in these place name dictionaries repeat the same pattern over and over again, frequently in the passive voice: a town was named by its first store owner, its first settler, its founder and so on. But places do not name themselves. Someone names them, and with a reason, but these motives are

rarely revealed. Investigating these motives would be the critical part in research on toponyms, though origins and meanings a frequently lost in the mists of history.

Despite their diversity, Indiana place names can be very conventional. Reading through the list of about 3600 places in the “Every Place in Indiana” spreadsheet, released by STATS Indiana (s.d.), a public data utility, the results are less diverse and spectacular as can be seen in the image of a word cloud based on these names (Figure 4). Generic names (e.g., Corner, Center or New), geographical features (Hill, Mount or Creek), and directions (e.g., North or West) are the most common elements in place names in Indiana.



Figure 4 - A word cloud of present-day Indiana place names by frequency.

CHANGES AND CONTINUITY IN PLACE NAMES FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

Indiana place names from Aaron to Zulu are characterized by their almost complete immutability, similar to the situation in other States in the country. Counties, townships, towns and other administrative units are not subject to any change in the near and far future, with a few exceptions that refer to racist slurs and ethnic insults (MONMONIER, 2007). For Indiana, a name change request has to pass through a sequence of bureaucratic processes approved by the Indiana Board of Geographic Names and the U.S. Board of Geographic Names (BGN), created in 1890 to standardize toponyms for the whole country. However, recent changes are rare and must be supported by a “compelling” reason. A striking example from the 21st century is Bde Maka Ska in

Minneapolis, Minnesota, the reestablished indigenous name for Lake Calhoun, a reference to John Calhoun, the seventh vice-president of the United States (1825-1832) and ardent defender of slavery. The renaming process took approximately nine years and had to go through all instances of the Minnesotan justice system until its approval in 2020.

Many place names in Indiana reproduce the status quo of the nineteenth century, posing an almost insuperable problem: the toponyms do not reflect the multi-cultural and multi-racial society of the second millennium and will most unlikely be renamed, though names changes on an exclusively local scale such as streets, schools or other smaller places may happen far more frequently as in the case of schools named after Martin Luther King Jr. (ALDERMAN, 2002). However, in the long run, the chances to create a Martin Luther King county in the United States will be minimal so that the country has to continue living with the paradox of having a diverse society and an archaic toponymy.

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**GEOGRAPHIC NAMES OF SUBMARINE RELIEF FORMS
ON THE BRAZILIAN CONTINENTAL MARGIN**

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Resumo

Esse trabalho tem como objetivo apresentar as toponímias do relevo submarino da margem continental brasileira e foi desenvolvido pela Diretoria de Hidrografia e Navegação (DHN), junto ao Subcomitê de Nomenclatura de Feições Submarinas (SCUFN), da Carta Geral dos Oceanos (GEBCO). Ao longo dos últimos dez anos, mais de uma centena de propostas de nomes de feições submarinas foram confeccionadas e encaminhadas ao SCUFN, de acordo com a metodologia preconizada pelo Subcomitê. Diversos dados de profundidade, adquiridos com equipamentos monofeixe e multifeixe, por navios de instituições nacionais e internacionais, foram utilizados na identificação de novas feições e, conseqüentemente, na preparação das propostas que levaram nomes da cultura nacional, de cientistas, navios e personalidades brasileiras.

Palavras-chave: relevo submarino; SCUFN; toponímia submarina; margem continental brasileira

Abstract

This work aims to present an overview of the toponymy of submarine relief at the Brazilian continental margin, which was developed by the Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation (DHN), in order to collaborate with the Subcommittee on Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN) of the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO). Over the last 10 years, more than a hundred undersea feature name proposals have been made and submitted to SCUFN according to its methodology. Several bathymetric data have been acquired with single beam and multibeam sonars installed on ships of Nationals and Internationals institutions. These data have been used in the identification of features and on the drawing up of new proposals, which received the names of national culture, scientists, ships and Brazilian personalities.

Keywords: undersea feature; SCUFN; submarine toponymy; Brazilian continental margin.

INTRODUCTION

The correct use of geographic names has a direct implication in the effectiveness of communication. Such denominations have the ability to correlate the environment (or space) with the cultures, traditions and characteristics of a people (or region), honor illustrious people, in addition to assisting in the identification and description of submarine physiography. However, mistakes can occur due to the incorrect use of geographic names. In the marine environment, the issue becomes even more sensitive, due to the difficulty and high cost of data acquisition; and, consequently, the smaller amount of information, when compared to terrestrial areas.

In the 1970s, the project *Global Recognition of the Brazilian Continental Margin* (REMAC) was coordinated by Petrobras, with the participation of the National Department of Mineral Production (DNPM), the Mineral Resources Research Company (CPRM), the Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation (DHN) and the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq), being a pioneer in the acquisition of bathymetric data, in addition to other geophysical data, along the Brazilian continental margin, from the continental shelf to the abyssal plain. The morphology of the seabed adjacent to the continent was, for the first time, detailed and several undersea features were identified and named. Bottom relief maps were made and published.

From 1987, Brazil started the project *Survey of the Brazilian Continental Shelf* (LEPLAC), through the Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation (DHN), with the purpose of establishing the Outer Limit of the Brazilian Continental Shelf (in its legal approach, as established by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS, 1983); that is, to determine the maritime area, beyond the two hundred nautical miles, in which Brazil exercises sovereign rights for the exploration and use of the natural resources of the seabed and marine subsoil. With the thousands of kilometers of single-beam and multi-beam bathymetry data, acquired during the first and second phases of LEPLAC (Figure 1), one can better understand the morphology of the seabed of the continental margin; being possible to map and name several new undersea features; as well as, old features could have their form and extension better defined.

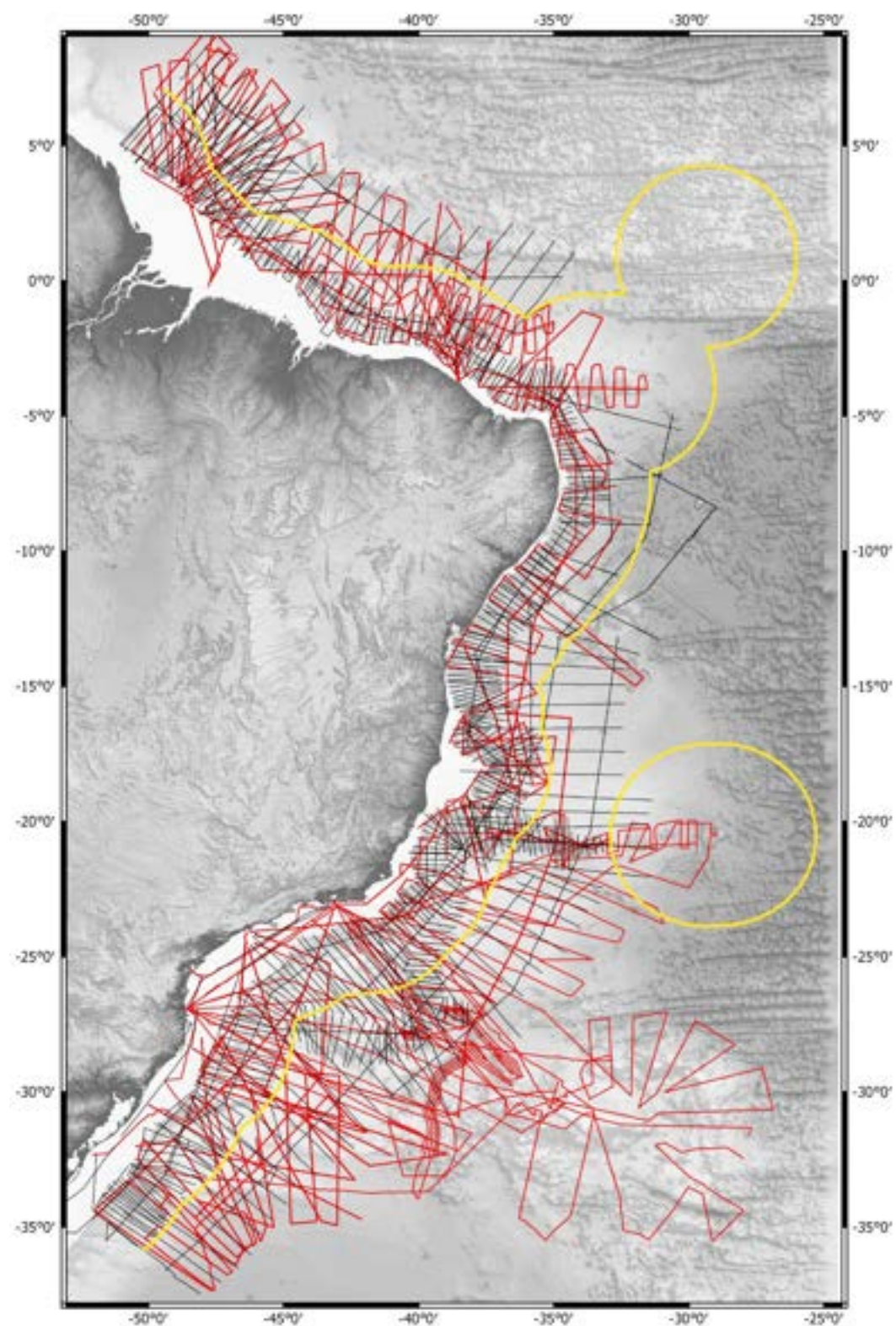


Figure 1 – LEPLAC bathymetric surveys, referring to phase 1 (1987-2007), in black; and phase 2 (2008-2020), in red. The yellow line represents the maritime limit of 200 nautical miles from the baselines. Prepared by the authors.

In addition, there were situations in which the same undersea feature had two distinct names, depending on the source consulted. Jinno (1998) consolidated, for the first time, from three regional bathymetric maps, the different toponymies of the seabed of the Brazilian continental margin, found in different sources, namely: in Gazetteer, of the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) and Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC); in the *Global Recognition of the Brazilian Continental Margin* (REMAC), through the works of Damuth and Palma (1979); França (1979); and Zembruski (1979); in maps of the National Department of Mineral Production (DNPM) and *Naval Research Laboratory* (NRL)/ Directorate of Hydrography and Navigation (DHN). The main inconsistencies found include the existence of different names to refer to the same feature; the use of generic terms, little consecrated in the national scientific literature; absence, in the Gazetteer of GEBCO (*General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans*), of several undersea features, which are described in the national literature; wrong (or outdated) location, due to old positioning systems; in addition to the use of informal names, which end up being incorporated into scientific articles.

Over the past 15 years, DHN has actively participated in the Subcommittee on Undersea Feature Nomenclature (SCUFN), of GEBCO; as an effective member (2009-2018) or as an observer, collaborating both with the submission of proposals for names of undersea features along the Brazilian Continental Margin, and in the discussion of issues, which are related to the submarine relief; and in translating and producing IHO normative documents.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The creation of the GEBCO Subcommittee on Undersea Features Nomenclature emerged from the need to adopt a uniform policy for the standardization of geographic names of submarine features, in order to be used in maps, nautical charts and scientific works.

Created in 1975, SCUFN's role is to define the nomenclature used for undersea features (as well as the guidelines for their naming), analyzing and approving proposals for undersea features, which are totally located (or most of them, more than 50%) beyond the Territorial Sea, whose limit is the imaginary line of 12 nautical miles, measured from the baseline, in accordance with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS, 1983).

The Subcommittee is made up of 12 members from different countries, experts in hydrography and geosciences, and is supported by an IHO secretariat in Monaco. The meetings take place annually and the undersea features approved by the members are now included in GEBCO's *Gazetteer*, which has 4,634 registered undersea features (NOAA, 2021).

General guidelines for submitting an undersea feature name proposal to SCUFN

To propose an undersea feature name to SCUFN (Figure 2), one must first evaluate the acquired bathymetric data on the undersea feature and consult GEBCO's *Gazetteer* to make sure that such a feature has not been previously named. Satellite altimetry data is not supported. Based on this verification, it is recommended to observe the guidelines contained in Publication B-6 (Standardization of the Names of Forms/Features of Submarine Relief (IHO Publication B6, 2019) of the IHO/IOC, including the Name Proposal Form for the Undersea Feature, and submission to the National Authority on Geographical Names of the country in question, for authorization purposes. In the absence of a National Authority on Geographical Names, in the case of Brazil, the completed proposal form must be sent directly to the IHO or the IOC, for review by SCUFN members.



Figure 2 – Procedure for submitting proposals for a undersea feature name to SCUFN.
Prepared by the authors.

In order to avoid duplication and publication of undersea feature names without authorization by SCUFN or the responsible authority, editors of maps and scientific publications are also encouraged to ask authors to provide evidence that the features mentioned are official and authorized.

The name of a submarine relief form is composed of a generic term, such as: plateau, canyon, terrace, channel, etc., followed by a specific term. IHO/IOC Publication B6 contains an extensive list of generic terms with their respective physiographic descriptions, in order to assist individuals or institutions preparing their proposals (IHO, 2019). As new data are acquired and new features are discovered, there is a possibility that the existing terminology is no longer adequate, resulting in the need to create new terminology and update the publication.

The specific term, in general, should be short, simple and preferably refer to a regional geographic feature (e.g. **Bahia Seamounts**). Other options may include tributes to ships, expeditions and scientific institutions that have discovered a certain feature of the subsea relief; or even, descriptive terms (or that honor the memory) of people important to the marine sciences (or to the geographic region associated with the undersea feature in question).

Although the guidelines for standardization and naming of undersea features are regularly updated and improved, the non-acceptance of some proposals sent by institutions of different nationalities may be due to the poor quality of the information included in the proposal, the existence of the named feature or the suggestion of an inappropriate name.

Therefore, in addition to information about the discovering vessel, the type of existing data, the equipment used and the geographic coordinates of an undersea feature; the name proposal form must provide good images, for better analysis of the proposal and the characterization of the feature, assuming the total (or partial) coverage of the area, based on quality bathymetric data. Regional location maps, large or medium scale bathymetric maps, digital terrain models and bathymetric profiles are some of the examples of information that increase the chances of acceptance of a new name proposal for an undersea feature (Figures 3 and 4).

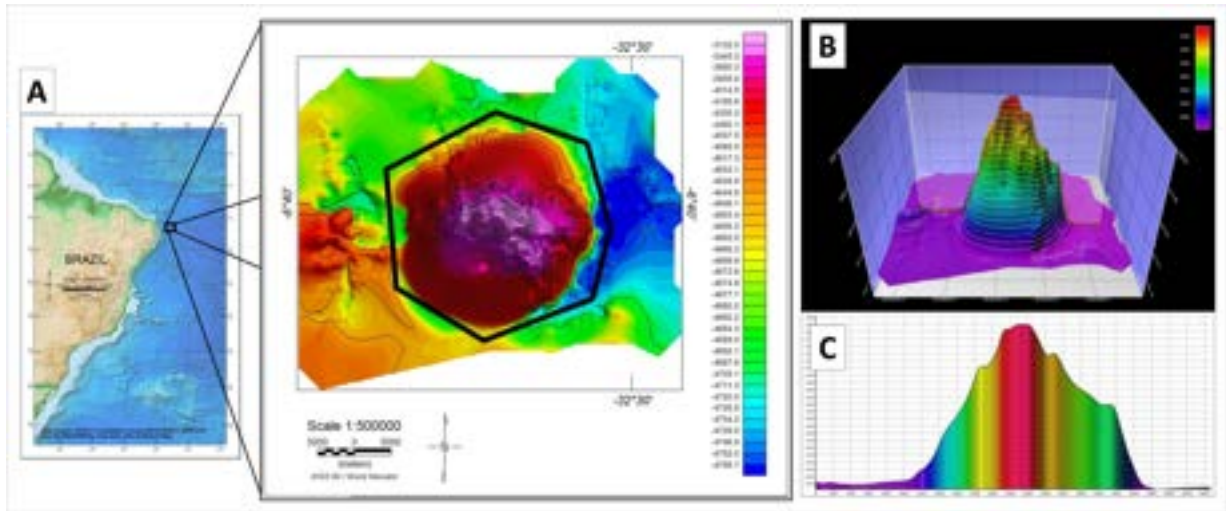


Figure 3 - Example of images attached to the proposal for *João Pessoa seamount*, submitted in 2020, located in the Northeast Region of Brazil. **A.** Location and bathymetric map; **B.** 3D digital terrain model; **C.** 2D bathymetric profile. Prepared by the authors.

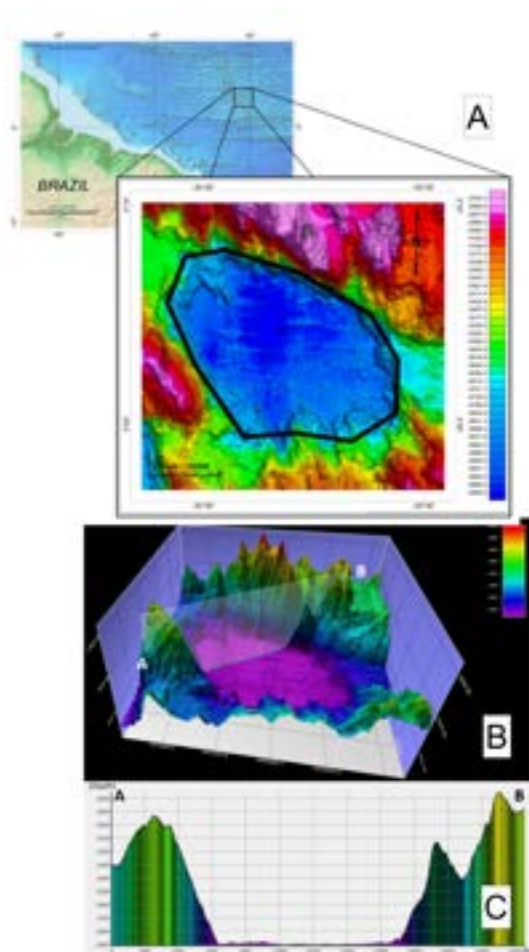


Figure 4 - Example of images attached to the proposal for the *Constitution Basin*, submitted in 2019, located on the Brazilian equatorial margin, close to the Mid-Atlantic chain. **A.** Location and bathymetric map; **B.** 3D digital terrain model; **C.** 2D bathymetric profile. Prepared by the authors.

RESULTS

Bathymetric data from the LEPLAC project, associated with data from the public domain, from hydrographic surveys and from international and national institutions, were of paramount importance in the formation of the broad bathymetric database (Figure 5), used in the identification and preparation of proposals for the undersea features sent to SCUFN; and in the construction of the digital terrain model (DTM) of the Brazilian continental margin (ALBERONI *et al.*, 2019), which subsidizes the proposed extension of the continental shelf of Brazil.

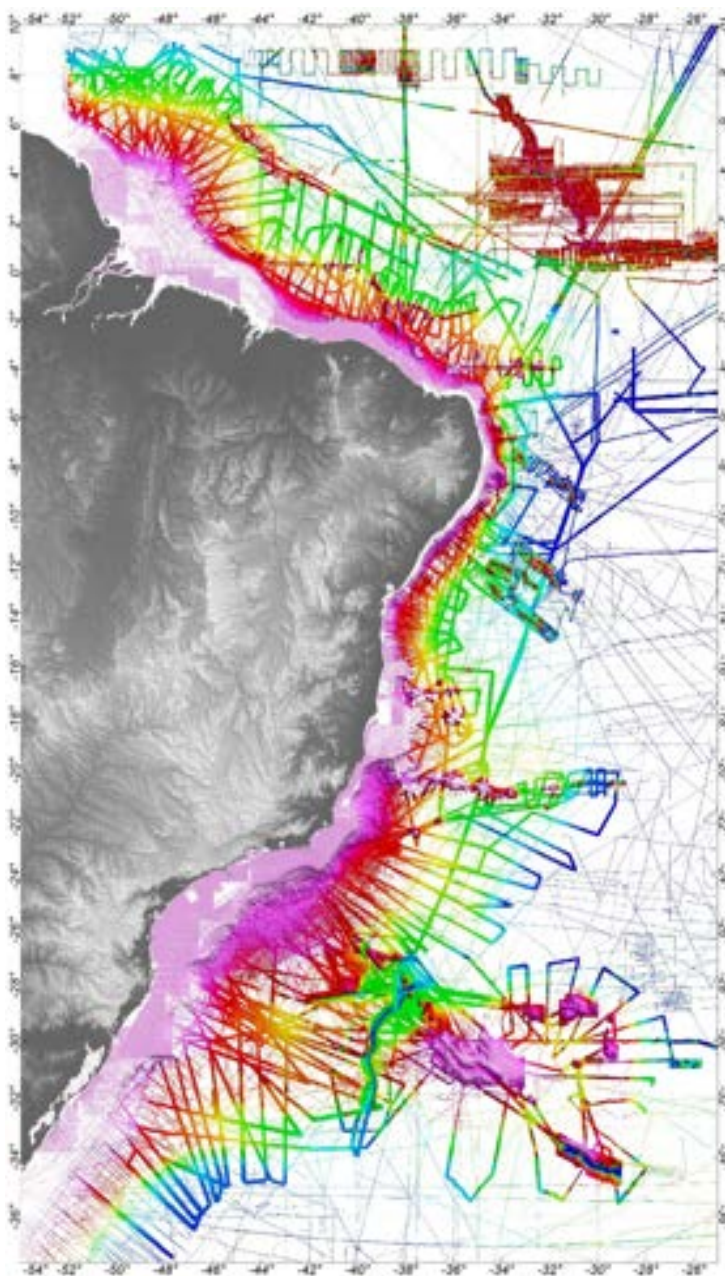


Figure 5 – Single-beam and multi-beam bathymetric database that supported the Digital Terrain Model of the LEPLAC project and the preparation of the geographical name proposals. Prepared by the authors.

The Brazilian margin presents great extension with morphological contrasts and a wide diversity of submarine relief forms resulting from the interaction between tectonic and geological processes related to volcanism and sedimentary deposition along the margin, which resulted in the formation of seamounts, guyots, submarine cones, sedimentary plateaus and several submarine channels, among others, observed in the MDT (Figure 6) and in the enlarged images extracted from the MDT (Figure 7).

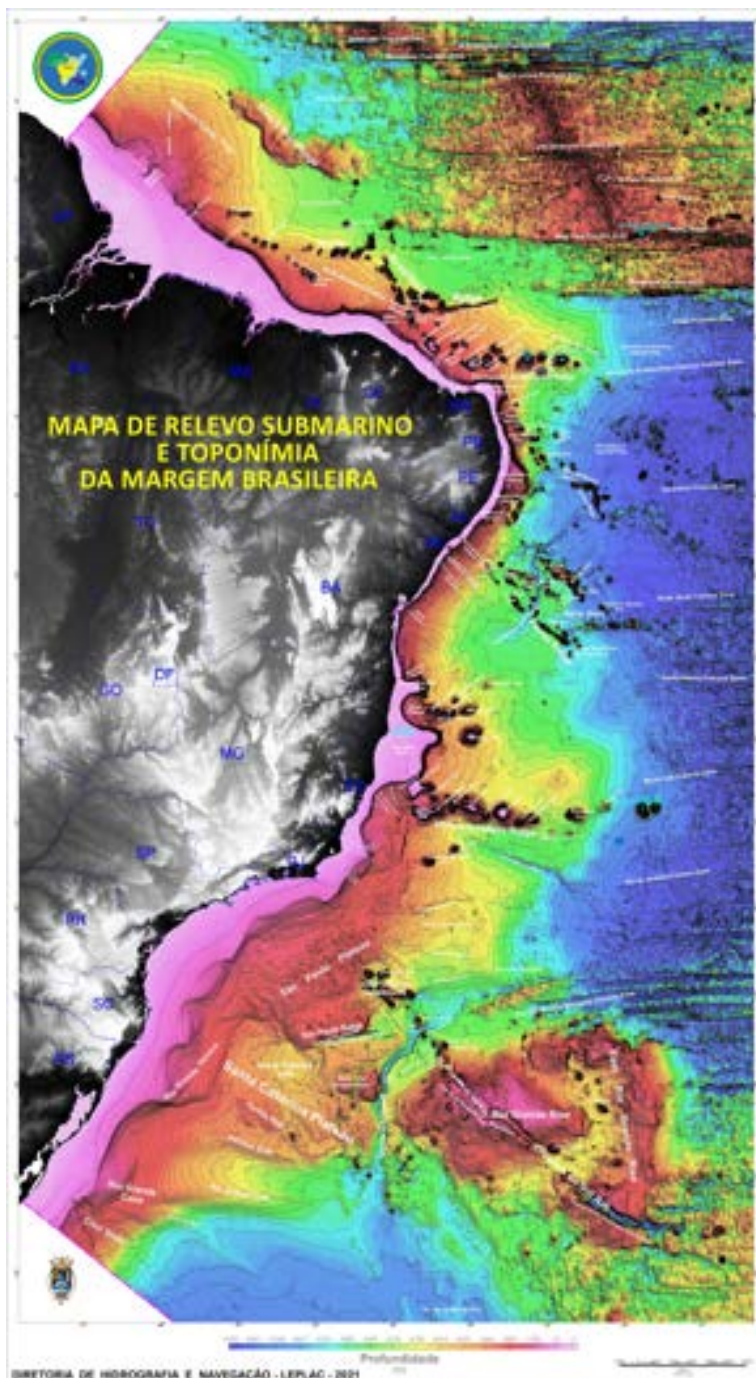


Figure 6. Digital terrain model (MDT) and toponymy of the Brazilian continental margin. Prepared by the authors.

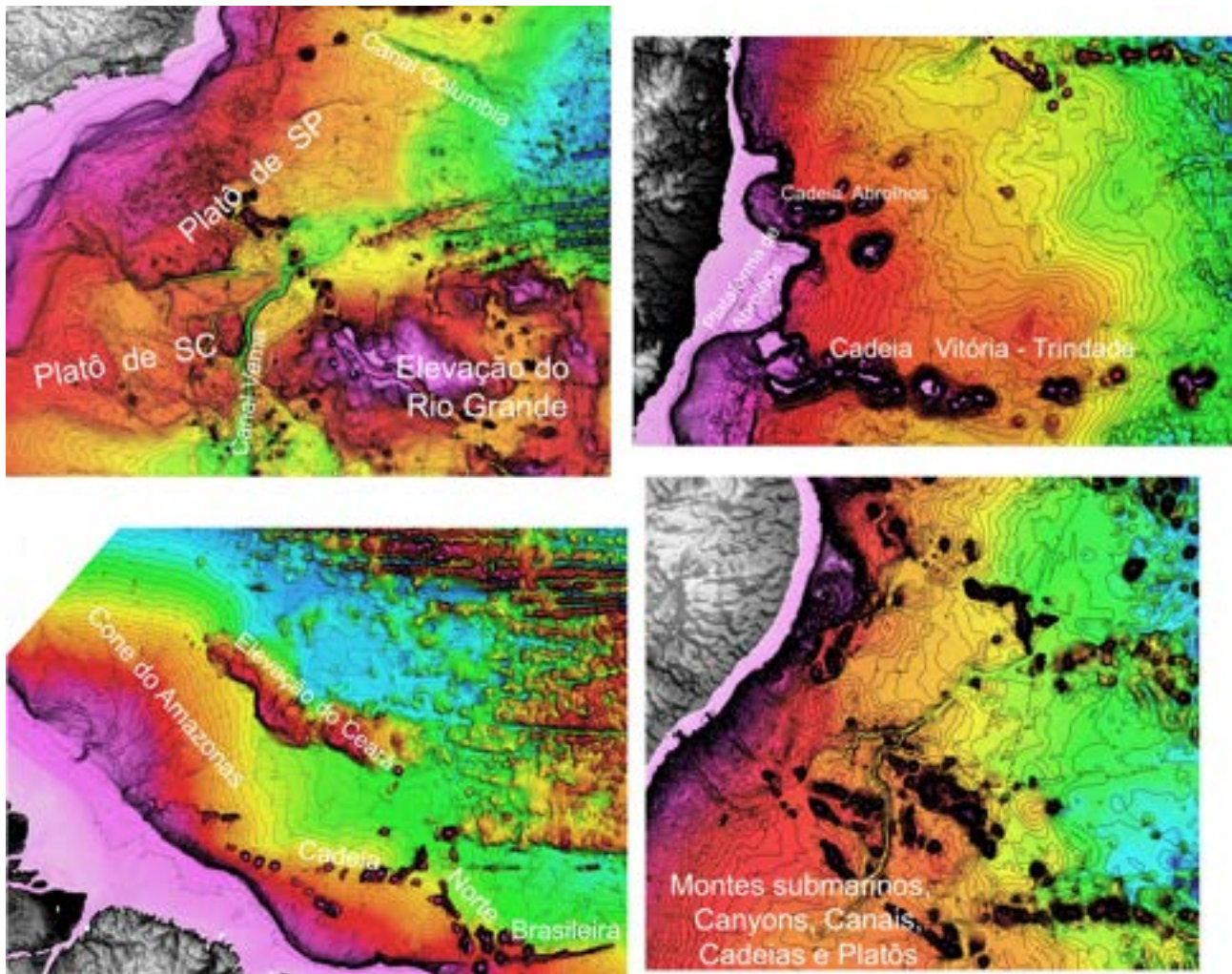


Figure 7. Magnified images of several undersea features on the Brazilian continental margin, extracted from the digital terrain model. In grey, part of the emerged portion of Brazil. Prepared by the authors.

The use of the MDT and its continuous updating over the years made it possible to identify and define new features; and, with that, the gradual increase in the submission of proposals for analysis by SCUFN. In the period between 2008 and 2020, 117 new proposals for undersea features located on the Brazilian continental margin were submitted for analysis by the Subcommittee (Figure 8). Of this total, only three were not approved, due to the need for complementary bathymetric information.

The accepted geographic names of the submarine relief of the Brazilian continental margin can be accessed on the GEBCO's *Gazetteer* page, through the address <https://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/gazetteer/> (Figure 9). All information regarding the feature can be verified, such as: name of the person/ institution that proposed, ships that acquired the data, reason for choosing the name, dimensions, minimum and maximum depths, coordinates, among others.

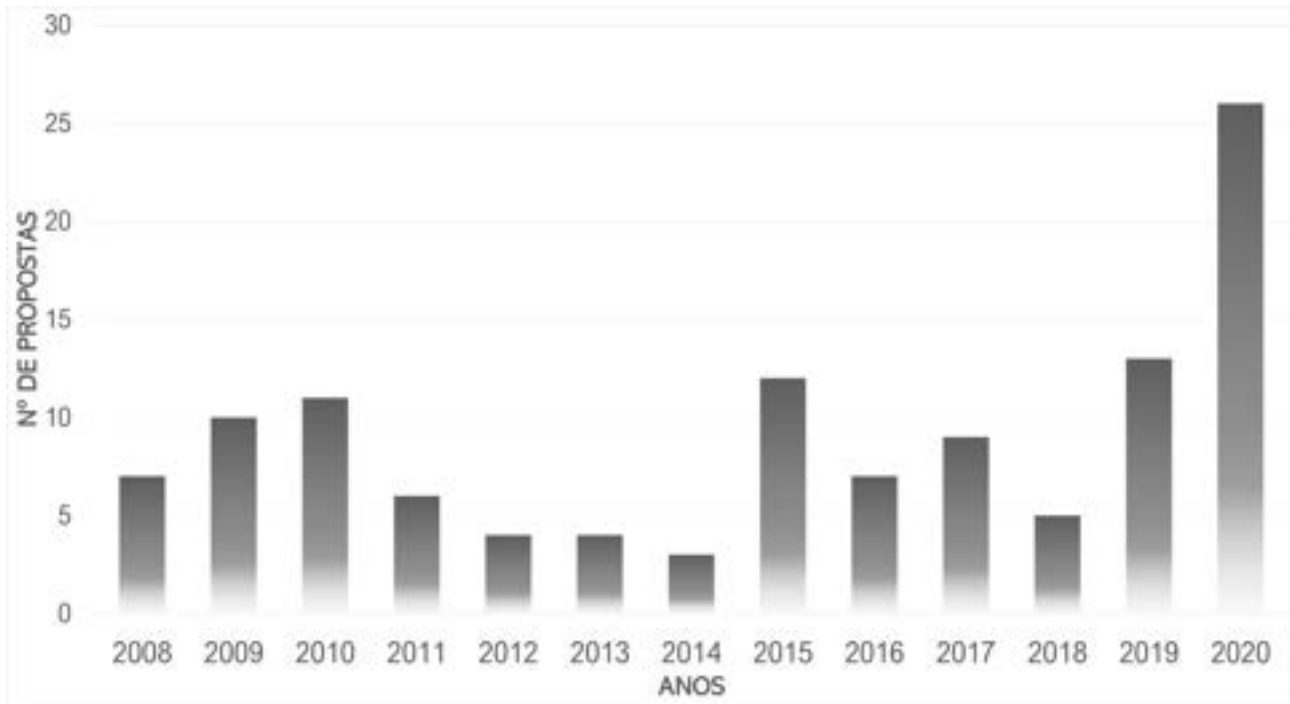


Figure 8 – Submissions sent to SCUFN, of proposals for geographic names located on the Brazilian continental margin, over the last 13 years. Prepared by the authors.



Figure 9 – Image of the page of GEBCO's *Gazetteer*, to access the toponymy of the submarine relief. Excerpt from the eastern portion of the Brazilian continental margin, in the region of the Vitória-Trindade chain. Prepared by the authors.

The MDT for the entire Brazilian margin (associated with toponymy) is updated as new data are acquired and new geographic names are forwarded and accepted by SCUFN. The MDT can be accessed on the DHN page at: <https://www.marinha.mil.br/dhn/?q=node/249>.

CONCLUSIONS

It is common to hear that more is known about the morphology of the planet Mars than the ocean floor itself. It is known that water covers about 2/3 of the surface of planet Earth, but the complex technology to explore the seabed, associated with the high cost of equipment and vessels, result in the low amount of mapped areas of the seabed.

However, there is a significant increase in nations getting involved and paying more attention to the subject related to seabed and their geographical names. This is due to the scientific research developed for the application of the Law of the Sea, with regard to the extension of the continental shelf beyond 200 nautical miles.

The growing advance in the acquisition of new data on the Brazilian margin, either through efforts employed in the constant verification of existing public data, or through the effective acquisition of data, by geophysical and hydrographic commissions sponsored by national institutions, has allowed marine science researchers a better characterization and recognition of the Brazilian continental margin.

The work developed by DHN, together with SCUFN, aims to encourage professionals, researchers and institutions to submit new proposals for undersea features in the Brazilian Continental Margin, so that it is possible, increasingly, to navigate on the known seabed, mapped and named, as in the emerged portion of the continent.

Currently, the sea appears in the global context, as the frontier region of knowledge, for the purposes of energy activities, mineral exploration, medicine and technological development. The recognition of the characteristics and peculiarities of these oceanic regions (and their association with the identity of a nation) also represents the recognition of the sovereignty of a country and the notion of belonging to a region.

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WHERE ARE THE NAMES IN GEOGRAPHY? APPROACHES AND PATHS
IBERO-AMERICAN TOPONYMY

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Resumo

O objetivo deste artigo é analisar as publicações sobre a temática dos nomes dos lugares em periódicos de Geografia e, a partir disto, sistematizar a produção, com base no enfoque teórico-metodológico e no enfoque temático encontrado nestes trabalhos. A base de pesquisa está nas publicações em periódicos ibero-americanos vinculados ao Latindex. A revisão bibliográfica apresentou como resultados, primeiro, a disposição das publicações nas perspectivas das abordagens clássicas e críticas da Toponímia; segundo, a sistematização das publicações em uma classificação temática. Por último, buscou-se indicar alguns caminhos para incorporar novos elementos ao estudo crítico dos nomes dos lugares, apontando as lacunas ainda existentes no campo.

Palavras-chave: Toponímia Crítica; Nomeação dos lugares; Toponímia.

Abstract

The aim of this paper is to analyze the publications about toponymy in Geography journals and, thus, systematize the production based on the theoretical-methodological approach and the thematic approach found in these studies. The research is based on publications in Ibero-American journals linked to Latindex. The literature review presented as a result, first, the disposition of the publications in the perspectives of classical and critical approaches to toponymy; second, the systematization of publications in a thematic classification. Finally, we sought to indicate some ways to incorporate new elements into the critical study of place names and highlight the gaps that still exist in the field.

Keywords: Critical Toponymy; place naming; Toponymy.

INTRODUCTION

The last decades were fortuitous for Geography, as they incorporated new epistemologies into the debate of the subject, especially after the 1980s. In this period, numerous critical turns are registered – the so-called critical turn; and the incorporation of new research topics, highlighting the field of Cultural Geography, as Giraut and Houssay-Holzschuch (2016) point out.

Toponymy, both as an object and as a thematic subfield, is part of the new subjects worked on in Geography. Even though it has been studied since the end of the 19th century in its academic and classical conception, as Dorion (1984) points out, the field of Critical Toponymy has acquired notoriety in recent years by proposing new approaches and questions. Its consideration, as Critical Toponymy, occurs when research seeks to: understand the processes that act in the naming of space; in the construction of narratives based on different memories; in the actions of subversion to official histories, through the use of everyday names, in contrast to official names.

There are countless questions that can arise from the study of place names; and several authors have addressed this issue. As a multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary topic, the study of the names of places is approached by different professors, from Linguistics to Geography, which makes the recovery of toponymic studies an exhaustive and long-term work. It is prudent, as a methodological scope, to establish a spatial-temporal and thematic cut, in order to deal with the names of places in the bibliographic review. Thus, publications of articles in Ibero-American journals until the mid-2020s were considered.

Geography has much to contribute to this debate, since, as space is the historically central concept in its discussions, its symbolic dimension cannot be lost sight of. When starting from the perspective that space is the locus of social reproduction, we understand that symbols and their meanings are a fundamental part for the construction of the imaginary and narratives of a society. As symbolic spatial forms, names play the role of subtly crystallizing, in the imagination, the deeds and facts of the history of a group, of people and events that are important to them. Such facts, dates and people help to understand how this symbolic space is constructed and reproduced over time.

With the possibility of different approaches and multiple insights, the toponym is, above all, part of our lives and the construction of an imaginary of everyday life. Squares, streets, cities and other places will always have a name associated with them. “What memories does this name carry?”, “Why is it ‘there’ and not ‘here’?” and ‘Why does it still resist for so long?’ are some possible questions that geographers set themselves to answer.

In the English-speaking world, this new critical look, called by Berg and Vuolteenaho (2009) the critical turn of Toponymy, has made it possible to answer this and other questions when thinking about the names of places and the processes of naming space. However, when looking at Ibero-American Geography, it is still moving slowly, both in terms of the number of publications and the theoretical and methodological approach adopted. So “**where are the names in Geography?**” is the question that motivates the construction of this article. How has the theme of place names and the naming process been approached, from a theoretical-methodological point of view, within Ibero-American Geography¹ publications?

The objective of this article is to analyze the publications on the topic of Toponymy in Geography journals and, from that, to systematize the production, based on the theoretical-methodological approach and the thematic approach found in these papers. The database for choosing the journals to be searched was the Latindex indexer - *Sistema Regional de Información en Línea para Revistas Científicas de América Latina, el Caribe, España y Portugal* - (<https://www.latindex.org>).

It should be noted that this article is the result of the development of the author's doctoral dissertation, to be defended yet. Thus, in the chapter of that work, which is to be published yet, we seek to deepen the knowledge about the production of the field of Toponymy, in order to propose an alternative theoretical-methodological path to what is being developed. The search for the bibliographic material consulted in the journals took place until June 2020, not considering later publications.

1 The term Ibero-American is used on the Latindex portal to refer to the spatial scope of the journals that are incorporated into the indexer. In everyday life, the term presents different definitions in Portuguese language dictionaries. According to the Priberam dictionary, it is *1. related to the American peoples originating from the Iberian Peninsula*. For the Michaelis dictionary, it is *1. relating to or belonging to the American peoples who were colonized by each of the countries of the Iberian Peninsula*. Thus, not only language is a determining factor for the production of a regionalization of the American continent, but also the European colonization process and its implications. On the other hand, the term Latin America has a more recurrent use, by designating the set of Neo-Latin-speaking countries in the American continent. The concept of Latin America should be questioned, as any other, as a dated term and provided with intentionality in its use in the context of colonization and the maintenance of coloniality. Quental (2012) addresses this issue, demonstrating how the concept of Latin America is founded and carries with it a weight, often disregarded and beyond a geographical cut. When searching for the definition of Ibero-American, we notice that it carries the explicit aspect of a colonized territory and that aggregates much more than languages with common roots, but also, the marks of a colonization process and the attempt to erase the history of different peoples.

TOPONYMY AND GEOGRAPHY: NEW QUESTIONS AND A RESCUE OF THE FIELD

Toponymy is a subject of study linked to Onomastics and the understanding that Toponymy and Geography are auxiliary subjects in the study of place names is not recent. Poirier (1965 apud DORION, 1966) already referred to the three main areas auxiliary to the study of names, namely History, Geography and Linguistics. In Brazil, Furtado (1960) follows a similar line of thinking, stressing that the study of names is fundamental in the knowledge of geographic space.

If, on the one hand, the relationship between History and Toponymy is felt in the daily life of the very facts that the names reveal (DICK, 1984); on the other hand, Geography and Toponymy are related, initially, from the positioning of the names on the space that, ultimately, materializes in a grid of meanings, as symbolic spatial forms. Certainly, studies on the names of places in Geography have undergone different influences and the main milestone for this theme has become the transition from what we can call a “collection study” to the “study of critical interpretation”.

Recent discussions in the field have gained the contribution of different authors in the English-speaking world. Regarding works that sought to typify the production in a recent past of Toponymy, the first highlight is the work of Berg and Vuolteenaho (2009). In their book *Critical Toponymies: The Contested Politics of Place Naming*, the authors seek to understand how researchers have historically dealt with the issue of naming places and what epistemological paths make up for this. The systematization presented by the same authors rescues the dominant approaches in toponymic studies, prior to the current study scenario. In this perspective, called the classical approach, it is possible to divide studies on the names of places into three perspectives: philosophical, technical authority and historical-cultural literature.

The philosophical perspective has sought emphasis in deconstructionist theories, which have used semiotics as the main tool for investigating place names. On the other hand, the authority-technical perspective is marked by the strong presence of the State and organizations focused on the management of place names in the territory. Examples are the entities that establish work in the field of standardization of geographical names. The perspective of the historical-culturalist literature, on the other hand, encompasses a series of approaches which, for the most part, seek, from a historical perspective, to rescue the succession of layers of place names. Others have moved towards a concern with the genealogy of historical names, with little contact with current languages.

On the classical approach to Toponymy studies, Berg and Vuolteenaho point out that:

The atheoretical character of traditional approaches to toponymy owes much to the fact that such scholarship has, until recently, chiefly developed through research by map-makers, specialized linguists, and etymologists interested in gaining some understanding about what might be called 'bygone landscapes' [...]. (BERG AND VUOLTEENAHOO, 2009, page 1)

The second work of great importance for systematizing the field was prepared by Rose-Redwood, Alderman, and Azaryahu (2018), entitled *The Political Life of Urban Streetscapes: Namings, Politics, and Place*. The book discusses the politics of naming streets, bringing together classic authors in the field and other more recent works. Towards the construction of a typification for the critical approach and based on studies that address the naming of spaces, three perspectives are proposed: the city-text, the arena of cultural dispute, and the performative space.

The text-city approach uses semiotics as a tool to interpret how changing political regimes have transformed the city. This textual approach to the politics of toponymic inscription “was largely responsible for the initial upsurge of interest in the political aspects of street naming as a contested spatial practice of commemoration” (ROSE-REDWOOD; ALDERMAN; AZARYAHU, 2018, page 3). The cultural contest arena approach encompasses research that seeks to examine how street naming and toponymic practices are implicated in issues of race and gender differentiation in urban space. The performative space approach considers everyday social practices of resistance in relation to the employment of official toponyms and the marks employed by these practices on the landscape.

In order to advance in the elaboration and incorporation of new social theories to the field, it is necessary to know what has been published and discussed by our peers in Ibero-american Geography. Based on the systematization presented by the two mentioned works, the works published in Ibero-American journals, selected according to the proposed classification, are analyzed, seeking to understand how they have approached the theme of place-naming and from which theoretical-methodological perspectives.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REVIEW: PATHS AND STRATEGIES

Information is the new wealth of the 21st century, and revisiting countless databases in search of works in the area is a painful activity. In order to carry out the bibliographical review,

some parameters were chosen, with the aim of finding publications in Ibero-American Geography journals, linked to Latindex, approaching, from the theoretical-methodological point of view, the theme of Toponymy. Figure 1 summarizes the research methodology of this article.



Figure 1 - Synthesis of the research methodology. Prepared by the author.

The search terms with greater affinity to the field were used as parameters in the search engines of each journal, in order to find articles on the theme. The terms were: 'toponymy', 'geographical names', place name(s), 'toponym', 'street names' and 'streetscape'. The choice is justified by the proximity and possibility that the works that address the theme contain one of these expressions.

Based on the material found, the articles were read and classified according to their relation with the search term, taking into consideration the object of study and the methodology employed. A considerable portion of the articles had no relation with the search terms used, and only these words were used in the wording of the publication. Thus, there was a separation between the articles that, in fact, approached the theme; and those that used the search terms only as words in the text.

The analysis of the texts had the objective of systematizing the major theme areas and approaches adopted by the articles. Based on this classification, a panorama of the Toponymy theme in Geography journals was drawn, highlighting the main publications and also pointing out some existing gaps.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Latindex portal provides different search fields to identify the journals registered with the indexer. A filter was used to select those registered in the Geography area within the directory part². The search identified 520 registered journals, of which 456 are current. The others were listed with an unknown situation or who stopped publishing. However, when adopting the Ibero-American approach for this research, journals linked to countries such as Portugal and Spain were excluded, as well as those that encompassed multiple locations.

The number corresponding to the criteria adopted was 284 journals, excluding duplications that occurred due to printed and online versions, of which 168 articles returned the search for a key term. The occurrences of repeated publications for more than one key term were discarded, since its duplicity was not of interest for the analysis of the content of the material; such as articles that, despite returning to the search engine, were not related to the researched topic. In this sense, the final number for analysis had 49 publications.

Approaches to Toponymy Studies

The first set of data fits the work produced along the lines of approaches previously presented. Despite the proposition by Rose-Redwood et al. (2018) focus on demonstrating the relevance of critical toponymic studies to the field of urban studies, its use is satisfactory, as it advances in the epistemological systematization of the critical field. Table 1 presents the results in relation to the 49 articles selected for the study.

The field of work in Toponymy has focused in recent years on producing from a classical approach to historical-culturalist literature. This field, dedicated to using Toponymy as a descriptive source, to understand the spread of occupation via colonization, religious ideals and the construction of past landscapes; has an expressive force, by incorporating geographic information systems (SIG) as a new tool to quantify these studies.

2 Latindex provides three search bases: directory, catalog 2.0 and in line magazines. The directory is the base with the largest number of registered magazines and, thus, was used to reach the largest possible number of journals in the search.

Table 1 - Number of articles by area of approach and theoretical-methodological subfields.

Approach	Subfield	Number of articles
Clássica	Literatura Histórico-Culturalista	26
	Filosófica	5
	Autoridade-Técnica	8
	Total	39
Crítica	Cidade-Texto	2
	Arena Cultural	1
	Espaço Performativo	3
	Total	6
Indefinida	Indefinida	4

Prepared by the author.

The low number of works that have a perspective of critical approach to Toponymy (incorporating theories and methods from the social sciences, for example) confirms that the field still tends to grow with themes and approaches that privilege new questions. It also reveals the need for this change to take place as soon as possible, as the debate surrounding this field of knowledge cannot remain stagnant (or moving at a slow pace), if we aim to incorporate it more expressively into debates on the urban and urban policies.

Among the publications considered as containing a critical perspective, it is worth highlighting the works of Albuquerque and Ribeiro (2018); Lobato, Brum and Menezes (2018) and Véliz (2018); as promoters of a new methodological approach in the field.

The work of Albuquerque and Ribeiro (2018) contemplates the field of political-party disputes in the municipality of Nilópolis (municipality of the state of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil). The authors explored different places in the public space of the city, which were the scene of the change of nomenclature, in a recent period, as a way of expressing the power of a certain political group. The publication demonstrates how toponyms are an element of dispute between political clans, alien to the interests of the local population and the memories that make up the imagination and daily life of these people. This is a great contribution to understanding how the names of places are disputed and play an important role as symbolic spatial forms.

In another way, Lobato, Brum and Menezes (2018) recall popular culture, by mapping toponyms in Rio de Janeiro funk lyrics. During the 1990s and 2000s, the occurrence of toponyms

in funk lyrics was a phenomenon, which memorized the symbolic places for the occurrence of leisure for the population. From the mapping of these names, the authors identified certain multiscalarity, present in the names that made up the lyrics of the songs, referring sometimes to a square, sometimes to a municipality. Although they emphasize that the toponym does not have an associated scale, as it belongs to the geographic space, they state that “the funk lyrics work as if it were a scalar accordion of geographic names” (Lobato, Brum and Menezes, p. 183, 2018).

The last article mentioned is that of Véliz (2018) that addresses the context of transformation, territorial reclaiming and the imaginary of the place, by the original Qom people, in the locality of Pampa del Indio, Province of Chaco (Argentina). The author explores, through social cartography practices, how the construction and dissemination of toponymic maps of the territory constitutes an important tool for claiming indigenous peoples for their lands, in the face of territorial conflicts with migrants from the white population, who arrived at the location.

The three publications mentioned above present themselves in a fruitful way, when dealing with Toponymy beyond a mechanism for returning to landscapes and memories of the past. They show how, in current themes that permeate everyday struggles, it is possible to investigate different social practices and their ways of building narratives about space, based on different worldviews. This enriches the thematic field, by making visible issues that are neglected or placed as marginal in this (and in other) thematic(s) of Geography.

Toponymy publications themes

The second point to be presented is the topics discussed by each article. The classification elaborated is based on in loco readings, enabling the construction of a first base to understand the Ibero-American production on the theme of place names. The classes created are:

- **Toponymic origin:** works in this line aim at discussions that deal with the emergence of place names, the phenomena from them and characterization studies of the names of a given area. Generally, it appeals to the use of linguistic classifications, such as those developed by Maria V. Dick; and the definition (or meaning) of names, from dictionaries;
- **Toponymy and Culture:** contain research that seeks to identify the act of naming as an important vector in the elaboration of landscapes, based on the construction of identities, symbols and meanings. The name is an important remnant of the memories and values of the groups that inhabited a certain city or region, constituting itself as fossils;

- **Toponymy and Historical Geography:** Toponymy is an essential element in the reconstruction and organization of spaces in the past, comprising the dynamics that occurred in established periods and presenting itself as the roughness remaining in time and space. The use of historical maps, at different scales, to identify these forms of the past (perhaps found in the present) is the main means used as a source of data;
- **Toponymy and theory:** works that have a reflection bias on the theme, incorporating categories, concepts and other areas of knowledge, in order to advance on the study of place names, both in terms of methods and theoretical-conceptual discussions; and
- **Toponymy as part of the study:** Toponymy is an element that composes the analysis of a problem and an object, but it is not the central element of the study. The problematic constructed takes into account the Toponymy, as a complementary element to the analysis.

Following this new thematic classification, the selected articles were distributed (Table 2):

Table 2 - Number of articles according to thematic classification.

Thematic class	Number of articles
Origem Toponímica	14
Toponímia e Cultura	9
Toponímia e Geografia Histórica	7
Toponímia e Teoria	6
Toponímia Parte do Estudo	13
Total	49

Prepared by the author.

The data presented in the box above are of great importance for the construction of proposals for toponymic studies. The **Toponymic Origin** class presents the largest number of works (14) of this systematization, highlighting three articles, among the others. Cardoso's study (2009), on the origin of the toponym "Zona Sul", in the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, traces the origin of this toponym and how its meaning is linked to the construction of an identity for part of Rio de Janeiro's society. In a perspective of intertwining the names, their origin and the marks in the landscape, Santos and Seabra (2015) carry out an analysis of the toponymic motivation of a physical nature in historical records of the District of Vila Rica (Minas Gerais, Brazil). The research shows evidence of the presence of different peoples in the region, based on the toponymic

motivation of the names of the place, corroborated by other documents, not cartographic. In the context of cities, Santos (2016) sought to historically investigate how the toponyms of the streets of São Luís (Maranhão, Brazil) were formed and why some of them remained over time, to the detriment of others. The author shows how the transformation in the textual landscape of the city, from a universe of valorization of the physical to the social world, constitutes an act of power and the elaboration of narratives, over time, about the place. The three publications highlight that the names of places, yesterday and today, constitute an important element to understand the process of occupation of space. The origin of the name, a remnant of decades and, sometimes, centuries ago, is established as an important element of identification of memories and values, of a past that are still present, sometimes only in maps and historical documents; now in the daily life of the place. The approach, in these last two works, incorporates toponymic classification as a crucial step for understanding the changes in toponymic motivations in space.

The second largest quantitative is in the **Toponymy class as part of the study**. Most of the works considered Toponymy as a relevant element within the study, but not central, totaling 13 publications. In this way, the use of the toponym as a methodological element is considerable, since it subsidizes other problems within Geography. An interesting example is the article by Moraes (2017), addressing the dispute between Brazil and Argentina, regarding the border in the territory of Misiones. The question arises after the inaccuracy of naming part of the region's hydrographic network, giving rise to a scenario of territorial dispute between the two countries. Havre (2019) seeks to characterize the Bahia's countryside in the 18th century, even when the availability of documentary and cartographic materials for this is scarce. In this sense, some historical maps are used to recover elements present in the territory. The name of the place is part of this picture, since it is the engine that individualizes towns, villages, geographic features and other elements present in this cartography.

As an element of complementary analysis, Toponymy was (and still is) an important object of identification of different spatial forms. In maps, documents or engravings, the toponym is the element that marks in space the result of countless processes active over time. In some cases, there is only this resource, as a tool to identify places and their arrangements in the past.

In the third position, it is the topic of **Toponymy and Culture**, with 9 occurrences, where the scale of the city is once again remembered, this time with the research by Teixeira, Brito and Melo (2015), on the consolidation of the Rio Grande do Norte's city, by the names of public spaces since the 19th century. Starting from the selection of documents and the establishment of a classification by the meanings of the toponyms, the authors sought to understand the consolidation of the city and

the values inherent to that society, between 1830 and 1900. Starting from a regional scale, Alves *et al.* (2016) aimed to decipher the meanings and role of toponyms in the transformation of the Amazonian space. The toponym was listed as a key element to understand the symbolic relationship between the place and the group that lived there. Thus, the authors mapped the toponymic spatiality and how it is linked to the different formation processes of the Amazon region; reflecting, to a certain extent, meanings, values and beliefs of the actors who were part of the process. Both studies used the names of places as an essential element in the reconstruction and organization of spaces in the past, although, using more of a quantitative approach than, properly, capable of elucidating and interpreting the operative processes.

The last two classes are: **Toponymy and Historical Geography** and **Toponymy and Theory**. In the first one, the works that rescue the modifications of portions of the space are highlighted through the article by Membrado-Tena and Iranzo-García (2017)³, focusing on the reconstruction of the landscape of a watershed, from the toponymic analysis of the names of places that designate their current settlement nuclei. In the same journal, Garau and Sebastián (2013) seek to characterize the landscape of Menorca through place names. Starting from the names of places to reconstruct a past landscape, both works are within the classical line of using the meaning and motivation of the name, as a means to reach the forms of the past.

Going back to the classical approach, these works use toponyms as the starting point to get to know and “relive” the image of modified environments that, today, do not match the records kept, either by the remaining names or by other documentary sources of the time.

In the second theme, **Toponymy and Theory**, there are debates that propose dialogue with other subjects, the use of new methods and the incorporation of other elements of discussion. Bastiani *et al.* (2018) establish a proposal for semantic and conceptual expansion of the notion of place in toponymic studies, dialoguing with the field of Toponymy and the currents of Humanist Geography and Critical Geography. The research contributes to the need to approach Toponymy and Geography, not only in the field of study methods, but also in theoretical deepening. In the same way, Menezes and Santos (2006) discussed years earlier the proposition of the term Geonymy for the study of place names, focusing on the locational issue and spatial analysis. The geonym would be the term conceptualized to incorporate the possibility of georeferencing the name, based on charts, maps and other historical documents.

3 Despite being European authors, Membrano-Tena and Iranzo-García published in a journal that is located in an institution located in Mexico (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Instituto de Geografía). The research focuses on journals of Ibero-American origin, regardless of the nationality of the authors who carry them out. The same occurs with Havre (2019) and Garau & Sebastián (2013).

The highlighted contributions are current, in a scenario in which Toponymy is renewed for its critical phase. Even so, the strong presence of quantitative analyzes in some works is highlighted, through toponymic classification (ALVES *et al.*, 2016; SANTOS and SEABRA, 2015; SANTOS 2016, e.g.) or even the incorporation of new technologies, such as use of SIGs to quantify and spatialize the relationship of these names with landscapes (GARAU and SEBASTIÁN, 2013; MEMBRADO-TENA and IRANZO-GARCÍA, 2017). In this way, Ibero-American publications have advanced in few propositions of analysis and theoretical conception of their object, beyond what has been thought so far.

On the other hand, the propositions that sought to start a path in search of the incorporation of new epistemes into the debate, still do so as isolated points, lacking more time, so that it is possible to spread ideas and mature new approaches (BASTIANI *et al.*, 2018; MENEZES and SANTOS, 2006; e.g.).

The works that adopt an approach called criticism of Toponymy are still a minority in the field of Ibero-American publications. This indicates that the incorporation of new methods and theories, such as the new possibilities of interpreting the process of naming the place, towards the critical turn, still has a long way to go. The clues on how to incorporate concepts, theories and methods from different areas; but, mainly, of Geography, are indicated in some works by more experienced researchers.

In the field of Cultural Geography, for example, Roberto Lobato Corrêa points out that spatial symbolic forms, whether material or not, “constitute signs constructed from the relationship between forms, the signifiers, and the concepts, the meanings” (CORRÊA, 2007, page 7) and, subject to different interpretations, are characterized by polyvocality. The toponym is a symbolic form that identifies different elements in the space, such as public places, neighborhoods or cities, giving them a meaning, which can value or stigmatize the object itself. Linked to identity, spatiality and scalarity; the name, as well as the naming process, are part of a movement of production (and reproduction) of space and their investigation can contribute to understanding the dynamics that permeate the field of the symbolic in Geography.

Why do the works not seek to understand the process of naming a place and place too much emphasis on its product (the place name)? What other concepts can renew the field of Toponymy study, opening it to the possibility of new questions about the way in which the toponym is part of the (re)production of space? What other approaches incorporate gender, race and class issues and, consequently, space disputes, when studying place names?

These are open questions that, in the bibliographic review presented in this article, have not yet been satisfactorily addressed in most publications in Ibero-American journals. In the English-speaking world, Geography seems to be at the forefront of consolidating new directions, in order to understand the names of places as important elements of the (re)production of social practices of different groups, as well as a central part of the effort to answer new questions of our time.

CONCLUSIONS AND SOME NOTES

Studying the actions of naming space is to understand how different groups, despite (and from) the same material substrate, produce different spatialities. It is the relationships that are established together with this action that produce part of the meaning of a name being where it is.

In this sense, the process of naming has never been as important as it is now, when it comes to understanding why some names and not others are present in space; why certain areas are named and renamed at different times; how these changes occur without safeguarding a movement of constant reproduction of memories and meanings in space. Giving shape to the processes that unfold in time and space has been a debate of some decades in Geography, with contributions in different areas.

Consolidating the study of names as an important process of (re)production of space in Geography requires incorporating some theoretical elements that allow a new perspective of study. It also requires breaking the simple and unique classificatory traditionalism, for the possibility of new (geo)graphies. Faced with the gaps that the field still aims to fill, the exposition that the toponymic study – in its classifying and inventorying phase – is not enough to answer other questions, about the construction of a symbolic space; it cannot be exhausted by criticism and discourse. Some interesting propositions, pointed out throughout the text, have emerged to try to change this situation (such as ALBUQUERQUE and RIBEIRO, 2018; LOBATO, BRUM and MENEZES, 2018; VÉLIZ, 2018; BASTIANI *et al.* 2018; CARDOSO, 2009 and MENEZES and SANTOS, 2006).

In this article, by seeking to systematize the Ibero-American production on the topic of Toponymy, within the Geography journals, it was possible to understand, in the foreground, the theoretical-methodological approach of the works, identifying the general themes studied and the new ways to be explored by geographers.

The number of works that continue to follow the classical approach is significant, reaching about 80% of the total. This shows how a certain way of thinking and studying geographic names

and the process of naming space is still dominant. The field of cultural-historical literature plays an important role in the incorporation of old and new methods and has been fed by the quantitative appeal, as a factor in the recreation of landscapes and places from the past. The use of SIGs to develop spatial analyses, based on the presence of certain names, has been an important means of producing new lines of research.

As for the theme, the origin of a set of names is predominant in relation to the others. If, on the one hand, reconstructing the past is important; it is on the basis of the origin of the name and its linguistic and morphological aspects that these works have encompassed most investigations.

The numbers show that the works that adopt an approach called criticism of Toponymy are still a minority in the field of Ibero-American publications. There is an urgent need to think of a new way to turn toponymic studies around. It is not known how (and when) this change will occur, however, in different corners of the world, it is already being done as a reality. In this direction, this study aims to be an inflection point, by showing the inequalities in toponymic studies and their (in)visibilities, intentional or not, within Geography.

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TOPONYMY OF ARAB ORIGIN IN STREETS OF BELO HORIZONTE

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Resumo

Este trabalho teve como objetivo realizar pesquisa linguística, com enfoque no léxico toponímico urbano de Belo Horizonte, analisando, dentre o total de logradouros públicos que há na cidade, 68 topônimos de origem árabe. O estudo se integra ao Projeto ATEMIG – Atlas Toponímico do Estado de Minas Gerais – coordenado e desenvolvido na Faculdade de Letras da UFMG, pela Profa. Dra. Maria Cândida Trindade Costa de Seabra. A proposta desta pesquisa é demonstrar que o estudo dos nomes de lugares possibilita resgatar parte da história e da cultura local de uma comunidade, uma vez que a toponímia evidencia marcas da história social. Os resultados obtidos mostraram a predominância dos antropotopônimos que se destacaram na capital mineira, principalmente, na área do comércio.

Keywords: Toponímia; memória; Belo Horizonte; Minas Gerais; árabes.

Abstract

This work aimed to conduct a linguistic research, focusing on the urban toponymic lexicon of BH, analyzing, among the total number of public places in the city, 68 toponyms of Arab origin. The study is part of the ATEMIG Project – Toponymic Atlas of the State of Minas Gerais – coordinated and developed at the FALE at UFMG, by Dr. Maria Cândida Seabra. The purpose of this research is to demonstrate that the study of place names makes it possible to rescue part of the history and local culture of a community, since the toponymy evidences marks of social history. The results obtained showed the predominance of anthropotoponyms that stood out in the capital of MG, mainly in the area of commerce.

Keywords: Toponymy; memory; Belo Horizonte; Minas Gerais; arabic.

INITIAL CONSIDERATIONS

The present research has as purpose the toponymic study in streets of the city of Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, motivated by names of Arab origin. It is a work that is part of the ATEMIG Project – Toponymic Atlas of the State of Minas Gerais, coordinated and developed at the Faculty of Arts of the Federal University of Minas Gerais, since March 2005, by Prof. PhD. Maria Cândida Trindade Costa de Seabra, a project that is characterized as the study of place names in the area covered by the entire Minas Gerais territory.

The issue of immigration is still very little studied. Regarding the naming of streets in Belo Horizonte, motivated by Arab names, no other work is known. Therefore, in this research, we intend to contribute, not only to toponymic studies, but also to the rescue of the memory and culture of the capital of Minas Gerais. It is believed that many immigrants, in addition to the work they developed in this capital, left cultural marks that need to be rescued, among them, the toponymic motivation.

In "Theoretical foundations", the conceptualization of the Lexicon and its implications are presented. Next, Onomastics and its two aspects are defined – Anthroponymy and Toponymy. In "Methodological Procedures", the following are presented: the general objective, the specific objectives, the methods used to carry out the research and the preparation of the "Toponymic Cards". In "Presentation, Description and Analysis of the corpus", the quantifications (by means of boxes) and the results found in general are presented, in view of the taxonomies and linguistic origins of the cataloged toponyms. In "Final Considerations", we will resume the main aspects discussed in the previous chapters and the results obtained from the analyzes developed.

THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

- Lexicon

The lexicon consists of a set of words from a given natural language, which is constituted as an open, dynamic linguistic system without precise and defined limits, due to its scope. This scope is related to the experience of a community and, therefore, to the cultural heritage of each society. It is worth remembering that cultural and social changes remain in the vocabulary of a language, since it is, at the lexicon level, the linguistic system responsible for recording events and categorizing experiences, which perpetuate words and, consequently, the culture.

According to Biderman (1998, page 12),

[...] the lexicon of a natural language can be identified with the vocabulary heritage of a given linguistic community throughout its history. Thus, for the languages of civilization, this heritage constitutes an abstract cultural treasure, that is, an inheritance of inherited lexical signs and a series of categorical models so as to generate new words.

Based on this reflection, it is possible to affirm that the process of naming human beings and objects does not happen by chance. Taking into account that the lexicon reflects the social¹ environment of its speakers, we can observe and identify distinct lexical characteristics in different linguistic communities.

Considered as a complex of symbols that reflects the physical and social framework in which a human group is located, it is convenient to understand in the term "environment" both physical and social factors. Physical factors are understood to mean geographic aspects, such as the physical characteristics of a region; by social factors, we understand the various forces of society, which shape the life and thought of each individual. Among the most important of these social forces are: religion, ethical standards, political organization and art.

Although it was found that the lexicon is the language system that most clearly reflects the physical and social environment of the speakers, strictly speaking, we admit that the physical environment is only reflected in the language, to the extent that social forces act on it, that is, the cultural elements.

Onomastics: Anthroponymy and Toponymy

Onomastics is characterized as the science of language whose object of study is first names. It is divided into: *Anthroponymy and Toponymy*. Anthroponymy has as its object of study individual and parental names, surnames, nicknames or informal names; while Toponymy investigates the studies of first names of places. Both are made up of linguistic elements, which retain old denominative traits.

By identifying names and showing how the naming process reflects important aspects of the social, cultural and political values of a given society, Onomastics relies on the extralinguistic knowledge of a people, recovering and recognizing the cultural memory of specific communities, constituting a rich source of linguistic, cultural, religious and ideological information.

1 SAPIR (1969, p. 43-62).

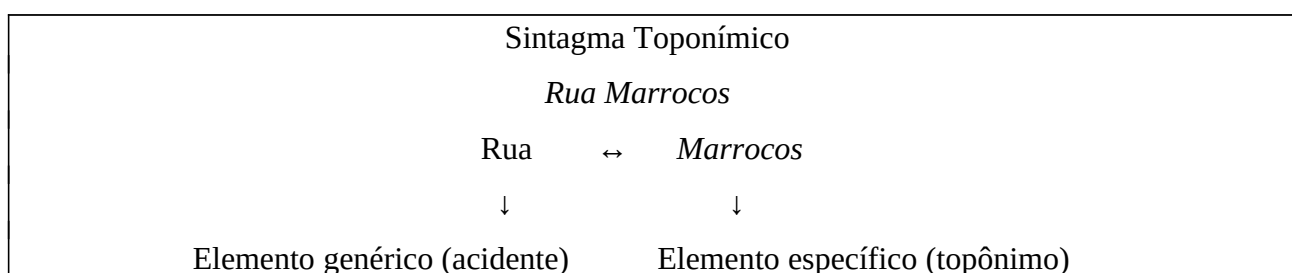
About Toponymy, says Dick (1990b, page 17),

Since ancient times, man has always given names to places. And the meaning of these denominations is the starting point for investigations in the field of linguistics, geography, anthropology, psychosociology, in short, culture in general.

It is the Toponymy's responsibility to investigate the motivating character of the place name. With that, we can say that the toponymic sign has an identity character, since it removes the named object from anonymity, from the moment it establishes symbolic and iconic relationships with the social environment.

When designating the first name of a place, the toponym joins the geographical accident that identifies it, constituting a binomic relationship. From this union, we can extract two basic data conventionally called: a) the term (or generic element), which corresponds to the geographic feature that will receive the name; and b) the element (or specific term), toponym itself, which "will particularize the spatial notion, identifying and singularizing it among similar ones", thus constituting the phrase or toponymic sign². As an example, it is possible to say that the toponymic phrase Rua Marrocos unites the geographical accident Rua and the toponym, properly speaking, Morocco, as shown in Box 1.

Box 1 - Toponymic phrase.



Prepared by the author.

For DICK (1990a), toponymic research presents an approximate projection of the real, as first names are no longer linguistic repositories to have an importance in spatial organization.

2 In this study, only a few concepts are discussed, which start from a philosophical perspective by the theoretical assumptions Eagleton (2005); Cenisk and Beltrame (2005); Chauí (2006); in interface with linguistic studies Sapir (1961), in order to prove that the lexicon and the culture are intrinsically linked. The objective is not to trace a concept of culture, but to appropriate some concepts constructed by the mentioned theorists to support the subject to be treated.

When dealing specifically with street names, Dick (1997, p. 31) points out that

The street is the improved path, from the point of view of its morphology, and, semantically, the street is a true microcosm within the larger organism of the urban agglomeration. The street witnesses everything, in an complicit attitude of acceptance.

Urban Toponymy is responsible for studying the first names of places dedicated to streets, squares, in short, to public places present in cities. These are important studies for Onomastic Science, since the toponymic sign goes beyond the simple naming, reveals cultural aspects, being able to establish connections between different times, through the historical reconstruction of human groups that were significant for the composition of a space.

METHODOLOGICAL PROCEDURES

General purpose. Conduct linguistic research, focusing on the urban toponymic lexicon of Belo Horizonte, analyzing, among the total number of public places in the city, those named by toponyms of Arab origin.

Specific Objectives

- Carry out a general survey of all public places in Belo Horizonte, identifying those that were called by toponyms of Arab origin;
- Describe all these toponyms in toponymic cards, in order to compose the Urban Toponymy Database of the ATEMIG Project;
- Accounting for the prevailing taxonomies;
- Recover the origin and history of these toponyms, through research in libraries, archives and museums in the city; and in oral history, reported by their living descendants or by people who, directly or indirectly, were related to such immigrants;
- Check the role played by Arab immigrants in Belo Horizonte society;
- Find out if the residents and, in particular, the Arabs residing in Belo Horizonte, know the history of the people who name the streets;
- Attest to the occurrence of variation and change in toponyms³ that were motivated by Arab names;
- Relate, if possible, toponyms to social history.

3 Language variation and change is the process of modifying and transforming language over time, space and registration. This variation is considered as systematic, regular and orderly and takes into account the relationships between language and social and cultural aspects.

Corpus collection

With the objective of selecting the toponyms of Arab origin that name streets in Belo Horizonte, initially, we had contact with maps provided by Prodabel, which can be accessed via the Internet. Not being satisfactory, we started to map each street, in view of the nine regions in which the city is divided, namely: Barreiro, Center South, East, Northeast, Northwest, North, West, Pampulha and Venda Nova.

After an analysis work to observe the origin of the toponyms, we detected 68 toponyms of Arab origin. We submitted these 68 street names to Dick's taxonomic model (1990b, page 31-33), with the aim of clarifying the toponymic motivation of the streets.

We seek to know the municipal legislation that deals with the naming of streets, avenues, parks and squares in the city of Belo Horizonte. The documents consulted belong to the Municipality of Belo Horizonte, which holds most of the decrees and laws that effected the naming of the analyzed places. Interviews were also carried out with family members or people linked by some link with the name of the honored personalities as toponyms.

After surveying the corpus, and also after an exhaustive research, we sought to systematize the selected data in toponymic cards (Box 2), for further qualitative and quantitative analysis, according to the model presented below, adapted from Filgueiras (2011), whose work deals with the Italian presence in street names in Belo Horizonte.

Toponymic Cards

The organization in toponymic lexicographical cards is important because, according to Seabra (2004, page 47), "the lexicographical card can be described as a structured set of information about a toponym, aiming to explain and classify it". To systematize and analyze the research corpus, toponymic cards were used, based on the model by Filgueiras (2011). Box 3 presents an example of one of the completed forms. This card consists of the following fields:




- Information about the street: descriptive details and, when possible, a photo of the personality and location;
- Plan image: street location on map;
- Data: refer to the name of the street on the plan, on the signs and in the interviews;
- Biographical data: refer to the social life of the honored personality; and
- Sources: the references where the data were obtained.

Box 2 - Toponymic Card Model.

INFORMAÇÕES SOBRE O LOGRADOURO		
Nome oficial no mapa do município: Nome anterior: Localização: Bairro: Pampulha	Legislação: Código: Regional:	Foto
IMAGEM DA PLANTA	FOTOS DAS PLACAS	
DADOS		
PLANTA	PLACAS	ORAL
	1ª) 2ª)	1ª) 2ª) 3ª)
DADOS BIOGRÁFICOS:		
FONTES:		

Prepared by the author.

Box 3 - Model of completed toponymic card.

INFORMAÇÕES SOBRE O LOGRADOURO		
<p>Nome oficial no mapa do município: Rua David Nasser</p> <p>Nome anterior: Rua 3</p> <p>Localização: Bairro Planalto – Belo Horizonte</p>	<p>Legislação: 3325</p> <p>Código:</p> <p>Regional: Norte</p>	
IMAGEM DA PLANTA	FOTOS DAS PLACAS	
		
DADOS		
PLANTA	PLACAS	ORAL
Rua David Nasser	1ª) David Nasser 2ª) David Nasser	1ª) Davi Nasser 2ª) Davi Nasse 3ª) Davi Nasser
<p>DADOS BIOGRÁFICOS: David Nasser (Jaú, 1 de janeiro de 1917 — Rio de Janeiro, 10 de dezembro de 1980) foi um compositor e jornalista brasileiro. Era filho de imigrantes libaneses. Logo criança mudou-se para Caxambu em Minas Gerais, onde fazia carretos com charrete, onde conheceu sem saber Francisco Alves. Um dia mudou-se para o Rio de Janeiro, onde começou como mascate e depois vendedor de loja. Na Cidade Maravilhosa, encontrou muitas dificuldades e sofreu bastante e acabou se reencontrando com Francisco Alves, daí em diante sua carreira foi decolando, pois Francisco Alves, se interessou pelos seus versos e acabou os musicando.</p>		
<p>FONTES: http://cultura.estadao.com.br/noticias/geral,david-nasser-o-reporter-que-inventava-a-noticia,20011104p4531</p>		

Prepared by the author.

REGISTERED TAXIONOMIES

Dick (1990a, p. 31-34) proposes that toponyms be classified into two categories:

- Toponyms of a physical nature, that is, those names of places that were motivated by the physical characteristics of a region;
- Toponyms of an anthropocultural nature, that is, those place names that were motivated by sociocultural factors.

The data referring to the research corpus are classified as anthropocultural nature. They are named as anthropotonyms, axiotonyms, corotonyms, sociotonyms. The following stand out, in descending order of occurrence:

- *Anthropotonyms*: Toponyms relative to individual proper names. 42 names were counted (62% of the total data). Of these 42 names, 31 (74%) are male names and 11 (26%) are female names. Of the total, only one does not appear with his full name (Mohamed). All others have a first name, followed by the family nickname (surname);
- *Corotonyms*: Toponyms relating to the names of cities, countries, states, regions and continents. They represent 25% of the data, or 17 names, namely: Baghdad, Damascus, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Mecca, Mount Lebanon, Palestine, Republic of Syria, Republic of Iraq, Republic of Lebanon, Sinai, Syria, Suez, Tunisia;
- *Axiotonyms*: Toponyms relating to the titles and dignities that accompany the individual first names. 7 toponyms are presented, which corresponds to 10% of the total number of data: Commander José Farah, Consul Antonio Cadar, Deputy Salim Nacur, Engineer Bady Salum, Journalist Abrahão Sadi, Journalist Eduardo Couri, Professor Lício Assad;
- *Sociotonyms*: Toponyms relating to professional activities, workplaces and meeting points for members of a community. In this tax, 3% of the data were counted, corresponding to 2 toponyms: Jardim de Alá and Monte Sinai. (Garden of Allah and Mount Sinai).

About the places and occupations of the honorees

The 68 analyzed toponyms name streets, parks, avenues and squares in the city of Belo Horizonte. Were counted: 54 streets, 8 squares, 4 avenues, and 2 parks.

In the ATEMIG Project database, were searched for the professions that the Arabs of the Belo Horizonte society (which, today, appear as street names) had. These were added to the 42 anthrotoponyms and 07 axiotonyms. This attitude is justified by the fact that the axios carry, next to their name, a title (Boxes 4 and 5).

Box 4 - Social status of Anthrotoponyms.

	Anthrotoponyms	Profession/ Occupation
1	Abdala Fábio Couri	Engenheiro
2	Abrahão Caram	Tabelião
3	Adib Nacif Elias	Comerciante
4	Alessandra Salum Cadar	Não tinha profissão
5	Alzira Farah	Proprietária de fazendas
6	Angelina Moysés Safar	Empresária
7	Adib Nacif Elias	Comerciante
8	Camil Caram	Vereador
9	Carmo Couri	Não constam dados
10	Chafic Kassis	Cônsul
11	Cehade Nasser	Comerciante
12	David Nasser	Jornalista
13	Elias Kalil	Empresário
14	Elias Michel Farah	Não constam dados
15	Elias Mussi Abuid	Comerciante
16	Eugênia Nassif Nasser	Comerciante
17	Fábio Couri	Comerciante
18	Felipe João Bajur	Não constam dados
19	Fued Mansur Kfour	Não constam dados
20	Haydee Abras Homssi	Comerciante
21	Helena Abdalla	Professora
22	Jamil Farah	Não constam dados
23	Jorge Kalil Abras	Comerciante
24	José Maria Alkimim	Ministro da Fazenda
25	José Sebastião Daher	Escrivão
26	Magi Salomon	Não constam dados
27	Maria Abdalla Ibrahim	Não constam dados
28	Michel Garib	Comerciante
29	Michel Jeha	Comerciante

30	Miguel Assad	Comerciante
31	Mikhail Nime Safar	Engenheiro
32	Mohamed	Não constam dados
33	Moysés Kalil	Comerciante
34	Mussi Elias Abuid	Comerciante
35	Nagib Jeha	Comerciante
36	Nascip Laktin	Comerciante
37	Roberto Kalil	Não constam dados
38	Rosinha Cadar	Comerciante
39	Saide Haddad Antônio	Comerciante
40	Salma Abdalla	Não constam dados
41	Salomão Sadi	Não constam dados
42	Stela Pena Mansur	Não constam dados

Prepared by the author.

Box 5 - Social status of Axiotonyms.

	Axiotônimos	Profissão
1	Comendador José Farah	Comerciante
2	Cônsul Antônio Cadar	Cônsul
3	Deputado Salim Nacur	Deputado
4	Engenheiro Bady Salum	Engenheiro
5	Jornalista Abrahão Sadi	Jornalista
6	Jornalista Eduardo Couri	Jornalista
7	Professor Lício Assad	Professor

Prepared by the author.

About variation and change

About this item, 68 toponyms were observed, having been verified:

- Existence of phonetic variation (as expected), since these are foreign names; as can be exemplified in the name of Rua Nagib Jeha (official name of the street), whose variants found were the streets Naguibi Jeha and Nagibi Jea;

- Existence of graphic variation on the boards, most also due to lack of knowledge of the spelling; as in Rua Comendador José Farah (official name of the street), whose variant found was Rua Comendador José Fará;
- In the oral interviews, some people knew the streets by their previous names, said they used sometimes one, sometimes the other, as happened on Rua David Nasser (official name of the street), also known by the name Rua 3 or former Rua 3.

These 49 toponyms, referring to the two boxes above, are counted, in numerical and percentage data, as shown in the Box 6. It can be seen that the tradesman profession is the one that predominates among the Arabs who appear as street names in Belo Horizonte.

About the knowledge of the residents

In terms of axiotoponyms and anthropotonyms, 176 oral interviews were held, with the aim of finding out whether the residents of the streets named by the honored personalities knew or not that they were people of Arab origin.

Box 6 - About the residents' knowledge.

Numeric and percentage data		
Who was this person?	Total	Percentage
Alguém que morou no bairro	1	1%
Cônsul	4	2%
Descendente de árabe	1	1%
Descendente de turco	1	1%
Estrangeiro	28	16%
Filho (a) de imigrante	4	2%
Filho (a) de estrangeiro	2	1%
Filho de árabe	1	1%
Filho de turco	1	1%
Imigrante	33	19%
Imigrante Judeu	1	1%
Jornalista	3	2%
Morador da rua	1	1%
Muçulmano	1	1%

Não sabe	61	35%
Pessoa conhecida na cidade	1	1%
Pessoa homenageada	3	2%
Pessoa de prestígio	1	1%
Pessoa importante	11	6%
Pessoa que ajudou a cidade	1	1%
Pessoa querida	1	1%
Pessoa que trouxe contribuições à cidade	4	2%
Pessoa que teve destaque	1	1%
Pessoa que tinha profissão importante	1	1%
Presidente do Galo	2	1%
Político	2	1%
Professor(a)	4	2%
Uma senhora caridosa	1	1%
Total	176	100%

Prepared by the author.

The results showed that 35% do not know who it is, 19% say it is the name of an immigrant, 16% say it is a foreigner and 6% say it is an important person.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

This work aimed to carry out a toponymic study of streets in the city of Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, motivated by names of Arab origin. After carrying out a survey of the names of streets in the capital, motivated by Arab names, toponymic cards were prepared, data studied, laws and decrees consulted; and conducted oral interviews. Were registered:

- Anthrotoponyms (toponyms motivated by the names of people) constitute the predominant taxonomy. This is due to the social role that these people played in the capital of Minas Gerais, mainly in commerce;
- Second, corotonyms are one of the preferred taxes. In the capital of Minas Gerais, it is quite common to name the streets after foreign countries and cities. Therefore, if we look at decrees and laws and their motivations, we will see that it is a common practice of the legislative;
- Along with anthrotoponyms, axiotonyms (toponyms motivated by titles) corroborate the importance of people's names in urban places. In the toponymy of cities, it seems that this is a very common practice that deserves to be studied, since, when recovering the history of a name, the history of a people is also recovered;

- Sociotonyms constitute the fourth taxon found in the research corpus, with 2 occurrences;
- Since the Arab commerce in the capital is dominated by men and this is the profession of most people who today appear as anthroponyms in Belo Horizonte, it was to be expected that the male gender would prevail;
- Public spaces are made up of streets, squares, avenues and parks. This search did not include building names; which, if included, would greatly increase the number of toponyms;
- The research showed that the inhabitants of Belo Horizonte have little or no knowledge about the people who today appear on signs naming their streets. This leads us to think about the importance of a toponymic work for the rescue of cultural memory.

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**TOPONYMY, SETTLEMENT AND TERRITORY ORGANIZATION:
A COMPARATIVE STUDY BASED ON THE NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES IN THE
BRAZILIAN STATES OF PARAÍBA AND RIO GRANDE DO SUL**

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Resumo

Este texto resulta de pesquisas sobre toponímia e território, desenvolvidas em uma parceria entre instituições do Brasil e de Portugal, as quais encerram um comparativo entre topônimos dos estados brasileiros do Rio Grande do Sul e da Paraíba. Como metodologias, estabeleceu-se uma classificação tipológica das toponímias destas regiões e procedeu-se à espacialização e ao enquadramento geográfico das designações encontradas, por meio da abordagem de dois fundamentos: toponímia e leitura do território, objetivando demonstrar como a toponímia relaciona as geografias dos dois estados, tomando, como pano de fundo, aspectos de povoamento, de colonização e de organização dos territórios. Os resultados estão expressos em mapas comparativos, cuja investigação revela similaridades e diferenças entre estes dois espaços.

Palavras-chave: Mapeamento toponímico; Toponímia da Paraíba; Toponímia do Rio Grande do Sul.

Abstract

This text results from research on both toponymy and territory, developed in a partnership between institutions from Brazil and Portugal, which includes a comparison between toponyms of the Brazilian states of Rio Grande do Sul and Paraíba. For the methodology, a typological classification of the toponymy of these regions and a spatialization and geographical framing of the designations found were established by approaching two fundamental features: toponymy and territory reading, aiming to demonstrate how the toponymy connects the geographies of these two states, considering, as background, the aspects of settlement, colonization and organization of those territories. The results are expressed in comparative maps, whose investigation reveals similarities and differences between these two spaces.

Keywords: Toponymy mapping; Toponymy of Paraíba; Toponymy of Rio Grande do Sul.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this essay is to disclose the results of research on toponymy and territory, carried out as part of a partnership project between institutions in Brazil and Portugal¹. The results achieved so far in comparative studies between the Brazilian states of Rio Grande do Sul (RS) and Paraíba (PB) are expressed herein in a synthetic manner. In addition to the methodological note and the establishment of a typological classification of the respective toponyms, the spatialization of the various toponyms and their respective geographic frameworks was carried out. In addition to revealing the History contained in them, the geographical analysis of the names of places expresses a geographical aspect that enables an approximation to the reconstitution of the geographic space and its transformations.

The approach presented herein will be developed from two fundamental topics: toponymy and reading of the territory, trying to show the importance of place names for the study and for the geographical analysis. That is, how toponymy is related to the geographies of Paraíba and Rio Grande do Sul, considering, as a background, the aspects of settlement, the colonization process, and the organization of the territory of these two states.

TOPONYM AND TERRITORY READING: PLACE NAMES AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION

Toponymy and Geography

In its narrower definition, toponymy - *topos* (place) and *onoma* (name) - refers to the identifications of geographic places and spaces, and, more comprehensively, to landscape and territory. Over time, the toponyms enable us to understand the construction of humanized space, insofar as they express an intrinsic relationship with the historical occupation of the territory, with the communities and with their cultural roots (DICK, 1990a, 1990b; FONSECA, 1997; CLAVAL, 1995; COELHO, 2019).

Toponymy-related studies constitute an analytical path with an interdisciplinary scope, as can be seen in the texts by Tuan (1980); Rostaing (1985); Herbele and Machado (2018); Silva *et al.* (2017); and Trichet (1998). These works are gaining ground in Geography with the emergence of cultural studies, and seek to understand the meaning of places and their corresponding names within their historical-geographical context.

1 UFRGS and UFPB, in Brazil, and CEGOT-UC and the Center for Iberian Studies (CEI), in Portugal.

In a geographical conception, the key of a map, in which place names are inscribed and registered, can be understood as the result of a toponymic product par excellence (COWAN, 1996). As a map key, place names take on an intangible meaning, a mark on the surface of the earth, similar to a tattoo on the body (ROSTAING, 1985). As in the maps, the reading and interpretation of the distribution of places in the territory evidence, by the designation attributed to them, a meaning that, in addition to linguistic significance, can also refer to historical, geographical and even anthropological connotations. This can be observed in the study of the occupation of the Azoreans in Rio Grande do Sul (SILVA; LAROQUE; MACHADO, 2017). Thus, interdisciplinarity is evidenced in the interconnection between Language, History (the period and context of naming) and Geography (the place).

The cartography of these places, an essential procedure for geographical analysis, is therefore fundamental. In addition to their location, the understanding of their distributions allows for the establishment of connections between different aspects, whether in relation to nature, the form of occupation of space, the struggles for occupation and control of the territory, the evolution of borders, and other demarcations.

Topographic and cadastral maps are, in this respect, a rich and precious memory, in which the vegetation and its history are possibly the ones that most eloquently endure, resembling a fossilized toponymy. This fact led to a discussion of the “baptism of places”, as expressed in Claval (1995), when referring to those (explorers) who discover these places and wish for them to be more widely known; Claval considered that, for such, there is no other way than to baptize these places, to name them. In this way, the quality of the different local facets or characteristics would be recorded, attributed by those who named these places. The power of land appropriation enters the collections of place names in records, plans or maps.

Among its various recognized forms (phytotoponymy, orotoponymy, hydrotoponymy, zootoponymy and hagioponymy), toponymy constitutes an important source - one which Geography cannot do without - to explain the natural environment and its surroundings. Although linguistic interpretation predominates in toponymic studies, these analyses are an explanatory possibility based on geography, when conceived as geotoponymy - a term that expresses a complex, diachronic and interdisciplinary dimension, associated with the geographical study, both in relation to the knowledge of nature and the human forms of occupation.

At times, the names for identifying spaces change over time, be it due to the establishment of a new power, due to an invasion, or due to the triumph of new ways of living. The toponymic study aids in (re)building the genesis of the place and the reading of the successive processes of

changes that were superimposed on the territory, such as a process of sedimentation. The study writes a true palimpsest, which is revealed and can be read through the observation of physical and human landscapes.

The study hereof is guided by two specific purposes: an essay on the toponymic classification applied to the names of municipalities in Paraíba and Rio Grande do Sul; and a comparative analysis of the respective toponymic geographies, based on the classification prepared for these two states.

The names of the municipalities of Paraíba and Rio Grande do Sul, their classification and mapping: a methodological essay

When carrying out a preliminary analysis of the names of the municipalities, such a large dispersion of toponyms was observed that it led us, firstly, to try to find a relative systematization, given the very different meanings presented by the locations.

From this preliminary investigation, a path defined as a typology essay was proposed. An essay was chosen because, throughout the process, the initial proposal may be modified, expanded or reduced, according to the definitions of the interpretations, in each place and in each analysis sub-region. From the detailed considerations presented in the next item, the previously analyzed names were placed in large groups, following the specific suggestions for identification.

During an initial systematization of the names of cities, names that refer to the following structuring assumptions stood out: (i) conceptual and ideological basis, whose examples of names reveal points of view and expectations of the first settlers, such as reaching a paradise on Earth, finally having access to land, joy, happiness and well-being, among others; (ii) the important role of religion, which is manifested in the presence and connection with the Church, through the prevalence of the names of saints for locations, such as the Missões (Missions) region (RS); (iii) reference to morphological accidents, in addition to those coming from nature or from certain local specificities (mountain, rift, valley, floodplain, etc.), or even to the incipient formation of the original and primitive settlement. This analytical axis was used in an equivalent manner in the case of Paraíba. The denominations that express a strong link with nature prevail in the denomination of cities of indigenous origin, as well as in the incipient formation of the primitive population.

Based on these assumptions, the interpretation of the names of municipalities in both states was framed in three main coordinates: (i) names in an identity matrix, which includes place names

that refer to a primordial (initial) matrix or to certain identity qualifiers; (ii) routes of primordial settlement, which includes place names that, in a way, reveal the genesis of the settlement and the colonization process, through the names of people, saints, locations in Portugal and other countries, or historical dates; (iii) natural conditions and local specificities, covering place names related to Nature, whether local biogeographic conditions, the presence of water or morphological accidents, among other specificities.

The procedures for preparing the maps that support this investigation are based on the following steps: (i) classification of toponymies and linking the results to the cartographic base of the municipalities in the states of Rio Grande do Sul and Paraíba; (ii) vectorization of the cartographic bases of the regional division of the state of Paraíba, and of the physiographic regions of the state of Rio Grande do Sul; (iii) composition of maps with the superposition of cartographic bases: regional division (for PB) and physiographic regions (for RS).

After the classification of the toponymies of RS (and then PB) municipalities, based on a thorough bibliographic research, the results of the classifications were linked to the vector base of the RS and PB municipalities (IBGE, 2018; 2020), enabling the segmentation of toponymies according to their origin and classification.

Map vectorization (for PB and RS) was carried out with the help of ArcGIS[®] software for the cartographic bases that were not found in the cartographic data research and acquisition stages, namely: the regional division for PB and the physiographic regions for RS. The maps were composed using these cartographic bases (regional division – PB; physiographic regions – RS), with the help of the free software QGIS (version 3.16.6 Hannover).

TOPONYMY OF PARAÍBA AND RIO GRANDE DO SUL: SETTLEMENT, COLONIZATION PROCESSES AND TERRITORY ORGANIZATION

Paraíba and Rio Grande do Sul: geographic context, settlement and toponymy

The study compares two Brazilian states located in the South and Northeast regions of Brazil - Rio Grande do Sul (RS) and Paraíba (PB), respectively (Figure 1). In the geographic context of these states, RS is under subtropical climate conditions, while the predominant climate in the state of PB is semiarid. These states present different plant biomes: in RS, prairies prevail in the south and forests in the north of the state. In PB, the original vegetation cover in the east is forest; and to the west, there are the *cerrado* (tropical savanna) and the *caatinga* (xeric shrubland).



Legenda

América do Sul

Brasil

1 - Paraíba

2 - Rio Grande do Sul

Sistemas de Coordenadas Geográficas
 Datum: SIRGAS 2000
 Fontes: CDC e IBGE.
 Elaboração: BORGES NETO, I. O. 2021.



Figure 1 - Paraíba and Rio Grande do Sul: framework and municipalities.
 Source: CDC and IBGE. Prepared by the authors.

The colonization process of the state of PB is strongly linked to natural conditions. In a simplified way, taking the East-West direction of this state, there is the following characterization: coastal vegetation and Atlantic Forest, areas of indigenous occupation, and areas characterized by the production of sugar cane in the colonial period. The presence of the *Caatinga* (from Tupi "white forest") is distributed in the hinterland regions of the state, the Sublittoral Depression, the *Borborema* Plateau (from Tupi "uninhabited land") and the Sertaneja Depression, an area dominated by pastoral occupation and subsistence agriculture, especially in the floodplains and swamps. The name refers to wetlands, areas where the presence of water favored the settlement towards the inner parts of the state. Regarding the hydrography, two rivers stand out: the Paraíba River, which drains the state in an East-West direction, and the Piancó River². Swamps and floodplains, due to their agricultural potential, were stopping points for food production and the formation of towns and villages³. The hydrography must be mentioned as a fundamental element in the occupation of the state. As indicated above, two rivers, the Paraíba and the Piancó, were essential in the colonization process of PB.

The state of RS is the southernmost state in the country, on the border with Uruguay and Argentina. It was the center stage for processes of colonial occupation, territorial dispute and border demarcation, during the struggles for territory between Spain and Portugal. The influence of this process can be observed as expressed in its municipal toponymy, but also in more detailed observation scales, especially in the south of the state, in the region called *Pampa gaúcho*, with

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- 2 From South to North, these two rivers were fundamental in the process of occupation of the state. Although the Paraíba River toponymic means "a river unsuitable for navigation" - being that large stretches of the river are intermittent, as a result of the semi-arid areas it runs through -, it was an important access route to the interior of the state. For its part, the Piancó River, with an axis of South-North penetration, has its indigenous denomination translated as *small bird that sings*, or, under another interpretation, *astute man, chief of the tribe*. This river was the main route of penetration of expeditions coming from Bahia and São Paulo that entered the Sertão region.
 - 3 Some toponymic examples express this colonization process: *Curumataú* - region whose name derives from the Tupi word meaning "river of the *curumatás*" (tender fish). A region dominated by *caatinga* vegetation, comprising the northwest portion of the Borborema Plateau, it was considered suitable for raising cattle in the early days of colonization. *Seridó* - a word from the Cariri language meaning "trees without leaves or with little shade". The region was dominated by *caatinga*, and its activity is linked to livestock and goat breeding. *Cariri* - with the indigenous meaning "silent place", it is also the designation of the main family of indigenous languages of the Sertão area of northeastern Brazil. This region occupies a (southern) portion of the Borborema plateau, in the state of Paraíba, originally constituted by *caatinga* vegetation; its lands are used for livestock and cotton farming. The hinterland region of the state is the *Sertão* - a word that, among various meanings, can correspond to "spaces far from the sea", or between continental lands, and even "wild", far from villages or cultivated lands. This area was originally covered by bush vegetation (*Caatinga*), and is the region of the state furthest from the coast and sparsely populated. Due to the semi-arid climate and *caatinga* vegetation, the Portuguese occupation and the pioneers coming from São Paulo were cattle ranchers.

predominantly rural areas. The north of the state was originally covered by forests. The two landscape faces of the state were originally inhabited by indigenous populations from different groups. To the south, the Pampians, nomadic groups who lived by hunting and gathering; To the north, native peoples who occupied specific spaces and who, in addition to hunting and gathering, developed subsistence agriculture.

These characteristics, exposed in a synthetic manner, constituted the territorial basis of occupation and dominion, with the prevalence of an Iberian influence in the south of the state (RS) and a Germanic and Italian influence in the north of the state, as a result of the colonization process, visibly noticeable in its place names. In the process of Brazilian socio-spatial formation, and specifically in RS, the settlement is established with the Spanish and Portuguese occupations. The conquest of southern Brazil has its origin in the implantation of cattle, brought by the Spaniards and left to roam large dimensions of this territory, with the strategic purpose of establishing possession.

Abandoned after Portuguese domination, the cattle becomes feral and will constitute the political and economic base of support for the territory of RS, after the distribution of *sesmarias* and *datas* (two types of land division), donated by the Imperial government to be used by the Portuguese. In this sense, the names of some cities indicate fundamental elements of the settlement, including terms such as *fazenda* (farm), *estância* (ranch), *vacaria* (dairy farm), *rodeio* (rodeo), *engenho velho* (old mill) and *charqueada* (salted meat farm). These toponyms refer to Portuguese and Spanish occupations and the economy of the time.

Taking as a reference the regional division of the state of RS, including more current socioeconomic divisions and physical divisions - in relief units, original vegetation and physiographic regions -, one can observe that the toponyms linked to the Iberian occupation are present in the Southwest and Southeast regions, on the coast, in Campanha and Serra do Sudeste and Missões; these areas were originally and predominantly covered by prairies, a space of Portuguese, Spanish and Azorean occupation (SUERTEGARAY; JACINTO; BORGES NETO, 2021).

These toponyms are also present in the physiographic regions of the Lower Northeastern Hillside and Medium Plateau, which correspond to the Central Depression and the escarpments of the Plateau, especially along the lower Jacuí and areas close to the capital Porto Alegre (to the north). These spaces were occupied by indigenous and Portuguese people⁴. These toponyms reveal the initial colonization process, the economy linked to pastoral activity, and the characteristic of the *gaúcho* economy being subsidiary to the São Paulo markets, in its origin.

Moving on, examples can also be provided of origin toponyms, associated with German and Italian immigrants. One of them is *Linha Nova* ("new line"), a village settled by German immigrants, who received plots of land around trails or lines starting in the 1840s. Its first denomination was the German name 'Neu Schneiss' (translated to its current name in the nationalization campaign during the Vargas dictatorship), and it was one of the municipalities whose emancipation took place in the 1990s (March 1992)⁵. A second example of a German origin toponym is the city named *Igrejinha* ("little church"). Originally inhabited by the Caingangue people (known pejoratively in the region as "bugres"), the area was colonized by Germans in 1847. The village was first called *Santa Maria do Mundo Novo* ("Saint Mary of the New World") and became a point of reference due to the strong influence of the Church throughout the region, where Christian theology provided the necessary support to the newly-arrived immigrants. The toponym, however, resulted from the fact that this was a crossing point for drovers (currently the RS-020 highway), who would see the village's small church when crossing the region and thus referred to the area as *Igrejinha*⁶. It is interesting to observe how the religiosity of the migrants - a founding and agglutinating element, which served as the reason for its initial toponym, giving the village the name of a Saint - gave way to a denomination resulting from another founding element - the historical designation given by the drovers, a group external to the local dwellers.

Church, house, farm, ranch or village are words used to name certain places, which seem to us indelibly linked to certain specificities or characteristics that were present in the foundation of some population clusters. Table 1 presents the numerical data distributed among the different

4 An example is the toponym *Sobradinho*, meaning "little townhouse", on a road between Rio Pardo [and] Soledade, where a trade house used to exist. At the time, the trade house or *sobrado* was a point of reference for drovers, who moved cattle from Rio Pardo to Soledade. Another example is *Ronda Alta* ("high [place for] rounding"), a rest stop and a place for drovers to round up cattle, coming from the Missões region towards Sorocaba/SP. A third example is *Barracão*, a crossing point for drovers, where an overnight place called Barracão ("large shed") was built.

5 Data obtained from the websites: <http://www.linhanova.rs.gov.br/web/historia> and https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linha_Nova.

6 Data obtained from the website: <https://igrejinha.portaldacidade.com/historia-de-igrejinha-rs>.

toponymic classification categories, comparing the two states (RS and PB).

Table 1 - Names of the municipalities in the states of Rio Grande do Sul and Paraíba: toponymic classification.

Rio Grande do Sul Typology of place names	N	%	Paraíba Typology of place names	N	%
1. Toponymy and identity matrix			1. Toponymy and identity matrix		
1.1. Nome Indígena	[94]*	[18,9]*	1.1. Nome Indígena	58	25.4
1.2. Missão / Sul / Estrela	26	5.2			
2. Routes of the primary settlement			2. Routes of the primary settlement		
2.1. Elementos fundamentais do povoamento primordial	47	9.4	2.1. Elementos fundamentais do povoamento primordial	14	6.1
2.2. O paraíso na terra/Sentimento (espírito) do lugar	15	3.0	2.2. O paraíso na terra/Sentimento (espírito) do lugar	9	3.9
2.3. Nome de pessoas (Antroponímia)	96	19.3	2.3. Nome de pessoas (Antroponímia)	20	8.8
2.4. Nome de santos	74	14.9	2.4. Nome de santos	44	19.3
2.5. Nome de lugar portugueses	2	0.4	2.5. Nome de lugar portugueses	5	2.2
2.6. Imigração	11	2.2			
2.7. Nome de data histórica	9	1.8			
3. Local natural conditions			3. Local natural conditions		
3.1. Biogeografia: Animais	26	5.2	3.1. Biogeografia: Animais	3	1.3
3.2. Biogeografia: Plantas	38	7.6	3.2. Biogeografia: Plantas	16	7.0
3.3. Condições biogeográficas: Mato	13	2.6			
3.4. Condições biogeográficas: Pinhal, Coqueiral, Mata,...	16	3.2			
3.5. Condições biogeográficas: Campina, Sertão, Gramado,...	13	2.6			
3.6. Hidrotoponímia: Rio, Cachoeira, Arroio, Lagoa,...	52	10.4	3.6. Hidrotoponímia: Cachoeira, Lagoa, Poço, Rio,...	26	11.4
3.7. Hidrotoponímia: Porto	2	0.4			
3.8. Hidrotoponímia: Barra	6	1.2	3.8. Hidrotoponímia: Barra	5	2.2
3.9. Acidentes morfológicos: Monte, Vale, Serra,...	31	6.2	3.9. Acidentes morfológicos: Monte, Vale, Serra,...	14	6.1
3.10. Geologia: Rocha, Lageado,...	21	4.2	3.10. Geologia: Areia, Mineral, Lageado, Rocha,...	9	3.9
Total of municipalities	498	100.0	Total of municipalities	223	100.0

Note: N = number of occurrences. *Only the main classification was considered in this column. Values related to indigenous names [] were made autonomous, to facilitate in the case of Paraíba. Prepared by the authors.

The table reminds us of the quantitative distribution of the names of the municipalities, considering the classification adopted⁷. In total, information was collected for the 497 municipalities in the state of RS. Based on this data, it is possible to observe that the distribution of toponym classes is, to a certain extent, balanced. However, in the group 'Toponymy and identity matrix', the 'Indigenous Name' subgroup stands out, being present in 94 municipalities (18.9%); as well as the terms *Missão* ("mission"), *Sul* ("south") and *Estrela* ("star"), present in 26 municipalities. In the group 'Routes of primordial settlement', the highlight goes to 'Person name (Antroponymy)' (96), followed by 'Saint name' (74). In the group 'Local natural conditions', the highlight goes to constituent elements of 'Hydroponymy' (60) and the indication of 'Names of plants and animals' (64), in addition to 'Morphological accidents and geology' (52). Specifically for RS, there is a strong presence of names connected to the cardinal direction South (50), usually integrating a name comprising a saint's name (15 toponyms, such as São Vicente do Sul, São Pedro do Sul, etc.). These are followed by toponyms that indicate land demands and redemption (15) (Boa Vista do Buricá, Alto Feliz, etc.). Indigenous toponyms express a very strong relationship with natural constituents, especially those linked to plants (21), water (17) and animals (16). In relation to PB, one can observe (Table 1) an expressive permanence of indigenous names in 58 municipalities (25.4%) of the list of names. These are followed by saint names (44/19.3%), person names (20/8.8%), and names linked to 'hydroponymy' (26/11.4%); together with 'hydroponymy: sandbar' (5/2.2 %), the latter group makes up (31/13.6 %). Considering the set of categories 3.9 and 3.10, 23 cities (a total of 10.0%) have toponyms under 'Morphological accidents'.

Regarding the natural conditions, the dominance of hydroponymy is observed in both states, revealing the importance of water, essential to human existence and revealed to be of great scarcity in the *Sertão* and *Cariri* regions of Paraíba. This is the case, above all, for the denominations of the original inhabitants, since the meanings of the vast majority of indigenous names, in both states, are associated with Nature-related aspects. Comparing the two states, it is possible to distinguish toponyms that are not observable in the state of PB, only in RS. In these, the toponymy expresses the occupation of the state of RS, revealing the influence of the Spanish

7 Regarding the classification, it should be clarified that 'indigenous names' are used to classify locations as such; however, in a more detailed classification based on the meaning of the word in the original language (mostly Tupi-Guarani), these were also included in the respective typology, according to the meaning of the term as a reference to plants (trees and fruits) among others associated with nature. Examples linked to the toponyms of Paraíba are: *Catolé do Rocha* appears as an indigenous name, but also refers to the coconut of the palm tree: *coco catolé* + the family surname Rocha; in the same line, there are *Areia de Barúnas* ("sand of the black wood") and *Cuité de Mamanguape* ("calabash of Mamanguape [river name]"). Thus, not only the ancestral toponym is respected, but also its meaning or qualifier.

occupation ("missions"), the geographical position ("south"), the German and Italian migrations ("immigrations"), and historical dates.

For the state of PB, regardless of the classification that seems to be more pertinent to assign, composite names refer to other meanings that require finer assessment⁸. For example, *Belém do Brejo do Cruz* is a reference to the name of Portuguese locations, but it is also composed of *Brejo* ("swamp", a natural element) and *Cruz* ("cross", a reference to Christianity, religion). It is one of the cases where the toponym refers, hypothetically, to two references: the holy city of Bethlehem, which lends its name to the Portuguese locations, and that may have migrated with the Portuguese colonization as *Torre de Belém* (Belém Tower, in Lisbon) or *Belém*. Likewise, *Baía da Traição* ("betrayal bay") appears under 'Hydrotoponymy'. However, 'Betrayal' here refers to the time of territorial occupation. *Sertãozinho* ("little Sertão") is listed under references to paradise, feelings. But it also refers to the process of territorial occupation, as the word derives from "Sertões".

Names in an identity matrix: indigenous names

It includes place names which refer to a primordial (initial) matrix or to certain identity qualifiers. In many cases, they reflect the incipient mode of settlement, in its primordial formation, whose genesis corresponded to different phases of the colonization process (Figure 2).

8 Examples from Paraíba: Nova Olinda (new Olinda); Nova Floresta (new forest); Nova Palmeira (new palm tree); Alagoa Nova (new lagoon), Boa Ventura (good fortune), Bom Sucesso (good success); Bonito de Santa Fé (beautiful of Santa Fe), Santana de Mangueira (Saint Anne of the mango tree); Santana dos Garrotes (Saint Anne of tourniquets), São Domingos do Cariri (Saint Domingos of Cariri); São João do Rio do Peixe (Saint John of the river of fish); São José da Lagoa Tapada (Saint Joseph of the covered lagoon); São José de Caiana (Saint Joseph of Caiana); São José de Espinharas (Saint Joseph of the Espinharas river); São José de Piranhas (Saint Joseph of Piranhas); São José de Princesa (Saint Joseph of the Princess); São José do Bonfim (Saint Joseph of Bonfim); São José do Brejo do Cruz (Saint Joseph of the marsh of the cross); São José do Sabugi (Saint Joseph of the waterhole); São José dos Cordeiros (Saint Joseph of the sheep), Algodão de Jandaíra (cotton of the jandaíra bee), Campina Grande (large meadow), Junco do Seridó (cotton reed); Mato Grosso (thick bush), Água Branca (white water); Alagoa Grande (large lagoon), Cachoeira dos Índios (waterfall of the indigenous); Cacimba de Areia (waterhole of the sand); Cacimba de Dentro (inner waterhole).

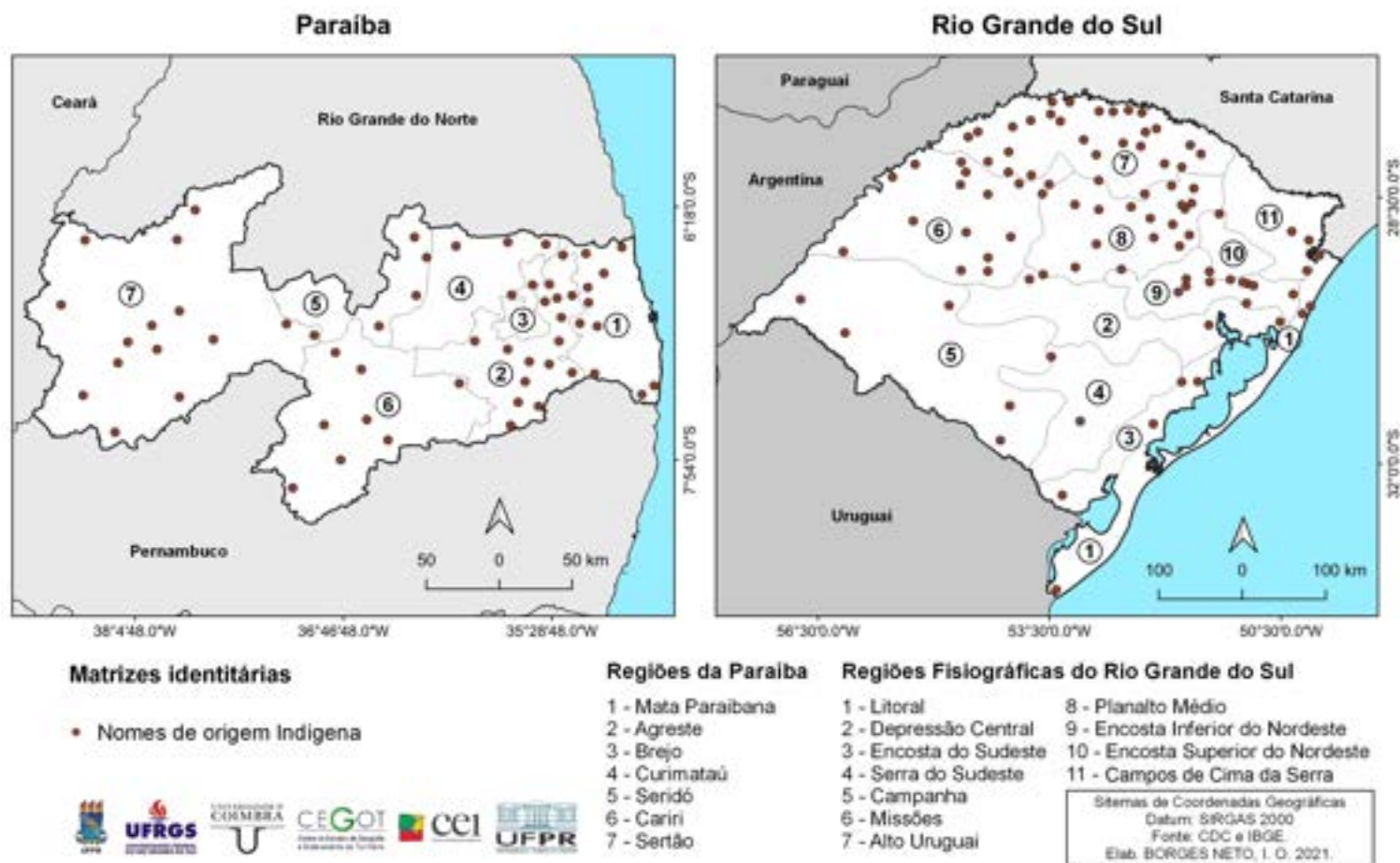


Figure 2 - Names in an Identity Matrix: indigenous names of the municipalities of the states of Paraíba and Rio Grande do Sul. Prepared by the authors.

Indigenous peoples in Paraíba

Among the criteria used for the classification of cities in PB considering their toponym, this topic addresses the indigenous denominations as an identity matrix. Firstly, cities that preserve their indigenous names were classified; afterwards, the meaning of the words in their original language was considered. Table 1 reveals that, in the set of cities in that state (223), 58 preserve an indigenous denomination. These, in turn, express meanings predominantly associated with elements of Nature, especially plants and animals⁹.

Also regarding the indigenous denomination, according to the distribution of names linked to the language of different ethnicities, an indication in the Rivers category can be observed. Indigenous groups, for the most part, occupied the *Agreste* ("rustic, wild") region and the coast, as this was the area with the best offer of resources for their existence, compared to the *Sertão* region (semi-arid). Both in this region and in the others, cities that have kept their original indigenous names are located on the banks or close to water courses, demonstrating the significance of the presence of water as a location criterion in an environmentally dry region.

Indigenous peoples in Rio Grande do Sul

Indigenous names are distributed throughout the territory of RS, although different groups occupied different areas. Analyzed in greater detail, some toponymies allow us to assess and recognize these different groups: for example, the (Jê) Kaingang (to the north), the Tupi-Guarani (to the north and center) and the Tapes, originally from the Guarani (in part of the coast, west of Laguna dos Patos, in Serra dos Tapes, among others) (SUERTEGARAY; JACINTO; BORGES NETO, 2021).

9 This is the case of the cities of Araçagi (water of araçá trees), Araruna (black macaw), Areia de Baraúnas (sand of the black wood), Aroeiras (Brazilian pepper trees), Baraúna (black wood), Cajazeiras (hog plum trees), Caraúbas (black-skin fruit), Catingueira (ironwood), Catolé do Rocha (palm coconut of the Rocha family), Cubati (water plant), Cuité (calabash), Cuitegi (river of the calabashes), Cuité de Mamanguape (calabash of the Mamanguape river), Ingá (inga tree), Jericó (jericó fern), Juazeirinho (little juazeiro tree), Juripiranga (songbird), Pirpirituba (where the reef is born), Puxinanã (inedible ananas), Quixaba (quixaba fruit), Sapé (thatch), Umbuzeiro (umbu tree), Massaranduba (a type of tree), Caaporã (round or beautiful forest), Cabaceiras (calabash plant), Cajazeirinhas (little hog plum trees), Arara (macaw), Coremas (name of an indigenous nation), Guarabira (land of the herons), Gurinhém (song of the birds), Jacaraú (alligator feeder), Mataraca (anthill), Mogeiro (eagle that fishes muggens), Parari (a type of herb), Picuí (a type of dove), Tacima (polished rock), Uiraúna (black bird), Zabelê (a type of quail), Borborema (uninhabited land), Itabaiana (rock where someone lives), Itaporanga (beautiful rock), Itapororoca (rock where the waters meet), Itatuba (rocky place), Mamanguape (where animals gather to drink water), and Mari (fruit of the umari tree).

Although indigenous names are distributed throughout the state, the map (Figure 2 above) shows a greater concentration of them in the north, which is explained by the lower number of municipalities in the south, as a result of the colonization and settlement process, originally associated with the distribution of *sesmarias*. In the north of the state, where the colonization process took place through the distribution of smaller properties, the constitution of a greater number of towns and villages led to further municipal division.

As shown above, several cities (the seat of a municipality) maintain their indigenous toponym in the state of RS¹⁰. However, the number of indigenous toponyms does not represent the original scope of these denominations, as many of them were replaced by other denominations during the process of occupation of the state. This occurred both in the period of the Iberian conquest and in the period of Germanic and Italian colonization; or, after that, with the internal migration process.

In addition to these exchanges of indigenous names for names of peoples linked to the Spanish and/or Portuguese colonizers, at the origin of the occupation, the original toponyms were also replaced by names of local political leaders (sometimes associated with the occupation, via German and/or Italian migration). If the territory is observed in greater spatial detail (on the microscale), the presence of indigenous toponyms is significant throughout the extension of the Rio Grande do Sul territory. Hills, mountains, rivers, plant and animal species are strongly connected to the indigenous population, whether in RS or in Brazilian territory as a whole, expressly manifested in the original meaning of the terms.

An emblematic example of the indigenous condition is the *aldeamento* (mixed settlements of Native peoples organized by Iberian colonizers, particularly with individuals from the Tupi-Guarani group) around Spanish Jesuit missions in the northeast of the state. These missions and the surrounding settlements of indigenous groups favored the creation of cities and the use of saint name toponyms, becoming known as the "seven peoples of the Missions".

Routes of primordial settlement: colonization and settlement

Some place names reveal the genesis of the settlement and the process of colonization in RS, either by the occurrence of person names, saint names, names of Portuguese locations, or even by the use of a historical date.

10 Examples of preserved indigenous names are: Aratiba, Capivari do Sul, Carazinho, Erechim, Humaitá, Jaguarão, Pelotas, Pirapó, Piratini, Tramandaí, Sananduva, among others.

The map expresses the distribution of saint and person names for PB and RS (Figure 3). Saint names are expressive in both states. Although the number of municipalities is significantly higher in RS, regarding the use of person names, many municipalities have this type of toponym, especially in the central-north region of the state. These toponyms reveal both the history of Portuguese occupation and the German and Italian colonization, which prevail in this part of the state. In PB, saint names prevail, especially in the *Sertão* region, in connection to the Portuguese colonization and Christian religiosity of the area.

Other categories related to primordial settlement can be observed on the map (Figure 4). In it, we can identify a prevalence, in the state of PB, of names of municipalities that are linked to the fundamental elements of the primordial settlement and those that are linked to the idea of "paradise on earth" and to the aforementioned Portuguese names.

In RS, some names indicate the fundamental elements of the primordial settlement, paradise on earth, immigration, and historical dates. In this comparison, the approximation between the two states is verifiable between the fundamental elements of primordial settlement and the idea of paradise on earth. However, a difference can be perceived: in PB, this link is associated with the Portuguese occupation, while in RS its greatest expression is in areas of German and Italian colonization.

This identification reveals, above all, in relation to the names classified as paradise on earth, the toponymic meaning attributed by its occupants when they arrived in new lands. In relation to RS, the names refer to the fundamental elements of a primordial settlement (*igreja* ["church"], *casa* ["house"], *fazenda* ["farm"], *estância* ["ranch"], *vila* ["village"], etc.) and to the expectations of immigrants, who came in search of redemption or to find paradise on earth (*alegria* ["joy"], *redenção* ["redemption"], *encantamento* ["enchantment"], etc.); or even to the countries of origin of the emigrants (Figure 4).

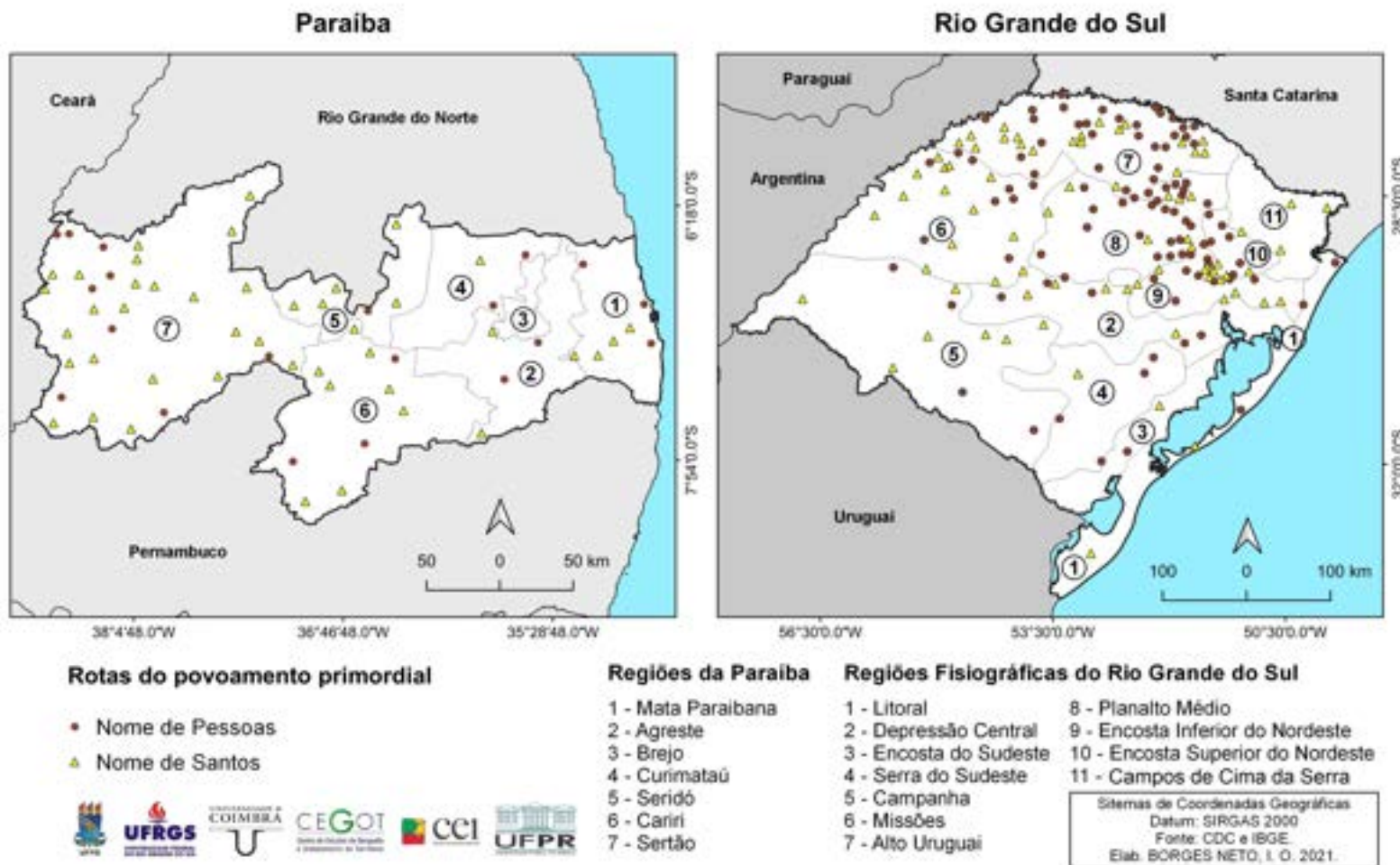
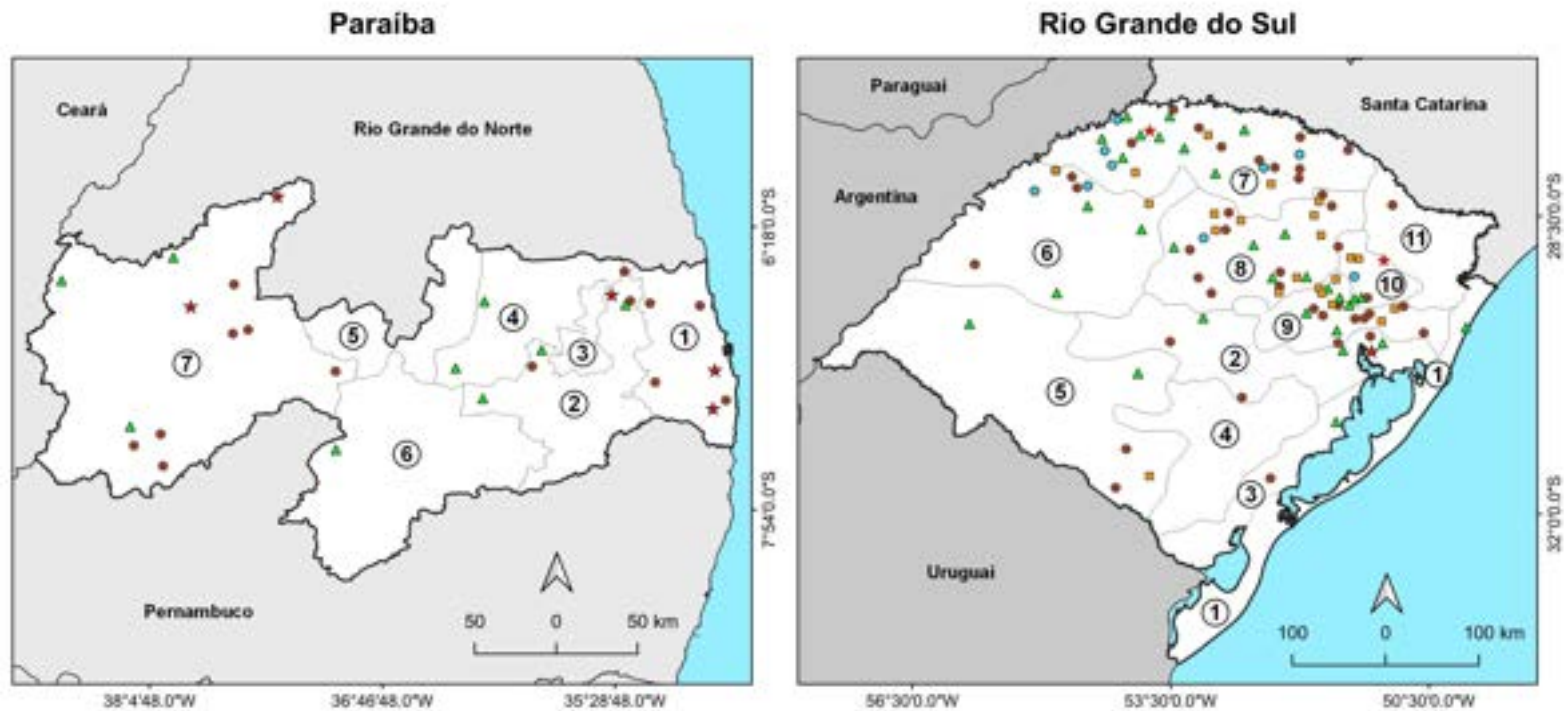


Figure 3 - Routes of the primordial settlement: person names and saint names of municipalities in the states of Paraíba and Rio Grande do Sul. Prepared by the authors.



Rotas do povoamento primordial

- Elementos Fundamentais do Povoamento Primordial
- ▲ O Paraíso na Terra
- ★ Nome de Lugares Portugueses
- Imigração
- Nome de Data Histórica

Regiões da Paraíba

- 1 - Mata Paraibana
- 2 - Agreste
- 3 - Brejo
- 4 - Curimataú
- 5 - Seridó
- 6 - Cariri
- 7 - Sertão

Regiões Fisiográficas do Rio Grande do Sul

- 1 - Litoral
- 2 - Depressão Central
- 3 - Encosta do Sudeste
- 4 - Serra do Sudeste
- 5 - Campanha
- 6 - Missões
- 7 - Alto Uruguai
- 8 - Planalto Médio
- 9 - Encosta Inferior do Nordeste
- 10 - Encosta Superior do Nordeste
- 11 - Campos de Cima da Serra

Sistemas de Coordenadas Geográficas
 Datum: SIRGAS 2000
 Fonte: CDC e IBGE.
 Elab: BORGES NETO, I. O. 2021.



Figure 4 - Fundamental elements of the primordial population: identification in the state of Paraíba and Rio Grande do Sul. Prepared by the authors.

Natural conditions and local specificities

Reading the toponyms indicates that a significant number of places are related to local biogeography, coinciding with animals or plants; or with the local biogeographic conditions, in which three typologies stood out¹¹. Figures 5, 6 and 7 express the toponymic classification for the two states in comparison, PB and RS. In this article, specifically, the maps were re-elaborated and the toponymies used in this comparison are expressed in the key of these maps.

The maps reveal the original and local natural conditions, expressed through biogeography, morphological accidents and hydrotoponymy, being present in both states. Whether in RS or PB, the toponyms with the greatest presence correspond to: 'Biogeography: plants'; 'Hydrotoponymy: River, Waterfall, Stream, Lagoon'; and 'Morphological accidents: Mountain, Valley, Mountain Range'. Regarding their distribution, these toponyms are observed in the central north portion of the state of RS, an area originally covered by forest and morphologically linked to the plateau region¹². In Paraíba, these toponyms are more concentrated in regions close to the coast (originally forested area) and, in the hinterland, mostly along water courses.

-
- 11 Categories related to the natural components adopted in the research: (i) mato ("bush"); (ii) local biogeographic conditions: pinhal ("pine forest"), coqueiral ("coconut grove"), mata ("forest"); (iii) campina ("meadow"), sertão ("wilderness"), gramado ("lawn"). Names related to water were grouped into three classes: (i) continental: rio ("river"), cachoeira ("waterfall"), arroio ("stream"), passo ("pass"), ponte ("bridge"), lagoa ("lagoon"), pântano ("swamp"); (ii) porto ("port"); (iii) barra ("sandbar"). Names related to morphological accidents (monte ["mountain"], morro ["hill"], morrinho ["little hill"], vale ["valley"], serra ["mountain range"], planalto ["plateau"], cerro ["mound"], chapada ["highland plateau"]) or to Geology (mineral, rocha ["rock"], lajeado ["slab"]) also stood out. The subgroups formed are as follows: 3.1. Biogeography: animals; 3.2. Biogeography: plants; 3.3. Local biogeographic conditions: bush; 3.4. Local biogeographic conditions: pine forest, coconut grove, forest; 3.5. Local biogeographical conditions: meadow, wilderness, lawn; 3.6. Hydrotoponymy: river, waterfall, stream, pass, bridge, lagoon, swamp; 3.7. Hydrotoponymy: port; 3.8. Hydrotoponymy: sandbar; 3.9. Morphological features: mountain, hill, little hill, valley, mountain range, plateau, mound, highland plateau; 3.10. Geology: sand, mineral, rock, slab. For Paraíba, the groupings: 3.3. Local biogeographic conditions: bush; 3.4. Local biogeographic conditions: pine forest, coconut grove, forest; 3.5. and Local biogeographic conditions: meadow, wilderness, lawn; and 3.7. Hydrotoponymy: port, were not considered in the classification used in this text.
- 12 Examples of cities with names that indicate this grouping in Rio Grande do Sul are: Alecrim ("rosemary"), Anta Gorda ("fat tapir"), Arroio do Tigre ("tiger's stream"), Arroio do Meio ("middle stream"), Barra do Quaraí ("sandbank of the Quaraí river"), Barra do Ribeiro ("sandbank of the Ribeiro river"), Boqueirão do Leão ("lion's river mouth"), Campinas do Sul ("meadows of the south"), Cerrito ("little mound"), Faxinalzinho ("little pasture"), Mata ("forest"), Capão do Cipó ("forest glen of the vine"), Guaíba ("swamp area"), Itaara ("high rock"), Inhacorá ("field surrounded by forest"), among others. In Paraíba, we have the examples: Alagoa Grande ("large lagoon"), Pombal ("pigeonhole"), Campina Grande ("large meadow"), Bananeiras ("banana trees"), Patos ("ducks"), Água Branca ("white water"), Alagoinha ("little lagoon"), Arara ("macaw"), Barra de Santa Rosa ("sandbank of Saint Rose"), Barra de São Miguel ("sandbank of Saint Michael"), Cajazeiras ("hog plum trees"), Boqueirão ("river mouth"), Emas ("greater rheas"), Ingá ("inga tree"), Itatuba ("rocky place"), among others.

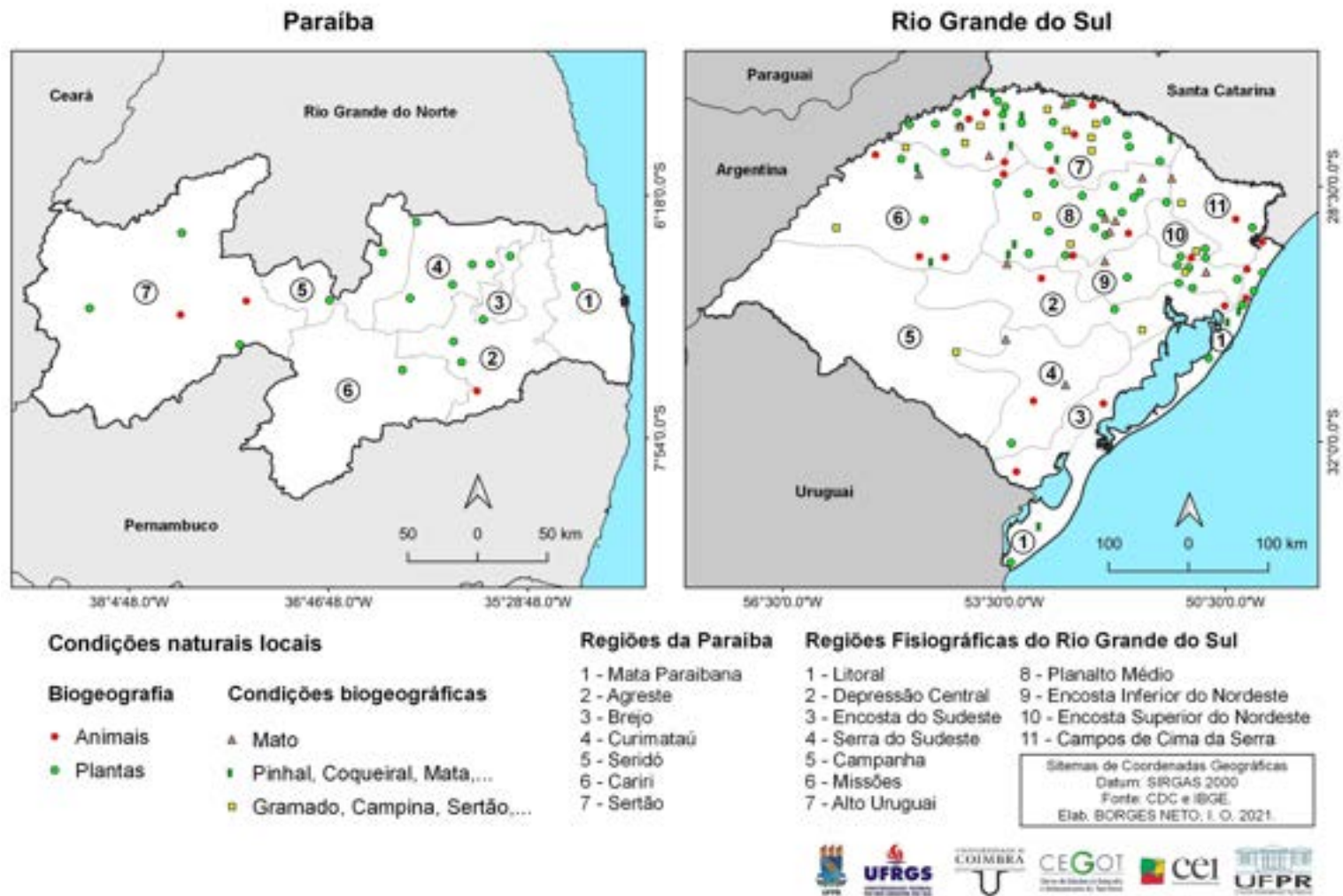


Figure 5 - Names of municipalities related to biogeography in the states of Paraíba and Rio Grande do Sul. Prepared by the authors.

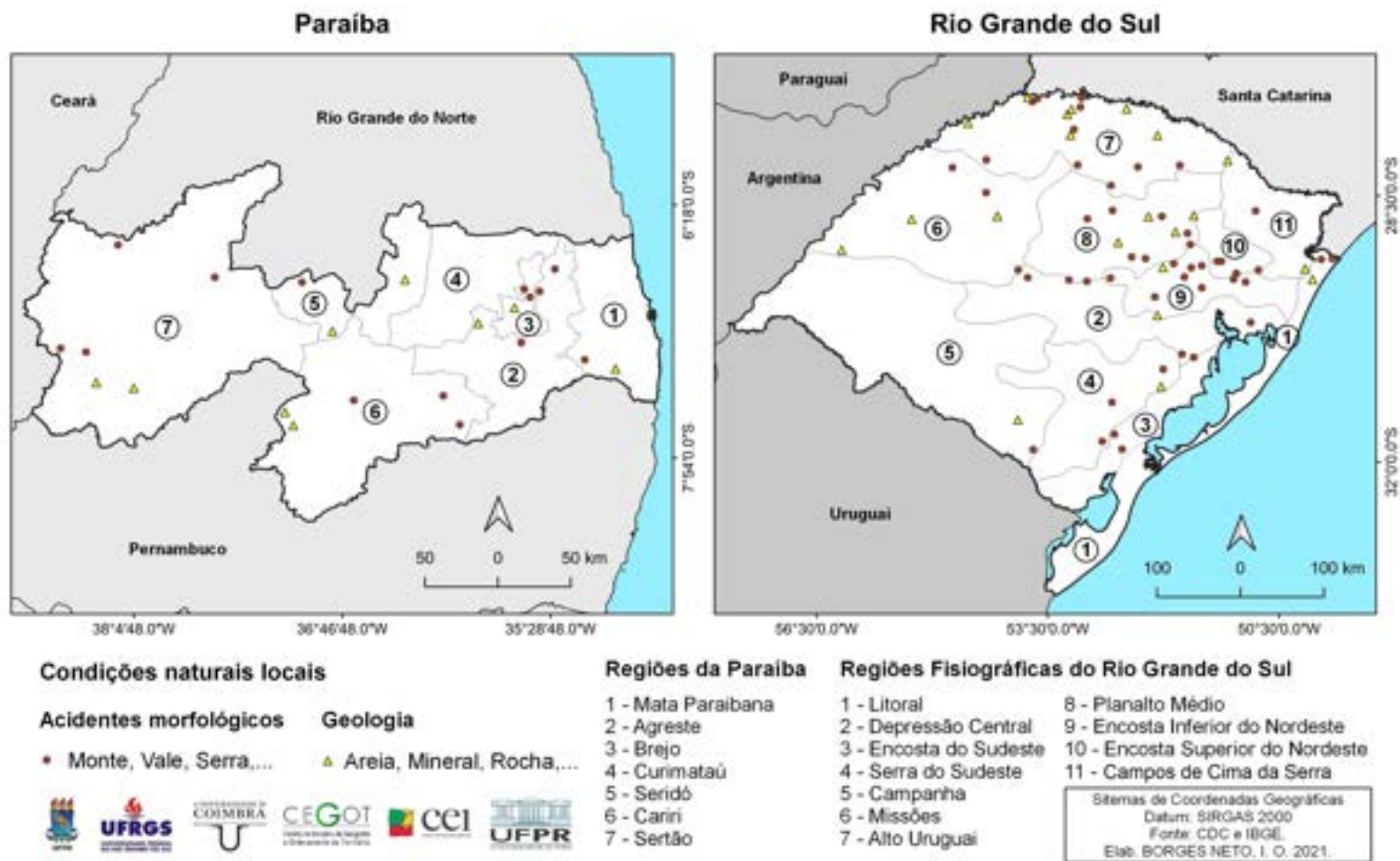


Figure 6 - Names of municipalities related to morphological aspects in the states of Paraíba and Rio Grande do Sul. Prepared by the authors.

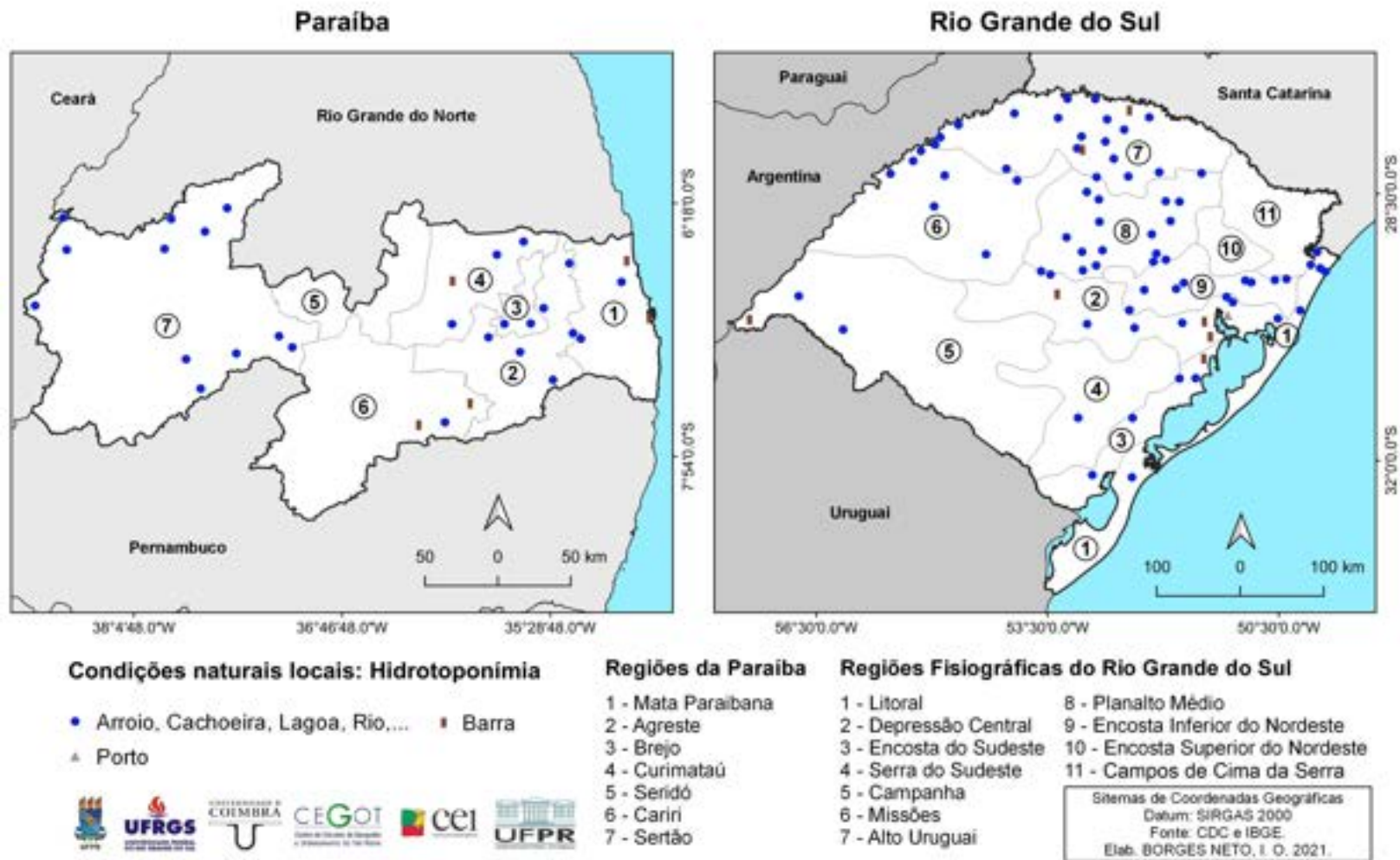


Figure 7 - Names of municipalities related to the water elements in the states of Paraíba and Rio Grande do Sul. Prepared by the authors.

CONCLUSION

This comparative study focused on the state of RS, comprising 497 municipalities; and the state of PB, administratively, subdivided into 223 municipalities. The names of these municipalities constitute the basis for the toponymic classification presented. The "panoply" of place names, while taking into account the stated assumptions, demanded a finer (more detailed) analysis, with the definition of a tighter grid. This meticulous work led to the creation of the form of analysis used in this text. Toponymic analysis reveals that indigenous names, when translated into their linguistic meaning, mostly express names attributed to natural accidents, plants and animals; allowing, by establishing connections, to assess the original landscape conditions of the places inhabited by these peoples. The identification of species makes a significant contribution to restoring the landscape to its originality.

It is essential to register that this study is focused, especially regarding the state of PB, on the following question: why are the two typologies, indigenous names and Portuguese locations, created and highlighted? In response, there is an expression of the centrality of this analysis: because they may represent the confrontation between the existing/local/autochthonous, and what comes from outside/exogenous, to colonize and occupy the space.

One may question why, in some cases, a name was kept, while in others, the name brought by those who arrive was the one imposed. It is curious that they have given these places the names of places from which they departed; while, in other cases, they gave them the name of a new home. In the case of RS, there is a more expressive mix of city denominations that express the original indigenous occupation, the Iberian influence (especially with the attribution of saint names), and the Germanic and Italian colonization. Despite that, many of these names were replaced by others, according to the political situation at the time. Thus, there are substitutions of indigenous names for Iberian ones or vice versa, or the replacement of indigenous and/or Portuguese names (PB and RS) for names linked to the German and Italian colonization (RS).

Finally, this text expresses a process of toponymic analysis that unfolds in many other issues, explaining the complexity involved in understanding what we refer to in this article as a possibility of analyzing geotponymy.

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**RELIGIOUS TOPONYMY OF CATHOLIC TRADITION IN THE DENOMINATION
OF BRAZILIAN MUNICIPALITIES: PAST AND PRESENT**

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Resumo

Vinculado ao projeto *Atlas Toponímico do Estado de Minas Gerais* (ATEMIG) e orientado pelos pressupostos teóricos da Onomástica, este trabalho tem como objetivo apresentar resultados da pesquisa de pós-doutoramento, em que se observou, por meio de uma análise diacrônica, a presença da devoção religiosa de tradição católica, na denominação dos 5.570 municípios brasileiros. Nessa perspectiva, a partir da consulta à base de dados do IBGE, fez-se o levantamento de todos os municípios que têm (ou tiveram), em algum momento de sua história, nomes de santos e santas (*hagiotopônimos*), bem como nomes relativos às invocações da Nossa Senhora (*mariotopônimos*); o que, em terras brasileiras, configura-se como uma herança portuguesa, preservada ao longo das gerações, como um verdadeiro patrimônio sócio-linguístico-cultural.

Palavras-chave: língua; cultura; sociedade; toponímia religiosa; municípios brasileiros.

Abstract

Linked to the *Toponymic Atlas of the State of Minas Gerais* (ATEMIG Project) and guided by the theoretical assumptions of Onomastics, this paper aims to present post-doctoral research results, in which, through a diachronic analysis, it was observed the presence of the religious devotion of Catholic tradition in the denomination of 5570 Brazilian municipalities. In this perspective, based on the consultation of the IBGE database, a survey was made of all municipalities that have or had, at some point in their history, names of saints - *hagiotoponyms* -, as well as names related to invocations of Our Lady – *mariotoponyms* – configuring, in Brazilian lands, a Portuguese heritage preserved over the generations as a true socio-linguistic-cultural heritage.

Keywords: language; culture; society; religious toponymy; Brazilian municipalities.

INTRODUCTION

Toponymic studies are of great relevance for the knowledge of historical and sociocultural aspects of a people, since they allow the identification of linguistic facts, ideologies and beliefs present in the denominative act and, later, in its permanence (or not) in a community. From this perspective, it is worth mentioning, for example, the influence of religiosity in the motivation for choosing the names given to places over time.

In the Brazilian toponymic lexicon, this can be seen from the first contact of the European colonizer with the newly discovered lands; which is justified, above all, by the circumstances that led to the discovery of the land and by the historical moment represented by the Portuguese *quincentismo*, in which the dissemination of the precepts of the Catholic Church represented a major concern. Thus, in Brazilian territory, the custom of naming places after a saint has been passed from generation to generation and can still be observed today, “it is even possible to verify the regional preference for the systematic use of certain saints”. (DICK, 2010, p. 187)

It is, therefore, from the intention of registering the regional preference for the systematic use of these denominations in Brazil, that the idea of the doctoral research entitled *A presença da toponímia religiosa na denominação dos municípios brasileiros* arises, in which it proposed to investigate, through a diachronic analysis, the toponyms of a religious nature, more specifically the *hagiotoponyms*, names of saints of Catholic tradition and, by extension, the *mariotoponyms*, names related to the invocations of the Virgin Mary, which are present among the 5,570 Brazilian municipalities.

RELIGIOSITY AND TOPONYMY: DEVOTION TO THE SAINTS AND OUR LADY IN BRAZIL

Venerated as models of Christian life and invoked as intercessors before God, the saints marked the history of Christianity and, even today, are representative in various spheres of society. “We find them in popular piety, in devotions and in liturgical worship, in the baptismal names of people and in the names of places, in the traditions of peoples and folklore, in legends and proverbs, in art and literature.” We can therefore say that they are part of “the religious heritage of humanity, as well as its cultural heritage” (DAIX, 2000, page11).

Devotion to Our Lady, in turn, has been an essential component of Christian worship since antiquity, especially after the Council of Ephesus (435), when Mary was given the title of 'Mother

of God'. According to Dias (1987), the Middle Ages made the devotion to the Virgin Mary invade all Christian piety, from the liturgy to the arts and literature. The feasts of the liturgical calendar and the denomination “Santa Maria” (Saint Mary) unfolded; there were multiple invocations to Our Lady; thus encouraging the construction of cathedrals, churches and chapels dedicated to it.

In this way, from the earliest times of the Church, the Virgin Mary, the apostles and martyrs were considered saints and venerated by the community of believers.

Devotion in Brazil: a Portuguese heritage

Faithful devotion to the cult and tradition of the Catholic Church has always been a constant in the Iberian nation. This custom extended, at the time of the discoveries and overseas conquests, to all the continental and insular coasts where Portuguese vessels arrived, as is the case of Brazil.

The Christian faith and the Catholic Church appeared on the Brazilian coast, at the beginning of the 16th century, at the hands of the Portuguese Overseas Patronage. The Portuguese who discovered Brazilian lands and who had settled there, colonizing it gradually, also brought their Christian faith and transferred to the colony much of the ecclesiastical organization they already had in the kingdom, as well as applying the Royal Patronage Regime with great ease that was to be introduced in the overseas lands of Portugal. The Church that was born in Brazil in the 16th century becomes, in a way, an extension of the Catholic Church that existed in Portugal, with all its characteristics of expressing the Christian faith. (KUHNEN, 2005, page 25)

Regarding this influence, Chaves (1957, p.178) explains that the Portuguese could not establish a historical and action gap between what was national in Portugal and what had to be equally national beyond the sea. If the metropolitan institutions were the standard of colonization and administration of the overseas territories and constituted the creative force of this same activity, it was to be expected that the entire spiritual life of the navigators and colonizers would be transferred to the overseas lands. It is worth mentioning here that Portuguese Christian religiosity was not limited to the 16th century, otherwise, it was strengthened even more over the centuries.

In this context, due to the Portuguese heritage, ancestrally rooted in the Christian religion, devotion to Our Lady and to the saints, especially those linked to Christ and the Mother of God, such as São José, Santa Ana, São Joaquim, São João Batista and São Pedro, always deserved special affection from the Brazilian people.

Thus, based on Andrade (2008, page 254), it is possible to say that the popular conception of a saint is much broader than one might imagine, since it includes, in addition to the saints canonized by the Church, all denominations and holders of Mary Most Holy, of Jesus, as well as local and family saints. Which means, in other words, that the cult of a certain saint is historical. This is because its representation allows us to perceive the way in which a particular community lives its relationship with social reality, defining coexistence strategies, based on the need to solve its problems; context in which a group of specialists, the saints, is invested with power, capable of restoring order to what is interpreted as chaotic, through the miracle.

Marks of devotion in geographic space: hagiotponymy

The custom of naming places after a saint is very old. According to González (2001), it dates back to the second half of the 6th century, when cathedral and parish churches had no patron, but private churches, basilicas and oratories were normally erected in honor of a saint. Thus, the saint became the symbol of the church and gave it its name, which was later also attributed to the lands and parish, which were organized around the religious temple.

In this perspective, this custom, which began in Christian antiquity, was, over the centuries, being perpetuated by generations. And this can be clearly observed, even today, because “place names are like the 'live voice' of disappeared people, peoples or groups, transmitted from generation to generation, by word of mouth”. Thus, the toponym “[...] is owned by no one and, at the same time, by everyone”. It somehow possesses the collective memory of a people, insofar as, as a means of communication, it “witnesses the context of its origin and reveals the transformations of a people” (MENÉNDEZ PIDAL, 1952 *apud* CARVALHO, 2012, page 29).

The place names formed by the names of saints constitute, in this perspective, a special group of toponyms in which the communion of psychological aspects of the human being with geography and landscape is clearly perceived:

There are many places that are honored to be named after their patron and patron saints are alive in the popular imagination to the point where there is an egalitarian and fraternal relationship with them: the saint is in the church but is a neighbor like any other to ask for favors and who is invited to share in the joys and sorrows. When the saint names the parish it will be because he was able to win the appreciation of his neighbors, saving them from calamities and accompanying them in the good and bad moments of their lives. (GONZÁLEZ, 2001, page 63)

This is where the hagiotonyms arise, a word made up of the Greek elements *hagios* (saint), *topos* (place) and *onoma* (name).

The linguistic scheme is always the same: a hagianym (saint's name) determines a common name that expresses the notion of a population nucleus: place, town, village, etc. This can be just implied, saying (villa) sancti Martini with the omission of the first term, or later, after the genitive fall into disuse, instead of vila de S. Martinho, simply S. Martinho. The Latin genitive, which gave rise to a large number of peninsular toponyms, is a sure testimony to the antiquity of the population centers, and also to the cult of the respective saints. (GONZÁLEZ, 2001, page 65)

According to Dick (1990a, p. 311), hagiotonyms constitute a subdivision of hierotonyms, a toponymic taxon referring to the sacred names of different beliefs. This terminology differs, to a certain extent, from that used in Spain, by Luís Lopes Santos, who defines hagiotonym “as every word in the religious lexicon converted into a toponym, that is, linked to the geographic and converted into a name of place”.

The author recognizes the divergence and clarifies that this does not invalidate the Brazilian classification, “it is simply an inversion of concepts: what for one is seen from a particularizing perspective, for the other is perceived under a global character and comprehensive, which, at all, does not denature the content substance of the researched elements” (1990a, page 311).

In this work, we adopt Dick's terminology, that is, we consider as hagiotonyms only the place names that refer to the saints of the Roman hagiology. We emphasize, however, that the toponyms that received the name *Santa Maria*, despite bringing in their syntagmatic constitution the qualifier '*santa*', were not classified as hagiotonyms but as mariotonyms, a designation given by Carvalho (2014) to the names of Our Lady. This methodological decision is justified by the fact that, as shown in the consulted literature, the numerous existing invocations of Our Lady emerged, in the Middle Ages, from the hagianym *Santa Maria*. Furthermore, the previous denominations *Nossa Senhora de Belém do Grão do Pará* and *Santa Maria do Belém do Pará* from the city of Belém (PA) seem to corroborate this correlation of synonymy between the terms *Nossa Senhora and Santa Maria*; which, once again, justifies what was explained above.

Within the scope of toponymic studies, several studies have mentioned the influence of devotion to the saints and to the Virgin Mary, in the naming of geographic features. Some of them, as well as the present research, refer specifically to this theme, as included in the following list¹.

1 All the 2011 works listed below can be found in Tóth (2011).

- in Poland, “*Geographical Names Deriving from Saints’ Names (Patrocinia) in Poland*”, by Czopek-Kopciuch (2011);
- in Hungary, “*Patrocinny Settlement Names in the Carpathian Basin*”, by Tóth (2011);
- In the Czech Republic and Slovakia, “*Patrocinny Settlement Names in the Czech Republic and Slovakia*”, by Stepán (2011);
- in Germany, “*Patrocinny Settlement Names in Eastern Germany*”, de Hengst (2011), “*Patrocinny Settlement Names in North-Western Territories of Germany*”, by Casemir (2011), “*Sankt Blasien – Sammarei – Helena: Place Names with Sankt in Bavaria and Baden-Wurttemberg*”, by Buncher (2011);
- in France, “*La Religion dans la Toponymie*” de Lejeune (2002) and the homonymous studies “*Patrocinny Settlement Names in France*”, by Billy (2011) and Tavardet & Gendron (2011);
- in Italy, “*Patrocinny Settlement Names in Italy*”, by Marcato (2011);
- in Spain, “*Influencia de la devoción popular em la Onomástica*”, by Iribar (1982); “*Hagiotoponímia a la Segarra*”, by Rubinat (1985), “*Alguns nomes de santos, do latim ao galego-português*”, by González (2001); “*Hagiotoponyms in Catalonia (Spain)*”, by Tort-Donada (2011) and “*Contributions to Spanish Hagiotoponyms*” by Sastre (2011);
- in Portugal, “*As influências religiosas na formação da Antroponímia e da Toponímia de Portugal*” by Chaves (1957); and “*Hierotoponímia portuguesa: os nomes de Nossa Senhora*”, by Carvalhinhos (2005) and,
- in Brazil, “*A hierotoponímia no Brasil*”, by Dick (1990b) and “*Hagiotoponímia em Minas Gerais*”, by Carvalho (2014).

Bearing in mind the social-historical questions of how the settlement took place in Brazilian lands, in addition to the study by Dick (1990b), the present research was based, above all, on those researches developed about Portuguese toponymy. This is because, as Dick (1990b, p. 156) points out, Lusitanian religiosity finds in the new continent a fertile climate for its expansionism. In the letter from Pero Vaz de Caminha to the Portuguese Crown, for example, it is possible to perceive toponyms related to the custom, dominant among navigators, of naming geographic features, according to the inscriptions of the Roman religious calendar, as can be seen in Monte Pascoal (or Pascal), since the arrival in the new land took place at the time of Páscoa (Easter).

It is also noteworthy that this concern of the Portuguese man, to leave his belief registered in the local toponymy, is evident from the first denominations given to the nation.

The toponym "Brasil" itself illustrates the above, since the generative process of the toponym brings in its genesis the intertwining of different views on the named space, certainly influenced by the ideology underlying the purposes of the Portuguese navigators and the consequent vision of the world of the colonizer, in the historic moment of the "discovery" and/or "finding" of the new territory. The "land in sight" announced by the navigator is perceived, as a portion of mainland, initially as a large island, a perception of the referent that motivated the generation of the first toponym used by navigators to name the new discovered land and give it an identification mark. Thus, the combination between "ilha" (island), a generic, concrete element, and the specific term "cruz" (cross), a symbol that evokes the Great Portuguese Navigations - the Cross of Christ, symbol of the Order of Christ", created in Portugal in the 14th century, was displayed on Portuguese caravels and ships -, preceded by Vera (true) comes the Ilha da Vera Cruz. However, the immensity of the area soon took care of undoing the misunderstanding and the new vision of the geographic space is materialized through the generic term terra (earth), motivating the origin of the new toponymic sign identifying the territory that replaced the previous one, now, Terra de Santa Cruz. It is noted that the generative process of these designations is focused on the colonizer's vision and marked by the *sema* of the "sagrado" (sacred). The restrictive view of the "ilha" de Vera Cruz is expanded to focus on the "tera" de Santa Cruz, a designative now impregnated even more clearly by the sacredness printed in the formant "santa": Ilha de Vera Cruz ~ Terra de Santa Cruz. (ISQUERDO, 2012, page 119)

In this way, it can be said that, since the beginning of the colonization of the Brazilian lands, the local accidents, in their majority, were being named by influence of this Portuguese custom of making mention to their religion, such as, for example, making tribute to the saints of the day of arrival (or of the discovery of some element of the landscape). "The domination of the land by the European, thus, before occurring by force, was done by language." (DICK, 2006, page 95).

According to Barbosa (1995), the Portuguese who came to settle Brazil were from various provinces of Portugal: Minho, Beira-Alta, Estremadura, Alentejo, among others. There were people from the North, South, and Center, however, a common feeling united them all: a lot of religiosity. Each family that had recently arrived in Brazil had its own oratory, with the image of the saint to whom they addressed their prayers.

It was this spirit of religiosity that the Portuguese, in general, transplanted to the first settlements in Brazilian lands, which can be seen, for example, when we look at the history of the names of the Brazilian municipalities, as was done in this study.

METHODOLOGICAL PROCEDURES

Guided by the theoretical assumptions of lexicon studies, which are based on the interrelation language, culture and society (SAPIR, 1961; MATORÉ, 1953); and focusing on the names of the 5,570 Brazilian municipalities, this paper results from reflections developed in Carvalho (2014), who observed, through a diachronic analysis, how the designative process occurred, from religious toponyms in Minas Gerais.

To do so, adopting Duranti's concept of culture (2000) and the principles of onomastic science, found in Dauzat (1926) and Dick (1990a, 1990b, 2004 and 2006), the research relied on two corpora: the first, which was obtained from the consultation of the ATEMIG project database², composed of 5,649 toponyms; and the second, which was organized by consulting maps from the 18th and 19th centuries, which are part of the work *Cartografia das Minas Gerais: da capitania à província*, organized by Costa et al. (2002), consisting of 647 toponyms. Thus, through the comparative analysis, it was perceived how the designative process, based on religious toponyms, occurred diachronically in the state of Minas Gerais.

Specifically with regard to the names of municipalities in Minas Gerais, it was observed that, of the 853 designations, synchronically, 103 (12% of the total) correspond to names related to Our Lady and to the saints of the Catholic Church. Diachronically, however, other 329 municipalities (38.6% of the total) have had, throughout their history, toponymic designations of the same nature; some of them with more than one denomination, as is the case of the municipality of *Água Boa*, whose previous toponyms were: *São José da Água Boa* and *Santana da Água Boa*.

This way, considering the denominations, previous (12%) or current (38.6%); we have 432 municipalities that were designated, at some point in their history, by religious toponyms, which is equivalent to 50.6% of the total (of 853 municipalities). In this perspective, continuing the analysis developed in relation to the presence of religious influence in the denominations of the 853 municipalities in the state of Minas Gerais, we proposed to investigate this same influence in the denomination of municipalities in all other Brazilian states.

To do so, data was collected by consulting the IBGE database, more specifically, the website <https://cidades.ibge.gov.br/>, which has information about all Brazilian municipalities. Among this

2 The ATEMIG Project - Toponymic Atlas of the State of Minas Gerais - is a project under development, since 2005, at the School of Languages of the Federal University of Minas Gerais under the coordination of Professor Maria Cândida Trindade Costa de Seabra. In its first stage, ATEMIG made the toponymic survey and classification of all physical and human landmarks in the state, documented in geographic maps - IBGE sources, with scales ranging from 1: 50.000 to 1: 250.000, totaling about 85 thousand toponyms.

information, there is a tab on the site referring to the history of the municipality, in which the register of all its previous denominations was sought. By way of illustration, it is worth mentioning *Mogi das Cruzes*, a municipality in São Paulo, which, prior to this name, was called: *Sant' Ana de Mogy Mirim* and, later, *Santana de Mogi das Cruzes*.

After surveying all toponyms related to Brazilian municipalities that have (or had), at some point in their history, names of saints or invocations of Our Lady, these data were first organized in electronic spreadsheets in Microsoft Excel® and were then tabulated and quantified for systematization and analysis.

It is worth mentioning that, as previously mentioned, Dick's terminology (1990b) was adopted, that is, the place names referring to the saints of the Roman hagiology were considered as hagiotoponyms. The toponyms that received the denomination of *Santa Maria*, however, despite bringing in their syntagmatic constitution the qualifier '*santa*', were not classified as hagiotoponyms; but rather, as mariotoponyms, designation given by Carvalho (2014) to the names of *Nossa Senhora*.

PRESENTATION AND DATA ANALYSIS

To investigate how the presence of religious toponymy occurred in the denomination of the 5,570 Brazilian municipalities, both synchronic and diachronic, it was necessary to check the information regarding the historical evolution of each municipality, which was made possible by consulting the IBGE Cities website (<https://cidades.ibge.gov.br>), more specifically the item "history & photos", where a careful reading of all the information regarding the historical constitution of the municipality was made.

In this reading, besides the current name, all the previous names of the municipality were focused on, in order to verify the denominative tendency, regarding the regional preference for the names of saints of the Catholic Church and for Marian invocations; besides identifying, when possible, cases of toponymic changes.

From this research, it was found that, of the total of 5,570 Brazilian municipalities, synchronically, 547 (9.8% of the total) are names related to Our Lady and to the saints of the Catholic Church. Diachronically, however, another 987 municipalities (17.7% of the total) have had, throughout their history, toponymic designations of the same nature; some of them with more than one such designation, as is the case of *Divino de São Lourenço* (ES), whose previous toponyms were already *São Tiago* and *São Lourenço*.

This way, considering the denominations, previous (9.8%) or current (17.7%); we have 1,534 municipalities that were designated, at some point in their history, by religious toponyms, which is equivalent to 27.5% of the total of Brazilian municipalities. Tables 1 and 2 below systematize the data by region and state, respectively.

Table 1 - Distribution of religiously motivated denominations of Brazilian municipalities by region.

Region	Total of municipalities	Percentual of current denominations with religious toponyms (%)	Percentual of previous denominations with religious toponyms (%)	Percentual of another denominations (%)
Sudeste	1,668	174 (10.4%)	529 (31.7%)	965 (57.8%)
Sul	1,191	111 (9.3%)	124 (10.4%)	956 (80.3%)
Nordeste	1,793	184 (10.3%)	221 (12.3%)	1,388 (77.4%)
Norte	450	42 (9.3%)	50 (11.1%)	358 (79.6%)
Centro-Oeste	466	36 (7.7%)	62 (13.5%)	368 (78.8%)
Total	5,570	547 (9.8%)	987 (17.7%)	4,035 (72.5%)

Prepared by the author.

In general, it can be seen that, in all Brazilian regions, there is a tendency to have more religious names in the previous denominations than in the current ones, being more frequent in the Southeast Region and less frequent in the South Region. As far as the federative units are concerned, the names of saints and invocations to Our Lady are significantly present in the names of municipalities in all Brazilian states, both in their current and former denominations.

Table 2 - Distribution of religiously motivated denominations of Brazilian municipalities by state.

Region	State	Total of municipalities	Percentual of current denominations with religious toponyms (%)	Percentual of previous denominations with religious toponyms (%)	Percentual of another denominations (%)
Sudeste	Minas Gerais	853	103 (12%)	329 (38.6%)	421 (50,6%)
	São Paulo	645	52 (8%)	133 (20.6%)	460 (71.4%)
	Rio de Janeiro	92	11 (12%)	46 (50%)	35 (38%)
	Espírito Santo	78	8 (10.2%)	21 (27%)	49 (62.8%)
Sul	Rio Grande do Sul	497	57 (11.5%)	56 (11.3%)	384 (77.2%)
	Paraná	399	25 (6.3%)	39 (10%)	335 (83.7%)
	Santa Catarina	295	29 (10%)	29 (10%)	237(80%)
Nordeste	Bahia	417	24 (5.8%)	86 (20.6%)	307 (73.6%)
	Piauí	224	31 (13.8%)	17 (7.6%)	176 (78.6%)
	Paraíba	223	31 (14 %)	18 (8%)	174 (78%)
	Maranhão	217	34 (15.7%)	19 (8.7%)	164 (75.6%)
	Pernambuco	185	14 (7.6%)	21 (11.4%)	150 (81%)
	Ceará	184	7 (3.8%)	29 (15.8%)	148 (80.4%)
	Rio Grande do Norte	167	20 (12%)	9 (5.4%)	138 (82.6%)
	Alagoas	102	10 (9.8%)	3 (2.9%)	89 (87.3%)
	Sergipe	75	13 (17.3%)	19 (25.3%)	43 (57.4%)
Norte	Pará	144	18 (12.5%)	20 (13.9%)	106 (73.6%)
	Tocantins	139	11 (7.9%)	13 (9.4%)	115 (82.7%)
	Amazonas	62	5 (81%)	15 (24.2%)	42 (67.7%)
	Rondônia	52	4 (7.7%)	-	48 (92.3%)
	Acre	22	1 (4.5%)	-	21 (92.3%)
	Amapá	16	1 (6.25%)	1 (6.25%)	14 (87.5%)
	Roraima	15	2 (13.3%)	1 (6.7%)	12 (80%)
Centro-Oeste	Goiás	246	21 (8.5%)	42 (17 %)	183 (74.5%)
	Mato Grosso	141	13 (9.2%)	13 (9.2%)	115 (81.6%)
	Mato Grosso do Sul	79	2 (2.5%)	7 (8.9%)	70 (88.6%)
	Total	5,570	547 (9.8%)	987 (17.7%)	4,035 (72.5%)

Prepared by the author.

The states of Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo, Sergipe and Amazonas deserve to be highlighted, for presenting, respectively, 50%, 38.6%, 27%, 25.3% and 24.2% of toponyms, which, in some moment of its History, had names of Catholic saints or Marian invocations. The states of São Paulo and Bahia are in the same direction, since both have 20.6% of municipalities that had previous religiously motivated names.

Among the seven states mentioned above, four make up the Southeast Region, which reinforces what has been said previously about this being the region that stood out the most in terms of the presence of religious names in the names of its municipalities. The other three states are Amazonas (in the North Region), Bahia and Sergipe (in the Northeast Region). The latter, Sergipe, also presents a considerable number of cities currently named with Our Lady's names, which is not common, not even in the Southeast region; where these denominations appeared a lot in previous periods, but do not appear anymore, especially after the decree-laws that provided for the toponymic regulation of the Brazilian municipalities, dating from the 20th century (more precisely, from 1938 and 1943). These decrees, in summary, condemned the existence of repeated names for municipalities and advised against the adoption of toponyms designated by dates, foreign words, names of living people and expressions with more than two words; recommending also, the adoption of indigenous names with local property (COSTA, 1970, pages 30-31).

On the other hand, it is worth mentioning the states of Maranhão, Piauí and Rio Grande do Norte, all in the Northeast Region, for presenting more current denominations with religious names than previous denominations, like most Brazilian states.

The most recurrent names in Brazilian toponymy are those of saints, both synchronic and diachronic, which stand out, especially those of popular cult, such as: *Santo Antônio*, *São José*, and *São João* (these two with the same number of occurrences), *São Sebastião*, *São Pedro*, *São Francisco*, *São Miguel*, *São Domingos*, and *São Bento*, which appear, in this order, regarding the number of occurrences, among all Brazilian regions. There are also those that appear only in some regions; which, in some cases, may be a reflection of regional cults. For example, *São Lourenço* and *São Roque* appear in the South, Southeast, and Northeast regions; *São Benedito* and *São Gonçalo* appear in the Southeast and Northeast regions; and *São Geraldo* in the Southeast, North, and Center-West regions.

Among the most recurrent saint names in Brazil, used to name cities, *Santa Ana* (or *Santana*) is the most prominent in all regions. In sequence, there are the hagianyms *Santa Rita*, *Santa Luzia*, *Santa Bárbara* and *Santa Rosa*. As related to regional cults, that is, that appear only in some regions, are: *Santa Helena*, *Santa Quitéria*, *Santa Tereza* and *Santa Terezinha*.

The names of Our Lady, in turn, appear mostly in the previous denominations of the municipalities; *Nossa Senhora da Conceição* and *Nossa Senhora do Rosário* stand out in all Brazilian regions. Among the invocations present in only a few regions are: *Nossa Senhora da Abadia*, *Nossa Senhora da Piedade*, *Nossa Senhora das Dores*, *Nossa Senhora do Carmo*, *Nossa Senhora do Patrocínio*, and *Santa Maria*.

Thus, to a greater or lesser extent, religious toponymy is present in the denominations of municipalities in all Brazilian states. It is also worth remembering here the unique occurrences of a cult not popularly recognized; that generally refer to tributes made by the founder of the locality, as is the case of *Santa Albertina* (SP), *Santa Carmen* (MT) and *Santa Brígida* (BA), which suggest to honor, respectively, the mother, aunt and wife of the founders of these municipalities, as found on the IBGE Cities website. These cases seem to be able to fit into the classification of apparent hagiotoponyms by Lima (1997) apud Anjos (2012, pages 64-65), which, according to the author, refers to politically inspired toponyms, whose objective is to honor a person related to the founders and (or) influential characters, not being considered, therefore, an authentic hagiotonym.

In Figure 1, a cartographic representation of the data in the Brazilian territory is presented.

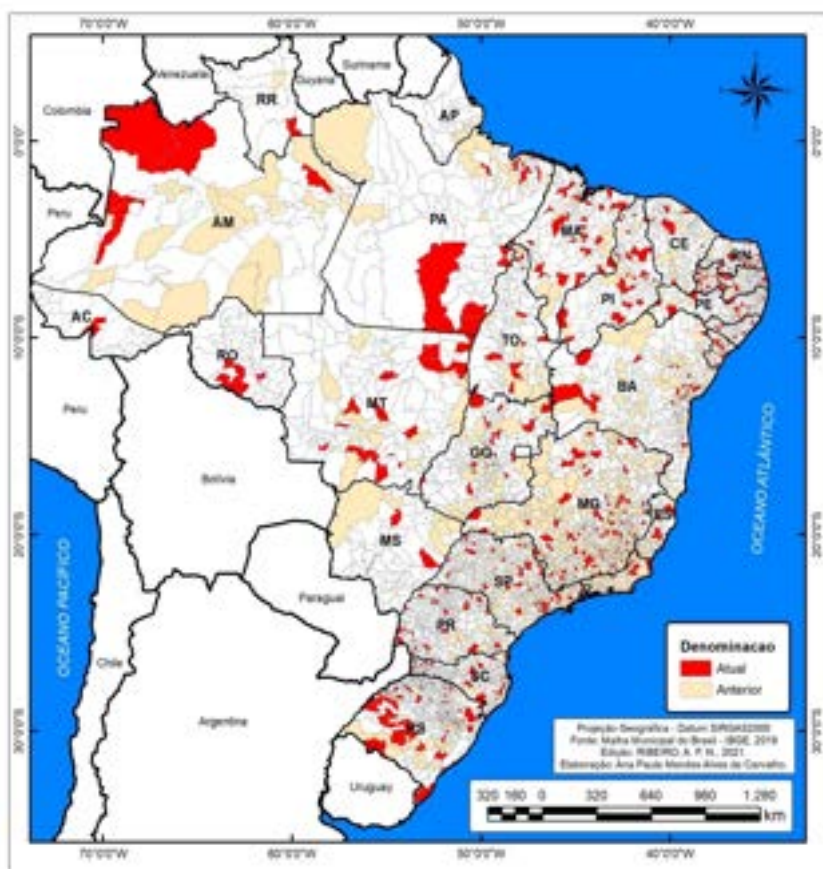


Figure 1 - Distribution of previous and current religiously motivated denominations in Brazilian municipalities. Prepared by the author.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The main objective of this paper was to investigate the presence of religiosity in the toponymic names of Brazilian municipalities, both synchronic and diachronic, considering that these place names, of religious origin, would reveal significant information about the constitution of the lexical-toponymic of 5,570 Brazilian municipalities, which are organized into five regions.

From this perspective, of great relevance to the knowledge of historical and sociocultural aspects of a people, toponymic studies such as this one allow the identification of linguistic facts, ideologies and beliefs, present in the denominative act and, later, in its permanence (or not) in a community. This is because, conceived as a lexical form, which has the function of identifying a concrete point of geography (individualizing it), the toponym (or the proper name of a place) is closely related to the historical-political context of the community, representing, thus, the result of the action of the nominator; which, through the designation of a certain geographical accident, records the present moment for posterity.

In summary, it was observed that the custom of giving places a saint's name, in Brazilian lands, has always been a constant in the different periods of its history, from the beginning of the settlement to the present day, which reveals itself as a Portuguese inheritance, which has been preserved over the generations, as a true social-linguistic-cultural heritage.

With the certainty that there is still much on the subject to be explored, at the end of this article, it is expected that the initial proposal has been reached and that this is a small contribution to studies that are guided by the interrelationship between language, culture and society.

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TOPONYMY AND LOCAL LANGUAGES

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Abstract

Many countries in the world have toponyms in local, regional or minority languages that form parallel namespaces. Despite its recognition of these toponyms and its resolutions to safeguard them, UNGEGN has not provided much guidance how to deal with them, beyond stating that they must be collected. As the reasons for naming topographical objects form part of our cultural heritage, these should be added to the attribute information collected. But what should happen after their collection is not clear. The impact of national toponymical standardization on toponyms from local languages is discussed, and linked to the fact that we are already used to sets of parallel namespaces from which we choose the appropriate one, depending on circumstances. This paper tries to work out a number of scenarios for dealing with local language toponyms, from which national names authorities should choose one that fits the national requirements.

Keywords: local languages, cultural heritage, standardization.

INTRODUCTION

We work together in UNGEGN because we want to standardize our geographical names or toponyms, so that they can play their role in the exchange of spatial information and to ease international communication. But the principle behind the international standardization is that we not only standardize our own toponyms, but also accept the toponyms standardized by other countries (taking account of transliteration, where necessary): according to the source- or donor-language principle. Thus standardization of toponyms simultaneously entails the reduction of the use of exonyms. There are enormous advantages in names standardization. But in order to reap the benefits we should also concede something, and that is our exonyms. You can't have your cake and eat it.

In the *UNGEEN Strategic Plan*, the vision is for every country to have common principles for national standardization of authorized geographical names that identify location and respect the associated culture and heritage, and to have these names easily accessible for national and international use - facilitating consistent worldwide use of geographical names to foster

communication and cooperation. Every country should recognize, respect and promote the value of geographical names as significant elements of its cultural heritage, language and identity, including those of indigenous peoples and regional and minority groups. But at the same time, the maintenance and dissemination of standardized geographical names data should be every country's priority.

Themes for this second Pan American International Symposium on Toponymy are, amongst others, Indigenous toponymy and Toponymy of Minority Groups. These are important themes, as many countries have toponyms in local or regional languages. But despite their importance, UNGEGN has not provided much guidance yet how to deal with them, apart from stating that minority language names (this includes regional or local language names) should be preserved and protected. Resolution I-4D, on multilingual areas, states that in countries in which there exists more than one language, the national authority should determine the geographical names in each of the official languages, and other languages as appropriate. Resolution VII-5 states: “[...] *Further recommends that, whenever possible, national standardization be based on current local usage of name forms, collected through field work*”. But these resolutions do not provide clear guidance on whether or how these names from other than official languages should find their way to national gazetteers. This paper will try to identify the ways in which we can both standardize our toponyms and preserve names in regional or local languages.

Let us first look at the influence of language on toponymy.

When we want to identify locations or geographical objects in our environment, we use geographical names, so these names have a practical purpose. When more people want to identify the same locations or objects, we must standardize these names, in order to make sure that it is the same object or location they refer to. This standardization is beneficial as it structures both spatial information and space itself; it also helps us to travel from one place to another.

The names we give to topographical objects in our environment would depend on the characteristics of these objects (the relief, soil, vegetation, shape, color), or depend on the events (such as a battle, a weekly market, discovery by some person) that happened there or elsewhere, which we want to commemorate: Waterloo for instance is the place in present-day Belgium where Napoleon was finally defeated in 1815, and there are many places in the world (in the US, Canada, Australia, and in London's railway station) called after it. Places can also be called after our state of mind or after something we like or hope for (The Dutch, when they colonized Indonesia, used names like Weltevreden (Dutch name for Jatinegara), or Buitenzorg (the Dutch name for Bogor), which are equivalents of the French name Sans Soucis and mean 'don't worry'. The name

Philadelphia means the city of brotherly love. Other examples of such names are Cape of Good Hope or Cape Fear. Shopping malls get fancy names to attract visitors.

And of course we give these names in our own language, as, at least originally, the meaning of these names was clear to us. Over time, the original meaning may have been lost, it may become opaque, and people then tend to explain these names by folk etymology. The fact that names are given in a language means that they are subject to the characteristics of that language. When we go from oral to written languages, we are confronted with different writing systems, such as syllabic scripts (like Amharic or Javanese), ideographic scripts (like Chinese) or alphabets (Arabic, Roman, Cyrillic). In order to fine-tune the pronunciation of these letters or syllabics, diacritic signs may be added.

The registration of the toponyms would be in a specific form, either definite or indefinite, and in a specific case: in the Estonian, Latin or Russian language, the different case endings of names would indicate whether you are in the city (locative), going to it, or departing from it. The name could consist of one or more words, and these words could be specifics (e.g. Matanzas or Singapore), adjectives (like old or new, upstream or downstream, upper and lower), or they could be generics (as ciudad, rio, monte or isla for city, river, mountain or island). When the name consists of more words, each language would have distinct traditions regarding the use of capitals and hyphens.

Some languages use articles, and thus can have a definite (in Swedish e.g.: Klarelfen) or indefinite (in Swedish e.g.: Klarelf) form, and they can have names in singular or plural or even dual (in Arabic e.g. the word Bahr=sea, Bihar=seas (plural), and the dual form is Bahrain=the two seas, as this island is situated between them). Some names may be regarded as having a male or female or neuter gender, to which adjectives must be matched (Casa Blanca but Rio Blanco, as the word Casa is female and Rio is male).

We must realize, that the names given to identify locations or geographical objects were not given at random. The reasons for giving these names, reflect on the language, culture, history, traditions and sensibilities of the communities that coined them. These reasons, or the stories behind these names, we now regard as part of our cultural heritage, and that is something to preserve. The names given provide context to the space we live in, as they link it to our cultural and social history and thus to our heritage.

Just as the linguistic aspects of toponyms, the history behind the names can be stored as attribute information. As the history reflects the original meaning of the name, it can also be used to decide on the correct spelling of the name in a study of the name's etymology (that is the origin of a

word and its development throughout history). Other aspects of the attribute information are its location and its juridical status. The last one is not the least: it is those names that are standardized nationally as the official ones that are exported for international use. And as much as we treasure the recent increased attention for the cultural heritage aspects of geographical names, we should be aware that that refers to our endonyms, and not to our names for objects outside the national jurisdiction, that is to exonyms. To promote our exonyms internationally is asking for trouble, as we see again and again within UNGEGN meetings.

What will be the effect of national standardization of toponyms?

The effect of national standardization of geographical names will be that all the nation's inhabitants will know how to refer univocally to spatial objects within their country, how to spell them in the nominative case, pronounce them as correctly as possible and know what kind of objects they are, how to abbreviate, hyphenate, or use capital letters when writing them, so that they can locate these objects correctly and use their names as links, to which attribute data can be added. So national standardization is good for nation-building, but it does more: through national standardization these names are also made available for the rest of the world's inhabitants to refer to objects in that country.

In every national standardization rules will be developed that will apply nationally. There is the rule e.g. that the first letter in a name is written with a capital, or, for instance in the national language of Indonesia, there is the rule of mandatory writing of generics as separate words preceding the specific, except when it is a false generic, then the name should be written in one word: the river on which Surabaya is situated is called *Kali Mas* (in two words, *Kali* means river and *Mas* means gold, so the name means River of Gold, an equivalent of the *Rio de la Plata*, the River of Silver) but when this name *Kalimas* refers to a settlement (*Desa Kalimas*) or an estate (*Perkebunan Kalimas*) it is written as one word. The Sundanese prefix *ci-* means river, but *Cisarua* and *Cipanas*, places where UNGEGN toponymy courses have been held, are not rivers, but were called after the rivers (*Ci Panas* and *Ci Sarua*, both in two words) they were located on, so again are written as one word. A more famous example of a false generic of course is Rio de Janeiro, a toponym that denotes a city and not a river.

What will be the effect of national standardization on regional/local languages?

In UN Resolution I/4d, on multilingual areas, it was recommended that, *in countries in which there exist more than one language, the national authority as appropriate: (a) Determines the geographical names in each of the official languages, and other languages as appropriate; (b) Gives a clear indication of equality or precedence of officially acknowledged names; (c) Publishes these*

officially acknowledged names in maps and gazetteers.

For a regional or local language to be official, the government must confer legal status to it within a particular area or within the whole country. Usually such legal status also involves that that language can be used in court or in primary education in that area. But, in practice, on official topographic map series and in official gazetteers, it is still rare to find full recognition of local/regional languages.

Because of national standardization, names in local languages may be written

- in a different script or writing system, that may be unable to render all the vowels or consonants in a local language correctly. When the Dutch mapped Java, they could not distinguish in their alphabet between the sounds a/o used in the Javanese language, so they spelled both sounds as a, and consequently the correct pronunciation and original meaning of many toponyms in Javanese was lost. As Indonesia inherited the Roman alphabet from the Dutch, and did not add discritics, this loss of original pronunciation and meaning became permanent.
- names in local languages might be written without the necessary diacritics or with arbitrary diacritics, so proper pronunciation will be lost.

Or the standardized names may not use diacritics consistently, either regionally or temporally. A century ago, on Dutch topomaps of the Indonesian archipelago, for different areas, different diacritics were used to render the same sounds. And over time the use of diacritics to render the same sounds changed as well. So in order to assess the correct pronunciation, one must be aware both of the location

- names from local languages may be written with standardized generics, either adding to or replacing local generics. The danger here is, that double generics will emerge. In the Indonesian official language, there are the toponyms *Pulau Nusakambangan*, *Pulau Giligenting*. *Pulau* is the official generic for Island, but *Nusa* and *Gili* are generics for island too, be it in local languages;
- names from local languages may be written with or without articles, resulting in definite or indefinite forms. Arabic names can be written with or without the article: Riad or ar-Riad, Madinah or al-Madinah. When using the article, it will be difficult to retrieve the names from a gazetteer;
- or the objects named in local languages may not be recognized or rendered by official topographers: Sami names in Sweden would reflect the traditional livelihoods of the nomadic

Sami people, that is: hunting, fishing and reindeer herding. Their toponyms most often describe the landscape or terrain. They would refer to ease of passage (whether it was possible to ford a river or cross mountains), or they refer to relief characteristics and vegetation types. They would have special names for slopes with specific vegetation – that would be functional to decide on their grazing potential for reindeer. But such names would not be collected by topographers nor rendered on official maps.

If we go for protecting regional/local language names, will this lead to a parallel toponymic namescape? Yes, it will. This is unavoidable. We must just find a way in which we both standardize toponyms and keep our cultural toponymic heritage, as expressed in these local language names, intact. This shouldn't be too difficult, as we are already used to many parallel namescapes in toponymy, apart from the two local and official language namescapes: there are the male/female namescapes (in Arnhem land, Australia, the male Aborigines have one set of names and the females another for the same objects), there are the age-governed namescapes (where the younger generations would use other names than the older ones (like Eseq or LA instead of San Francisco or Los Angeles), there are the social status-governed namescapes, existing in many Austronesian languages (like Javanese or Balinese), where different toponyms are used for the same objects when speaking to a socially superior or inferior person. And there used to be seasonal namescapes because different nomadic groups, each with their own names, would visit the same area at different times, or because during winter different objects would be visible and named, as compared to summer.

So if parallel toponymic worlds do exist already, how do we reconcile the protection of local languages with national names standardization? We just have to indicate which namescape is appropriate in which situation. Different scenarios are possible, and one has to choose a solution amongst them that best fits each specific country. The following scenarios can be discerned (and there may be others still):

- Adapt all names to the official language. This is the solution we adopted in the Netherlands up to the 1970s: We have a Frisian minority language in Friesland province, and all Frisian names were translated or adapted by the topographers on the official topomaps into the Dutch language. This practice is not acceptable any more, as it does not take account of the cultural heritage of local communities. People in local communities are taxpayers too and have equal rights in having their names rendered properly.

- Have a bilingual map, with both the official and the local names, in which, by its sequence or by its letter type, it is clear which name is the official name and which name is the local/regional name. This solution now has been adopted for topographic maps in the Netherlands, where both Frisian and Dutch names are rendered in the Frisian language area. This is only feasible because it is a relatively small area where double names have to be inserted, where consequently only half the number of topographic objects can be named (because of space constraints). In multilingual areas with more than two languages this solution isn't feasible any more.
- Have double generics (both official and local language ones (like *Lake Kuku Nor*, or *River Mississippi* or *River Amu Darja*) This is cumbersome for foreign people, who will think that the local generics are part of the specific name
- Add generic codes to the names, These generic codes can be abbreviations of the generic in the official languages. As *Sungai* is the official generic for River in the Indonesian state language, the letter S could be used for this generic code: like *Ci Tarum (S)* or *Ake Lamo (S)*, or *Bengawan Solo (S)* where *Ake*, *Ci* and *Bengawan* would be generics for river in regional languages. In French topographic maps, for instance, after river names the codes *Fl* or *Riv* (for *fleuve* or *rivière*) are added, indicating whether the rivers run into the sea or are tributaries of larger rivers. This coding is less cumbersome and takes less space than having double generics
- In the areas where the local language is spoken, all names are spelled and rendered in the local language. This includes all diacritics necessary for rendering the proper pronunciation of these local names. This presupposes that spelling in the local language has been standardized, and that the areas where local languages are spoken have been demarcated. This solution will necessitate an explanation in the legend how to pronounce the letters with diacritics and also the addition of a list of local generics with their equivalents in the official standard language. So the map margins will be loaded with explanations and lists of generics, which will be quite cumbersome.
- Add IPA (international phonetic alphabet) pronunciation guide to the gazetteer. However, this necessitates learning to pronounce IPA signs, and not many gazetteer users are likely to do so.
- Finally, If national standardization rules make it impossible to render local languages properly (for instance because national guidelines prohibit the use of diacritics) on national map series, then one must take care to produce, on a local or regional level, an environment in which these local names are rendered properly. Local language school atlases and wall charts, local language name signs and signposts, local language directories and gazetteers would then be needed. As indicated above, local communities have the same right to have their names portrayed and rendered correctly as other taxpayers.

FINALLY

This paper aimed at reconciling national standardization with the care for local languages as a cultural heritage. National standardization aims at one set of names as the official one, to be used by and pronounceable by all the nation's citizens, and which also can play its role in the exchange of spatial information worldwide. Whenever other namesets emerge, that reflect local languages, the use of those namesets must be regulated, in order not to disrupt the primary goal of national standardization. These other namesets can either be merged with the national one, by using one of the scenario's stated above (B-F), or their use can be stimulated or prescribed on a local level (G).

Finally, one must realize, whatever solution is chosen, that standardizing the names in a gazetteer isn't a standalone operation: there must be follow-up on the ground as well. There directories, address books, name signs and signposts must reflect the local names as well. Preservation of the names heritage won't work if it is only applied to names lists, it must also be visible in reality (see figure 1).

Thank you for your attention!



Figure 1 - Name shield for roads in Bandung, Indonesia, with name in Roman alphabet and in the local script Aksara Sunda (photo Tjeerd Tichelaar), with a clear indication of priority.

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**TRANSLITERATION OF TOPONYMS AND FIRST NAMES
FROM BELARUSIAN TO PORTUGUESE**

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Resumo

O presente estudo tem como objetivo abordar a prática de transliteração do idioma belarusso para o alfabeto latino e apresentar o padrão de transliteração elaborado para o idioma português. A metodologia consiste na leitura comparativa de textos técnicos acerca do alfabeto belarusso latino e dos padrões de transliteração mais utilizados. O referencial teórico se concentra nos trabalhos de Taraškievič (1918) e os padrões da ICAO (2021) e UNGEGN (2007), das Nações Unidas, além da análise linguística de Sussex e Cubberley (2006) e Barbosa (1990). Como resultado prático do trabalho, apresentamos a tabela de transliteração de belarusso para português, com exemplos de topônimos e nomes próprios transliterados e explicações. Apresentamos ainda, uma ferramenta on-line para transliteração automática baseada no padrão proposto.

Palavras-chave: Belarus; alfabeto belarusso; alfabeto cirílico; transliteração; português.

Abstract

The present study aims to approach the practice of transliteration from the Belarusian language to the Latin alphabet and to present the transliteration standard developed for the Portuguese language. The methodology consists of a comparative reading of technical texts about the Latin Belarusian alphabet and the most used transliteration standards. The theoretical framework focuses on the works of Taraškievič (1918) and the ICAO (2021) and UNGEGN (2007) standards, in addition to the linguistic analysis of Sussex and Cubberley (2006) and Barbosa (1990). As a practical result, we present the transliteration table from Belarusian to Portuguese, with examples of transliterated toponyms and personal names with explanations. We also present an online tool for automatic transliteration based on the proposed standard.

Keywords: Belarus; Belarusian alphabet; Cyrillic alphabet; transliteration; Portuguese.

INTRODUCTION

Located in the geographic center of Europe, the Republic of Belarus has 9,413,446 inhabitants (BELSTAT, 2020, p. 5), who live in cities such as Polatsk, Hrodna and Mahiliou; as well as towns and villages such as Vostrau, Vialikiya Jukhavitchy and Tchyrvony Kastrytchnik. Belarus is the largest landlocked European country, but it has numerous rivers, such as the Nioman, Dzvina and Berazina; and lakes such as Asveiskaye, Volas Paudniovy and Hlybokaye. However, there is a high probability that a brief survey of the country, in Lusophone sources, will suggest different spellings: Polotsk, Grodno and Mogilev; Ostrov, Bolchie Jukhovitchi and Krasnyi Oktyabr; Neman, Dvina and Berezina; Osveiskoie, Voloso Yujnoie and Glubokoie; in addition to the name of the country, sometimes erroneously called “Belarus”¹. Such a phenomenon is not limited to toponyms. Names like Sviatlana Tsikhanouskaya and Aliaksandr Lukashenka are often spelled in the media as Svetlana Tikhanovskaya and Aleksandr Lukashenko, among other variations. The strangeness is even greater when there is interference from other languages, with their respective spellings, such as Tijanovskaya, in the Hispanic version; and Loukachenko, from the French. The question remains: why does this happen?

The Republic of Belarus has two official languages: Belarusian and Russian (ITAMARATY, 2020, p. 172), both written in the Cyrillic alphabet. In Slavic languages written with this alphabet, there is a tradition of naturalizing and translating foreign names (SUSSEX; CUBERLEY, 2006, p. 49). Thus, when a Belarusian word is reproduced in Russian, it is, as a rule, adapted to the spelling and phonetics of the receiver; and vice versa. This explains the phenomenon mentioned earlier, such as the Belarusian hydronym Volas Paudniovy (Волац Паўднёвы), which becomes Voloso Yujnoie (Волосо Южное) in Russian; as well, Sviatlana Tsikhanouskaya (Святлана Ціханоўская) becomes Svetlana Tikhanovskaya (Светлана Тихановская). In theory, these two languages have their equality guaranteed by the constitution (KANSTYTUTSYIA, 2006, p. 6) of the country and by the Law of Languages of the Republic of Belarus (ZAKON, 1990), with names of people and places spelled in the same content in both spellings in official documents (passports, certificates, laws, among others), necessarily written in both Belarusian and Russian. Following this reasoning, it would be possible to conclude that the source language for the transliteration of Belarusian names into Portuguese is irrelevant, since they are legally the same. Faced with this choice, the logic is clear: transliterating Belarusian names from the Belarusian language is the right thing to do. More than that, article 32 of the aforementioned law states that: “In

1 From the obsolete Russian spelling Белоруссия (UNGEEN: Belorussija). In Russian, the current name of the country is Беларусь (Belarus'), in accordance with the Belarusian toponym.

the Republic of Belarus, toponyms (...) are given in Belarusian, which, by means of transliteration, are passed into the Russian language”².

However, even though the Russian language is far from the Brazilian and Portuguese-speaking imagination, it still sounds considerably more familiar than the first, which can be seen through a substantially greater offer of didactic and informative resources so that it overlaps the national language from Belarus. Added to this, there is a picture of the marginalization of the Belarusian language, which began with Russian colonization at the end of the 18th century; intensified by the Soviet regime and maintained under Aliaksandr Lukashenka since he came to power in 1994. Lukashenka is directly responsible for the insertion of the Russian language as co-official, through an unconstitutional referendum in 1995 (NAVUMTCHYK, 2006, pages 113-124), which also changed the national symbols (the flag and coat of arms) and the system of government, transforming the *de facto* country into an autocratic regime strongly linked to Russia (FOLHA, 2020).

Based on the principles that only the Belarusian language represents the Belarusian people and that transliterating Belarusian names, from the language of the former metropolis, contributes to the marginalization of the national language, this study seeks to reflect on the practices of transliteration of toponyms and Belarusian first names into Portuguese, as well as contributing resources and data that facilitate the practice of transliterating these names directly from the Belarusian language. To this end, we analyzed global transliteration patterns used by the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) and by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the latter derived from the Belarusian Latin alphabet (*łacinka* or *łacinika*), in force until the beginning of the 20th century, in Belarus, codified and developed by Branislaŭ Taraškevič (TARAŠKEVIČ, 1918) Since none of these standards were designed specifically for Portuguese speakers, names transliterated according to their rules often cause strangeness and difficulties in pronunciation for lay people, in addition to requiring special characters, which are not included in the Portuguese alphabet. In order to facilitate the reading and transliteration of these names, the Belarusian to Portuguese Transliteration (TBP) standard was developed, in addition to the online automatic transliteration tool, Translit, also presented in this article.

Before proceeding to the analysis of transliteration patterns, however, it is worth briefly reviewing the history of the Belarusian language and its main writing systems. It is important to

2 Our translation from Belarusian: “у ээспублкіцы беларусь тапонкы (...) даюцца на беларускай мове, з яяосаббббцыра моюю.

note that the Belarusian transliteration presented in this study follows the TBP standard, unless the source has its own spelling (e.g. Taraškevič).

THE BELARUSIAN LANGUAGE AND ITS WRITING SYSTEMS

Belarusian (Cyrillic: беларуская мова, TBP: *belaruskaya mova*; IPA: [bʲeləˈruskaja ˈmova]), literally: Belarusian language) is one of the main languages of the East Slavic branch of the Indo-European family³. According to the 2019 census, Belarusian is spoken as a first language by 4,893,139 people and as a second language by 201,789 people, totaling 5,094,928 speakers in the country (BELSTAT, 2020). In addition to Belarus, where it has status as an official national language, Belarusian also has status as a regional minority language in Poland, Russia, Ukraine, Lithuania and Latvia (UNESCO, 2010, page 182), in addition to being used by the diaspora around the world. Currently, it is officially written only with the Cyrillic alphabet (кірыліца, TBP: *kirylytsa*. IPA: [kʲiˈrʲilʲits̩ə]) and in Braille (UNESCO, 2013, p. 12); but Belarusian, historically, also has two other writing systems: Arabic and Latin (HORYTSKAYA, 2016), the latter being of special importance for this study, for establishing the bases of the UNGEGN standard.

It is estimated that the Eastern Proto-Slavic language separated around the 13th century (SUSSEX; CUBBERLEY, 2006, p. 87; KUZNETSOV, 2006, page 4), when documents from the cities of Polatsk and Smalensk (now Smolensk, in Russia) were beginning to show features common to modern Belarusian⁴. For the next five centuries, Belarusian enjoyed a thriving written tradition, becoming the first East Slavic language to be printed in 1517 by the doctor of medicine, writer and poet Frantsysk Skaryna, a native of Polatsk (SAHANOVITCH; ARLOU, 2002, page 90). During the period when Belarus was part of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, Belarusian was the administrative language of the State, and the laws of the country were exclusively written in it (ibid., p. 126-127; SUSSEX; CUBBERLEY, 2006, page 88). The Belarusian Chancellor Leu Sapieha, one of the creators of the constitution, evidenced this in the preface to the 3rd edition when he wrote, in old Belarusian: “And if any people are ashamed of not having their own rules, we take advantage them, not in any language, but in our own writings we have all the time we need, in response to every offense that we are aware of” (SAHANOVITCH; ARLOU, 2002, page 127)⁵.

3 International Phonetic Alphabet.

4 “The (Smalensk) agreement is an important written monument of the Belarusian language. Proof of this is the use of “u” instead of “v”, as in “u Ryzie” [in Riga], “uzdumal” [...] among other examples”. Our translation from Belarusian: “Грамата з’яўляецца пісьмовым помнікам з прыкметамі беларускай мовы. Пра гэта сведчыць выкарыстанне «у» замест «в»— «у Рызе», «уздумал» [...] і інш.” (KUZNETSOV, 2006, p. 4).

5 Our translation from: “А есьлі катораму народу ўстыд праў сваіх ня ўмеці, пагатоў нам, каторыя ня

Successive wars with neighboring nations, however, weakened the Grand Duchy, which made an alliance with the Kingdom of Poland in 1569, thus forming the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. In theory, the union of a political-military nature provided autonomy to the constituent States, which maintained their government structures and official languages; However, in practice, the growing Polish influence culminated in the prohibition of the Belarusian language (or Ruthenian, in the denomination of the time) at the administrative level, in 1697, in favor of the supremacy of the Polish language and the Catholic religion, to the detriment of the Belarusian Orthodox and other confessions. This situation was worsened at the end of the 18th century, with the simultaneous invasion of the Republic by the empires of Austria, Prussia and Russia; the latter, even banning not only the language, but also any mention of the name “Belarus” (and similar), in 1840 (SAHANOVITCH; ARLOU, 2002, page 187). In response, this period was marked by successive protests and insurrections, of which the uprisings led by Tadevush Kastsiushka in 1794 and by Kanstantsin Kalinouski in 1863 stand out.

Belarus finally gained independence from the Russian empire in 1918, with the creation of the People's Republic of Belarus (SAHANOVITCH; ARLOU, 2002, page 220), in Belarusian: *Belaruskaya Narodnaya Respublika* – BNR. The subsequent Soviet invasion marked the end of the territorial jurisdiction of the BNR, which today remains the world's oldest active exile government (BNR, [s.d.]). However, even though its physical existence was ephemeral, the BNR created the basis for the existence of a Belarusian nation-state, with the Belarusian language as the only official and national symbols inspired by the Grand Duchy: Pahonia coat of arms and white, red and white, resumed after independence from the then USSR (KOTLJARCHUK, 2004, page 59).

According to the 1989 census, 70.9% of the population of the then Belarusian Soviet Socialist Republic considered Belarusian as their native language (GOSKOMSTAT, 1990, page 37). With the independence and emergence of the current Republic of Belarus, which initially had only Belarusian as its official language; this number rose to 85.6% in 1999, the decade in which Lukashenka came to power and imposed Russian as a co-official language, which made this number drop to 60.3% in 2019 (BELSTAT, 2020, page 36). Sussex and Cubberley (2006, page 87-89) point to a continuity of the Russification process started in the late 18th century and invigorated by the current policy of approximation with Moscow. As a result, the Russian language in Belarus is currently deeply associated with the Lukashenka regime (BIALIATSKI, 2007; BEKUS, 2014, page 42; KOMOROVSKAYA, 2016, page 19).

обчым якім языком, але сваім уласным правы сьпісанья маем і кождага часу, чаго нам патрэба ку адпору ўсякае крыўды, ведаці можам”.

The Belarusian Latin alphabet

Medieval Latin language and writing arrived in the Grand Duchy between the end of the 13th century and the beginning of the 14th century, being used in some documents of the Chancellery of King Mindouh, where first names and geographical names were written with Latin letters. The use of the Latin script for Belarusian expanded in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth period, but after the invasion by the Russian Empire, it was banned from 1896 to 1905 (VIATCHORKA, 2017).

Throughout its evolution, *latsinka*, traditionally spelled as *łacinka* (IPA: [la'tsɪnka]) or *łacinika* (IPA: [la'tsɪnika]) (TARAŠKEVIČ, 1918); from the Belarusian name for the Latin alphabet, gained special letters with diacritical marks that represent the particularities of Belarusian phonetics: “ć” /tɕ/, “č” /tɕ/, “ł” /ɫ/, “ń” /ɲ/, “ś” /sʲ/, “š” /ʂ/, “ŭ” /w/, “ź” /zʲ/ and “ż” /z/ (VIATCHORKA, 2017), according to Box 1:

Box 1 - The letters of Belarusian “latsinka”, in its most recent version, with the corresponding letters of the Belarusian Cyrillic alphabet.

A a	a	G g	г	N n	н	T t	т
B b	б	H h	г	Ń ń	нь	U u	у
C c	ц	I i	і	O o	о	Ŭ ŭ	ў
Ć ć	ць	J j	й	P p	п	V v	в

Č č	ч	K k	к	R r	р	Y y	ы
D d	д	L l	ль	S s	с	Z z	з
E e	э	Ł ł	л	Ś ś	сь	Ž ž	зь
F f	ф	M m	м	Š š	ш	Ž ž	ж

Source: Viatchorka (2017).

Although Belarusian is currently officially written in the Cyrillic alphabet, until the first half of the 20th century, in different historical and political contexts, Belarusian was written in both the Cyrillic and Latin alphabets, both varieties being codified, standardized and popularized by the Belarusian linguist Branislaŭ Taraškevič (TARAŠKEVIČ, 1918), reaching current use in the Belarusian press, such as *Nasha Niva*, the oldest Belarusian newspaper existing to the present day. Published since 1906, the year of its foundation, to 1912 in both alphabets (Figure 1). Since 2018, *Nasha Niva* has been published exclusively in online format, and the current address of her website, *nashaniva.com* (ARSIONAU, 2016), is written in harmony with the ICAO standard and the TBP.



Figure 1 – Edition of the newspaper *Nasha Niva*, January 5 (18), 1912, in two versions: in the Cyrillic alphabet and in the Latin alphabet. Source: Horytskaya (2016).

The last reform of *Latsinka* was promoted by the linguist Yan Stankevitch, in 1926, when the letter “w” was replaced by “v”, distancing Belarusian and Polish writing (VIATCHORKA, 2017). This pattern is used nowadays by some intellectuals as a way of valuing the history of this alphabet in Belarusian lands and its intrinsic connections with the West, thus dissociating itself from the Russian sphere of influence (SVABODA, 2015). This standard also serves as the basis of the instructions of the Property Committee of the Republic of Belarus presented at the 9th United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names (UNGEGN, 2007), being the official standards in force in the country for transliteration of the Belarusian Cyrillic alphabet into the Latin alphabet.

TRANSLITERATION SYSTEMS FROM THE BELARUSIAN LANGUAGE TO THE LATIN ALPHABET

There is a long tradition of using the Latin alphabet in Belarusian. However, due to unfavorable conditions for the language in recent centuries and the persecution of Belarusian intellectuals from the Soviet regime to the present day (BIALIATSKI, 2007; FOLHA, 2020), there is a picture of considerable negligence regarding the language at the governmental level, the which is reflected in the lack of support for research and cultural projects that use Belarusian, especially *Latsinka*. However, there is a need for transliteration of Belarusian geographical names and first names into the Latin alphabet in international documents, diplomatic, journalistic and scientific texts. By transliteration, in this study, we refer to the procedure described by Barbosa (1990, page 73) as:

Transliteration consists of replacing one graphic convention with another (cf. Dubois et al., 1978:601; Pei, 1966:282), as in the *glasnost* case, a transliteration of the Cyrillic alphabet into Roman, and which should not be confused with the phonetic transcription [...]. As a translation procedure, it occurs in cases of extreme divergence between two languages, which do not even have a common alphabet. This procedure is described by Catford (1965, page 26).

For geographic names, since 2000, Belarus has had a transliteration instruction prepared by the Property Committee of the Republic of Belarus, later approved by the UN (UNGEKN, 2007) and based on traditional *latsinka*, but with some changes. Instead of the letters “І” (“hard I”) and “і” (“soft I”), representatives of the phonemes /I/, and /i/, respectively, the letters “I” are used, (for the phonemes hard and soft /I/ and /i/) and “Í”, for the phoneme /i/ (only when followed by a soft sign (Ь) in the Cyrillic alphabet). Without clear explanations in the document, at first, it can be inferred that the orthographic change follows a pattern observed in *Latsinka* itself for other palatized letters: ć (цѣ), ź (зѣ), ń (нѣ), ś (сѣ), at which now adds Í (ль). However, there is also the possibility of political motivation on the part of the regime, as pointed out by Kamusella (2021), who accuses Lukashenka of vilifying the lyrics, considered by him as Polish, “so hated by the dictator that he decided to liquidate the Belarusian Latin alphabet”⁶.

Other differences between traditional *latsinka* and the UNGEKN instruction are consequences of the orthographic reforms of Belarusian Cyrillic, which took place in the first half

6 Our translation, from English, of: “(...) so much hated by the dictator that he decided to liquidate the Belarusian Latin alphabet”.

of the 20th century, such as the letter “g”, which in traditional *latsinka* represents the rare phoneme /g/, but existing in Belarusian. In the Belarusian Cyrillic alphabet, the phoneme /g/ was represented with the letter “r”, abolished in 1929 (YANOVITCH, 1987, page 18), while the letter “r” represents the phoneme /r/. Currently, both sounds are represented with the letter “r”, and the instruction suggests using the letter “h” in all situations, not including the letter “g” in the transliteration possibilities.

The UNGEGN (2007) instruction (in the introduction) deals with the Belarusian *latsinka* tradition, but calls it “*latinka*”, which can only be explained by the transliteration of the term through Russian – in Belarusian there is no combination “ti” (“ti”), common in Russian (“ти”)⁷. There are also spelling and factual errors throughout the text⁸. Belarusian classical authors who used *latsinka* are mentioned in the document with names transliterated according to standards other than *latsinka*⁹ and UNGEGN, revealing inconsistencies that discourage the use of the standard itself.

The UNGEGN transliteration instruction, while in force since 2007, is still ignored by major online services such as Google Maps, although the Google Translate translation tool uses it. In the case of the latter, it should be noted that it not only uses the instructions to transliterate toponyms and first names, for which it was designed, but for general use.

In Belarus, the use of the same UNGEGN instructions was applied to transliterate the names of stations in the new subway scheme, expanded in 2012, which gained considerable media coverage and showed that the existence of this transliteration was still new to many people in Belarus (VIATHORKA, 2012). One of the reasons for this strangeness is the limitation of the application of this instruction only to geographic names.

For the transliteration of first names, the instruction is different and is defined in Resolution of the Ministry of Internal Affairs n° 288, of October 9th, 2008, “On the approval of instructions for the transliteration of surnames and given names of citizens of the Republic of Belarus when their personal data are included in the civil registry” (POSTANOVLENIE, 2008). The resolution, published only in Russian, establishes the “transliteration of the signs (letters and symbols) of the Belarusian or Russian script with the corresponding signs of the Latin alphabet”¹⁰.

7 “unambignity” instead of “unambiguity” (page 2).

8 reports that *Nasha Niva* published in *Latsinka* between 1906-1915, while in reality it was until 1912 (page 1).

9 page 1: Yanka Kupala (Янка Купала), Yakub Kolas (Якуб Колас). Frantsishak Bahushevitch's name, for some reason, is transliterated from Russian, with the absence of a letter: Franishek Bogushevich (Франишек Богушевич), while in the name of Vintsent Dunin-Martsinkevitch there is an inconsistency in the representation of the letter “ц”: in the name, by “c”, and in the surname, by “ts”): “Vincent Dunin-Martsinkevich ” (Вінцэнт Дунін-Марцінкевіч).

10 Our translation from Russian: “транслитерации литер (букв, знаков) белорусского либо русского

It should be noted that all Belarusian passport (internal and external identity document) application forms are made available only in Belarusian (CHECHERSK, 2021). The person applying for the issuance of the passport must fill in his full name in Belarusian and Russian¹¹. The field "Latin transcription" is optionally filled in, if the person wishes. If not filled in, the "transcription" (actually, transliteration) is made from the Belarusian alphabet. There is a possibility to change the transliteration of the name itself only once. At least one case is known of a Belarusian citizen who managed to obtain the transliteration of his name according to the traditional *latsinka* (which, in this case, coincides with UNGEGN (2007), the result of a four-year process (AT, 2016).

The resolution does not distinguish the Belarusian letter "r" from Russian, recommending transliterating it only as "g", which is valid for the Russian language, but erroneous for Belarusian. In the instruction text, there is the rule for representing the smoothing of consonants, copied directly from UNGEGN (2007), but without adding diacritics: "The smoothing of a consonant, indicated by a soft sign, in the Belarusian Latin alphabet must be represented with a diacritical sign (´), which is located above the corresponding letter: дзь - dz, зь - z, ль - l, нь - n, сь - s, ць - c"¹². Thus, the examples should be, according to the same description, represented as follows: "дзь - dź, зь - ź, ль - ł, нь - ñ, сь - ś, ць - ć". However, in the table itself, the soft sign is absent, in addition to the letter "ц" being transliterated as "ts" and not as "c", which makes it impossible to apply the diacritic.

In practical terms, the spelling of names on documents depends on the goodwill of passport-issuing officials, their interpretation of transliteration instructions, and permission (or not) for the person to define the transliteration of their own name.

It is also possible to observe another transliteration pattern, the so-called Belarusian-English Transliteration Algorithm, not codified by any Belarusian law, but widely used to transliterate first names from Cyrillic Belarusian into the Latin alphabet, mainly before 2008. Its difference from ICAO (2021) consists of transliterating the letters "е", "ё", "ю" and "я", with two possibilities for each: "ye" – "e"; "yo" – "io"; "yu" – "iu"; e "ya" – "ia" (НАПОНЕНКА, 2007, p. 22-25).

In Box 2 (as Annex), the correspondences between Cyrillic and Latin letters in the previously mentioned transliteration patterns can be compared.

написания соответствующими литерами латиницы".

11 Our translation from Russian, of: "латинская транскрипция".

12 Our translation from Russian: "Смягчение согласной буквы, обозначенное мягким знаком, в белорусской латинице следует показывать диакритическим знаком (´), который располагается над соответствующей буквой: дзь - dz, зь - z, ль - l, нь - n, сь - s, ць - c".

PROPOSAL FOR TRANSLITERATION FROM THE BELARUSSO ALPHABET TO THE PORTUGUESE ALPHABET

Considering the lack of unification of the transliteration systems from the Belarusian Cyrillic alphabet to the Latin alphabet; the divergences between the traditions of transliteration of geographical names and first names; in addition to the ambiguities and pronunciation difficulties for the lay lusophone audience (since there was no standard specifically developed for this audience), an instruction for transliteration of Belarusian names was prepared, specifically for the Portuguese language. The present instruction is not intended to replace the others that already exist, but to complement them, respecting the tradition of using the Latin alphabet in Belarus and considering the Lusophone orthographic rules, with the advantage of not needing special characters - present in *Latsinka* and UNGEGN standard (2007), for example, but non-existent in our alphabet. Thus, this initiative aims to facilitate the reading of Belarusian names for Portuguese speakers, in academic, diplomatic and journalistic texts, among others.

As shown in the previous section, the letters “a” (a), “б” (b), “в” (v), “д” (d), “i” (i), “к” (k), “м” (m), “o” (o), “п” (p), “р” (r), “т” (t), “y” (u), “ф” (f), “ы” (y), “э” (e) are transliterated equally in all patterns and show no divergence; therefore, we follow this same logic, as well as not transliterating the soft sign (ь) and the apostrophe ('). It is interesting to note that the transliteration of the letter “ы” /i/ to “y” corresponds not only to the patterns observed previously, but also to the tradition of transcribing the sound of /i/ with the letter “y” in languages originating in Brazil, such as Kipeá, Dzubukuá, Guarani, Patxohã, Tupi, among others (RIBEIRO, 2020, p. 29-39).

The letter “c” (s) does not present divergences or complications in the patterns observed previously. However, for the Portuguese-speaking public, the pronunciation of the intervocalic “s” is /z/ and not /s/, which can lead to a wrong pronunciation. Therefore, we chose to transliterate the “c” in intervocalic position as “ss”, to preserve the pronunciation closer to that of the source language. For example: Дрыса [ˈdɾisa] – Dryssa.

The letter “r” is transliterated as “h”, according to the tradition of transcribing the sound /ɣ/ with this letter in the Latin alphabet: Гомель [ˈɣomʲɛlʲ] – Homel. Although similar to the guttural “r”, in certain Lusophone dialects; none of the pronunciations of the initial “r” or “rr” in Portuguese (/ʁ/, /R/, /χ/, /h/) matches the sound of “r” /ɣ/. Thus, the specific phoneme does not exist in Portuguese and, even if that were the case, there would be a risk of ambiguity with the vibrant /r/ or the alveolar tap /ɾ/, as in the word “Pará”. Although, in Portuguese, the letter “h” is not pronounced (except in the digraphs “lh” and “nh”), its aspirated form is in full use in the language, through

foreign words, such as: hot-dog and hip-hop. hop. In this way, it is postulated that, faced with foreign words, Portuguese speakers tend to assume a foreign voice, thus naturalizing the aspiration.

To transliterate the letter “ж” /z/, we choose the letter “j”: **Жабінка** [ˈzabʲinka] – **Jabinka**, whose sound is similar to the Portuguese phoneme /z/ (cf. **Jaú** [zaˈu]). In addition to approaching the Lusophone orthography, this choice prevents the strangeness that the spellings “ž” and “zh”, which do not exist in Portuguese, could cause. In practice, Portuguese speakers tend to intuitively pronounce the first letter just as “z” and the second combination as “zi” (or something similar), following the logic of the digraphs “lh” and “nh”.

The letter “й” in some standards is transliterated as “j” and in others as “i”. Due to the similarity of the sound, we chose the letter “i”. Therefore, the Cyrillic letters “і” /i/ and “й” /j/ are both transliterated as “i”: **Вілейка** [viˈlejka] – **Vileika**. The respective sounds in Portuguese are also represented by the same letter, as in the toponym **Rio de Janeiro** [ˈvi.u d(ʒ)i zɐˈnejɾu].

A similar situation occurs with the letters “у” and “ў”, both transliterated as “u”, for the same reason: **Турпэў** [ˈturaw] – **Turau** (cf. **Bauru** [bawˈru]).

The letter “х” /x/ is transliterated as “kh”, as in the standard ICAO (2021): **Хойнікі** [ˈxojnʲiki] – **Khoiniki**. In this case, following the UNGEGN pattern – “ch” – carries the risk of associating this digraph with the phonemes /ʃ/ or /tʃ/. For a similar reason, we do not recommend the combination “ch” to represent the letter “ч” or “ш”.

The letter “ч” /tʃ/ is transliterated as “tch”, according to the representation of the similar sound /tʃ/ in Portuguese: **Тчэкія** [ˈtʃekʲiɐ]; **Тчэрск** [ˈtʃatʃɛrsk] – **Tchatchersk**.

The choice of representation of the letter “ш” /ʃ/ by the digraph “sh” was made for purposes of pronunciation disambiguation: **Шуміліна** [ʃuˈmilina] – **Shumilina**. We observed that, in the reading of foreign Portuguese nouns with “ch”, hypercorrection often occurs, which leads this digraph to be associated with the phoneme /tʃ/, as in English and Spanish, instead of /ʃ/.

The letter “ц” is transliterated as “ts”, for phonetic similarity: **Целяханы** [tʃelʲaˈxani] – **Tseliakhany** (cf. **Massachusetts** [masaˈʃusɛts]).

The letters, “ц”, “ч” and “ш”, when duplicated, are not repeated in the transliteration, due to the minimal difference in pronunciation, to simplify reading: **Новае Жыццё** [ˈnɔvajɐ zʲiˈtʃɛːɔ] – **Novaye Jytsio**, **Уручча** [uˈrutʃa] – **Urutchha**; **Узвышша** [uˈzviʃa] – **Uzvysha**. Also, in order to avoid repetition and reading complications, the combination “тч” /tʃ/ is transliterated as “tch” (not “ttch”): **Аксютчык** [akˈsʲutʃik] – **Aksiutchyk**.

To transliterate “e”, as in all the aforementioned standards, except ICAO (2021), we use two forms, depending on the position of the letter. At the beginning of the word, after a vowel, soft sign

(“ь”), apostrophe (') or “ў”, we transliterate the “e” /je/ as the digraph “ye”: Ельск [ˈjɛlʲsk] – Yelsk; Глыбокае [ɣlʲɪˈbokaɲe] – Hlybokaye, Крутагор’е [krutaˈɣorɲe] – Krutahorye; Іўе [ˈjʲiɯɲe] – Iuwe. An exception is made for the combination “ье”, which is rare in Belarusian. In order to avoid a repetition of “y”, we transliterate “ье” as “yie”: Гадыеў [ɣaˈdʲiɲew] – Hadyieu (e não “Hadyyeu”). In other situations, that is, after the consonant, “e” has no diphthong value and, therefore, we chose to transliterate it as “e”, to facilitate pronunciation: Лепель [ˈlʲepʲelʲ] – Lepel. The very name of the country, Belarus, in Portuguese, follows this reasoning: Беларусь [bʲɛlʲaˈrusʲ] – Belarus. Regarding the use of the toponym Belarus in Portuguese; It should be noted that, as there is no gender mark, an article is generally not used (for example: “from Belarus”, “in Belarus”), except when associated with other words, as in: “in medieval Belarus”, “in Belarus of the future”.

A similar logic is used for the letters “ё” /jo/, “ю” /ju/ and “я” /ja/, transliterated, at the beginning of the word, after a vowel, soft sign (“ь”), apostrophe (') or “ў”, such as “yo”, “yu” and “ya”, respectively: Ёды [ˈjodʲi] – Yody; Вераб’ёвічы [vʲɛraˈbʲjovʲitɕɨ] – Verabyovitchy; Южнаўка [ˈjuɤnawka] – Yukhnauka; Гаюціна [ɣaˈjuɕʲina] – Hayutsina; Ямнае [ˈjamnaɲe] – Yamnae; Баяры [baˈjarʲi] – Bayary; e Валяр’яны [valʲarˈjanʲi] – Valiaryany.

In other positions – after consonant or “ы” (y), the letters “ё” /io/, “ю” /iu/ and “я” /ia/ are transliterated as “io”, “iu” and “ia”, respectively: Мёры [ˈmʲorʲi] – Miory; Любонічы [lʲuˈbonʲitɕɨ] – Liubonitchy; Вязынка [ˈvʲazʲinka] – Viazynka; e Старыя Дарогі [staˈrʲija daˈroɣʲi] – Staryia Darohi.

The graphic accent has complementary and optional use in Belarusian to indicate the stressed vowel. Most of the time, the letters “o”, “э”, and “ё” “o” are tonic. To facilitate the correct pronunciation of names when, according to Portuguese norms, the stress would fall on a syllable that is adverse to that of the name in question and when you know exactly what the stress of the original word is, an acute accent (´) can be used. In case of uncertainty as to the location of the stressed syllable, the use of the graphic accent is inadvisable.

In order to summarize and organize the data, Box 3 (Annex) presents examples of transliteration of geographical names and first names from Belarusian into Portuguese.

To facilitate the use of this table (Box 3, Annex) by people who do not speak the Belarusian language, we have also created an auxiliary tool – a website with the program that transliterates the words from Belarusian into Portuguese. To do this, you need to access the address <https://textmus.com/translit>, select the interface language, enter the text in Belarusian, choose the target language and click the “transliterate” button. In the lower window, the result appears, which can be copied and pasted where necessary. The algorithm, in the PHP language, processes each

entered letter and transliterates it according to the table data, analyzing each character in relation to its position in the word and the characters that precede and follow it. The instrument also works to transliterate Belarusian into traditional *łacinka* (ARSIONAU, 2016) and official *lacinka* (UNGEKN, 2007), in addition to languages: German, Spanish, French, English, Italian and Polish. For these languages, algorithms were developed corresponding to the transliteration instructions existing in each case.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The main objective of this study was to reflect on the practices of transliteration of toponyms and first names in Belarusian, based on article 32 of the Law on Languages of the Republic of Belarus (ZAKON, 1990), which establishes the transliteration of geographical names in the country, from the national language. Furthermore, the objective was to propose resources and data to facilitate this practice for the Portuguese language. In order to do so, a brief overview of the history of Belarusian development and its main writing systems was made, as well as a survey of the main transliteration patterns used.

Considering that none of these patterns is predominant, with each serving a specific purpose often without the other, a polyphony capable of causing confusion and ambiguity is observed. In addition, it is noted that none of these standards were designed specifically for the Portuguese-speaking public. Therefore, we developed a standard for Transliteration from Belarusian to Portuguese (TBP), in order to facilitate the reading of first and geographical names for lay people, in harmony with: the history of use of the Latin alphabet in Belarus (*latsinka*); the current transliteration standards, especially ICAO (2021) and UNGEKN (2007), used by the United Nations; and the spelling and reading standards of the Portuguese line. It is noteworthy that the TBP is not intended to replace or change any of the existing standards, only to offer the Portuguese-speaking public an appropriate resource for their reading and writing practices.

The study also presents an online transliteration tool in PHP language developed especially to facilitate the transliteration of Belarusian names into Portuguese according to the proposed standard, as well as other languages, in addition to the aforementioned standards. It is hoped that the instructions and the online tool proposed herein will assist media professionals, foreign affairs, as well as the academic community and the general public, to transliterate Belarusian toponyms and first names, thus facilitating the reading and writing of words of this language in the texts in Portuguese. It is also hoped, with this study, to contribute to filling the gap about Belarus in the

Portuguese-speaking world, in media, academic and diplomatic terms, in addition to promoting the exchange of information and reciprocal knowledge between peoples.

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Annex - Box 2 - Comparison of the transliteration patterns.

Belarusse letter in Cirilic	Letter in traditional <i>latsinka</i>	UNGENG (2007)	ICAO	POSTANOV LENIE (2008)	HAPONENKA (2007)
A a	A a	A a	A a	A a	A a
Б б	B b	B b	B b	B b	B b
В в	V v	V v	V v	V v	V v
Г г (Г' г)	H h (G g)	H h	H h	G g	H h
Д д	D d	D d	D d	D d	D d
Е е	Je je* ie**	Je je* ie**	E e	Je je* ie**	Ye ye* e**

Ë ë	Jo jo* io**	Jo jo* io**	Io io	Jo jo* io**	Yo yo* io**
Ж ж	Ž ž	Ž ž	Zh zh	Zh zh	Zh zh
З з (Зь зь)	Z z (Ž ž)	Z z (Ž ž)	Z z	Z z (Ž ž)	Z z
I i	I i	I i	I i	I i	I i
Й й	J j	J j	I i	J j	I i
К к	K k	K k	K k	K k	K k
Л л (Ль ль)	Ł / L l	L l (Ł Ł)	L l	L l (Ł Ł)	L l

M m	M m	M m	M m	M m	M m
Н н (НЬ нь)	N n (Ñ ñ)	N n (Ñ ñ)	N n	N n (Ñ ñ)	N n
O o	O o	O o	O o	O o	O o
П п	P p	P p	P p	P p	P p
P p	R r	R r	R r	R r	R r
C c	S s	S s	S s	S s	S s
T t	T t	T t	T t	T t	T t

У у	U u	U u	U u	U u	U u
Ў ў	Ŭ ŭ	Ŭ ŭ	U u	W w	U u
Ф ф	F f	F f	F f	F f	F f
Х х	Ch ch	Ch ch	Kh kh	Kh kh	Kh kh
Ц ц (Цѣ цѣ)	C c (Ć ć)	C c (Ć ć)	Ts ts	Ts ts	Ts ts
Ч ч	Č č	Č č	Ch ch	Ch ch	Ch ch
Ш ш	Š š	Š š	Sh sh	Sh sh	Sh sh

Ь	sinal diacrítico (дзЬ - dź, зЬ - ź, ль - ḷ, нь - ṇ, сь - ś, ць - ć)	sinal diacrítico (дзЬ - dź, зЬ - ź, ль - ḷ, нь - ṇ, сь - ś, ць - ć)	ausente na tabela	ausente na tabela	não é transliterado
Ы ы	Y y	Y y	Y y	Y y	Y y
Э э	E e	E e	E e	E e	E e
Ю ю	Ju ju* iu**	Ju ju* iu**	Iu iu	Ju ju* iu**	Yu yu* iu**
Я я	Ja ja* ia**	Ja ja* ia**	Ia ia	Ja ja* ia**	Ya ya* ia**
‘	not transliterated	not transliterated	not transliterated	not transliterated	not transliterated
	* At the beginning of the word, after a vowel, signal (Ь), apostrophe (‘) e “ŷ”. ** After the consonant.				

Prepared by the authors.

Annex - Box 3

Examples of transliteration of geographic names and first names from Belarusian to Portuguese.

Transliteration		Examples of transliteration of toponyms and proper names		
belarusian	portuguese		belarusian	portuguese
А а	A a		Асіповічы Аляксандраў	Assipóvitchy Aliaksandrau
Б б	B b		Бабруйск Бабарыка	Babruisk Babaryka
В в	V v		Віцебск Вераніка	Vítsebsk Veranika
Г г	H h		Гомель Галіна	Hómel Halina
Д д	D d		Добруш Дзядок	Dóbrush Dziadok
Е е	Ye	Em início de palavra.	Ельск Ерчак	Yelsk Yértchak
	ye	Depois de vogal: a, e, ё, o, y, э, ю, я (a, e, o, u), exceto i, y (i, y); depois de ŷ (u), sinal brando (ь) ou apóstrofo (').	Бабаедава Цімафееў	Babayédava Tsimaféyeu
	ie	Depois de ы (y).	Гадыеў	Hadýieu
	e	Depois de consoante ou i.	Лепель Генадзь	Lépel Henadz
Ё ё	Yo	Em início de palavra.	Ёды Ёдка	Yódy Yodka
	yo	Depois de vogal: a, e, ё, i, o, y, э, ю, я (a, e, i, o, u), exceto y (y); depois de ŷ (u), sinal brando (ь) ou apóstrofo (').	Вераб'ёвічы Маёрава	Verabyóvitchy Mayórava
	io	Depois de consoante ou ы (y).	Мёры Арцём	Míory Artsiom
Ж ж	J j		Жабінка Жук	Jábinka Juk
З з	Z z		Зэльва Золатава	Zelva Zólatava
І і	I i		Івацэвічы Ігар	Ivatsévitchy Íhar
Й й	I i		Лагойск Андрэй	Lahoisk Andrei

К к	K k		Кобрын Калеснікава	Kóbryn Kalésnikava
Л л	L l		Любань Латыпаў	Liúban Latýpau
М м	M m		Мір Марына	Mir Maryna
Н н	N n		Нясвіж Ніна	Niasvij Nina
О о	O o		Орша Вольга	Orsha Volha
П п	P p		Полацк Паліна	Pólatsk Palina
Р р	R r		Рагачоў Раман	Rahatchou Raman
С с	S s		Салігорск Святлана Алексіевіч	Salihorsk Sviatlana Aleksiévitch
	ss	Intervocálico (entre duas vogais: a, e, ê, i, o, u, ы, э, ю, я (a, e, i, o, u, y)); ss duplicado para não soar como /z/, em português.	Дрыса Лосік	Dryssa Lóssik
Т т	T t		Талатчун Тарайкоўскі	Talatchyn Taraikóuski
тч	tch		Аксютчык	Aksiútchyk
У у	U u		Узда Уляна	Uzdá Ulliana
Ў ў	U u		Ўе Аўтуховіч	Úye Autukhóvitch
Ф ф	F f		Фаніпаль Франак	Fánipal Frának
Х х	Kh kh		Хойнікі Халезін	Khóiniki Khalézin
Ц ц	Ts ts		Целяханы Ціханоўская	Tseliakhány Tsikhanóuskaya
цц	ts	Não se repete quando for duplicada.	Новае Жыццё Таццяна	Nóvaye Jytsió Tatsiana
Ч ч	Tch tch		Чачэрск Пачобут	Tchatchersk Patchóbut
чч	tch	Não se repete quando for duplicada.	Уручча	Urutchá
Ш ш	Sh sh		Шклоў Шарэнда	Shklou Sharenda

шш	sh	Não se repete quando for duplicada.	Узвы ш ш а	Uzvy sh a
Ы ы	Y y		Мазы р Ю р ы	Mazy r Yur y
Ь ь		O sinal brando (ь) não é transliterado.	Моты ль Анато ль	Moty l Anatol
		A vogal seguinte, quando houver duas opções de transliteração, é transliterada com y na frente: e → ye , ë → yo , ю → yu , я → ya .	Мелья н чук	Melya n tchuk
Э э	E e		Чэ р вень Эду а рд	Tché r ven Edu a rd
Ю ю	Yu	Em início de palavra.	Ю х наўка Ю л я	Yú k hnauka Yul i ya
	yu	Depois de vogal: a, e, ë, i, o, y, э, ю, я (a, e, i, o, u), exceto ы (y); depois de ÿ (u), sinal brando (ь) ou apóstrofo (').	Гаю ц іна Вою ш	Hayú ts ina Vóy u sh
	iu	Depois de consoante ou ы (y).	Любон і чы Паў л юк	Liubón i chy Paul i uk
Я я	Ya	Em início de palavra.	Я м нае Я н а	Yá m naye Yan a
	ya	Depois de vogal: a, e, ë, i, o, y, э, ю, я (a, e, i, o, u), exceto ы (y); depois de ÿ (u), sinal brando (ь) ou apóstrofo (').	Бая р ы Баг і нская	Bay a ry Bah i nskaya
	ia	Depois de consoante ou ы (y).	Вязы н ка Ся р гей Мар я	Ví a zynka Siar h ei Mary i a
'		O apóstrofo (') não é transliterado, mas a vogal seguinte, quando houver duas opções de transliteração, é transliterada com y na frente: e → ye , ë → yo , ю → yu , я → ya .	Валя р' яны Дар' я	Valiary a ny Dary a

Prepared by the authors.

WHAT MAY THE DIFFERENT WRITINGS ON THE MAPS SAY?

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Abstract

The writings of some ancient maps are very interesting because they let us know some aspects of the views and the life models of the ancient societies.

Keywords: Planisheres, Nautical maps, Religious faith, Historical events.

INTRODUCTION

The geographical map is defined as a design in the plane of part or all world superficies. Its properties are the symbols, the reduction and the approximation. About the symbols, as geographical objects and writings are not only of these geographical objects, but also notes and explanations, which are, in particular, on the ancient maps. On this aspect, I discuss in detail in this paper .

The concepts of reduction and approximation are clear. The reduction is due to the impossibility of reproducing an area that is likely to be much larger on a small sheet. The approximation is due to the need to use artifacts to draw a curved surface on a plane. The reduction is solved by means of a reduction system called scale, while the approximation is solved with a system of projections.

Both scale and projection may be many. But above all, the projections tend to limit the approximation, but they cannot be completely eliminated. A severe criticism of the map system has been carried out for some time by a well-known geographer (Farinelli, 2009, *passim*)¹. The speed of

1 Farinelli writes, p.37 : “ La pialla (plane...) è il progetto (plan), vale a dire la mappa; la piallatura (planning) è la pianificazione (planning): in ogni caso il problema consiste nell'appiattare tutti i bitorzoli e le irregolarità fino a trasformare tutte le curve in linee rette, fino a ottenere una superficie il più possibile simile all'astratto piano matematico” (Farinelli writes, p. 37: The plane is the plan, that is to say the map, planning is planning, in any case the problem consists in flattening all the bumps and irregularities until all the curves are transformed into straight lines, until a surface is as similar as possible to the abstract plane mathematics).

an airplane in flight must be calculated in relation to the earth curvature. Therefore, the speed is calculated on the ground.

The route of a ship or an airplane follows the rhumb line, which is a double curved line that crosses the virtual meridians always at the same angle. The rhumb line is reproduced like a right line on the maps of the Mercator's projection. The topographical maps are based on an elaboration of this projection.

Similarly, if I measure the distance between two points A and B on a map, I have to take into account that the real distance on the ground is different due to the earth's curvature. This simple observation contests who think that the maps speak and do not give precise information.

Now in this paper, I place myself as a defender of the geographical maps, taking into account the symbolism, through which we can have very useful information on the territory.

Since we have numerous documents from various periods of the past, we are able to "hear" what the maps want to tell us not only about the territory, but also about the relationships between cartographer, designer, client, owners etc. In fact, the geographical map is not free from the ideological contaminations, often identifiable in the writings and drawings that appear above all in how they are written, in the characters and types of the print.

THE PTOLEMAIC MAPS

The Ptolemaic maps preserved in the Vatican Apostolic Library have a few names of places and regions, as in the example reposted and studied by me of the word map of the *Urbinas Graecus* 82 code. I will not enter into the discussion on the Ptolemaic maps whether they date back to the time of Ptolemy or are later. However, the date of the code, which is a copy of an original, goes back to the 11th to 13th centuries.

The Ptolemaic maps contain many places, rivers, mountains, peoples and regions names. The latter are written in block capitals, because the author wants to give them much importance. On the right side of the map the different κλίματα are shown.

The map of Mesopotamia that I reproduce here, with the many place names highlighted for reading reasons, show the richness of the writings of inhabited centers, rivers as Τίγρης, Εὐφράτης, Σαοκὸρ and the ancient regions in light color .



Figure 1 - The Ptolemy's Mesopotamia according to edition by Lesti, Palagiano (2020).



Figure 2 - In this Ptolemaic map the names Arachosia, Gedrosia, Paopamisus, Drangiana, Indicum mare and other regions are shown. In evidence the climate is clearly written on the right side.

Arachosia is the Hellenized name of an ancient satrapy of the Achaemenid, Seleucid Parthian, Greco-Bactrian and Indo-Scythian empires. Paropamisus is a mountain range northwest of Pakistan, in Iran.



Figure 3 - The city maps of Florence and Rome with writings of the main monuments.

THE TABULA PEUTINGERIANA

The *Tabula Peutingeriana* is a copy of an ancient Roman map showing the military routes of the Roman Empire, in several parts blackened and difficult to read. It is an *itinerarium pictum* map, i.e. a painted itinerary, which reports a series of information, such as the routes of the Roman roads, the place names, and the distances in Roman miles between various points of interest. In the presented section we can see the Puglia region, then called Calabria, the Calabria region, then called *Brutium*, the Sicily region, the Balkan Peninsula with Greece and part of northern Africa. The names of the regions are clearly distinguished in red. The segments of the roads with the distances in miles, the names of the peoples, of the villages with vignettes, the names of the rivers and inland waters, the names of the mountain ranges are well indicated. Colors and writing characters distinguish the different elements of the map.

The Figure 4 shows the regions of Puglia, which at the time of Ptolemy was called Calabria, Calabria, then Brutium, Sicily, part of the Balkan region and some regions of northern Africa. The writings refer not only to place names but also to regional names. The lengths in roman miles of the road sections are significant, as befits an *itinerarium pictum*.



Figure 4 - A section of the Tabula Peutingeriana, with the design of *Regions* of August, II Apulia et Calabria, III Lucania et Bruttii), Sicily, Sarmatia, Macedonia and Northern Africa.

In medieval and modern times the written and drawings maps illustrate legend and events generally referring to religious beliefs, as I will show in further comments.

The Hereford map. The writings are in black ink, with addition of red and gold, while seas and rivers are in blue and green. Jerusalem is drawn in the center of the circle. The map is oriented east up. The Garden of Eden is inscribed on the border. Great Britain is drawn in the northwest corner. 13th century.

THE MAPPAE MUNDI



Figure 5 - A detail of the Hereford Map (13th century). We can distinguish some place names, as Antiochia, Laodiciam, Mons Cassius “de quo uidetur globis solis ad huc quarta uigilia noctis”, the Frigia Region, where it is possible to meet an animal with “caput taurinum et iuba equina”. Laodiciam, today Latakia or Lattakia, was the most important port city in Syria. According to Strabo, 12, p. 750, on the Mons Cassius the people of Antioch celebrated a feast in honor of Triptolemus. Triptolemus was a mythic legislator and king of Eleusis who first spread agriculture in Attica, Plinius, *Historia Naturalis*. vii. 56; Callimachus, *Hymni in Cererem*. 22; Vergilius, *Georgica*. i. 19.



Figure 6 - Another large detail of the Hereford Map. The great numbers of writings can be perceived.

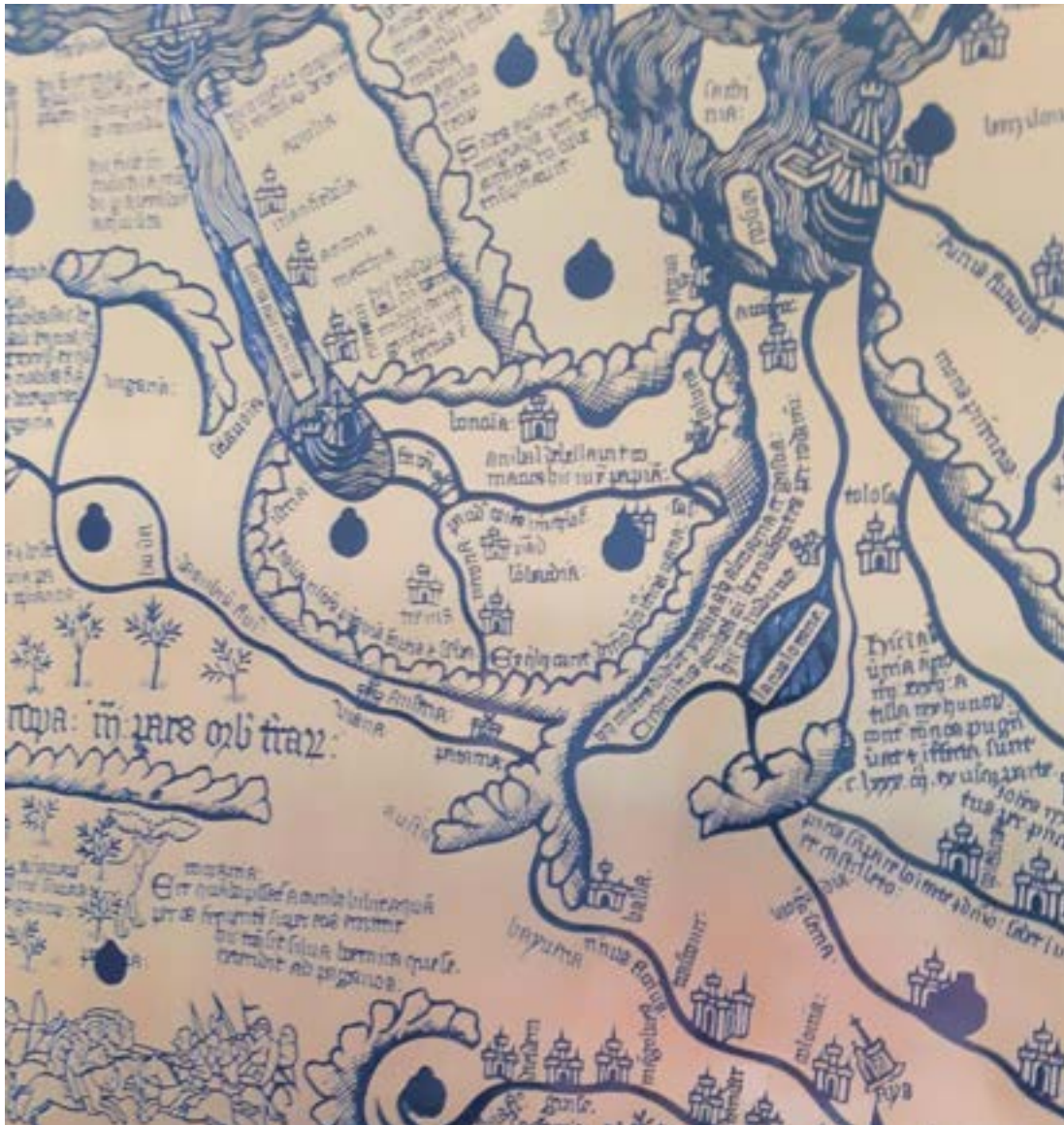


Figure 7 - The Borgiano Planisphere or *Tavola di Velletri*. Many cities in Italy are designed in a quadrangle shape. Some regions, like Lombardia and rivers, are clearly readable.

Under Italy we can read *annibal debellavit romanos*. According to the use of the time the map is oriented south up. The writings indicate geographical names, but also legends and histories of the 15th century. The *Fra' Mauro* map has the same characteristics. The map is oriented south up.

In these maps the division into continents is given by the Mediterranean Sea and the Don and Nile rivers, like traditional O/T maps, generally oriented south up. But some maps are east oriented. The latin term *oriens*, east, where the sun rises, gives the name to the *orientation*.



Figure 8 - The *Fra' Mauro* Map of the world.

In the unfortunately unclear detail of a copy kept in the Institute of Geography of the Sapienza University of Rome, some writings are readable such as SITIA in ASIA, i.e. Scythia.

THE MAPS OF MODERN AGE

Some handwritten maps published by Paolo and Mario Cartaro belong to the second half of the 16th century. In the maps in black, the place names are written with the same style and body. The boundaries of the regions are drawn with marked lines. In this period some maps listed the “fires”

for each place for fiscal reasons. The fires correspond to the number of families subject to taxation. Multiplying by 5 or 5.5 the fire numbers we can get the number of inhabitants.



Figure 9 - The map of *Regno di Napoli* by Paolo and Mario Cartaro. The wrong Ptolemaic direction of Apulia is evident.

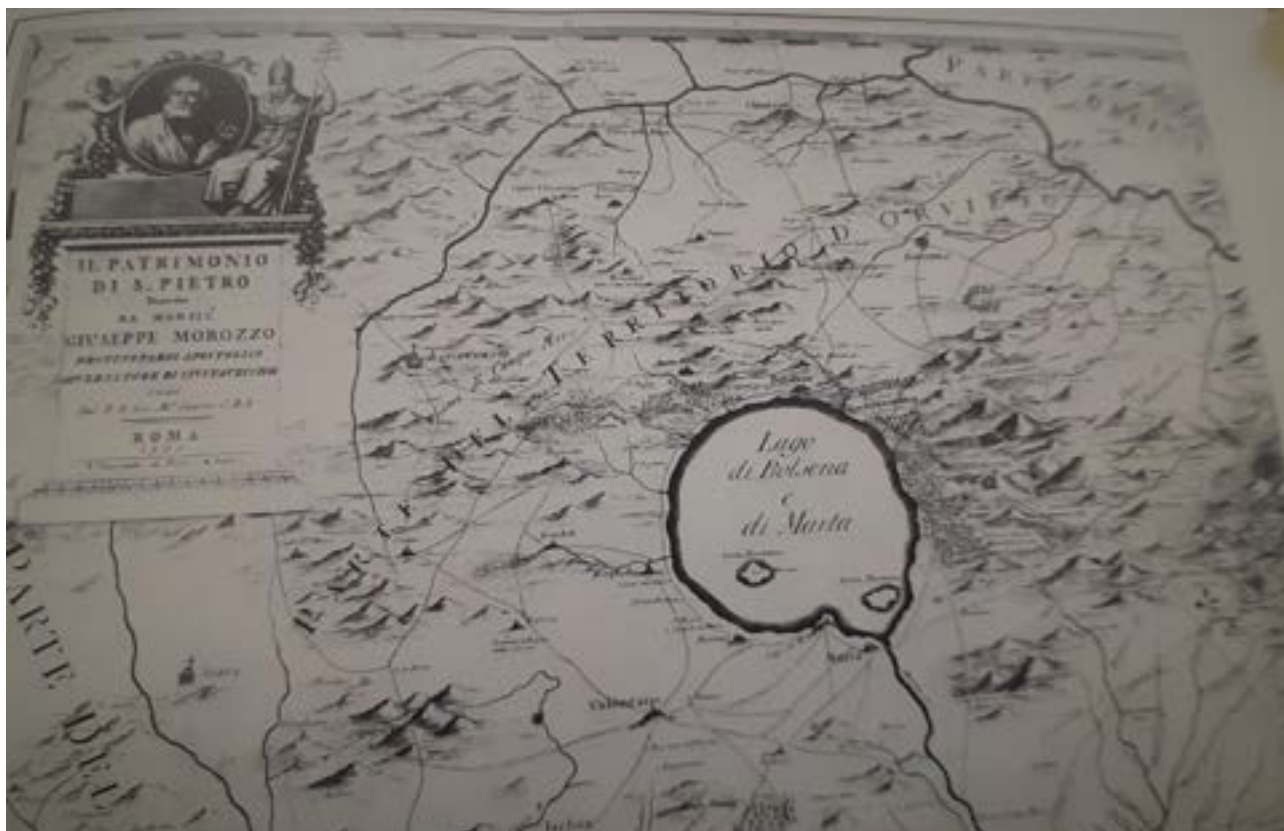


Figure 10 - The *Patrimonio di San Pietro* by Giuseppe Morozzo of 1791. The map presents with rings in detail the ecclesiastic properties at that time. The hills are designed with the system of the *mucchi di talpa* (piles of mole) according to the pre-geodetic cartography.

The maps of the Alexandrian land registry are interesting for the contribution to the maintenance of the consular roads. The place names are marked by the drawing of the vignette of the villages. The approximate 400 watercolor maps were collected by the Presidency of the roads in 1660-1661.

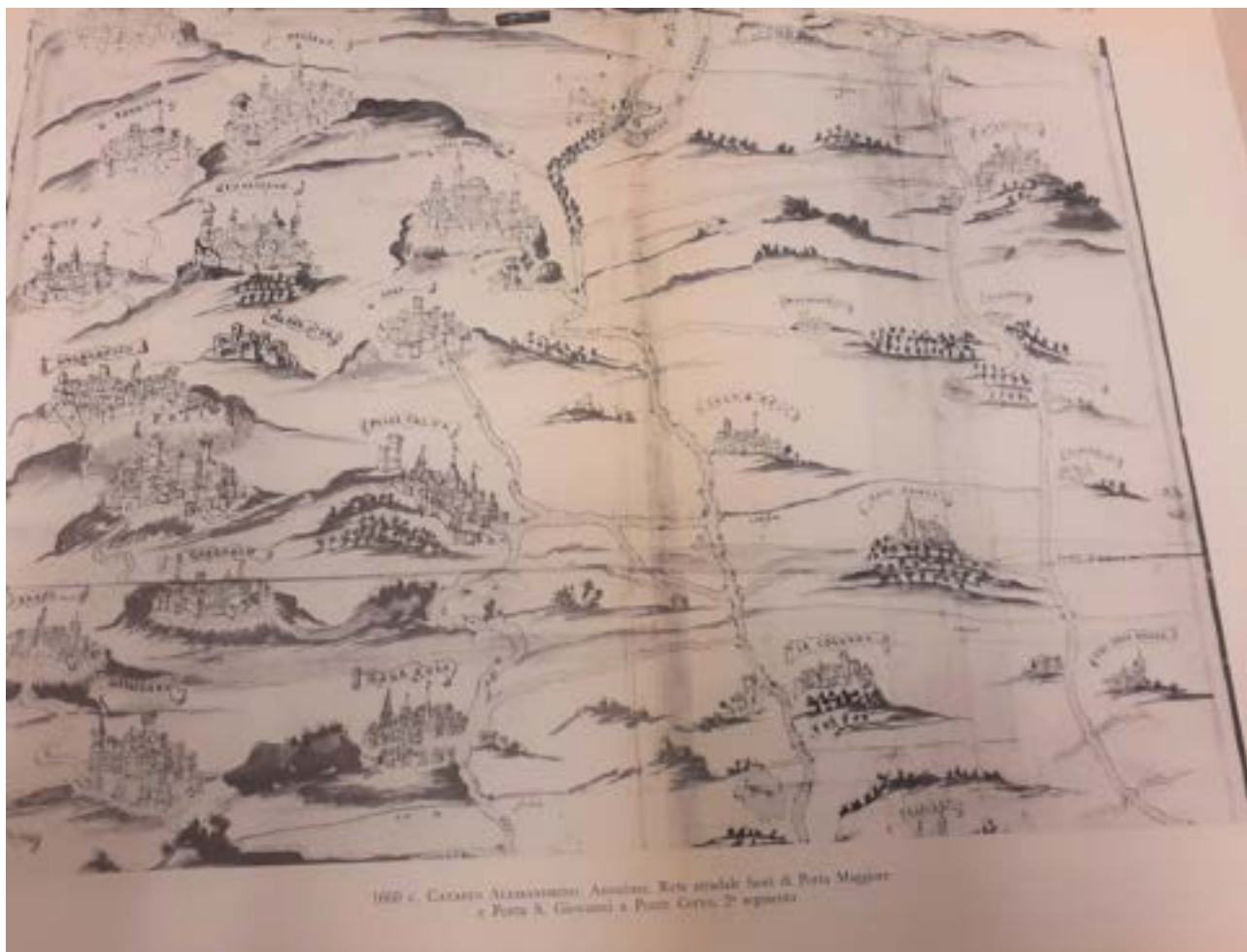


Figure 11 - *Catasto Alessandrino*. Road network out of Porta Maggiore and Porta S. Giovanni at Ponte Corvo, Rome (about 1660).

THE NAUTICAL MAPS

The modern nautical maps are rich in writings, with information on characteristics of coastal and the depths and the direction of the main routes. In addition, they present some information about danger or limitations established by the maritime authorities.



Figure 12 - On this nautical map of the Island of Cyprus by Jon Martines of 1587. The network of the *corse*, i.e. the magnetic lines which the seamen have to follow the different directions of the routes. The coastal line is very clearly definite.

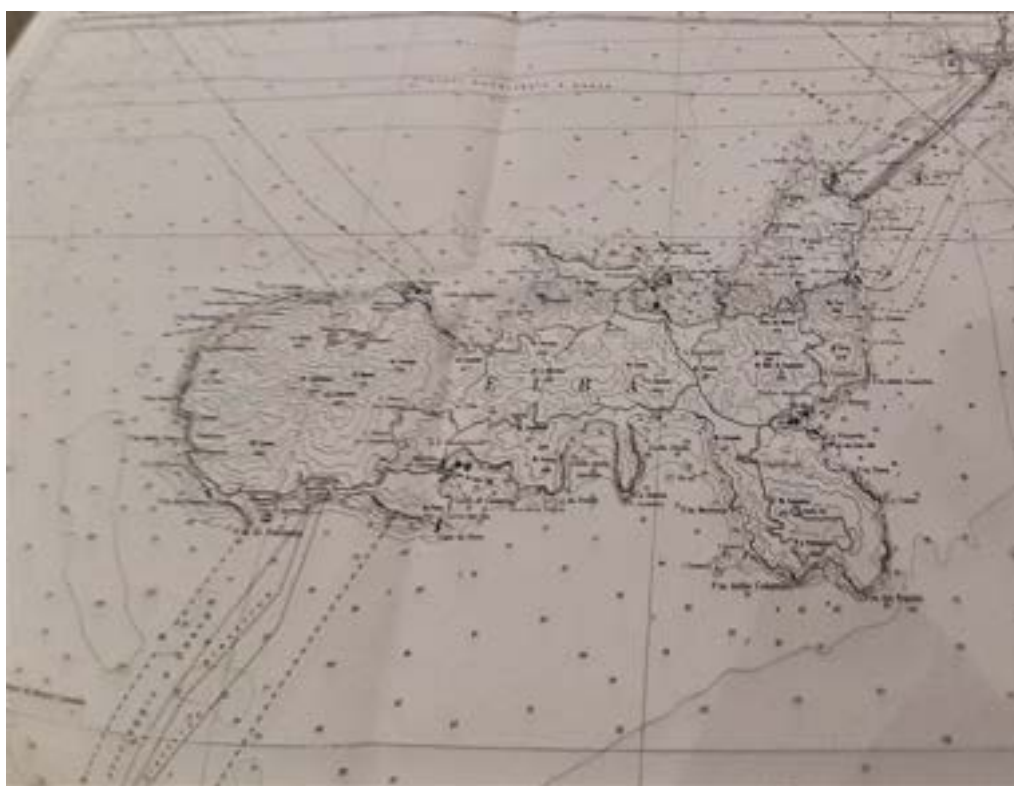


Figure 13 - Nautical Map of Elba Island, with writing on maritime, nautical, astronomical and route information.

CONCLUSION

The task of this paper is to illustrate the writings that appear on the geographical maps, which does not concern only the richness of the toponyms, but also the true and legendary narratives of historical or legendary facts. Most of these writings refer to religious traditions, but also to significant historical events.

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SOME PRINCIPAL THOUGHTS ON PLACE NAMES AND PLACE NAMING

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Resumo

O artigo aborda, à maneira de um discurso de abertura, fundamentos da toponomástica como o poder simbólico e identitário dos nomes de lugares, o processo de nomeação de lugares com suas implicações, não menos importantes na divisão endônimo/exônimo, bem como os principais papéis dos nomes de lugares, na mediação entre os humanos e o espaço geográfico. Acrescenta algumas observações sobre a padronização de nomes de lugares, tal como é exercida em nível global, pelo Grupo de Especialistas das Nações Unidas em Nomes Geográficos (UNGEGN), bem como por autoridades nacionais e subnacionais, em vários países, enfatizando por um lado seus benefícios, mas indicando também a delicada relação entre a padronização de topônimos e a concepção de todos os topônimos como patrimônio cultural, assim como, o fato de que a padronização de topônimos não é politicamente inocente.

Palavras-chave: poder simbólico dos nomes de lugares; processo de nomeação de lugares; papéis dos nomes de lugares na mediação entre humanos e espaço geográfico; padronização de nomes de lugares.

Abstract

The article addresses in the manner of an opening speech basics of toponomastics like the symbolic and identity-shaping power of place names, the place-naming process with its implications not the least on the endonym/exonym divide, as well as major roles of place names in mediating between humans and geographical space. It adds some remarks on place name standardization as it is exerted on the global level by the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) as well as by national and subnational authorities in various countries emphasizing on the one hand its benefits, but hinting also at the delicate relationship between place-name standardization and conceiving all place names as cultural heritage as well as on the fact that place-name standardization is not politically innocent.

Keywords: symbolic power of place names; place-naming process; roles of place names in mediating between humans and geographical space; place-name standardization.

INTRODUCTION

Name giving in general expresses responsibility. When Genesis 2.20 says: “The man gave names to all the cattle, and to the birds of the sky, and to every beast of the field”, this exactly is addressed: The animals are entrusted to man. The person responsible or owning something has the right of naming. It is like that, when parents name their children, although ownership would be the wrong word in this context. It is rather responsibility or entrustment in this case. This understanding of naming and names is certainly common to all cultures based on the Jewish-Christian fundament. I don't have the expertise to judge, whether this understanding is universal. But I don't know any culture, which would not understand it in this way.

Having started with this basic statement on naming and names in general, I would like to proceed specifically with place names and address the following items:

- the place-naming process
- the roles of place names in mediating humans and geographical space
- Some reflections on place-name standardization.



Figure 1 - “The man gave names to all the cattle, and to the birds of the sky, and to every beast of the field,…” (Genesis 2:20). Source: Flemish tapestry, Galleria dell’Academia, Florence.

THE PLACE-NAMING PROCESS

Three factors are involved into the naming process (see also Jordan 2012, 2019a):

(1) The local community in the sense of a group of people, who feel to have a common identity. It can vary in size between family/partnership, nation, group of citizens, language community up to the global community (“global citizens”). It needs not to be a cohesion group in the sense of a group of people tied by personal relations and almost in permanent interaction. It can also just be an identity group, i.e., a group of people feeling to have a common identity. They don’t need to have personal relations. They don’t even need to know each other. So, also a nation is a community in this sense and included here;

(2) The community’s culture including language. Culture is understood here in the most comprehensive sense as the totality of all human expressions (see Levi-Strauss 1946; Kroeber & Kluckhohn 1963);

(3) Geographical space subdivided into geographical features; geographical space understood as the totality of all relations between material and immaterial features. The only actor in this process is the (local) community. It inhabits a certain section of geographical space, has developed a certain culture, perhaps also a language of its own, and structures complex geographical space mentally into features on the background of its culture and led by its specific (e.g., economic) interests marking these features by place names.

Names for geographical features at the community’s own territory may be called endonyms (“names from within”). Endonyms in this sociological sense are symbols for appropriation or responsibility in the sense mentioned before. For geographical features offside its territory a community usually just adopts already existing names, translates them into its own language or adapts them morphologically or phonetically. In contrast to names for features on its own territory (= endonyms) these are exonyms, needed by a community to mark features offside its own territory sufficiently important to it in a comfortable way (easy to be pronounced, to be communicated). In contrast to endonyms exonyms are not symbols for appropriation or only responsibility and do not express claims but indicate the importance of a feature for this community and the relations it has with it (see Jordan 2015b, 2019b). Exonyms just help to integrate this foreign feature into the cultural sphere of a community and help to avoid exclusion

and alienation (Back 2002). But it is also true that the use of exonyms is sometimes conceived as expressing claims, especially when exonyms correspond to historical endonyms. But this is a misunderstanding which should be erased, also by a politically sensitive use of exonyms (see Jordan 2000).

Naming is done either by convention between the members of the community or by an institution charged and legitimized by the community for this purpose. Of course, also an individual can attribute a name to a feature, but such a name will not get into use, assume communicative value and persist, if it is not accepted by the community. So it is at the end always the community, who acts in this process.

No community, however, is completely homogenous. It is always composed of a dominant portion and non-dominant subgroups. The dominant portion of a community is of course in the position to decree the use of a name, to oblige other community members to use a name whether they like it or not.

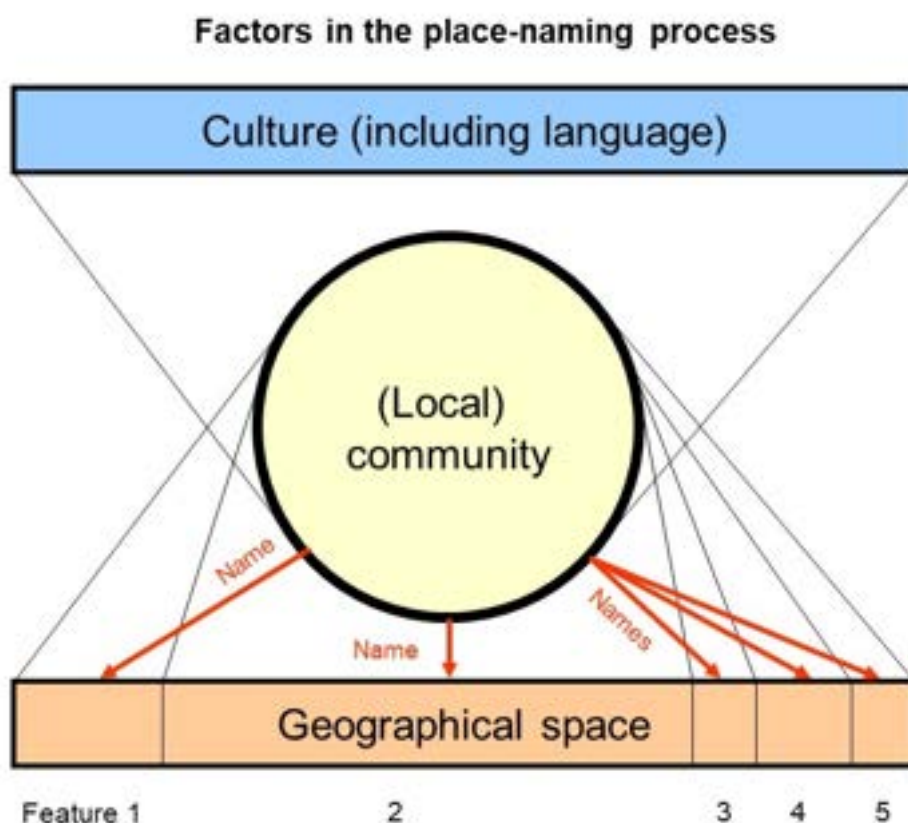


Figure 2 - Factors in the place-naming process (Author's own draft).

It is also a fact that we usually do not belong to only one community, but rather to a multitude of them – we have in fact multiple group identities. These various communities have usually also different relations to space, feel responsible for different sections of spatial reality.

We are global citizens when we engage ourselves for questions like climate change, global disparities in development etc. Global institutions and organizations support this community (e.g., United Nations). We are inhabitants of our continent as far as we feel responsible and engage ourselves for this continent. We are citizens of an association of countries like the European Union, members of a language community (e.g., the Portuguese), members of a nation, citizens of a country, inhabitants of a region, a city, a commune, a village. Almost all these communities are in a way organized and feel a responsibility for a section of space. All of these mentioned have certainly a specific relation to space. But there may also be communities with the same relation to space and different just by cultural characteristics (ethnicity, language, religion etc.) like it is in minority situations, when a given territory is settled not only by one, but by several communities.

All these communities are also active in naming. But they can attribute endonyms (= names from within) only to geographical features at their very own level (scale) since the competence for attributing a name (for applying the endonym) is regulated by the principle of subsidiarity. It is always the smaller community, the community closer to the feature and actually responsible for it, who has the primary right to attribute a name. Thus, the name for the Earth is certainly an endonym in all languages spoken on Earth. Names for individual features on Earth are, however, not anymore endonyms in all languages – even if we all feel to be global citizens. Thus, the name for a certain country is certainly an endonym in the language of all communities forming the permanent population of it, while not all the names in the language of non-dominant communities for the capital of this country will be endonyms, because not all of them will be well-established in this capital. This principle of subsidiarity is also valid within a certain language (so, not only when communities with different languages are involved). It occurs frequently that a local population calls a village differently from outsiders (speaking the same language).

Based on this concept, I would define the endonym as the name accepted and used by the local community and the exonym as the name not used by the local community (see Jordan 2021a). Thus, the endonym/exonym divide corresponds exactly to the divide between “space” and “place” in the sense of Yi-Fu Tuan (Tuan 1997, 1990, 1991), i.e., the divide between (neutral) space and this section of space, to which a certain human community has assumed relations (“place”). It also corresponds to the basic human attitude of discerning between “mine” and “yours”, between “ours” and “theirs” and to the other basic human attitude of territoriality – the desire to own a place –

which exists at all levels of human community building. It is transferable to other name categories like ethnonyms, names of institutions etc., i.e., to all where an inside as well as an external view is relevant. It is this a basic onomastic concept.

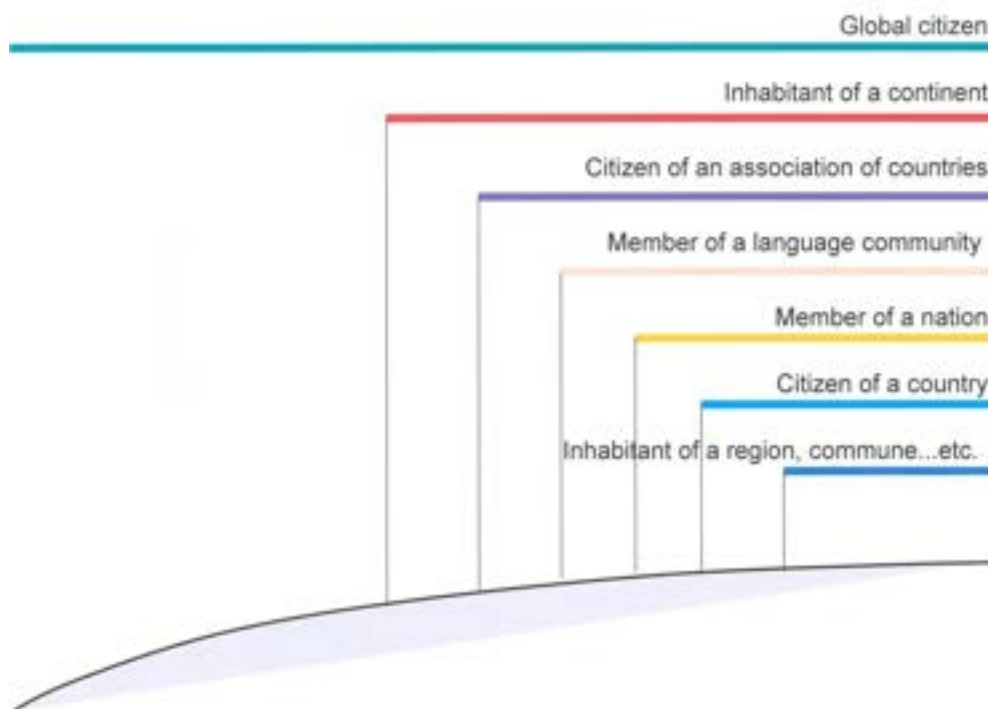


Figure 3 - Multiple space-related identities (Author's own draft).

ROLES OF PLACE NAMES IN MEDIATING HUMANS AND GEOGRAPHICAL SPACE

Let's proceed now to the roles or functions of place names in relating humans and geographical space (see Jordan 2012, 2019a, 2019b). Place names (can) have four main functions in relating humans to geographical space.

Place names often reflect characteristics of space important for a certain community

They often describe location, morphology, waters, vegetation, soils of a certain place; or functions of a place within geographical space: bridge function, port function, pass function. They highlight in this way characteristics that seemed important to the people, who named the place on the background of their culture and their specific interests. Farmers had naming motives different

from herdsmen, seafarers different from mountain dwellers. We, the people living today, have naming motives different from our ancestors. For us the meaning can have lost its transparency, e.g., when the name originates from a language spoken earlier and not anymore at a place. The meaning attributed to the feature and expressed may have lost its importance for us, since our culture and interests are different from when the feature was named. But it can be assumed that no name was meaningless for the people, who were the first to apply it. Thus, place names reflect the perception of space by a certain community. They are “condensed narratives” into two directions: about the feature named as well as about the cultural disposition of the name-giving community (see Jordan 2021b).

Place names mark the territory of a community

Place names are (among other symbols) markers of the group’s own territory. It is not to enlarge on this role here, since it was discussed already in the context of the naming process.



Figure 4 - Signpost at the provincial boundary of Styria [Steiermark], Austria. Photo: Jordan (2008).

Place names structure space mentally

They help to subdivide complex spatial reality into features. Every geographical feature (in the sense of a subunit of geographical space) is a mental construct. This is especially obvious with landscapes, cultural regions or macro-regions lacking concrete or clear limits like current administrative boundaries, “natural boundaries” like mountain ranges or rivers.

A subdivision of Europe into cultural macroregions is obviously just a convention. It is impossible to find clear boundaries of Central or South Europe in reality. A place name is the vehicle, the instrument in this process of mental structuring of space. Without place names we would not be able to establish a system of space-related identities, to communicate it, to maintain it (Helleland, 2009). In many cases (e.g., cultural regions, landscapes) the place name is in fact the only identifier of a geographical feature. And a section of space without a name is obviously not conceived as a feature in its own right – just as part of another feature.



Figure 5 - Subdivision of Europe into macroregions according to cultural-geographical criteria (= Recommendation of the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, StAGN). Source: Jordan (2005).

Place names support emotional ties between humans and place and promote in this way space-related identity building

If somebody acquainted to a place reads, mentions or memorizes a place name, this recalls all the contents of a space-related concept with him/her, reminds her/him of sights, persons, events, smells, sounds associated with this place and lets “the feel of a place” arise as Yi-Fu Tuan calls it (Tuan 1977, 1990, 1991).

Therefore, it is, e.g., important to render minority place names on signposts (see Helleland 2009; Jordan 2004, 2014; Ormeling 1983; Reiterer 2003; Watt 2009). They give these communities the feeling of belonging, of being at home there. It is also a kind of an affirmative action, since non-dominant groups are in special need of being affirmed. For them group identity (including space-related identity as a prominent part of it) means a daily challenge – much more than for a dominant group. The main task of minority place names on signposts is not information (assuming that somebody couldn't be able to read the name in the dominant language) but symbolic representation of the minority. The minority is to be affirmed that this is also its place; the minority has a share in its identity. Therefore, it is also important that on the signpost figures the endonym as it is used and written by the minority group: the Ukrainian name in Cyrillic letters in this Romanian case.



Figure 6 - Bilingual (Italian/Slovenian) town sign in Italy. Photo: Jordan (2006).



Figure 7 - Bilingual and biscriptual (Romanian/Ukrainian) town sign in Romania. Photo: Jordan (2008).

How important place names are for identity and emotional ties, can be also seen from emigrants (to overseas), who frequently take the name of their home place with them, as a last tie to their former home; or to make the new place more familiar. Nijew Amsterdam, New York are prominent examples. But also Breslau in Ontario, Italian names in Latin America (see Palagiano & Capuzzo 2021).



Figure 8 - Town sign near Kitchener, Ontario, Canada. Photo: Jordan (2008).



Figure 9 - Names after Italian places in Latin America. Source: Palagiano & Capuzzo (2021).

STANDARDIZATION

Finally, some reflections on place-name standardization as it is conducted by the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) at the global level and by national and subnational place-name authorities on the country level (see Kerfoot, 2003). Standardization of place names means defining out of a variety of names for a certain feature the most relevant ('correct') one and to promote its use, in the first line in the public sphere. The guiding principle is "one name for one feature", although this principle is not valid in the case of minority and

indigenous names and (with a certain caveat) also with exonyms. This is done to achieve the following goals: to achieve unambiguity, which can be essential for the identification of a location, most important in emergency situations; to achieve – more generally speaking – clarity and reliability, as it is useful also in other fields, when procedures are based on rules and scientific findings; to preserve and protect traditional names against unfounded changes and commercialization; conflict prevention. Place names, due to their symbolic power, frequently cause conflict (see Eller, Hackl Lupták 2008; Horn 2004). If their use is regulated and if an international authority like UNGEGN offers recommendations this can contribute to avoid conflict (see UNGEGN 2022).

Standardization does not mean that all other names should fall into oblivion. They, too, should be preserved and documented. With our electronic means this is easier than ever today. In any case, place names are a cultural asset – whether standardized or not. Each name can also be valuable for research. However, standardization does mean a restriction in the practical use of names.

From the goals of standardization and the efforts for these goals at all administrative levels, it can be concluded that standardization creates indeed a lot of benefits. But it is also justified to ask who benefits most from standardization or who should benefit from it? Is it the local and regional community with their frequent use of dialect names (= names in the vernacular language)? Is it the nation, the community mostly linked by a well-codified standard language and its names? Or is it the international community, whose communication is to be facilitated through standardization, then perhaps in an optimal way by the use of “international names”, in practice the exonyms of a global trade language? The basic principle of standardization, the agreement on a single ‘correct’ name for a geographical feature, actually requires a decision between these options, because it cannot meet all these requirements at the same time.

This question, however, is not just about the spatial reference, about the scale. There are also people with different interests within these spatial categories, e.g., those who primarily value clear communication, and those who are more concerned about the preservation of place names as part of the cultural heritage (see Jordan, Bergmann, Cheetham & Hausner 2009). So, the problem is more complex than it appears at first glance. These are also questions typical for critical toponomastics, a rather recent research current that examines the social and political background of place names regarding also standardization as an expression of a specific naming policy and not without alternatives.

In the context of the UN, Ingvil Nordland explicitly referred to this problem for the first time

in 2019 (see Nordland 2019). In practice – as always with place names – it is the dominant social force and the dominant political level in a hierarchical political system that determines the direction. Today, these are usually the nations dominating also international bodies like the United Nations. Where the national level is exceptionally weak in relation to other political levels, like in Switzerland, the national interest is less able to assert itself also with place names. This political constellation means that, as a rule, place names are standardized in their respective standard language form, which means optimizing them for nation-wide communication. Occasionally, however, also dialect names are standardized if they are well-established in literature and public use and well-known also in other parts of the same country. Usually, however, this is not the case, also because sometimes dialect speakers consider a written dialect name to be unsuitable for the public sphere and would probably even feel ashamed by seeing their (intimate) dialect names, e.g., on town signs. It is also a fact that the ability to read dialect in its written form (in its specific orthography) is not widespread.

Declaring the names of a global trade language the norm instead of names in a national standard language is not a realistic option either as long as nations are the most powerful global players and languages and alphabets with their place names are so symbolic for national identity. Even if English proceeds in its status as the dominant trade language, that does not have to mean that English names, if they exist for a feature, will become the standard. Just as English as a trade language with the specific functions of this language category will continue to supplement local standard languages in their own functions and each of these two categories would have its dominant functional area, so would it be with place names in these languages. In their additional function as international names, English exonyms will only become standardized for certain international purposes (navigation, aviation).

What cannot be denied is that standardization means elevating one name version for a feature over the (usually many) others and promoting its use, while other versions are regarded as less useful and in danger to fall into oblivion. It is like elevating in a multilingual society only one language to the rank of an official language. This means that standardization works against the wealth of culture expressing itself also in the wealth of place names, which is a fact that has also in UNGEGN fully been recognized only more recently, and results is a tension that remains at least to be mitigated.

CONCLUSION

In accordance with the requirements of an opening speech to be general and principal, the article hints at some basic attributes of place names such as their expressing responsibility or ownership, their symbolic and identity-shaping power in general as well as their roles in mediating between humans and geographical space. In addition, it highlights the benefits of place-name standardization, but does also not conceal that place-name standardization goes to the expense of cultural variety, of the wealth of place names as a cultural heritage. It also emphasizes that place-name standardization is a political decision between alternatives, thus depending on the political and societal environment.

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EXTENDED ABSTRACTS

CLASSIFICATION OF TOPONYMS IN A CENTRAL AREA OF THE CITY OF JUIZ DE FORA: AMONG THE ROADS SÃO SEBASTIÃO, REI ALBERTO, OLEGÁRIO MACIAL AND BARÃO DO RIO BRANCO

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Resumo

O presente estudo explorou os nomes das vias de uma porção da área central da cidade de Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais, localizada próximo ao triângulo formado entre a Avenida Barão do Rio Branco, Avenida Presidente Itamar Franco e Avenida Getúlio Vargas. O objetivo foi promover a classificação toponímica dessas vias, de acordo com o tipo de nome dado. De maneira geral, como resultado, foi observado percentualmente uma maior predominância de vias com nomes do tipo Antroponônimo, seguida pelo tipo Axiotopônimo e, em menor número, o tipo Hagiopônimo, existindo algumas peculiaridades ainda, quanto à distribuição e à concentração das vias de cada uma das classes.

Palavras-chave: Antroponônimo; Axiotopônimo; Hagiopônimo.

Abstract

The current study explored the street names of a portion of the central area of the city of Juiz de Fora, Minas Gerais, located near the triangle formed between Barão do Rio Branco Avenue, Presidente Itamar Franco Avenue, and Getúlio Vargas Avenue. The goal was to promote the toponymic classification of these streets according to the type of name given. In general, as a result, it was observed a greater predominance of streets with names of the type 'Name of person', followed by the type 'Name of person accreted of title or honor' and in smaller number the type 'Names with religious origin'; existing still some peculiarities, related to the distribution and concentration of the streets of each one of the classes.

Keywords: Name of person; Name of person with added title or honor; Name with religious origin.

INTRODUCTION

It is known that each existing element known to man has a sign to register, present and communicate its meaning in the world. In this sense, the human being is perceived as individuals forged in language. Thus, Vygotsky (1993) emphasizes that language is the basic symbolic system of all human groups, responsible for mediating between the individual and the world.

In this way, this behavior remains until today; however, taking shape in an official way, institutionalized by the State; as well as, popularly, with those unofficial toponyms, characteristic of a place, shared by those who inhabit it. However, regardless of whether it is an official toponym or from popular wisdom, it is possible to use the analysis of these nomenclatures as a tool for studying the culture, history and political organization of a given place.

Any terrestrial occurrence is named, from the moment in which it reflects some significance of identity and consequent motivation, related to the social body that adopted it. This meaning may assume different aspects, preferably related to power, political, sentimental, historical, cultural and economic games. (SANTOS, 2007 page 34)

Santos (2007) presents exactly the possibilities that emerge for the understanding of the construction process of a certain roughness in space, when proposing to analyze all the nuances preceding the act of naming something. Because, words, names and speeches always have intentionality, be it by political power, by sentimental, historical, cultural factors etc. So that, understanding this multidisciplinary perspective of toponyms, in being materialized bridges to the past, which are able to tell about more subtle aspects of the history of places; in the present work, a brief analysis will be presented, carried out on some roads in the city of Juiz de Fora, continuing the work of Lobato *et al.* (2018). Since, as much as Juiz de Fora has centrality in the historical formation process of Zona da Mata Mineira (COSTA, 2019), studies on local toponymy still lack maturity; as Tavares and Velasco (2017) have argued:

Researchers who study place names have often pointed out the importance of this type of study for the construction and acquisition of knowledge that could be associated with various areas of knowledge. (page 1)

Understanding such importance, the construction and acquisition of knowledge for different areas, that research on Toponymy generates; and the scarcity of studies on this topic in the region, Lobato *et al.* (2018) established a proposal for classifying toponyms in a portion of the central area of the city of Juiz de Fora (Figure 1). At the time, the author defined 3 basic classes, to group the

names used in the observed streets: Anthroponym, Axiotoponym and Hagiotoponym (LOBATO *et al.*, 2018). In a simplified way, the author proposes that all denominations that carry within them religious characteristics be called Hagiotoponyms (e.g. **Espírito Santo** Street, **Santo** Antônio Street, **Sta** Tereza Square). A second class will be the Axiotoponyms, corresponding to those streets in which the name of the person given to the place is added to some title (e.g.: **Duque** de Caxias Square, **Barão** do Rio Branco Avenue, **Visconde** de Mauá Avenue). The third and last category proposed by the author is the Anthroponyms, focused on streets and places where the names of the personalities are the proper names of the people (e.g.: **Marielle Franco** Street, **Fernando Lobo** Street, **Ocar Vidal** Street).

Thus, at the time of their study, it was observed by Lobato *et al.* (2018) that, among the cutout of analyzed streets in the central portion of the city, 50% of the names originated from Anthroponyms, while 37.5%, from Axiotoponyms; and, to a lesser extent, 12.5% were Hagiotoponyms. However, it is possible to question whether this pattern in the distribution in street names, as to the classification used by Lobato *et al.* (2018), is maintained in the roads around the area analyzed by the authors or if it is a particularity of theirs.

In this sense, the objective of this work is to analyze a set of streets (Figure 1), neighboring those studied by Lobato *et al.* (2018), located in the central triangle of the city, formed between the Avenues Barão do Rio Branco, Getúlio Vargas and Presidente Itamar Franco; and classifying them, according to the same definition of the author (Anthroponym, Axiotonym and Hagiotonym), in order to determine if there is a pattern in the distribution of the types of toponyms in the central region of the city of Juiz de Fora.

METHODOLOGY

The methodological process was guided by three distinct moments, starting with the selection of the streets to be analyzed; then, the toponyms classification was performed, according to Lobato *et al.* (2018); the third (and last) moment consisted in the documentary analysis of the bills and decrees of the City Council and the Juiz de Fora City Hall, which guided the changes in the names of the streets selected for analysis.

Considering that the work proposal is a continuation of the work by Lobato *et al.* (2018), it was necessary to establish a spatial cutout for the analysis; one that was located in the city center and, at the same time, that was close to the set of streets analyzed by the author. Thus, a sample of thirty-two streets was selected, in the city center of Juiz de Fora (Figure 1), which are located further west of those already analyzed by Lobato *et al.* (2018).

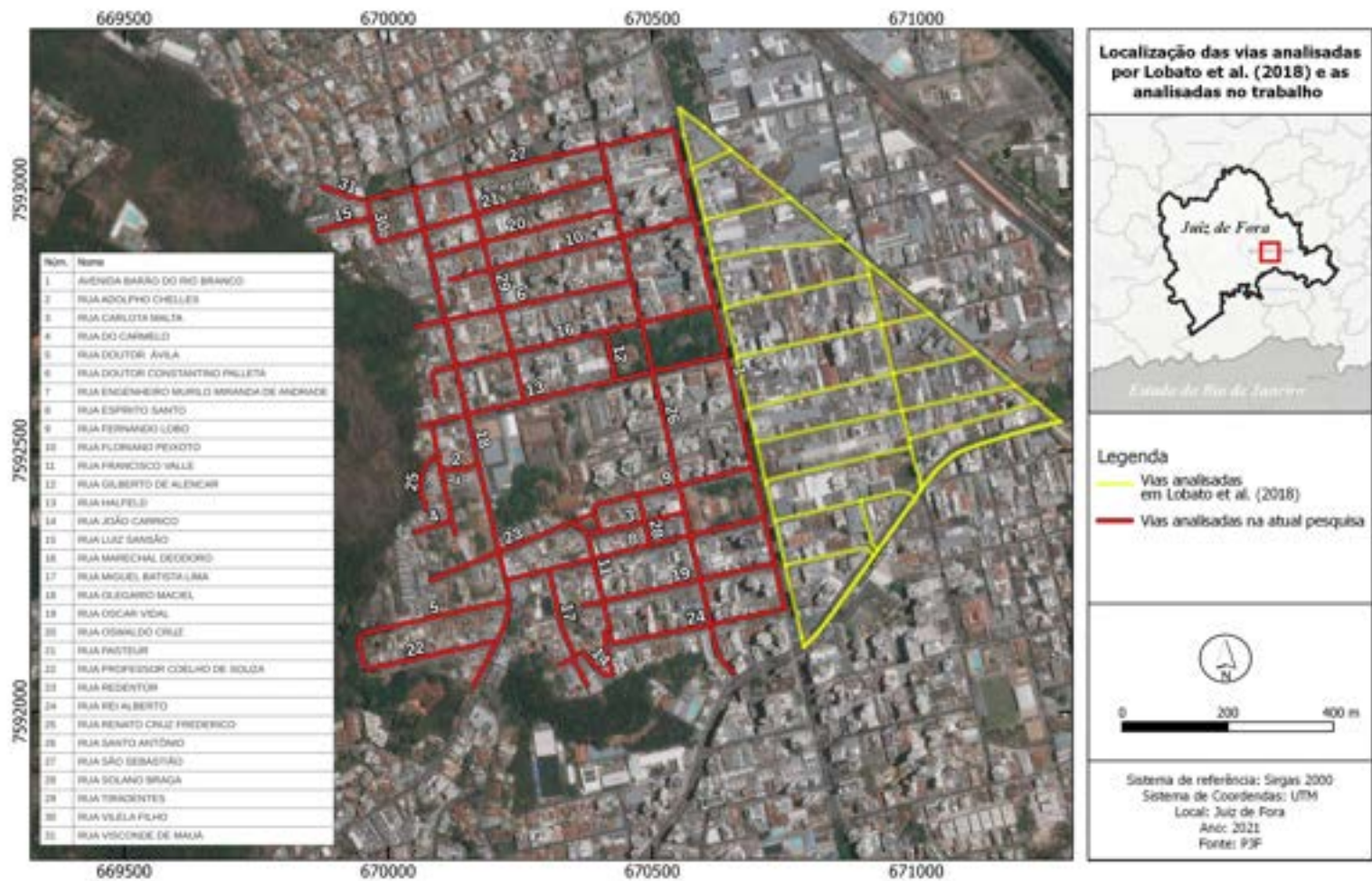


Figure 1- Streets selected for classification and analysis in relation to the streets studied by Lobato *et al.* (2018). Prepared by the authors.

The choice for such cutout for the extraction of the sample of streets for this study was determined by fully meeting the requirements previously mentioned - being in the city center and close to those analyzed by Lobato *et al.* (2018); and also, being located around important historical points for the city (such as the City Hall building or the City Council) and extended to two blocks after the main cathedral of the city, encompassing traditional convents and religious education institutions; some of them, present since the founding period of the city (Figure 2).

After the selection of the streets, their toponyms were surveyed in the cadastral base of streets of the Municipality of Juiz de Fora; being extracted, classified (among Anthroponym, Axiotoponym and Hagiotoponym) and, later, accounted in Microsoft Excel[®] 2019. The indexes with percentage values of each toponym class were also generated, in order to observe the existence of the predominance of some of the name categories, according to the classification.

The third and last step consisted in a search for the bills and decrees referring to possible changes in the naming of the analyzed streets. This effort sought to verify whether changes in the names of the streets in the analyzed area had occurred in recent years. This was done in order to determine whether the absolute and relative results of the classification of the toponyms were influenced by a possible more current movement of resignification of the central area of the city. Such concern was fostered mainly by the fact that the Juiz de Fora Citizenship Committee (2021) showed that 30% of the bills, presented and approved in the City Council, had a connection with toponyms change.

Operationally, this process was carried out through a search in the City Council³ repository of the laws and decrees approved for the change of street names. In the repository's search platform, the option to search by "Keyword" was used, with an "exact phrase" filter, performing a search with the name of each of the analyzed streets.

Thus, of the laws and decrees that mentioned the street name, only those that dealt with the change of the street name were analyzed and selected. Among those, the previous name and the year of establishment of the current toponym were extracted in order to verify if this modification influenced the results found in the categorization of toponyms.

3 JFLegis (2021), available at <https://jfl legis.pjf.mg.gov.br/indexConsulta.php>.



Figure 2 - Streets selected for classification and analysis. Prepared by the authors.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Among the 31 streets analyzed (Figure 3), it is possible to observe that there is the occurrence of the three types of toponym classes in the analyzed area. However, their distribution is not necessarily random, given that cultural and historical factors, present in the organization and structuring of the street names, highlighted in this study.

Even though, in general, the geographical names of religious origin (Hagiotoponyms) are the ones with the lowest occurrence, they are geographically concentrated (considering the study area) around the Metropolitan Cathedral (Figure 4.B). This is the result of the strong influence of the Catholic Church in the colonial and imperial past of Minas Gerais (and Brazil, as a whole). On the other hand, it is possible to observe that around the face of the block, where the Juiz de Fora City Hall and the City Council buildings are located, there is an equal distribution among the 3 classes of toponyms, defined for this research. In the eastern corner, Barão do Rio Branco Avenue is considered an Axiotoponym, which intersects with Halfeld Street, passing in front of the entrance of the notable buildings, the headquarters of the executive and legislative branches, being this street, an Anthroponym. Finally, in the western corner, Halfeld Street meets Espírito Santo Street, a Hagiotoponym. This distribution shows a certain balance between the three classes, at the entrance of the buildings that symbolize the executive and legislative branches of the city of Juiz de Fora (Figure 4.A).

With regard to the results found by Lobato *et al.* (2018), facing the percentages of distribution of the toponym classes, obtained in this work, it is clear, the convergence of the results found between both studies. While Lobato *et al.* (2018) found a certain distribution, where 50% of the names originated in Anthroponyms; 37.5%, in Axiotoponyms; and, in a smaller proportion, 12.5% were Hagiotoponyms; the present research, with a sample of streets almost twice as large, obtained a similar percentage distribution.

In the present study, among the Anthroponyms, the percentage of occurrence was 55% of the streets analyzed, followed by the Axiotoponyms, with 26%; and, finally, the Hagiotoponyms were present in the names of 19% of the streets visited (Figure 5). Thus, there was an increase of 6.5% in the recurrence of toponyms related to names with religious characteristics (Hagiotoponyms), to the detriment of the Axiotoponyms, which reduced 6% in relation to the previous study. However, such behavior should be considered natural, since the analyzed area concentrates both the Metropolitan Cathedral of Juiz de Fora and the São Sebastião Church.



Figure 3 -
Result of street
classification.
Prepared by the authors.



Figure 4 – Highlight for the classifications of the streets around the City Hall and the Municipality of Juiz de Fora (A); and the Metropolitan Cathedral of Juiz de Fora (B). Prepared by the authors.

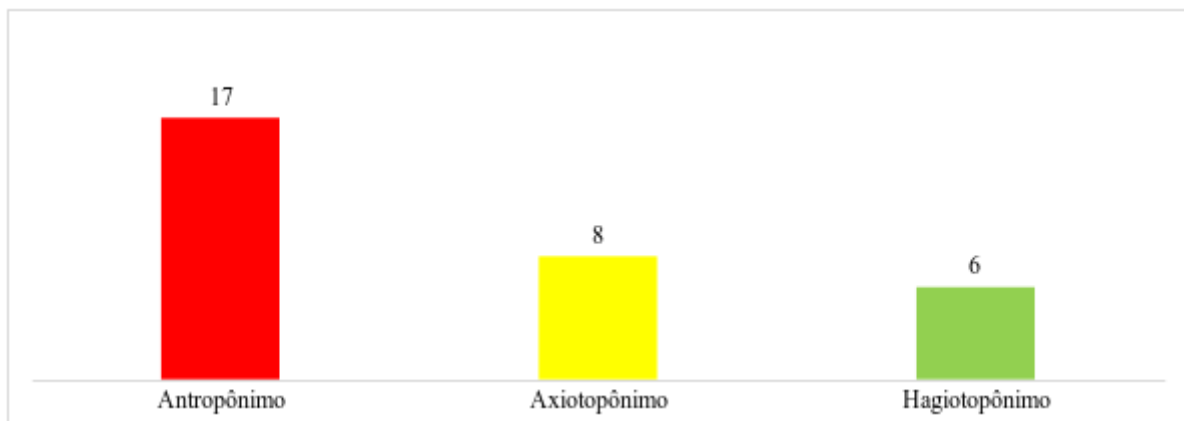


Figure 5 - Distribution of toponyms of the analyzed streets, within the proposed classification. Prepared by the authors.

Regarding the documental analysis of the laws and decrees that gave origin to the toponyms of the streets analyzed in this work, it was difficult to find the normative ones inside the official online repository of the Juiz de Fora City Hall. From the 31 streets analyzed, laws referring to the naming (or change) of the toponyms of only 10 streets were found.

It is possible to speculate that the absence of the legal milestone that named the remaining streets in the City Hall repository occurs due to the very moment of construction of these streets. Given that the occupation and construction of the central area of the city dates back to the imperial period (COSTA 2019), the legislation that gave rise to the names of these streets should be in other digital bases, such as in the Public Archive of Minas Gerais, or even in the Public Archive of Juiz de Fora.

On the other hand, the non-existence of the records of laws (or decrees) modifying the names of these streets, in the JFLegis repository, demonstrates that no modification of the toponyms of this portion of the central region has occurred in recent history. Besides, the 10 streets, for which laws changing the toponyms were found, these modifications in the nomenclatures do not present a great influence on the results of the percentage and absolute indexes, which were found according to the proposed classification (Box 1).

If we take as an example the change in the current Doutor Constantino Palleta Street, by Executive Decree 00011/1940, which was previously called Dr. Paletta Street, it does not result in a change in the classification, because the street continues to have an Axiotoponym name. The same happens with Miguel Batista Lima Street, which before the Law N° 05839/1980 was called Cristiano Abílio Ferreira Street, both Antroponyms.

Box 1 - Relationship between previous and current toponyms, according to the legislation found in the Juiz de Fora City Hall repository.

Current name	Previous name	Law
Rua Doutor Constantino Palleta	Rua Dr. Paletta	Decreto do Executivo Nº 00011/ 1940
Rua João Carrico	Via pública que parte da rua Francisco Vale e vai até o alto do morro de Santo Antônio	Decreto do Executivo Nº 00610/ 1965
Rua Engenheiro Murilo Miranda De Andrade	Rua "C", paralela à Rua Olegário Maciel	Decreto do Executivo Nº 01114/ 1971
Rua Pasteur	Rua A	Lei Nº 00625 / 1954
Rua Do Carmelo	A rua a qual se encontra edificado o Convento das Carmelitas	Lei Nº 01353/ 1960
Rua Luiz Sansão	Rua C	Lei Nº 02008/ 1964
Rua Adolpho Chelles	Rua A	Lei Nº 03840/ 1971
Rua Visconde De Mauá	Travessa Engenheiro Luiz Fernandes Pinto	Lei Nº 03859/ 1971
Rua Miguel Batista Lima	Rua Cristiano Abílio Ferreira	Lei Nº 05839/ 1980
Rua Renato Cruz Frederico	Rua A	Lei Nº 06161/ 1982

Prepared by the authors.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

In general, the same street naming pattern found by Lobato *et al.* (2018) was maintained in the analyzed streets located further west of the central region. And, as much as the data presented by the Citizenship Committee of the city of Juiz de Fora (2021) show that there is a trend in the approval of bills to change street names, apparently, this movement does not reach the central streets of the city.

However, to sustain with certainty, that no major changes have occurred in the analyzed region, is a complex task. Since that in the Juiz de Fora City Council (JFLegis) bills repository, we could not find the bills that named most of the streets in the analyzed area. However, since this is the central and oldest area of the city, it is possible that the laws, decrees and rules that gave names to these streets are in other older information bases and/or in analogical format.

In this sense, for future work, there is a need to expand the number of streets analyzed in the central region, and at the same time, the search for the regulatory milestones that named the streets in Juiz de Fora should be broadened. In order to historically, politically and culturally shape the way the process of naming streets is established, explaining the meanings, which the predominance of a class of toponyms has on the political and social structure of the city of Juiz de Fora, as a whole, as well as in specific regions of the city.

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**COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CEARÁ'S TOPONYMY:
FROM THE COLONIAL PERIOD TO CONTEMPORARY PERIOD**

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Resumo

Este trabalho tem o propósito de apresentar a pesquisa de doutorado em andamento da autora, junto ao Programa de Pós-Graduação em Linguística Aplicada (PosLa), da Universidade Estadual do Ceará (UECE), na qual se propõe a realizar análise comparativa entre a toponímia utilizada para denominar espaços geográficos em meados do período colonial no Ceará e a toponímia cearense da contemporaneidade, buscando compreender as motivações sócio-culturais, históricas e identitárias, que influenciaram as escolhas denominativas do Ceará. O corpus está sendo coletado de 600 Cartas de Sesmarias datadas dos finais do século XVII e início do século XVIII, bem como dos mapas de escala 1:100000 disponibilizados pelo IPECE (2019). Nos embasamos teoricamente nos trabalhos de Dick (1980,1990, 2004), Biderman (1998) e Faraco (2006), entre outros.

Palavras-chave: Toponímia; Período Colonial; Ceará.

Abstract

This study aims to present doctorate research of the first author, in the Applied Linguistics Post Graduation Program (PosLa), at the State University of Ceará. The investigation focuses on a comparative analysis between the toponymy used to name geographical spaces in the middle of the colonial period in Ceará and the contemporary toponymy used in the same state to understand identity, historical and socio-cultural motivations that influenced naming choice in Ceará. Data collection is being conducted from 600 land grants from the final of the 17th century to the beginning of the 18th century and maps with a scale of 1:100000 provided by IPECE in 2019. The research is based on Dick (1980, 1990, 2004), Biderman (1998), and Faraco (2006) among others.

Keywords: Toponymy; Colonial Period; Ceará.

INTRODUCTION

Toponymy is a multifaceted field of study, as its research necessarily establishes interfaces with other fields of knowledge, given that its theoretical-methodological bases are centered on the notions that language, when exercising its nominative function, is “essentially motivated”, according to Dick (1980, p. V). In this sense, the question arises: motivated by what? This question leads to the understanding of language, from an interactive activity perspective, an action in the world (MARCUSCHI, 2015), which always starts from desires, cultures, identities, history, politics, ideology, among other aspects, which compose the experiences of its speakers and, more specifically, of the denominators. It is in this sense that Toponymy, as an area of knowledge, establishes a dialogue with other fields, since language is not a system independent of the world, a system that simply establishes an internal relationship; but rather, a human activity, which is in constant interrelation with the environment in which it is used.

This work aims to present the author's doctoral research in progress, with the Postgraduate Program in Applied Linguistics (PosLa) of the State University of Ceará (UECE), under the guidance of Professor Expedito Eloísio Ximenes. This research, in turn, aims to investigate the toponymic system of Ceará, in force in land grants, from the 17th and 18th centuries; in comparison with the contemporary toponymy of Ceará; and, with that, to analyze the historical movement of these toponyms, from the Charts of the Colonial period - historical moment, in which there was still an expressive amount of native peoples, fighting for their lives and for the preservation of their spaces.

It is necessary to emphasize the importance of the historical documents, land grants (*Cartas de Sesmarias*), for the colonial history of Ceará, as they are documents in which the movements of land concessions, through the system of land grants, developed by the Portuguese Crown, with the objective of populating the territories and make the lands productive, generating income for the Crown. For Toponymy researchers, this record is especially important, as they are documents in which there is a great need to describe the location, so that spaces are delimited. Therefore, in these documents, fertile ground for recording toponyms from the Colonial period is found.

The research is still in the phase of surveying its corpus, composed of the toponyms registered in 600 land grants, which are being used as a research source. However, despite the initial stage, the toponyms collected so far, it is already possible to see that many of them have been perpetuated in the use of speakers (until the present day), exercising a denominative function. Although changes in spelling have been noticed, as well as, in some cases, the movement of

transplanted toponyms has been noticed, that is, *lexias* that called physical geographic accidents (such as rivers), at the time of Colonial Brazil; and that came to be called, in contemporary times, Ceará municipalities.

As a theoretical basis for the ongoing research, Dick (1980, 1990, 2004) is used, who systematized the study of Toponymy in Brazil; Faraco (2006) and Silva (2008), to reflect on the questions of this research, aligned with Historical Linguistics; the studies of Biderman (1998), in order to think about lexical issues; and the work of Marcuschi (2015), on the lexicon as a network of meaning and the notion of language as an interactive activity.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study presented here is in its initial phase, currently a corpus survey is being carried out for further analysis. Regarding the method used, the study is initially based on the taxonomic method, as proposed by Dick (1980), which classifies toponyms into 27 taxes, organized into two major axes: the axis of taxes of a physical nature, whose motivating factors refer to the natural and physical issues of space, such as aspects of nature; and taxes of an anthropocultural nature, which are those names whose motivations refer to issues related to culture, “to the spirit” of those who name them. In each of these axes, there are subdivisions that further specify the motivations; such as, for example: **astrotoponyms**, which are toponyms referring to the names of celestial bodies (example: Cruzeiro do Sul – AC); and ergotoponyms, which are toponyms whose motivations are related to elements of material culture (example: Jangada – MT).

The classifications made later by other researchers were also used; such as, for example, Francisquini's (1998), in which the classification of a new tax is presented, called **acrinotoponyms**, which are toponyms formed by acronyms.

From this, regarding the type of research, the thesis in progress is characterized as a qualitative-quantitative research, considering that it is in the researcher's interest to understand the toponymic linguistic phenomena, in their relationship with the subjects who name the geographic spaces. Therefore, it is considered a qualitative study, as it focuses on the social relations involved in the nomination process. The fact that this research is characterized as qualitative does not exclude the fact that, in order to understand this relationship between subjects and their uses of language, it is important, within Dick's taxonomic model, to pay attention to the recurrences of certain classifications, which leads to the need to also carry out a quantitative research, about the toponyms used in historical documents and, currently, in the region; It is necessary to analyze the “higher or lower incidence of designations of the same typology in a considered region”, as explained by Dick

(1980, p. V), in order to reflect on the ordering of the toponomastic system of certain regions. The corpus of the ongoing research will be composed of the toponyms recorded in 600 land grants, from the late 17th century to the mid-17th century; which were edited by Eusébio Néri Alves de Souza and Thomaz Pompeu Sobrinho; and made available in digital format (and on CD-ROM), by the Public Archives of the State of Ceará (APEC), in 2006. This period was selected based on the date of the first Land Grant in the volume, which leads towards the oldest edited record, to which we had access. The choice was made with the intention of collecting a large number of toponyms from the languages spoken by the original peoples of the captaincy of Ceará at that time.

From the reading of the Charts, the process of cataloging the data is being carried out, to be organized in an electronic spreadsheet, with the aid of the Microsoft Excel[®] program, in which the columns appear: chart number (according to the organization of the APEC file) ; the date; the name of the assignor (or *sesmeiro*); the name of the clerk; the names of applicants; the assigned place; and the toponyms cited in the Chart. After cataloging the 600 charts, having all this information organized, the toponyms will be arranged in the lexicographical-toponymic form, as organized by Dick (2004), which aims to systematize a compilation of toponyms, bringing in each form information such as: the municipality in which the toponym is located, the toponym, the type of landform, etymology, taxonomy, among other elements. This would be the first movement of the corpus collection. The second one would be made from maps in scale 1: 100.000, from the Research and Economic Strategy Institute of Ceará (IPECE, 2019)¹, which bring a current (and general) overview of Ceará's toponymy. From the toponymy recorded in these maps, a comparative analysis will be made in order to investigate the historical movement of these toponyms, as well as to reflect on historical, cultural, social, political and ideological issues, which motivated their perpetuation (or not) of the toponyms that make up the research corpus.

As a starting point, the analysis procedures of the Thesis in question will follow the analytical procedures of the taxonomic method developed by Dick (1980, 1990, 1997, 2004), as explained above. It is from this method that our comparative analysis will be guided, which will also be anchored in theoretical bases from other areas of knowledge, namely: historical linguistics, cultural studies, social history, among others. Comparative analysis is believed to be the unique element of this research; because, from the considerations of this study, it will be possible to contribute with the reflections about the linguistic sign, exercising its denominative function, in a diachronic perspective, in relation to the socio-historical movements of a certain region; in this case, from the state of Ceará, in two periods: the Colonial period and the present.

1 Available at: <http://www2.ipece.ce.gov.br/atlas/capitulo1/11/149.htm>. Access on: Mar. 1st, 2021.

DISCUSSIONS AND ANALYSIS

The study of proper names is part of the discipline known as Onomastics, which is divided into two sub-areas of study: Toponymy, which is focused on the study of place names; and Anthroponymy, which focuses on the study of proper names of people.

As it has already been made clear, this summary is focused on the presentation of the author's Doctoral Thesis research, in its initial stage, which focuses on the work in the field of Toponymy, specifically, in a diachronic study of the toponymy recorded in the Land Grants, dated from the Colonial period in Ceará, in a comparative analysis with the Toponymy in use in the Ceará territory, in contemporary times.

In the adopted perspective, the concept of language is based on the notions that language is dynamic and changes over time; according to Faraco (2006, page 16): “in the flow of time, language is transformed, that is, structures and words that existed before no longer occur or are no longer occurring; or else, they occur modified in their form, function and/or meaning.” Such changes (or even the permanence of certain linguistic occurrences) are associated with several factors, considered external to the language, such as social, historical and cultural issues. It is important to emphasize that Dick's theoretical-methodological proposal is in line with this conception, when he advocates, in his studies, that the toponymic sign is motivated. This motivation is not purely linguistic, but, on the contrary, comes from several orders, such as those mentioned above.

So, all the toponymic work can be seen being guided by the prism that language, as a human activity, is not passive and does not function as a mere instrument of communication, but also acts on social realities, as an interactive activity and as an action in the world (MARCUSCHI, 2015). In this regard, Dick (1980) also states:

In the most diverse sectors of knowledge, different chronological times show, in any portion of space, the active presence of humans, elaborating, participating, feeling, expressing, communicating, in short. The result of these compartmentalizations is sedimented in facts that organize and embody the cultural production of people. Simultaneously, standardized linguistic activity gives rise to correlated “conceptual fields”, illustrative of this object-reality. (page 3)

By using language to make sense of the world, Man acts on the world, at the same time that the world, the social realities that are designed over time, act on language, in a two-way movement.

Toponymy would be, according to the Thesis defended by the author, throughout his trajectory as a researcher, this linguistic fact, which gives body (materiality) to the culture of certain peoples.

Furthermore, it is through language that individuals signify the world around them; make sense of it; and print their experiences on the world. Naming, therefore, would be a way of conceiving the world, according to the perspective of whom is naming something. In this way, the toponymic lexicon composes “cognitive conceptual fields” (BIDERMAN, 1998), which are shared by subjects from generation to generation.

Thus, it is essential in the present analyses, to think about the historical issues involved in the naming process of the geographical spaces of Ceará, in the Colonial period; in which there were a large number of indigenous groups fighting for the right to remain in their spaces. Thinking about this historical struggle for space (and also for memory), makes us reflect on the political issues of the nomination process; above all, in the Colonial period, in which the political force promoted a true ethnocide² of the memory of indigenous peoples; and that took place, above all, through the superposition of the Portuguese culture to the cultures of the groups (peoples) originating in Brazil. This overlap occurred on several fronts; including in frequent attempts to “erase” the memory of indigenous peoples.

Toponymy is an element of memory, as it tends to remain in its name function for many years. In this sense, it keeps the linguistic memory of the native peoples. In addition, in the act of naming, the toponym is also a demarcator of identities, it is a way of belonging and possession of geographic spaces. It is in this relationship, between Toponymy and memory, identity and, eventually, the possession of spaces; that the political force acts, for example, in the political determinations of those who are exercising administrative power at the moment, in the sense of changing the names of certain spaces, as a way of demarcating a new possession (or resulting from the attempt to overlap a new identity). This is what can be seen in the naming policies of the Colonial period, bringing the example that appears in band 10, of the old book 16 (currently 86), of chronicle date 1762-1807; in which, the removal of the name “barbarian” from a given village is determined:

Bando que Se lansou a respeito dos Indios [rubrica] Jucás O Tenente Coronel do Regimento de Infantaria paga da Goarni= Saõ da Prassa do Recife de Pernambuco a Cujo Cargo Se acha o governo desta Capitania do cearâ grande por El Rey Nosso Senhor Por quanto Sua Magestade pelo Aluarâ de 8 de Mayo de 1758 foy Se ruido mandar que neste estado Se obseruasse = inviolavel mente aley de Seyz de Junho de 1755 que determinou

2 Term used by Hoornaert (1985) to name a violence that acted beyond the physical, more in the symbolic field, such as linguistic, cultural and identity violence (HOORNAERT, 1985, page 49).

acreação daz Vilas e lugarez de Indioz das Capitaniaz do Grâm Parâ Maranhâm Ficando Commua a este Estado Sem restricão interpretação ou modificação alguã: Enadita Ley mandaque nas fundaços daz Villaz e lugarez Se pratique em quanto for posivel a politica que ordenou para a fundação da Vila nova de SãoJoze do Rio negro: **e Como areferida politica outro Sim ditrimina que naz Vilaz e Lugarez que de novo Se erigirem nas Aldeaz doz Indioz Se denominem Comos nomez dos Lugarez e Vilas do Reyno que bem parecer ao Governador Sem atenção aos nomez Barbaroz que actual mente tem | Ordeno em obseruancia dasmen Sionadaz Leyz eordenz̃· que esta Aldea que athe agora Sechamaua do Jucã daqui em diante Sedomine lugar de Arneyrôz.** (LINHARES; XIMENES, 2015, p. 356)

This band is one of the examples that the naming of spaces is a trace of the identity, memory and culture of the people who inhabit (or inhabited) certain regions. In this sense, we can understand the action described in the band as a “representation policy” (FREITAS, 2006), which took place through the naming of places. And so, it was done in many areas of Ceará, in the construction of new villages and, later, in the formation of large cities, which make up our territory.

Despite all this force of domination, based on the collection of toponyms carried out in the first Land Grant under study, we still do not have any concrete and finished results, considering the initial phase of this study. From the first Charts examined (1 to 8), the following toponyms were collected³: *Rio Siupé, Rio Pará, Rio Curú, Ceará, Fortaleza da Nossa Senhora da Asunpsão, Ceará Grande, Fortaleza, Rio Chorô, Jaguaribe, Paracurú, Goaihi, Rio Choró, Malcozinhado, Taipu.*

In a preliminary analysis, it can be seen a movement of permanence of these toponyms, in the current Toponymy of the state of Ceará. Some of these lexias, in the analyzed charts, called physical geographic accidents and, currently, they also call human geographic accidents, as is the case of the toponym *Choró*; which, currently, also calls the municipality of Choró, through which the river of the same name passes through. Another curious example is the toponym *Rio Siupé*; because the basic map of Ceará shows the permanence of this record, both naming the river and naming human geographic features, such as a district of São Gonçalo do Amarante, in Ceará, which bears the name *Siupé*, in addition to other small villages, located in the same municipality.

By this, we do not mean that the attribution of meanings is the same as given by the denominator. But, it is a curious fact, this perpetuation; which leads to the questioning of which factors give this strength of permanence to these toponyms. A curious fact is that most of the toponyms cataloged so far come from indigenous languages, being one of the few records of these languages today.

3 Toponyms are presented in the order in which they appear in the document.

The analysis of toponyms has not yet been carried out, but it will be in accordance with Dick's taxonomy (1980, 1990); because, in the comparative process, the structure of these toponyms will be analyzed, in addition to aspects related to the historical changes of the lexias themselves; and also, the recurrence of certain taxes, which can reveal a denominative “pattern”, in the locations of Ceará, considering different historical periods.

One of the important factors of this research proposal is the establishment of interfaces with the historical period; observing what Toponymy, in dialogue with historical data, can say about the history of Ceará.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The brief explanation above had as main objective to present the author's doctoral research, still in progress and in an initial stage (stage of corpus collection). As shown, it is still premature to give concrete answers about the historical movement of these toponyms. However, some glimmers of light can be shed on the issues; which, hypothetically thought, would lead to questioning how much of the Toponymy, arising from that colonial period, is still perpetuated to the present day, as well as reflecting on the motivations behind this perpetuation.

Furthermore, it is expected that, during the research, it will be possible to think about the foundations of the linguistic force of the sign, in its denominative function; making it in some cases practically the only remnants of the existence of certain languages, which have gone through a process of linguistic violence. Another issue, which is part of the research objectives, is the analysis of the denomination system of Ceará, in the colonial period and in contemporary times, seeking to understand the historical, cultural and social reasons that are involved in the process.

We hope that the establishment of these interfaces with other areas of knowledge in an analysis of the diachronic perspective can bring us great contributions to the studies of Toponymy, as an epistemology and, also, to the knowledge about the names of places in Ceará.

As a product of the thesis, it is also intended to develop a website, which will include the map of Ceará, with the toponymic information collected during the research, in addition to the historical and geographical notes on these toponyms.

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MAPUTO, MATUTUÍNE AND CHIBUTO: THREE DIFFERENT NAMES, SAME ORIGIN

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Resumo

O presente trabalho tem como objetivo analisar o significado e a origem de três nomes geográficos: Maputo, Matutuíne e Chibuto. Os nomes geográficos em estudo são de línguas Bantu, Swazi e Changana, respectivamente. Concluiu-se que cada nome tem seu significado, sendo *Maputo* – militares, *Matutuíne* – zona do senhor líder dos militares, e *Chibuto* – local onde estão os militares. Em relação à origem, concluiu-se que *Maputo*, *Matutuíne* e *Chibuto*, têm a mesma origem, que é o antropônimo *mabuthu*, que significa militares, em língua Bantu.

Palavras-chave: línguas bantu; nomes geográficos; antropônimo; régulo.

Abstract

The present work aims to analyze the meaning and origin of three geographical names: *Maputo*, *Matutuíne* and *Chibuto*. The geographical names under study are from Bantu languages, namely Swazi and Changana, respectively. We conclude that each name has its meaning, being *Maputo* – military, *Matutuíne* – zone of the leader of the military, and *Chibuto* – place where the military are. Regarding the origin, we conclude that *Maputo*, *Matutuíne* and *Chibuto* have the same origin, which is the anthroponym *mabuthu*, which means military, in Bantu language.

Keywords: Bantu languages; geographical names; antroponym; regulo.

INTRODUCTION

The present work, entitled “*Maputo, Matutuíne and Chibuto - Three Different Names, Same Origin*”, aims to analyze the meaning and origin of these three geographical names. The motivation for the elaboration of this work results from testimonials collected during the research work on the history of geographical names of territorial units in Mozambique. The names under study, *Maputo*, *Matutuíne* and *Chibuto*; are of Bantu language origin, namely, Swazi and Changana (NGUNGA & FAQUIR, 2011).

This paper is based on the stories of three geographical names: *Maputo*, *Matutuíne* and *Chibuto*, which were collected, by means of interviews, which were later transcribed and summarized. For this, two methods were used: i) interviews, with seven influential people (regulos) being interviewed, four from Matutuíne and three from Chibuto, aged between 50 and 80. Initially, it had been planned to interview a larger number of native and resident people, aged at least 40. However, upon arriving in the field, it was reported that only community leaders were allowed to speak. A literature search was also performed.

In the data analysis, the names will be written in the orthography of the Bantu languages (NGUNGA & FAQUIR, 2011), as a way to ensure pronunciation in the language of origin of the name. The paper is organized in four parts: introduction; development (which includes the results and discussion); conclusion; and bibliography.

Operative Concepts

Geographical names (g.n.) - are, basically, place names (or features), on the surface of the Earth, loaded with linguistic, historical, political and/or social aspects (MENEZES & SANTOS, 2006);

Bantu languages - are languages spoken in the Sub-Saharan Region of Africa, which use a common radical *-ntu*, referring to human being; and the prefix *-ba*, to indicate plural (BLEEK, 1862). Therefore: (**ba-**) + (**-ntu**) = **bantu** = people/humans.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE NAMES MAPUTO, MATUTUÍNE AND CHIBUTO

This section presents: *i*) the background, which depicts the origin of each geographical name under study; *ii*) the results; and *iii*) the discussion of the data obtained.

Origin and history of the names

Maputo

Maputo is the geographical name of the capital of the Republic of Mozambique, the country's largest city. It is located in the extreme south of the country, on the shore of Maputo Bay. Politically and administratively, Maputo is a municipality, with an elected government; and, since

1980, it is also a province. The municipality is divided into seven districts: KaMpfumo, Nhlamakulo, KaMaxakene, KaMavota, KaMubukwane, KaTembe and KaNyaka.

The city, which was once called Ka-Mpfumo Bay, Formosa Bay, Boa Paz Bay, Delagoa Bay; and, starting in 1782, Lourenço Marques, rose to the category of city in 1887. Colonial capital since 1898, it was renamed Maputo after the country's independence in 1976, by directive of Samora Machel, the first President of the Republic of Mozambique¹. According to regulo² Rogério Kapezulu³, the name Maputo has a Zulu⁴ origin and comes about as follows:

It so happened that in the distant past, a group of Zulu guerrillas left South Africa in search of fertile land for farming. First they settled in Swaziland and then they entered Mozambique. The Zulu king brought with him a group of soldiers called mabuthu, which means concentration of men in the Zulu language. The residents of the area were Swazi speakers⁵. On hearing the word mabuthu they pronounced mathuthu. The residents were saying "Mr. Mathuthu has arrived". They used this name to call the chief of the group. The group settled on the riverbank, where there were good conditions for farming. After a few years, the river was named after the chief, Mathuthu. When the Portuguese arrived in the area, they heard the name Mathuthu, and they spelled it Maputo, calling the chief King Maputo, same name for the river. (2016, [n.p.]

Matutuine

Matutuine is the geographical name of one of the districts of the Mozambican province of Maputo and is in the southern part of the country, bordered to the south by the province of KwaZulu-Natal of South Africa, to the west by Swaziland, to the northwest by the district of Namaacha, and to the north by the district of Boane and the city of Maputo. The principal town of this district is the village of Bela Vista⁶. According to the statements of the regulo Edmundo

1 As available at: https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/História_de_Maputo.

2 Chief of a tribe.

3 Rogério Kapezulu, regulo from Matutuine (interviewed in December 2016), was then 56 years old.

4 It corresponds to a Bantu language, spoken in South Africa: https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/L%C3%ADngua_zulu.

5 It corresponds to a Bantu language, spoken in Swaziland and the southern part of Mozambique, as in: <https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suazil%C3%A2ndia>.

6 As available at: [https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matutuine\(distrito\)](https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matutuine(distrito)).

Zantaka⁷, the name Matutuine has the following origin:

Matutuine comes from mabuthu which means soldiers in Zulu. This group arrived in Mozambique in search of fertile land for farming. The residents of the area were Swazi⁸ language speakers, on hearing the word mabuthu they pronounced it mathuthu. The group settled on the riverbank of what is now the Maputo River, where there were good conditions for farming. After a few years, Mathuthu installed his reign and the area was called Mathuthwini which means Mathuthu's area in Swazi language. When the Portuguese arrived in the area and heard the name Mathuthwini, they Portuguese translated it to Matutuine, a name used until today. (2016, [n.p.]

Chibuto

Chibuto is the name of a district in the province of Gaza in Mozambique. The principal town is in the city of Chibuto. It has geographical limits, to the north with the district of Chigubo, to the east with the district of Manjacaze and the district of Panda of Inhambane province, to the south with the districts of Chongoene and Chokwé, and to the west with the district of Guijá⁹. As for the name Chibuto, the story goes that it comes from Xibuthu, which in Zulu language means place where the 'military' *mabuthu* are. According to the testimony of the chief Bululwane José Machava¹⁰:

The name Chibuto is a corruption of Ximbutsu from the Changana language¹¹. It is a name given to an elevation located here in the Chibuto district. On this elevation were concentrated the mabuthu 'military' in the Zulu language. The Zulu called the place Xibuthu, and the Changana pronounced it Ximbutsu. When the Portuguese arrived, they Portuguese translated Ximbutsu to Chibuto. (2016, [n.p.]

7 Edmundo Zantaka, regulo from Zantaka-Matutuine, interviewed in December 2016, age 67.

8 Siteo (2011) is a Bantu language spoken in Swaziland and southern Mozambique.

9 According to <https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chibuto>.

10 Bululwane José Machava, regulo from Chibuto, interviewed in June 2013, age 72.

11 Changana - speakers of the Xichangana language, a Bantu language spoken in the southern part of Mozambique.

RESULTS

After the origin stories of the names Maputo, Matutuíne and Chibuto, we move on to the discussion of the data.

Maputo

Maputo comes from the spelling of the word *Mathuthu*, which means military contingent, in the Swazi language. *Mathuthu* comes from the Zulu word *mabuthu*, derived from the verb *kubutha*, meaning to concentrate.

Matutuíne

The name Matutuíne results from the spelling of the name *Mathuthwini*, which means *Mathuthu* area in Swazi language.

Chibuto

The name *Chibuto* comes from the Portuguese translation of the word *Ximbutsu*, which means a place where military personnel gather; or *mabuthu*, in the Changan language. *Ximbutsu* comes from the Zulu word *Xibuthu*, derived from the verb *kubutha*, meaning to concentrate.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION OF THE RESULTS

Once the results are compiled, they are analyzed to find the origin of each name under study. It starts with the name *Maputo*, which is the Portuguese version of the Swazi word *Mathuthu*. This comes from the Zulu language word *mabuthu*, which is derived from the verb *kubutha*.

kubutha → **mabuthu** → **Mathuthu** → **Maputo**
'concentrate' 'military', 'king/river name' 'geographic name in Portuguese language'

Matutuíne is the Portuguese word for *Mathuthwini*, which means *Mathuthu* zone. In turn, *Mathuthu* is a Swazi word, derived from the Zulu word *mabuthu*. *Mabuthu* is derived from the verb *kubutha*:

kubutha → **mabuthu** → **Mathuthu** → **Mathuthwini** → **Matutuíne**
'concentrate' → 'military' → 'king and river name' → 'place name' → 'spelling place name'
(Zulu language) → (Zulu language) → (Swazi language) → (Swazi language) → (Portuguese language)

Chibuto is the Portuguese word for the Changana language *Ximbutsu*, which comes from the Zulu language *Xibuthu*. This means place of concentration of *mabuthu* derived from the verb *kubutha*:

kubutha → **mabuthu** → **Xibuthu** → **Ximbutsu** → **Chibuto**
 `concentrate` → `military` → `where the military are` → `where the military are` →
 `Portuguese version`
 (Zulu language) → (Zulu language) → (Changana language) → (Portuguese language)

Analyzing the data above, we see that each name has its own meaning: *Maputo* means concentrated or military; *Mathuthu*, *Matutuíne* means *Mathuthu* zone; and *Chibuto* means place where the *mabuthu*/military are. However, all three geographic names have the same origin: *kubutha*, which means concentrate in the Zulu language.

			Maputo	Maputo
		Mathuthu	(Portuguese language)	(Portuguese language)
kubutha	mabuthu	(Swazi language)	Mathuthwini	Matutuíne
'concentrate'	'military'		(Swazi language)	(Portuguese language)
(Zulu language)	(Zulu language)	Xibuthu	Ximbutsu	Chibuto
		(Zulu language)	(Changana language)	(Portuguese Language)

CONCLUSION

The present paper aims to analyze the meanings of the three different names - *Maputo*, *Matutuíne* and *Chibuto*; and their origin. Once the work was finished, it was concluded that each of the three names has its meaning, being *Maputo* - concentrated/military, *Matutuíne* - *Mathuthu* zone, and *Chibuto* - place where the *mabuthu*/military are. Regarding origin, it is concluded that *Maputo*, *Matutuíne* and *Chibuto* have the same origin. All derive from the verb *kubutha*, meaning to concentrate.

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THE NAMES OF THE VILLAGES OF MINAS GERAIS IN THE "ALBUM
CHOROGRAPHICO MUNICIPAL DO ESTADO DE MINAS GERAIS" OF 1927

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Resumo

O *Album Chorographico Municipal do Estado de Minas Geraes*, editado em 1927, pelo governo, em comemoração ao centenário da Independência do Brasil (1822), traz os mapas aquarelados dos 178 municípios do Estado, incluindo seus respectivos distritos, povoados e estações ferroviárias. Os estudos críticos de especialistas em toponímia, cartografia, história e planejamento urbano, realizados sobre esta obra rara da cartografia mineira, disponíveis no site www.albumchorographico1927.com.br; desde 2011, vêm trazendo à luz novas possibilidades de entendimento sobre o território de Minas Gerais, nos anos iniciais da República. Entre elas, está o levantamento dos 2.241 povoados e estações ferroviárias do Estado. E este conjunto de dados possibilita interessantes estudos sobre a toponímia dos lugares de Minas Gerais.

Palavras-chave: Povoados; Minas Gerais; Álbum Chorographico Municipal do Estado de Minas Geraes - 1927.

Abstract

The “*Album Chorographico Municipal do Estado de Minas Geraes*”, published in 1927 by the Government, in commemoration of the 100 year anniversary of Brazil’s Independence (1822), features the watercolored maps of the State’s 178 municipalities, including their respective districts and settlements. Specialist’s critical studies in toponymy, cartography, history and urban planning developed on this unique work of Minas Gerais’ cartography - available on the website www.albumchorographico1927.com.br - have, since 2011, brought to light new possibilities for understanding the Minas Gerais territory in the early years of the Republic. Among them is the survey of the 2,214 villages and railway stations in the state. And this dataset enables interesting studies on the toponymy of places in the State of Minas Gerais.

Keywords: Settlements; Minas Gerais; Album Chorographico Municipal do Estado de Minas Geraes - 1927.

THE TOPONYMY OF THE MUNICIPALITIES OF MINAS GERAIS IN 1911

Among the critical studies presented on the website of the project *Album Chorographico Municipal do Estado de Minas Gerais: Critical Studies*¹ (MINAS GERAES, 1927), is the one, written in 2011, by Professor Maria Cândida Trindade Costa de Seabra, from Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (UFMG). Under the title *Toponymy or Place Names*, the scholar presented short entries on the names (and respective toponymy classification) of the 178 municipalities in Minas Gerais.

The Survey of Places

In 2018, the aforementioned project *Album Chorographico* carried out one more phase, corresponding to the survey of the villages and railway stations, as reported in the 178 maps of the *Album*. The insertion of the railroad stations built, projected and under construction was due to their importance in the initial formation of numerous urban agglomerations in the state of Minas Gerais. It should be noted that the railway network, superimposed on the maps, dates (roughly) from 1923, while the political-administrative division is from 1911; therefore, these are distinct temporalities.

As part of the *Album* project, the political-administrative updating of these listed localities was sought in 2020, exclusively by consulting the historical-geographical dictionaries by Waldemar de Almeida Barbosa (1995) and Joaquim Ribeiro da Costa (1970), and also the publication *As Denominações Urbanas de Minas Gerais - Cidades e vilas mineiras com estudo toponímico e da categoria administrativa*, by Instituto de Geociências Aplicadas and the Legislative Assembly of the State of Minas Gerais (IGA; ALMG 1997). Beyond the questions of method, concerning the imprecision of the concept of a settlement in the 1920s, already presented in a critical study of the site, it is of interest to highlight in this work, the toponymy of the places listed.

Both Barbosa (1995) and Costa (1970), in their basic studies on toponymy in Minas Gerais, already criticized the deep-rooted habit of legislators of changing the names of districts and municipalities. According to Costa, there is a compulsion to replace "primitive toponyms with artificial ones". Barbosa, in the introduction to his dictionary, recovers the words of General Cunha Matos, in 1823: "the names of places and farms change, according to the saint of one's devotion" (BARBOSA, 1995, p. 13, our translation). In fact, the exercise included in the present work evidenced the circularity of names, which also extended to the villages and railway stations.

1 Available at: <http://www.albumchorographico1927.com.br>.

The Survey of Villages

The compilation of the names of the villages made it possible to draw a panel of the preferences of the names given to the places. This is a merely illustrative survey, since many expressions highlighted here appear in addition to others, also recurrent. Barbosa (1995) has already listed the recurrent names in the toponymy of Minas Gerais, such as *Boa Vista*, *Bom Sucesso*, *Campos*, *Retiro*, *Cachoeira*, *Cachoeirinha* and *Buritis*².

In the *Album*, toponyms of villages connected with Santos, in full or their abbreviated forms (*S.* or *São*), *Santas* (*S.* or *Sta.*, *Santanna*) and *Espírito Santo* are predominant: 201 cases. There are now 13 villages that bear the word *Cruz* or *Cruzeiro*.

The mention of *Água*, *Lagoa*, *Rio*, *Ribeirão*, *Cachoeira/Cachoeirinha*, *Bica/Biquinha*, *Olhos d'Água*, *Córrego/Corguinho*, *Cacimba* reached 106 occurrences. Names with the expressions *Morro*, *Serra*, *Serrinha*, *Monte* and *Pedra* totaled 56; and there were 12 occurrences of villages with the name *Quilombo*, two of them in Passa Quatro, a municipality in Minas Gerais.

It calls attention to the opposition of adjectives, such as *Alto/Cima/Meio/Baixo*, suggesting the close connection of nearby villages. Examples: *Gambá de Baixo* and *Gambá de Cima*; *Gil de Baixo* and *Gil de Cima*, all in the former municipality of Entre Rios. Or *Bicas do Meio* and *Bicas de Baixo*, in the municipality of Itajubá. Or also, *Caracol de Baixo* and *Caracol de Cima*; *Abertão de Cima* and *Abertão de Baixo*, in the municipality of Jacutinga. The opposition between old and new villages is noticeable, for example, in *Bento Pires* and *Velho Bento Pires* in the capital, Belo Horizonte. The adjective *Novo* appears in seven villages, under the expressions *Rancho Novo*, *Curral Novo* and *Mundo Novo*.

But, unbeatable, is the *Vieiras Bravos* and *Vieiras Mansos* binomial, in the municipality of Oliveira, almost on the border with Campo Belo; perhaps, corresponding to a map error; for, today, the *Vieiras Bravos* district belongs to the municipality of Candeias, emancipated from Campo Belo.

The repetition of village names in the same municipality is evident in Ponte Nova, where there are *Vau Grande*, *Vau Assu* and *Alto Vau Assu*. In Belo Horizonte there are the villages of *Gamelleira* and *Gamelleiras*, and also the *Gamelleira* station, at different points.

Retiro/Bom Retiro/Retirinho and *Curral/Currálinho*, on the other hand, figure in 28 villages. As well as *Curralinho*, *Cachoeirinha*, *Retirinho*; the diminutives are also recurrent: *Sabarazinho*, *Campinho*, *Pinheirinho*, *Tamborisinho*, *Camilinho*, *Brumadinho*, *Serrinha*, *Aterradozinho*, *Rocinha*, *Derribadinho*, *Sertãozinho*, *Cafesinho*, *Biquinha*, *Douradinho*, *Baratinha*, *Varginha*, *Paiolino*.

2 In this text, we have chosen to use the spelling of the place names as reported in the *Album*.

There are especially picturesque names, such as *Viva Povo* in Rio Piracicaba, *Mexerico* and *Coração de Porco* in Antônio Dias; *Porto Cabeça e Meia* in Boa Esperança; *Cor. que Ronca*, in Caracol; *Angu Duro*, *Trinta Reis* and *Quebra-Pé*, in Diamantina; *Rua do Fogo*, in Entre Rios; *Porto da Desejada*, in Grão Mogol; *Calla a Boca*, in Guaxupé; *Veremos*, in Itajubá; *Terra Fofa* or *Quebra*, in Brasília de Minas, and in Januária; *Cachorra Parida*, in Jaguary; *Bem Posta*, in Minas Novas; *Invejosa*, in Passa Tempo; *Vinte Alqueires*, in Piranga; *Papa Gente*, in Ponte Nova; *Gritador*, in Tiradentes; *Bairro da Gorda*, in Virgínia; *Buraco do Bicho*, in Queluz; *Desempenhado*, in Bambuy.

On the other hand, there are very simple denominations such as *Povoação*, in Abaeté; *Patrimônio*, in Jaguary; and *Patrimônio dos Creolos*, in Muriahé, or *Pasto do Governo*, in Teophilo Ottoni. *Posse/Posses* appear in four villages. The expression *Fazenda*, expressed or embedded in parentheses, appears in eight villages; four of them, in Pedra Branca.

Unlike the names of important people, so common in the toponymy of Minas Gerais, the simple proper names stand out in the survey of the villages. Besides the six villages named *Conceição*, a probable reference to Nossa Senhora da Conceição, there are localities named: *Ignacio*, *Laurinha*, *Theobaldo*, *Florentina*, *Benta*, *Luzia*, *Izabel*, *Jorge*, *Jurema*, *Caetano*, *Fernando*, *Gaspar*, *D. Mariquinhas*, *Suzana* and *André*.

The municipality of Teófilo Otoni stands out for having specific villages linked to the indigenous community: Cutycracs Indian village, of the Botocudos tribe, in the Itambacuri district; and Machacali Indian village, in the Pampan district. Cotyracs or Gutkraks were a dissidence of the Kren-hé (Pojichá); from which, the contemporary Krenak emerged, according to information from the anthropologist Izabel Missagia de Mattos³, author of studies on the subject.

It is important to remember that the date adopted by the *Album* (1911) is the same date of creation of the Itambacuri district. Until then, *Itambacuri* was *Aldeamento Nossa Senhora dos Anjos*, created in 1873, by the imperial government. The year before, the Indian issue had returned to the purview of the federal government, through the institution of the Serviço Nacional do Índio e de Localização dos Trabalhadores Nacionais (SNILTN). As the sources suggest, both villages that appear on the map of Teófilo Otoni, in the *Album*, both the Cutycracs and the Machalis, would be dissidents of this large and important village of Itambacuri, "in the Little Known Forest Region".

The Survey of Railway Stations

The first survey of toponyms, which are not district and municipal headquarters, initially planned only for the villages; was extended to the railway stations, because some of them had

3 As per personal contact with Izabel Missagia de Matos, via email correspondence, on September 3, 2021. The author thanks the anthropologist for the information on the subject.

become embryos of future localities. But it is not uncommon to see on maps the symbol of a railway station right next to (or even side by side with) that of a village; both with the same toponymy, but suggesting that they are distinct places. It is also not uncommon to find, next to the name of the district, the legend railway station, which is not the case with municipal headquarters.

In the present study, the stations of roads already built, under construction, or still in the planning phase were researched; not the ones in the municipal headquarters, since this is a study about the villages. In other words, a survey of all the stations present on the railway routes in the *Album* was not carried out. Methodologically, we researched only those that were informed (by the legend) as a railway station, even if they were close to villages and district headquarters. The perspective is to bring to light the cartographer's care in identifying the railway stations, as a relevant element for the occupation of the Minas Gerais territory, in the 1920s. It was found that, of the 178 municipalities in the *Album*, 84 (47%) were cut by installed, under construction, or merely projected railway lines; and whose stations were subtitled and located isolated (or attached) to some town or district, in 1923; the year of most of the dated maps in the *Album*; except that 45% of them do not bear the year of elaboration.

For the identification and location of the isolated (or attached) railway stations to some village/district, identified in the *Album*, the site Estações Ferroviárias (<http://www.estacoesferroviarias.com.br>), organized by Ralph Mennutti Giesbrecht, was consulted, a fundamental instrument for understanding the theme. Through the aforementioned site, it was possible to inform the date of inauguration of the stations (and the respective railway companies to which they belonged), in the period of the *Album*. However, the current situation of the stations was not informed in this study, given the constant changes, both in the company names of the railway companies and the names of the stations, and the current condition of the buildings; in most cases, already demolished or abandoned. Therefore, the data extracted from the mentioned site (and transcribed in this study) were restricted to the 1920s.

It is interesting to note that railway stations have also undergone changes in toponymy since the beginning of time. Many of them were named after engineers and railway directors, or the owner of the farm where the station was built, or an important politician. The opposite also happened, such as the change of a politician's name for another, commonly used name. This is the case of the *João Pinheiro* station, on the Muzambinho railway, in Areado; which was renamed *Movimento*, perhaps because of the strength caused by the station, as well as the existence of another station with the same name. However, it is not uncommon for names to be proposed that were later rejected by the residents, who eventually demanded the return of the original name. This

was the case at the *Matosinhos* station, in Santa Luzia, on the Central do Brasil railway. Inaugurated in 1895, with the name of *Paz* (a tribute to the pacification of the South of the country), it returned to the name of *Matosinhos*, due to the fire, supposedly, caused by those who wanted the original name of the place (ESTAÇÕES FERROVIÁRIAS, 2021).

Named in commemoration of a historical fact, it was given to the *Independência* station, inaugurated in 1922, in Pirapora (now the town of Buritizeiros). Its name was given in honor of the Centenary of Independence of Brazil. The importance given to the railways, whether they were built or under construction, or even merely projected, in that decade, can be measured by the municipality of Virgínia, which, even without any railroad, had a town called *Mogiana*.

CONCLUSION

The survey of the 2,241 villages and railway stations, identified in *Album Chorographico*, published in 1927, presents a set of data still to be explored. It must be considered that the attempt to politically and administratively update the villages and stations was well below initial expectations, with less than 40% assertiveness. Most places could not be identified by consulting the sources already presented above. It is not known, therefore, whether they were stultified or incorporated, under another name, into neighboring territories. At any rate, the list of villages and railway stations in *Album Chorographico*, available on the project's website, offers the researcher (and the common citizen) an inexhaustible source for research on the toponymy of Minas Gerais in the early years of the Republic.

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GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES ARE NOT BORN ON MAPS:

A BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE NAME "AMÉRICA"

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Resumo

Os nomes não nascem nos mapas, pelo contrário, são inseridos neles por variadas e específicas condições político-ideológicas, num contexto histórico e temporal. O presente artigo trata da inserção inicial de um famoso topônimo, que denomina as últimas porções continentais de terras explorada por europeus: *América*. Feito atribuído a um cartógrafo denominado Martin Waldseemüller, que homenageou Vesúcio, dando o nome de *América* ao continente descoberto por Colombo, como apareceu no texto *Cosmographia Introductio*.

Palavras-chave: Geônimos; Cartografia Histórica; Toponímia Histórica; América.

Abstract

Names are not born on maps, on the contrary, they are inserted there by varied and specific political-ideological conditions in a historical and temporal context. This article deals with the initial insertion of a famous toponym that names the last continental portions of land explored by Europeans: *America*. Made attributed to a cartographer named Martin Waldseemüller, who paid homage to Vespucci, giving the name of *America* to the continent discovered by Columbus, as it appeared in the text *Cosmographia Introductio*.

Keywords: Geonyms; Historical Cartography; Historical Toponymy; América.

In human societies, it can be said, the concept of citizenship begins when a child is born and is registered in a civil registry office. On this occasion, a birth certificate is issued, which identifies it by a name; which, with very few exceptions, will accompany it for its entire existence. Without the fulfillment of this kind of initiation ritual into organized civil society, it is as if this newcomer does not exist for the same society. The social body requires that all its citizens be legally registered and identified by a name.

Reflecting on an analogous reasoning, one can deduce that most portions of the earth's surface (or a large part of the recurring geographical features in geographic space), not having been identified by a name, refers to admitting their non-existence (as places known and experienced by human society). They would be amorphous forms, simple components of the Earth's lithosphere or hydrosphere. *Non-existent places*, lacking the *status* of the *citizen place*, which every named place possesses. Therefore, the map containing the physical record of place names becomes a kind of birth certificate of these places.

What, after all, justifies the importance of studying geographical names in more depth? Why is this area of knowledge important?

At first, the cartographic representation is referred to. Remove the names from the maps and what will be left? Without a doubt, a beautiful image, perfect and with the proper referential positioning translated into latitudes and longitudes; however, amorphous and soulless. Yes; for, to be more precise, geographical names are just that: the very soul of a cartographic representation.

In a simple pair of coordinates, positioner of any geographical feature, there is no history; anthropocultural, linguistic and ethnolinguistic aspects; socioeconomics and power games. On the other hand, there is no doubt that in the geographical name, all these factors (and more) mark their presence indelibly.

Here, an important geographical name will be analyzed: *America*.

Why *America* and not *Colombia*, to name the American continent? For historical justice due to Christopher Columbus, the name of the American continent should be called *Colombia*, in honor of the Genoese navigator who, in 1492, first landed in the Antilles. However, history also has some tricks, for, the first name of the continent called America appeared cartographically in the text *Cosmographia Introductio*, whose 1507 edition, was attributed to Martin Waldseemüller (1470-1521), who was part of the group of the French city of Saint-Dié-des-Vosges.

Walter Lud, canon of the Church of Saint-Dié-des-Vosges, gathered a group of scholars (mainly, cosmographers), who were able to create a representation of the world, combining the ancient knowledge (especially, from the Greek Claudius Ptolemy) with the new reports, which

arrived from the new overseas expeditions. Among the cosmographers in this group was the German Martin Waldseemüller (RAMANI, 2018).

It was Waldseemüller, together with another German named Mathias Ringmann (a member of the same group), who paid homage to Vespucci. Ringmann prepared a book and a globe that accompanied *Waldseemüller's Map*, by naming the continent discovered by Columbus as *America*; as included in the text *Cosmographia Introductio*, preface to Ptolemy's edition of *Geographia*, which came out of print on April 15, 1507 (MICELI, 2002).

Ringmann's justification for naming the new continent *America* was in light of the female names, which named all other known continents: *Europe, Asia, Africa*. The new continent should also be a female gender name, in honor of its discoverer.

The full name of Waldseemüller's cartographic work is *Universalis cosmografia secunda Ptholemei traditionalem et Americi Vespucci aliorum que lustraciones. A drawing of the entire Earth following the tradition of Ptolemy and the voyages of Amerigo Vespucci and others*. This map measures 45.7 cm x 50.8 cm and is part of a set of twelve maps, printed on twelve separate sheets, which were mounted on a flat surface, measuring a total of 1.4 x 2.4 m.

The reason why Waldseemüller decided to honor Amerigo Vespucci is because Amerigo had written that, contrary to what Christopher Columbus had assumed, the continent discovered in 1492 was not an extension of India, but a new continent, the New World (VAINFAS, 2000).

There is another version, presented by some historians. Although Columbus' voyages began in 1492, he did not touch the American continent until his third voyage in 1498. According to the 1504 missive written by Vespucci and sent to René II, Duke of Lorraine, he would have reached the American continent in 1497, a year before Columbus (RAMANI, 2018). Although disputed, what did in fact happen is that the name of the new continent was spelled on *Waldseemüller's Map* as *America* and not *Colombia*.

Of the initial print run of 1000 copies of the world map of 1507, there is one surviving copy, which was acquired by the U.S. Library of Congress. This copy was acquired from the family of Waldburg-Wolfegg, a Germanic prince; who, in turn, acquired it from a globe-maker named Schoner (1477-1547). The Germanic prince's family kept the cartographic treasure until the early 20th century, when its extraordinary contents were revealed. It was sold by the prince to the U.S. Congress in 2003 for \$10 million, and is still there today.



Figure 1 - *Waldseemüller's Map* of 1507, where the geographical name *America* was spelled for the first time.¹

This rare cartographic specimen became an early 16th century masterpiece, representing a complete map of the world at that time, consisting of two maps, showing separately the Western and Eastern hemispheres, with illustrations by Ptolemy and Vespucci, images of the various winds, and extensive explanatory notes on selected regions of the world. It was also the first map where the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans appear separated by the newly discovered continent.

Waldseemüller's map materialized, therefore, an important political context of those times, which rationalized the modern world in the light of the encouraging news that arrived in Europe as a result of the explorations of the Atlantic Ocean or the African coast, which were sponsored by Spain, Portugal, and other countries belonging to the European continent.

There is a facsimile of this work in the National Library in Brazil (see references).

1 Available at: <http://historia-do-brasil-e-do-mundo.hi7.co/historia-do-brasil-e-do-mundo/historia-do-brasil-e-do-mundo-55b7b1064cf69.jpg>. Accessed on: Jun. 15, 2021.

The name given by Waldseemüller was quickly accepted and spread, and Bartolomeu de Las Casas was vehement in proposing (unsuccessfully) the name of *Colombia* for the American continent.

From the earliest times and once again, Cartography, like a birth certificate registration, unequivocally legitimizes the official name *America* for the new continent just discovered by Europe, the first geonym spelled out on the map of the region.

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**PLACE NAMING, IDENTITIES AND GEOGRAPHY: CRITICAL PERSPECTIVES IN A
GLOBALIZING AND STANDARDIZING WORLD. EXPLORING CONCEPTS OF PLACE
NAMING IN ORDER TO PRODUCE A TOPONYMY BOOK PROJECT.**

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[Please, see page 91 of this volume]

METHODOLOGICAL PROPOSAL FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL
NAMES – THE EXAMPLE OF THE "*MAP OF THE PROVINCE OF RIO DE JANEIRO*" (1848)

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Resumo

Os nomes geográficos estão estritamente ligados ao processo de ocupação de determinado território, pois refletem aspectos culturais, sociais, econômico, políticos, entre outros; dos povos que ali habitam. Nesse sentido, a nomenclatura taxonômica de Dick (1990) traz grande contribuição, pois permite entender os aspectos culturais, antropológicos, linguísticos, religiosos, do idioma e da ocupação do território, a partir da classificação dos topônimos de natureza antropocultural (e seus 18 *táxons*) e física (com 13 *táxons*). Entretanto, o objetivo do presente trabalho é propor uma metodologia de classificação dos nomes geográficos, a partir da identificação de feições geográficas. Assim, esta proposta de classificação, juntamente com a proposta já estabelecida por Dick (1990), visa contribuir para a compreensão do processo de ocupação e organização de determinado espaço geográfico.

Palavras-chave: Nomes Geográficos; Toponímia; Cartografia Histórica; Estado do Rio de Janeiro; estudo metodológico.

Abstract

Geographical names are strictly linked to the process of occupation of a given territory, as they reflect cultural, social, economic, political aspects, among others, of the peoples who live there. In this sense, Dick's (1990) taxonomic nomenclature makes a great contribution, as it allows understanding the cultural, anthropological, linguistic, religious, language and occupation aspects of the territory based on the classification of anthropocultural toponyms and their 18 taxons and physical with 13 taxons. However, the objective of this research is to propose a methodology for classification of geographic names from the identification of geographic features. Thus, this classification proposal together with the proposal already established by Dick (1990) aims to contribute to the understanding of the occupation and organization process of a given geographic space.

Keywords: Geographical Names; Toponymy; Historical Cartography; Rio de Janeiro State.

CONTEXTUALIZATION

The historical-toponym research presented herein, the objective of which is to propose a methodology for the classification of geographical names, starting from the generic term and considering the geographical features, is part of a research project developed and coordinated by Professor Paulo Menezes, from the Cartography Laboratory (GeoCart) of the Department of Geography of the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, entitled *Political-Administrative Evolution of the State of Rio de Janeiro*. The search for understanding the political-administrative changes that have occurred in the State of Rio de Janeiro since 1565 was based on the research fields of Historical Cartography and Toponymy.

The research fields of Historical Cartography and Toponymy enable the study of the geographic space of the past, by means of the dynamics of its occupation, whether by representation on historical maps - with regard to the alteration of the landscape, the occupation of the territory, changes in the administrative boundaries and the installation of urban centers; or by human action, in the act of naming, establishing a cultural relationship with the place, being directly related to the occupation process of a given area.

Historical Cartography is a branch of study, within Geography and Cartography, which seeks to study maps and cartographic representations of previous periods, enabling analysis of historical and geographical processes, which occurred at a given time (MENEZES, 2009 *apud* SANTOS; GRAÇA; MENEZES, 2015, p. 1735).

Thus, maps can be understood as important historical documents, since they preserve information regarding the spatial configurations of their time, such as political, economic, and social aspects; and the techniques used for their making. (SANTOS *et al.*, 2018). It is worth adding that maps are also important historical documents that allow comparative studies of change in landscape dynamics.

In this sense, maps serve as subsidies to the toponymic study, since geographical names are true testimonies in the occupation process of a given territory, because the act of naming reflects human activity and brings with it cultural specificities of the peoples who inhabit therein. According to Dick (1990), this act of naming marks the present, so that knowledge is left for future generations. Thus, "[...] the toponym is the instrument of this temporal projection".

According to Santos (1996) and Tuan (1983), place can be understood as being connected with the relations of proximity (and affection) that people have with a certain portion of space, bound to their daily lives. In the place, relationships of feelings are expressed, with which,

individuals build their values, so that the place is directly related to cultural experiences and, consequently, to the identity and daily life of an individual, as well as, of a society.

Onomastics is the area of knowledge that studies names, where we find the sub-area of knowledge that studies proper names, called Toponomastics. The latter is subdivided into two other branches: Anthroponymy, which studies the names of people, and Toponymy, which studies the names of places.

Etymologically, the word Toponymy is formed by two Greek radicals: *topos* + *onoma*; *topos* means 'place' and *onoma*, 'name'. Toponyms (or geographical names) can be considered synonymous terms, since they both name a place, a geographical feature, be it natural or anthropic (MENEZES, 2006; SANTOS, 2006).

According to Dick (1980, *apud* SANTOS, 2006), the field of geographical names research is an area of human knowledge of great linguistic and cultural complexity, and therefore involves the overlapping of data and information from other sciences, being related to Geography, Cartography, History, Anthropology, among others.

Geographical names are composed of two terms, one related to the geographical entity (called *generic term*) and another related to what Dick (1990) defines as the toponym itself, that is, the term that will give particularity to the spatial notion, identifying and singularizing it, among other similar ones; and that will be called *specific term*.

Cartography considers these two elements as a must, since the generic part of a toponym indicates what type of accident the name refers to, whether to a watercourse or an orographic form, for example, while the specific part particularizes, identifies and precisely qualifies the accident, at the same time that, in the general aspect, it expresses a characteristic attribute of the place. (MENEZES; SANTOS, 2006)

PURPOSE

After the above, the purpose of this work is to offer a methodological proposal for the extraction, identification and classification of geographical names. According to which, the geographical names will be identified, starting from their generic term; grouped in a same geographical group, according to the feature of the same meaning; and, subsequently, classified in relation to their geographical identifier. Finally, together with the taxonomic classification (from the linguistic perspective), a joint analysis of the two classification proposals of the geographical names extracted will be performed.

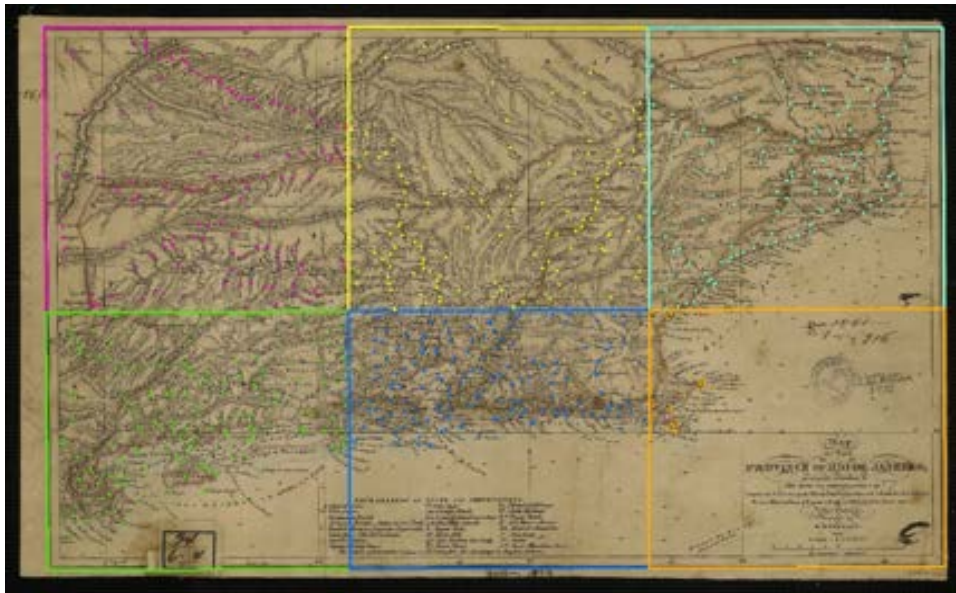
MATERIALS AND METHODS

For the preparation of this paper, it was used as a research purpose the *Map of The Province of Rio de Janeiro – principally according to the maps and observations of Freycinet, P. Taulois (publ. Rio de Janeiro, 1839), v. Spix and v. Martius, v. Eschwege, Prince Maximilian of Neuwied, Pohl, A. S.^t, Hilaire, Gardner and Milliet S.^t Adolphe – compiled by H Mahlmann (MAHLMANN, 1848)*. Document dated 1848, 20 cm high by 32.2 cm wide, deposited in the National Library.

The choice for this map is because it already indicates (in its title) to have been prepared from the maps and observations of Freycinet, Pedro Taulois, von Spix and von Martius, von Eschwege, Maximilian Prince of Neuwied, Pohl, Antoine Saint Hilaire, Gardner and Milliet St. Adolphe, important travelers, explorers and cartographers of the nineteenth century. The map presents a wealth of information, of which we can highlight the 693 toponyms that represent the parishes, towns, villages, orography and hydrography of the Province of Rio de Janeiro.

The methodology of the work was based on the *Roteiro de Trabalhos Práticos do GeoCart* (MENEZES, 2020), for the extraction of the toponyms in old (or historical) maps, with the use of the geographic information system (GIS) ArcGIS[®]. The map was divided and named in six quadrants (Barra Mansa, Paraíba do Sul, Campo, Costa Verde, Baía de Guanabara and Cabo Frio). In each quadrant, each geographic name was marked and identified by the specific term (following the spelling of the time), the geographic group, the geographic identifier and the map coordinates. Finally, the obtained file was georeferenced, in order to obtain the geographic coordinates of each toponym, in the current reference system (Fig. 1).

Figure



The geographic geographic

extracted

Next, each term of the

Box 1 - Geographical

), with the

GEOGRAPHIC GROUPS	GEOGRAPHIC IDENTIFIERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Administrativo ▪ Descritivo ▪ Étnico ▪ Extrativo ▪ Hidrografia ▪ Localidades ▪ Orografia ▪ Rede Viária ▪ Outros 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capitania 2. Província 3. País 4. Estado 5. Município 6. Distrito

Prepared by authors, adapted from Menezes (2020).

Regarding the specific term, the geographical names were classified according to their taxonomic anthropocultural or physical nature, as proposed by Dick (1990). The anthropocultural taxonomy is related to cultural, political, economic, social, and urban aspects. The physical taxonomy, on the other hand, is related to physical (or natural) phenomena. Subsequently, they were classified according to the respective 18 taxonomic classes of anthropocultural nature; and 13 classes of physical nature (Box 2).

THE CLASSIFICATIONS OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES ON THE MAHLMANN MAP (1848)

After the extraction and classification process of the geographical names, a total of 693 geographical names were recorded in the *Map of The Province of Rio de Janeiro* (MAHLMANN, 1848). For the geographical classification (i.e., considering their geographical group and geographical identifier) of the extracted geographical names, six geographical groups (out of the eight listed) were verified. Among the six geographic groups, three stood out: "hydrography," "localities," and "orography."

The "hydrography" geographic group had 342 geographic names, of which the geographic identifier "rio" stood out (with 177 related geographic names), followed by the identifiers "Lagoa", "Ilha" and "Ponta"; respectively, with 45, 39, and 27 related geographic names. The larger number of geographical names in the geographical group "hydrography" reflects a large hydrographic network within the territorial limits of the Province of Rio de Janeiro. Also, the geographical names with the second largest number of records refer to the geographical group "locality", reflecting an intense process of occupation within the limits of the same province. This need (and concern) for the occupation of the Brazilian territory goes back to colonial times, being intensified in the 18th century. In this sense, the Brazilian Empire established national measures, with the purpose of building (or opening) more roads and intensifying the colonization process, in order to further integrate the Brazilian territory.

The second geographic group with the most geographic names extracted was the "locality" grouping, with a total of 288 geographic names related to this feature. Of which, the largest geographic identifier records corresponded to: "fazenda" (with 126 records), "freguesia" (with 70 records) and "arraial" (with 54 records). The other four geographical groups, with geographical names extracted, were: "descriptive" (with 12 records), "ethnic" (with 5 records), "orography" (with 44 records) and "road network" (with only 2 records).

Box 2 - Taxonomic classification proposed by Dick (1990).

Antropocultural Toponyms		Physical Toponyms	
1.	Animotopônimo	1.	Astrotopônimo
2.	Antropotopônimo	2.	Cardinotopônimo
3.	Axiotopônimo	3.	Cromotopônimo
4.	Corotopônimo	4.	Dimensiotopônimo
5.	Cronotopônimo	5.	Fitotopônimo

6. Dirrematopônimo	6. Geomorfotopônimo
7. Ecotopônimo	7. Hidrotopônimo
8. Ergotopônimo	8. Litotopônimo
9. Etnotopônimo	9. Meteoritopônimo
10. Hierotopônimo	10. Morfotopônimo
11. Hagiotopônimo	11. Qualitopônimo
12. Historiotopônimo	12. Termotopônimo
13. Hodotopônimo	13. Zootopônimo
14. Mitotopônimo	
15. Numerotopônimo	
16. Póliotopônimo	
17. Sociotopônimo	
18. Somatopônimo	

Source: prepared by the authors, adapted from Dick (1990).

In Dick's taxonomic classification, regarding the specific term in relation to the linguistic motivation, of the 693 geographical names extracted, 338 are of physical nature; 295, of anthropocultural nature; and 29, classified as hybrids. However, it is worth noting that, of the 693 geographical names extracted, 30 could not be identified.

Regarding geographical names of a physical nature, the phytoponyms stood out (with 84 records), geographical names referring to plant features; 68 hydrotonyms, names referring to hydrographic features; and 105 zootonyms, referring to animals (whether domestic or not). The three taxonomic classes together represent more than half of the geographical names extracted. As for the geographic names of anthropocultural nature, four taxonomic classes stood out: anthropotonyms, dirrematonyms, hagionyms, and socionyms. The anthroponyms, which are related to individual proper names, totaled 79 extracted geographical names. The dirrematonyms corresponded to a total of 55, being linked to linguistic phrases or statements. The hagionyms, related to saints' names, totaled 55 occurrences; and the sodonyms computed 30 geographical names, related to professional activities, workplaces, and meeting places of the members of a community.

After the above analysis, we must first clarify that the classification proposals presented herein are not mutually exclusive, nor can they be compared, since they have different classification purposes. In this way, the proposals are presented as complementary, in the knowledge about a given territory.

So much so, that, considering as examples, the toponyms classified as belonging to hydrography (in Menezes' classification, 2020) and the hydrotoponyms (according to Dick's classification, 1990), the values obtained for the two classifications are disparate. According to the first classification, they represent more than half of the toponyms extracted, accounting for 342 (out of 693). In Dick's (1990) taxonomic classification, hydrotoponyms (toponyms referring to water courses) total 68 toponyms (out of 693), 338 of which are physical in nature. Thus, the toponyms classification that takes geographic features into consideration, that is, the identification of groupings of these features and their identifiers (according to Menezes, 2020) is more related to the occupation process of a certain territory, the organization of the geographic space and even the landscape. On the other hand, the taxonomic classification of toponyms, as proposed by Dick (1990), is also related to the occupation of territory, but takes into consideration the cultural aspects, the language, the origin of toponyms or the morphology of words, from their specific term.

Corroborating for a better understanding of the collaboration of the two proposals for the understanding of territory, in the words of Dick (1990), it is the specific term that can be considered the toponym itself; because it is the specific term that will identify and give singularity to the generic term, which is associated with the spatial notion. Menezes & Santos (2006) add that the generic part of a geographical name is associated with an accident, or rather, with the geographical feature. The specific term particularizes, identifies and qualifies the geographic feature, expressing a characteristic attribute of the place.

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**TOPONYMY IN BRAZILIAN SIGN LANGUAGE: DESCRIPTION OF THE SIGNS
OF CITIES IN THE STATE OF TOCANTINS (BRAZIL)**

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Resumo

Este resumo é oriundo de uma pesquisa sobre a descrição e a análise dos sinais das cidades do Tocantins (Brasil), em língua brasileira de sinais (Libras). O objetivo da pesquisa é fazer um levantamento desses topônimos e propor uma tipologia, a partir de suas propriedades articulatórias e características motivacionais. Os sinais foram coletados por uma pesquisadora surda, a partir de observação participante e também, por meio de entrevistas. Os sinais foram registrados em uma ficha lexicográfico-toponímica e em vídeos vinculados à plataforma do YouTube®, de acesso livre. Foi realizado o levantamento de 61 topônimos, que foram categorizados em relação à forma (categorias exclusivas) e à motivação (categorias não exclusivas). Neste trabalho, são apresentados alguns dos achados sobre os topônimos em Libras.

Palavras-chave: Toponímia; Libras; municípios do Tocantins; ficha lexicográfico-toponímica.

Abstract

This summary comes from research about description and analysis of the signs of the cities of Tocantins (Brazil) in Brazilian Sign Language - Libras. The objective of the research is to survey these toponyms and propose a typology based on their articulatory properties and motivational characteristics. Signals were collected by a deaf researcher from participant observation and also through interviews. The signs were registered in a toponymic lexicographical form and in videos linked to the YouTube® platform, which are freely accessible. We surveyed 61 toponyms, which were categorized in relation to form (exclusive categories) and motivation (non-exclusive categories). In this extended abstract, we present some of the findings about place-names in Libras.

Keywords: Toponyms; Libras; municipalities of Tocantins; lexicographic-toponymic sheet.

INTRODUCTION

This work is a cutout of a research on the signs of cities in the state of Tocantins, Brazil, in Brazilian sign language (Libras). The aim of the research was to make a survey of these signs and an analysis of their articulatory properties and motivational characteristics. The survey of toponyms was carried out by a deaf researcher, among members of the deaf community in these localities.

According to Miranda, Carneiro, and Andrade (2021), there is still no robust database of toponym signs for the cities of Tocantins. Also according to the authors, this research is of great relevance, because it can favor the implementation of policies, the availability of information, the development of databases, glossaries and specialized dictionaries; and, consequently, promote Libras as a Brazilian language.

We assume that the deaf have an experience of life, from the deaf difference, through which they make meaning of the world. In this sense, sign languages reflect the deaf difference and the specific way deaf people conceive and experience reality. This linguistic-cultural specificity of Brazilian deaf people is also manifested in toponymic signs.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The data collection was carried out by a researcher, through fieldwork, from participant observation. There was the identification and survey of toponyms used by the deaf and that spontaneously arose through deaf-deaf contact, both within Universidade Federal do Tocantins (Porto Nacional *campus*) and outside this university environment.

To complement the procedures for collecting toponym signs, interviews were conducted with deaf people from some cities in Tocantins, who are members of the deaf community in their respective cities. The interviews were conducted remotely.

A lexicographic-toponymic sheet was prepared (MIRANDA, 2019), involving the microparadigms: (1) the image of the toponym in Libras; (2) map and location of the municipality; (3) the link to access the video on the YouTube® platform; (4) the registration of the sign, in signwriting, through the signwriting system; (5) the name of the toponym, in Portuguese language; (6) the administrative region, to which the city belongs; (7) description of the sign, in its articulatory aspects; (8) sign morphology (simple or compound); (9) toponym category (native/pure, initialized or spelled); (10) sign motivation (iconic motivation or Portuguese language motivation); (11) name of the researcher responsible for surveying the toponym; (12) toponym validation group; (13) source type; and (14) the collection date.

Regarding form, the toponym signs were categorized into native, initialized/hybrid, and

spelled. Native toponyms are signs formed by hand configuration that does not refer to the name of the toponym in the Portuguese language, even if some of these signs come from calque. Initialized (or hybrid) toponyms are signs whose hand configuration refers to the name of the toponym, in the Portuguese language. The point of articulation is not restricted to the ipsilateral region of the hand responsible for performing the sign, as in spelled signs. Finally, the spelled toponyms come from the spelling of the toponym name in the Portuguese language.

These categories are unique and refer (or not), in a gradient way, to the toponym name, in the Portuguese language. Figure 1 illustrates this gradient.



Figure 1 - Gradient among the toponym categories. Source: Miranda (2020, page 87).

Regarding motivation, the toponyms were categorized into iconic motivation, which considered both physical features of the place and cultural features related to the place; and, into Portuguese motivation, which considered the calque as to the presence of a hand configuration, which refers to the spelling of the name, in the Portuguese language. Figure 2 illustrates this categorization.



Figure 2 - Types of motivation in toponyms in Libras. Source: Miranda (2020, page 88).

RESULTS

The state of Tocantins is composed of 139 municipalities and a survey of 61 toponym signs was carried out, of which 14 (23%) were considered native signs; 39 (64%) were considered initialized signs; and 8 (13%) were considered spelled signs.

Regarding the form of the toponym signs (Figure 3), most signs were considered initialized, characterizing more than half of the sample. All the initialized signs were motivated by the spelling of the name, because a hand configuration that corresponds to the representation of the toponym's spelling in Portuguese prevails in all of them. But, unlike the hand configuration parameter, the movement and articulation point parameters present a wider range of possibilities, and can even express iconic characteristics, so as to transparently refer to something material or cultural of the place. The sign of Natividade (Figure 4) illustrates this category.

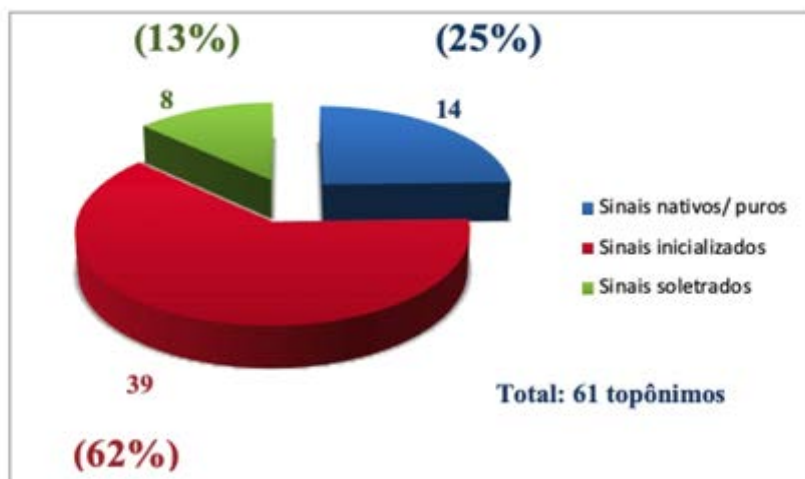


Figure 3 - Distribution of toponyms in relation to form. Source: Miranda (2020, page 99).



Figure 4 - Natividade (TO) sign. Source: Miranda (2020, page 85).

The second most

frequent category are the toponyms categorized as native. Included here are toponyms motivated by calque. Finally, the lowest frequency category was the spelled toponyms. These signs come from the spelling of the toponym in the Portuguese language, through the manual alphabet, and have undergone a lexicalization process. The Almas (Figure 5) and Arapoema (Figure 6) signs illustrate these categories, respectively.



Figure 5 -
Almas (TO) sign.
Source: Miranda (2020, page 84).



Figure 6 -
Arapoema (TO) sign.
Source: Miranda (2020, page 86).

The toponyms were also categorized from the categories (1) iconic motivation, which involves the *material* and *cultural* categories; and (2) Portuguese motivation, which involves the *calque* and *spelling* categories.

These categories overlap, that is, they are not exclusive, as there are motivated toponyms in Portuguese that exhibit an iconic motivation. From the toponyms analyzed, 93% exhibit Portuguese motivation, while 30% exhibit Iconic motivation. Thus, we observed toponyms with more than one type of motivation: *material* and *spelling*, *cultural* and *spelling*, and *calque* and *spelling*. The spelling type motivation is the most prevalent in the toponyms of the cities of Tocantins.

However, it is not always possible to perceive the iconic features of the toponyms analyzed, including the iconicity of native signs and initialized signs.

The signs motivated only by *calques* can be from a literal translation of the term, as well as, from what the deaf community understands to be the literal translation of the term. In this sense, there are *perfect calques* and *imperfect calques*. There were also toponym signs that were motivated by calque, from part of the name of the toponym, in the Portuguese language.

We also did a survey of the articulation points of the toponym signs, because we noticed that most of the signs in the cities of Tocantins are performed on the non-dominant hand. In this case, we have an intuition that this point of articulation ends up being used as an arrested morpheme for the creation of signs for cities in Tocantins. Thus, we propose that the arm of the non-dominant hand may be related to the meaning of city in the context of the state of Tocantins.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

The deaf experience the world from the deaf difference and the Brazilian sign language highlights the linguistic-cultural specificities of the deaf, which are also manifested in the toponym signs.

In this work, a section on the toponymic signs of cities in the state of Tocantins, in Brazilian Sign Language, was presented. Regarding form, the signs were categorized into native, initialized/hybrid and spelled. Regarding motivation, the signs were categorized into iconic motivation (material and cultural) and Portuguese motivation (calque and spelling).

More research on the toponymic signs of the cities of Tocantins is needed, in order to describe in detail historical, cultural, social, and linguistic aspects; related to the local deaf community, which may have influenced the creation of these toponyms.

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TOPONOMASTICS, BNCC AND MULTILITERACIES: PEDAGOGICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR APPROACHING PLACE NAMES IN THE CONTEXT OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

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Resumo

Considerando as contribuições da abordagem dos multiletramentos, neste estudo, apresentam-se sugestões pedagógicas de trabalho com os nomes de lugares no contexto do ensino fundamental, visando fomentar o desenvolvimento da competência do aluno, enquanto usuário da língua, ao partir do eixo norteador do topônimo, bem como, conduzi-lo à percepção de como o nome de lugar se integra à História da comunidade, conduzindo-o à compreensão da importância das raízes culturais, para a constituição de sua própria identidade; e da necessidade de preservação desses lugares.

Palavras-chave: Toponomástica; BNCC; multiletramentos; ensino fundamental, sugestões pedagógicas.

Abstract

Considering the contributions of the multiliteracy approach, this study presents pedagogical suggestions for working with place names in the context of Elementary Education, aiming to promote the development of the student's competence as a language user, based on the toponym, as well as lead him to the perception of how the name of a place is integrated into the History of the community, leading him to an understanding of the importance of cultural roots for the constitution of his own identity and the need to preserve these places.

Keywords: Toponomastics; BNCC; multiliteracies; elementary education; pedagogical suggestions.

INTRODUCTION

The multifaceted character of the influences that lead to the election of a place name allows toponomastics studies to follow different paths of analysis, both related to linguistic aspects (describing, for example, structure, classification and etymology of toponyms) and to extralinguistic ones (toponyms as a means to obtain, among other possible, historical and social information of the regions in which they occur), contributing significantly to the recognition of the *modus vivendi* of a group. The toponomastic element is of significant importance to the extent that it is a product of language, a carrier of substance whose content reflects cultural aspects of a community.

In view of the range of knowledge that is articulated in studies oriented by this strand of research, the effort to make it an area of knowledge increasingly known by the general public has been one of the goals guiding the work of many researchers in recent times. In this sense, recent publications have brought proposals directed to the work with Toponomastics in the context of education in its various perspectives. Among these, here are just a few: Nunes and Andrade (2012, 2015), Nunes (2016), Reis (2017), Reis and Andrade (2019a, 2019b), Andrade, Nunes, Nascimento and Bastiani (2019), Nascimento and Andrade (2020), Nascimento (2020), Sousa (2017, 2018, 2019) and Sousa and Gouveia (2018).

The studies mentioned above have similarities between the attempt to expand the scope of research and the explanation of possible ways for this field of knowledge to be applied to education, considering that analyzing the aspects involved in the act of naming can lead the student to the perception that the names attributed to places, as linguistic-social expression, are rooted in the history of their community and contribute to the fact that such places can be conceived as places of memory, due to the conservative character of the toponomastic sign, which can allow the unveiling of elements of the psychosocial and cultural expression of a group of speakers in a given time frame.

Therefore, making room for Toponomastics in Elementary Education may favor the expansion of students' repertoire of knowledge, as it may guide them towards an understanding of the network of historical, social, cultural and ideological factors that concur and lie behind the process of naming places. Thus, a re-signified relationship with places can be established which, mediated by the toponym, can strengthen the sense of belonging to the social environment by building new meanings.

Considering such contributions, we believe that this approach in Basic Education can become even more significant if guided by pedagogical innovation; that is, based on practices that

are directed to work with digital tools, which can be explored in favor of the construction of learning. Because these technologies already integrate the context of digital culture, in which students are immersed, their mediated use as a teaching resource can not only enrich the work with place names, but also serve as a motivating factor for this learning.

It is precisely in this context that multilingualism gains relevance, as it enables the development of pedagogical activities related to new contemporary language practices, which are largely related to the expansion of information and communication technologies. Based on this understanding, the multilingual approach can be used in the construction of pedagogical suggestions for working with place names in school, combining digital tools and textual genres. To exemplify this possibility, in this topic, some methodological suggestions for the application of Toponomastics in the classroom are presented in Elementary Education. Before presenting them, however, it is convenient to explain how the pedagogical bias of Toponomastics is aligned with the Common National Core (hereafter BNCC), highlighting how this document can offer paths for this work to be developed.

THE TOPONOMASTICS IN THE BNCC CONTEXT: POSSIBLE ENTANGLEMENTS

When designing a pedagogical proposal that contemplates the work with toponyms in the school context, it must be in line with the essential learning established by the official documents that guide Basic Education; so that it does not run the risk of becoming an activity decontextualized from the other objects under study and labeled as an "invention" that academia wishes to impose to the already extensive school curriculum; which requires, on the part of professors, a great effort to fully approach the content systematized by it, to the extent that they are limited (among several other factors) by a workload often insufficient.

Although the BNCC makes no explicit mention of place names as an object of knowledge to be addressed in the stages of Basic Education, possibilities to undertake teaching practices directed to this work can be inferred at many moments throughout the text of this document, entangled in the skills, abilities and objects of knowledge, which are presented as beacons of pedagogical practice. It is noteworthy that the BNCC, when defining the set of essential learning at this level of education, points out that the construction of knowledge, the development of skills, as well as the formation of attitudes and values, by the student, are part of a process, which will expand and consolidate throughout their schooling, consisting of interrelated objects of knowledge and that unfold throughout the stages of Basic Education (BRASIL, 2018, pages 8-9).

Considering this systematization, pedagogical practices related to the study of place names can be developed, guided by specific goals, in different moments of Basic Education. In Elementary Education, in the final years, for example, it is understood that, among the many possibilities of Toponomastics focus, the study of place names could have space in the context of an interdisciplinary project, involving the subjects of Geography and Portuguese Language, aiming at the articulation and construction of more complex knowledge. Establishing as didactic cutout the first year of this stage, 6th grade, in Geography, this work could be contextualized in the thematic unit¹ "The subject and its place in the world".

In this vein, a pedagogical suggestion related to this unit could be developed from the object of knowledge "Socio-cultural identity", through the teacher's approach to topics such as: marks of the past embodied in place names, relationship between place names and the history of the community and substitutions of one place name for another, which can be linked to the development of the first skill presented for this unit, as illustrated in Box 1.

Box 1 - Thematic unit "The subject and its place in the world" - Geography - 6th grade.

THEMATIC UNIT	KNOWLEDGEMENT OBJECTS	HABILITIES
O sujeito e seu lugar no mundo	Identidade sociocultural	<p>(EF06GE01) Comparar modificações das paisagens nos lugares de vivência e os usos desses lugares em diferentes tempos.</p> <p>(EF06GE02) Analisar modificações de paisagens por diferentes tipos de sociedade, com destaque para os povos originários.</p>

Source: BRASIL, 2018, pages 384-385.

The themes presented above could guide the development of a research about places in the community, which were named after people who belonged to it, aiming to lead the students to know a little more about the History of their own community, from the memory that these names carry, thus attributing new meanings to them; and, by implication, contributing so that they can be conceived as places, in accordance with the understanding of the humanist current of Geography.

¹ In the text of the BNCC, it is explained that "the thematic units define an arrangement of the objects of knowledge throughout Elementary Education that is appropriate to the specificities of the different curricular components. Each thematic unit contemplates a greater or lesser range of objects of knowledge, just as each object of knowledge relates to a variable number of skills" (BRAZIL, 2018, page 29).

A possible unfolding of this proposal could be done contemplating only the toponym attributed to the school itself, in case it is, for example, a proper name of a person belonging to the community. This pedagogical suggestion could be contextualized, in Portuguese Language, in the "journalistic-media field"². Such didactic action, motivated by the bias of investigating the name of the school, based on the knowledge developed in Geography, could also cover the four axes corresponding to the language practices presented in the BNCC for the subject of Portuguese Language: Orality, Reading/Listening, Text Production and Linguistic/Semiotic Analysis.

For the application of this proposal, the first step could be to investigate what the school community knows about the name of the school. In this sense, a textual genre, from which this investigation could be oriented, is the interview. In order to organize the work with this genre, from the theme of the name of the school, it is possible to follow the steps of a didactic sequence, i.e., "a set of school activities, organized systematically around an oral or written textual genre" (DOLZ *et al.*, 2004, page 97).

Through this activity, students would have the opportunity to engage in a work that would mobilize the practice of "orality", because the interview, in its first moment, can be performed in the oral modality, supported by filming equipment (and/or audio recording) and materialize later in the production of podcasts³. In this action, the knowledge object "planning and production of oral interviews" would be focused on, in order to achieve the skill EF67LP14, according to Box 2.

As for the language practice related to "reading", this could be contemplated in a research activity, with the purpose of raising more information about the name of the school, considering printed texts, from research at the school itself, about the reasons for choosing the name of the institution, through consultation with the Political-Pedagogical Project, as well as focusing on digital texts, through research on websites, to raise more information, which could complement the data obtained in the interviews. It is noteworthy that these actions are supported by the BNCC, because

2 The text of the document reads: "Thus, in the BNCC, the organization of language practices (reading texts, text production, speaking, and linguistic/semiotic analysis) by fields of action points to the importance of contextualizing school knowledge, to the idea that these practices derive from social life situations and, at the same time, need to be situated in meaningful contexts for students. There are five fields of action that are considered: Field of daily life (early years only), Artistic-literary field, Field of study and research practices, Journalistic-media field, and Field of acting in public life, and these last two appear merged in the early years of elementary education, with the denomination Field of public life." (BRASIL, 2018, page 84).

3 Podcast is a kind of audio transmission, via the Internet.

The Reading Axis comprises the language practices that arise from the active interaction of the reader/listener/viewer with written, oral and multisemiotic texts and their interpretation, examples of the readings: aesthetic enjoyment of texts and literary works; research and foundation of school and academic papers; performance of procedures; knowledge, discussion and debate on relevant social issues; support the claim of something in the context of performance of public life; have more knowledge that allows the development of personal projects, among other possibilities. (BRASIL, 2018, page 71)

Box 2 - Journalistic-media field - Portuguese Language - 6th grade.

LANGUAGE PRACTICES	KNOWLEDGEMENT OBJECTS	HABILITIES
JOURNALISTIC-MEDIA FIELD		
Oralidade	Planejamento e produção de entrevistas orais	<p>(EF67LP14) Definir o contexto de produção da entrevista (objetivos, o que se pretende conseguir, porque aquele entrevistado etc.), levantar informações sobre o entrevistado e sobre o acontecimento ou tema em questão, preparar o roteiro de perguntar e realizar entrevista oral com envolvidos ou especialistas relacionados com o fato noticiado ou com o tema em pauta, usando roteiro previamente elaborado e formulando outras perguntas a partir das respostas dadas e, quando for o caso, selecionar partes, transcrever e proceder a uma edição escrita do texto, adequando-o a seu contexto de publicação, à construção composicional do gênero e garantindo a relevância das informações mantidas e a continuidade temática.</p>

Source: adapted from BRASIL (2018, page 166).

With this work, it would be possible to contemplate the following objects of knowledge, not exclusively, established by the document, for the language practice of "reading" in 6th grade: "relationship between texts", "reading strategy" and "distinction of fact and opinion", as well as relate them to skills EF67LP03 and EF67LP04. Both the objects of knowledge and the skills mentioned are highlighted in Box 3, for better visualization.

Moreover, based on the oral interviews undertaken by the students and the knowledge, both from the research done in documents available at school and on the Internet; as an unfolding and complement of this proposal, in a later stage, the written version of this interview could be produced - through a retextualization activity, focusing on the contrasts between speech and writing, in order to raise reflections on the language, in accordance with the principles of grammar of use and reflective grammar (TRAVAGLIA, 1996); being, subsequently, disseminated on bulletin boards or on the school's website.

Box 3 - Journalistic-media field - Portuguese Language - 6th grade.

LANGUAGE PRACTICES	KNOWLEDGEMENT OBJECTS	HABILITIES
JOURNALISTIC-MEDIA FIELD		
Leitura	<p>Reconstrução do contexto de produção, circulação e recepção de textos.</p> <p>Caracterização do campo jornalístico e relação entre os gêneros em circulação, mídias e práticas da cultura digital.</p>	<p>(EF06LP01) Reconhecer a impossibilidade de uma neutralidade absoluta no relato de fatos e identificar diferentes graus de parcialidade/ imparcialidade dados pelo recorte feito e pelos efeitos de sentido advindos de escolhas feitas pelo autor, de forma a poder desenvolver uma atitude crítica frente aos textos jornalísticos e tornar-se consciente das escolhas feitas enquanto produtor de textos.</p>
		<p>(EF06LP02) Estabelecer relação entre os diferentes gêneros jornalísticos, compreendendo a centralidade da notícia.</p>
		<p>(EF67LP01) Analisar a estrutura e funcionamento dos <i>hiperlinks</i> em textos noticiosos publicados na <i>Web</i> e vislumbrar possibilidades de uma escrita hipertextual.</p>
	Apreciação e réplica	<p>(EF67LP02) Explorar o espaço reservado ao leitor nos jornais, revistas, impressos e <i>on-line</i>, <i>sites</i> noticiosos etc., destacando notícias, fotorreportagens, entrevistas, charges, assuntos, temas, debates em foco, posicionando-se de maneira ética e respeitosa frente a esses textos e opiniões a eles relacionadas, e publicar notícias, notas jornalísticas, fotorreportagem de interesse geral nesses espaços do leitor.</p>
	Relação entre textos	<p>(EF67LP03) Comparar informações sobre um mesmo fato divulgadas em diferentes veículos e mídias, analisando e avaliando a confiabilidade.</p>
	Estratégia de leitura Distinção de fato e opinião	<p>(EF67LP04) Distinguir, em segmentos descontínuos de textos, fato da opinião enunciada em relação a esse mesmo fato.</p>
	Estratégia de leitura: identificação de teses e argumentos Apreciação e réplica	<p>(EF67LP05) Identificar e avaliar teses/opiniões/posicionamentos explícitos e argumentos em textos argumentativos (carta de leitor, comentário, artigo de opinião, resenha crítica etc.), manifestando concordância ou discordância.</p>
Efeitos de sentido	<p>(EF67LP06) Identificar os efeitos de sentido provocados pela seleção lexical, topicalização de elementos e seleção e hierarquização de informações, uso de 3^a pessoa etc.</p> <p>(EF67LP07) Identificar o uso de recursos persuasivos em textos argumentativos diversos (como a elaboração do título, escolhas lexicais, construções metafóricas, a explicitação ou a ocultação de fontes de informação) e perceber seus efeitos de sentido.</p>	

	Efeitos de sentido Exploração da multissemiose	(EF67LP08) Identificar os efeitos de sentido devidos à escolha de imagens estáticas, sequenciação ou sobreposição de imagens, definição de figura/fundo, ângulo, profundidade e foco, cores/tonalidades, relação com o escrito (relações de reiteração, complementação ou oposição) etc. em notícias, reportagens, fotorreportagens, foto-denúncias, memes, <i>gifs</i> , anúncios publicitários e propagandas publicados em jornais, revistas, <i>sites</i> na internet etc.
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Source: adapted from BRASIL (2018, page 162-163).

In addition, the information obtained in the interviews and in the research could be used for the production of other textual, media and multisemiotic genres, such as news, vlogs⁴ and cultural podcasts, which could be disseminated in the space of a "weblog", created specifically for this purpose; and that could make available the knowledge about the school's name (and the aspects involving its naming process) to the whole community, beyond the walls of the institution, as well as allow the collaboration of this audience, for a possible complement of data, which goes against the approach of multiliteracies.

Therefore, this approach gains focus to the extent that it aims to expand the student's contact with new resources and digital technologies, which can be used in favor of learning, preparing them for a more effective participation in contemporary language practices, which take place in a globalized society; which goes in the direction of the ideals of democracy and inclusion, supported by the BNCC. In this sense, it is noteworthy that proposals involving multisemiotic media genres can lead students to

[...] understand the conditions of production that involve the circulation of these texts and be able to participate and envision possibilities of participation in language practices of the journalistic field and the media field in an ethical and responsible way, taking into account the context of Web 2.0, which expands the possibility of circulation of these texts and "merges" the roles of reader and author, consumer and producer. (BRASIL, 2018, page 143)

As an implication of these activities for the language practice "textual production", the following objects of knowledge "production strategies: planning of informative texts";

4 Vlog is an acronym for videoblog, which consists of a blog where videos predominate. Blog is "a virtual space in which one or more themes are developed" (<https://www.videomakers.art.br/outros-conteudos-videomakers/20-vlogs/6-diferenca-entre-vlog-e-blog.html>).

"textualization, taking into account their conditions of production, the characteristics of the genre concerned, the establishment of cohesion, adequacy to the standard norm and the appropriate use of editing tools"; "production strategies: planning of argumentative and appreciative texts"; "production and editing of advertising texts", could be addressed (and correlated) to the development of skills EF67LP09, EF67LP10, EF67LP11 and EF67LP13. It should be noted that both the objects of knowledge and the skills mentioned are highlighted in Box 4 below, for better visualization.

Box 4 - Journalistic-media field - Portuguese Language - 6th grade.

LANGUAGE PRACTICES	KNOWLEDGEMENT OBJECTS	HABILITIES
JOURNALISTIC-MEDIA FIELD		
Produção de textos	Estratégias de produção: planejamento de textos informativos	(EF67LP09) Planejar notícia impressa e para circulação em outras mídias (rádio ou TV/vídeo), tendo em vista as condições de produção, do texto – objetivo, leitores/espectadores, veículos e mídia de circulação etc. –, a partir da escolha do fato a ser noticiado (de relevância para a turma, escola ou comunidade), do levantamento de dados e informações sobre o fato – que pode envolver entrevistas com envolvidos ou com especialistas, consultas a fontes, análise de documentos, cobertura de eventos etc.–, do registro dessas informações e dados, da escolha de fotos ou imagens a produzir ou a utilizar etc. e a previsão de uma estrutura hipertextual (no caso de publicação em <i>sites</i> ou <i>blogs</i> noticiosos).
	Textualização, tendo em vista suas condições de produção, as características do gênero em questão, o estabelecimento de coesão, adequação à norma-padrão e o uso adequado de ferramentas de edição	(EF67LP10) Produzir notícia impressa tendo em vista características do gênero – título ou manchete com verbo no tempo presente, linha fina (opcional), lide, progressão dada pela ordem decrescente de importância dos fatos, uso de 3ª pessoa, de palavras que indicam precisão –, e o estabelecimento adequado de coesão e produzir notícia para TV, rádio e internet, tendo em vista, além das características do gênero, os recursos de mídias disponíveis e o manejo de recursos de captação e edição de áudio e imagem.
	Estratégias de produção: planejamento de textos argumentativos e apreciativos	(EF67LP11) Planejar resenhas, <i>vlogs</i> , vídeos e <i>podcasts</i> variados, e textos e vídeos de apresentação e apreciação próprios das culturas juvenis (algumas possibilidades: <i>fanzines</i> , fanclipes, <i>e-zines</i> , <i>gameplay</i> , <i>detonado</i> etc.), dentre outros, tendo em vista as condições de produção do texto – objetivo, leitores/espectadores, veículos e mídia de circulação etc. –, a partir da escolha de uma produção ou evento cultural para analisar – livro, filme,

		série, <i>game</i> , canção, videoclipe, fanclipe, <i>show</i> , <i>saraus</i> , <i>slams</i> etc. – da busca de informação sobre a produção ou evento escolhido, da síntese de informações sobre a obra/evento e do elenco/seleção de aspectos, elementos ou recursos que possam ser destacados positiva ou negativamente ou da roteirização do passo a passo do <i>game</i> para posterior gravação dos vídeos.
	Textualização de textos argumentativos e apreciativos	(EF67LP12) Produzir resenhas críticas, <i>vlogs</i> , vídeos, <i>podcasts</i> variados e produções e gêneros próprios das culturas juvenis (algumas possibilidades: fanzines, fanclipes, <i>e-zines</i> , <i>gameplay</i> , detonado etc.), que apresentem/descrevam e/ou avaliem produções culturais (livro, filme, série, <i>game</i> , canção, disco, videoclipe etc.) ou evento (<i>show</i> , <i>sarau</i> , <i>slam</i> etc.), tendo em vista o contexto de produção dado, as características do gênero, os recursos das mídias envolvidas e a textualização adequada dos textos e/ou produções.
	Produção e edição de textos publicitários	(EF67LP13) Produzir, revisar e editar textos publicitários, levando em conta o contexto de produção dado, explorando recursos multissemióticos, relacionando elementos verbais e visuais, utilizando adequadamente estratégias discursivas de persuasão e/ou convencimento e criando título ou <i>slogan</i> que façam o leitor motivar-se a interagir com o texto produzido e se sinta atraído pelo serviço, ideia ou produto em questão.

Source: adapted from BRASIL (2018, page 164).

LAST WORDS

As we can see, there are many possibilities to work with Toponomastics in the classroom, in the scope of elementary education. As here, only the possible ways were presented, as pedagogical suggestions, they have flexible structure, so they can (and should) be redesigned, according to the subject that guides the activity and the objectives, listed by the professor for the development of the same. These suggestions could still be called "prototypes", in line with Rojo (2012, page 8), for whom, such term (in the framework of the work she develops) defines "flexible and hollow structures that allow modifications by those who want to use them in contexts other than the initial proposals". It is precisely this, the understanding that we hope to promote: work suggestions, which may suffer adaptations, according to the purposes of those who want to make use of them.

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