



UNITED NATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

UNITED NATIONS
GROUP OF EXPERTS ON
GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Newsletter

C O N T E N T S

	Page
Preface	iii
I. News from Headquarters	
A. The Seventeenth session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names	1
B. Corrigendum	7
C. Report of attendance of the Eighth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa	8
II. News from the divisions	
A. Africa South Division: Report of the United Nations Training Course in Toponymy for the Africa South Division	18
B. Dutch-and German-speaking Division	20
C. East, Central and South-East Europe Division	21
D. United States of America - Canada Division	
1. News from the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names	23
2. Foreign Names Bulletin	27
III. News from the Working Group	
A. UNGEGN Training course in South Africa: toponymy fieldwork - a preliminary investigation on the South Africa - Lesotho border	41

I. NEWS FROM HEADQUARTERS

A. The Seventeenth Session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

Attached herewith is a copy of the United Nations Secretary-General's Note Verbale announcing the Seventeenth UNGEGN Session. The originals in three languages were mailed to the Permanent Missions of member and non-member states.

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REFERENCE EC/DTCD/GEGN(17)

The Secretary-General of the United Nations presents his compliments to the Permanent Representative of ... to the United Nations and has the honour to invite his/her Government to send an expert to the Seventeenth session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names. This session will take place at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, from 13 to 24 June 1994.

In accordance with resolution 1314 (XLIV) of its 1529th plenary meeting, the Economic and Social Council recognized the need for a body such as the Group of Experts on Geographical Names and invited the Group to provide the necessary coordination. In addition to approving the terms of reference for the Group of Experts, the Council also took note that such experts should be made available at their Government's expense.

The official languages of the session are Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish. English, French and Spanish shall be the working languages of the session. Since the facilities for reproduction of documents at the site of the Conference will be limited, His/Her Excellency's Government is asked to forward to the United Nations Secretariat at its earliest convenience, but not later than 28 March 1994, two copies of any documents in one of the working languages that they may have prepared in support of items on the provisional agenda for the session. It is essential that the documents be kept to a reasonable length: in no case should they exceed 10 pages.

If His/Her Excellency's Government has already appointed experts to serve on this panel and as these experts have attended previous sessions of the Group of Experts, the Secretary-General would be very grateful if they could be made available for the forthcoming seventeenth session.

Enclosed for His/Her Excellency's convenience and information is the provisional agenda for the forthcoming session, as published in the United Nations Document E/GEGN/16, the Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on the work of its Sixteenth session.

12 November 1993

Annex enclosed

S. B.

CORRESPONDENCE UNIT

125 MEMBER STATES plus 4 NON-MEMBERS

ENGLISH

AFGHANISTAN	IRAQ	SAMOA
ANGOLA	IRELAND	SAUDI ARABIA
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	ISRAEL	SEYCHELLES
ARMENIA	JAMAICA	SIERRA LEONE
AUSTRALIA	JAPAN	SINGAPORE
AUSTRIA	JORDAN	SLOVAKIA
AZERBAIJAN	KAZAKHSTAN	SLOVENIA
BAHAMAS	KENYA	SOLOMON ISLANDS
BAHRAIN	KUWAIT	SOMALIA
BANGLADESH	KYRGYZSTAN	SOUTH AFRICA
BARBADOS	LATVIA	SRI LANKA
BELARUS	LESOTHO	SUDAN
BELIZE	LIBERIA	SURINAME
BHUTAN	LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	SWAZILAND
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	LIECHTENSTEIN	SWEDEN
BOTSWANA	LITHUANIA	SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC
BRAZIL	MALAWI	TAJIKISTAN
BRUNEI DARUSSALAM	MALAYSIA	THAILAND
BULGARIA	MALDIVES	THE FORMER YUGOSLAV
CANADA	MALTA	REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA
CHINA	MARSHALL ISLANDS	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
CROATIA	MAURITIUS	TURKEY
CYPRUS	MICRONESIA	TURKMENISTAN
CZECH REPUBLIC	MONGOLIA	UGANDA
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S	MOZAMBIQUE	UKRAINE
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	MYANMAR	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
DENMARK	NAMIBIA	UNITED KINGDOM
DOMINICA	NEPAL	UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
EGYPT	NETHERLANDS	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ERITREA	NEW ZEALAND	UZBEKISTAN
ESTONIA	NIGERIA	VANUATU
ETHIOPIA	NORWAY	VIET NAM
FIJI	OMAN	YEMEN
FINLAND	PAKISTAN	YUGOSLAVIA
GAMBIA	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	ZAMBIA
GEORGIA	PHILIPPINES	ZIMBABWE
GERMANY	POLAND	
GHANA	PORTUGAL	
GREECE	QATAR	
GRENADA	REPUBLIC OF KOREA	<u>NON-MEMBER STATES</u>
GUYANA	REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	KIRIBATI
HUNGARY	RUSSIAN FEDERATION	NAURU
ICELAND	SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS	TONGA
INDIA	SAINT LUCIA	TUVALU
INDONESIA	SAINT VINCENT AND THE	
IRAN	GRENADINES	

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Le Secrétaire général de l'Organisation des Nations Unies présente ses compliments au Représentant permanent de ... auprès de l'Organisation et a l'honneur d'inviter son gouvernement à détacher un expert à la dix-septième session du Groupe d'experts des Nations Unies pour les noms géographiques. Cette session aura lieu du 13 au 24 juin 1994 au Siège de l'Organisation des Nations Unies à New York.

Dans la résolution 1314 (XLIV), qu'il a adoptée à sa 1529e séance plénière, le Conseil économique et social a reconnu qu'un organisme tel que le Groupe d'experts pour les noms géographiques était nécessaire et a invité ledit Groupe à assurer la coordination nécessaire. Il a en outre approuvé le mandat du Groupe d'experts, notant que les experts devraient être rétribués par leur gouvernement.

Les langues officielles de la session sont l'anglais, l'arabe, le chinois, l'espagnol, le français et le russe, les langues de travail étant l'anglais, l'espagnol et le français. Comme les services de reproduction des documents au lieu où se tiendra la session seront limités, le Gouvernement de Son Excellence est prié de faire parvenir au Secrétariat de l'Organisation des Nations Unies, dès que possible, mais le 28 mars 1994 au plus tard, dans l'une des langues de travail deux exemplaires de tout document qu'il aurait établi au titre de tel ou tel point de l'ordre du jour provisoire de la session. Ces documents devraient être d'une longueur raisonnable et en aucun cas ne devraient-ils dépasser 10 pages.

Puisque le Gouvernement de Son Excellence a déjà nommé des experts à ce groupe d'experts et que ceux-ci ont déjà participé à ses travaux, le Secrétaire général serait très reconnaissant au Gouvernement de Son Excellence de bien vouloir, dans la mesure du possible, envoyer les mêmes à la dix-septième session.

L'ordre du jour provisoire de la prochaine session, tel qu'il a été publié dans le rapport du Groupe d'experts des Nations Unies pour les noms géographiques sur les travaux de sa seizième session (E/GEGN/16), est joint à la présente note pour information.

Le 12 novembre 1993

S. B.

Pièce jointe

CORRESPONDENCE UNIT

38 MEMBER STATES plus 2 NON-MEMBERS

FRENCH

ALBANIA
ALGERIA
BELGIUM
BENIN
BURKINA FASO
BURUNDI
CAMBODIA
CAMEROON
CAPE VERDE
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
CHAD
COMOROS
CONGO
COTE D'IVOIRE
DJIBOUTI
FRANCE
GABON
GUINEA
GUINEA-BISSAU
HAITI
ITALY
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

LEBANON
LUXEMBOURG
MADAGASCAR
MALI
MAURITANIA
MONACO
MOROCCO
NIGER
ROMANIA
RWANDA
SAN MARINO
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE
SENEGAL
TOGO
TUNISIA
ZAIRE

NON-MEMBER STATES

HOLY SEE
SWITZERLAND

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El Secretario General de las Naciones Unidas saluda atentamente al señor Representante Permanente de ... ante las Naciones Unidas y tiene el honor de invitar a su Gobierno a que envíe un experto al 17º período de sesiones del Grupo de Expertos de las Naciones Unidas en Nombres Geográficos, que tendrá lugar en la Sede de las Naciones Unidas en Nueva York, del 13 al 24 de junio de 1994.

De conformidad con la resolución 1314 (XLIV), aprobada en su 1529ª sesión plenaria, el Consejo Económico y Social reconoció que se necesitaba un órgano como el Grupo de Expertos en Nombres Geográficos e invitó al Grupo a encargarse de la necesaria coordinación. Además de aprobar el mandato del Grupo de Expertos, el Consejo también tomó nota de que tales expertos deberían prestar servicios a expensas de los gobiernos respectivos.

Los idiomas oficiales del período de sesiones son el árabe, el chino, el español, el francés, el inglés y el ruso. Los idiomas de trabajo serán el español, el francés y el inglés. Como los servicios de reproducción de documentos en la sede de la Conferencia serán limitados, se pide al Gobierno de Su Excelencia que envíe a la Secretaría de las Naciones Unidas lo antes posible, a más tardar el 28 de marzo de 1994, dos ejemplares de cualesquiera documentos redactados en uno de los idiomas de trabajo que se hayan preparado en apoyo de los temas del programa provisional del período de sesiones. Es fundamental que los documentos tengan una longitud moderada: bajo ningún concepto deben exceder las 10 páginas.

Si el Gobierno de Su Excelencia ya ha nombrado expertos para formar parte de ese Grupo y esos expertos han asistido a períodos de sesiones anteriores del Grupo de Expertos, el Secretario General agradecería poder contar con ellos en el 17º período de sesiones.

Para conveniencia e información de Su Excelencia se adjunta el programa provisional del próximo período de sesiones, publicado en el documento de las Naciones Unidas E/GEGN/16, el Informe del Grupo de Expertos de las Naciones Unidas en Nombres Geográficos sobre la labor de su 16º período de sesiones.

12 de noviembre de 1993

S. B.

Anexo incluido

CORRESPONDENCE UNIT

21 MEMBER STATES

SPANISH

ANDORRA
ARGENTINA
BOLIVIA
CHILE
COLOMBIA
COSTA RICA
CUBA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
ECUADOR
EL SALVADOR
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
GUATEMALA
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MEXICO
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ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

CORRIGENDUM

Ref.: Sales No. E/P/S.90.I.21
(E/CONF.79/5/Add.1)

August 1992

OFFICIAL RECORDS

NEW YORK

FIFTH UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE STANDARDIZATION
OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMESVol. II. Technical papers
Montreal, 18-31 August 1987CINQUIÈME CONFÉRENCE DES NATIONS UNIES SUR LA NORMALIZATION
DES NOMS GEOGRAPHIQUESVol. II. Documents techniques
Montréal, 18-31 août 1987QUINTA CONFERENCIA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS SOBRE LA
NORMALIZACION DE LOS NOMBRES GEOGRAFICOSVol. II. Documentos técnicos
Montreal, 18 a 31 de agosto de 1987CorrigendumPage 301

The first three lines of the list should be replaced by the following:

Langue officielle (5)	Pays		Capitale (8)
	Forme courte (6)	Forme longue (7)	
allemand*	Luxemburg	das Grossherzogtum Luxemburg	Luxemburg
français*	le Luxembourg	le Grand-Duché de Luxembourg	Luxembourg
luxembourgeois*	Letzebuerg	de Grand-Duché (+) ou de Groussherzogtum vu Letzebuerg	Letzebuerg

(+): la forme la plus usitée.

C. Report of Attendance of the Eight United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa

Peter Raper (South Africa)

Background

The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) is one of five Regional Commissions of the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The others are the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic Commission for Latin America, and the Economic Commission for Western Asia.

The ECA was established by ECOSOC resolution 671 (XXV) of 20 April 1958. Its membership was determined in accordance with resolution 974 D (XXXVI) to include Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, the Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, the Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, the Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, and any other State in the area which would subsequently become a Member of the United Nations.

At the 7th United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa held at Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, in 1989, the ECA identified the revitalization, harmonization and coordination of toponymic activities in Africa as an issue of special concern. Accordingly, it was decided that the Eighth United Nations Regional Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names would be the best forum to address the issue, and that a session devoted to the standardization of geographical names should be included in the Conference.

In a letter dated 20 January 1993, the Chief of the Natural Resources Division of the ECA invited the Chairman of the UNGEGN to provide assistance in the preparation of a background document on the status and problems of activities on geographical names on the continent, providing proposals for lines of action to the African States.

Name, venue and dates

The Eighth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa was held at the Headquarters of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, from 22 to 27 February 1993, in accordance with resolution 1.1 adopted at the 7th United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, in 1989.

Attendance

The Conference was attended by 126 participants from thirty-one countries and eighteen regional and international organizations.

The countries represented were Algeria, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Germany, Kenya, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Tchad, Tunisia, Russian Federation, Uganda, United Kingdom, United States of America, Zambia and Zimbabwe, South Africa was not represented, since this country had been excluded from the activities of the ECA in 1963.

The regional and international organizations represented were the African Development Bank (ADB); the African Organization for Cartography and Remote Sensing (AOCRS); the European Economic Community (EEC); IFUS (Germany); the International Hydrographic Bureau (IHB); the International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (ISPRS); the Regional Centre for Aerospace Surveys (RECTAS); the Regional Centre for Remote Sensing (CRTO); the Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing (RCSSMRS); Spot Image (France); the Swedish Space Corporation; the Technical University of Berlin (Germany); the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development (UNDESD); the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA); the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN); and the University of Hannover (Germany).

Programme of the Conference

- (a) Some 248 working papers were dealt with during the Conference.
- (b) The Conference was opened by His Excellency Mr. Tokoste Gebremichael, Minister of Economic Affairs in the Prime Minister's Office, Ethiopia.
- (c) The Officers of the Conference elected were M. L.L. Mollé, Tanzania (Chairman); Mr. M. Benmoussa, Morocco (First Vice-Chairman); Mr. T.A. Abiodun, Nigeria (Second Vice-Chairman); Mr. A.B.N. Mhlanga, Swaziland (Third Vice-Chairman); Mr. A.

- Mouity, Gabon (First Rapporteur); and Mr. Abebe Mandefro, Ethiopia (Second Rapporteur).
- (d) After the adoption of the agenda, reports were presented on progress since the previous Conference by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and by delegates from the different countries.

International Space Year

- (a) Professor G. Konecny (Germany) presented a paper on remote sensing capabilities for Africa, highlighting problems and proposals for the operational use of satellite imagery in African countries.
- (b) Morocco reported on a symposium on remote sensing which took place from 7 to 9 October 1992 in Rabat as part of the International Space Year.
- (c) Tunisia reported on the SAFISY forum jointly organized by the Centre National d'Etudes Spatiales in France and the Centre National de Teledetection and held in Tunis on 5 and 6 December 1991.

Cartographic data acquisition, manipulation and utilization: geodesy, cadastral surveying, and land tenure

- (a) The United States of America presented a paper on marine applications of the Global Positioning System (GPS), stating that the GPS was designated for navigation, but also offered infrastructure for a broad range of commercial, governmental and scientific activities, including monitoring of the earth's structure, sea level and currents, and undersea navigation.
- (b) The ECA representative presented a study for providing guidelines for a common geodetic datums for Africa. The advantages of GPS and ADOS in this regard were discussed, and a procedure for reconciling the two systems described.
- (c) The representative of RCSSMRS spoke on post-ADOS activities (i.e after 1986) and the efforts to establish a unified geodetic datums for Africa. Such a datums is necessary so that all surveys and mapping in Africa can be carried out in one system, thereby facilitating the implementation of regional and international projects.
- (d) Two papers were presented on land tenure and cadastral regulation issues, one by the ECA and one by Sweden.

Cartography and mapping

- (a) Kenya and France reported on the computer-assisted mapping project of the Survey of Kenya, detailing the software employed, the map series already covering the country, the cartographic reference system chosen (UTM), and the possible means of extracting base aperture cards (by aerial survey, layering, by map number, or by use of coordinates).
- (b) The United States gave a review of the latest technology in cartographic data acquisition, manipulation, storage and presentation, with special emphasis on potential applications in developing countries. Automatic cartography, development and application of digital cartographic databases, including digital terrain modelling, were discussed.
- (c) Another presentation by the United States dealt with aeronautical charting.
- (d) The representative of CRTO outlined the problems confronting Africa regarding remote sensing and geographical information systems (GIS). It was pointed out that, with the exception of South Africa with its station at Hartebeesthoek, all other African countries had been covered by receiving stations outside the continent, e.g. SPOT and MSS/TM. This situation posed problems of data availability and dissemination, particularly after the closing of the LANDSAT and SPOT reception at Maspalomas.
- (e) The delegate of the United Kingdom gave an exposition of a project on gridding the Seychelles outer island photomaps. By employing data obtained up to thirty years ago, it had produced Seychelles outer island photomaps. By employing data obtained up to thirty years ago, it had been possible by technical skill and ingenuity to produce new maps for placement on World Geodetic System 1972 Datums, UTM grid, for the purpose of defining the boundary of Seychelles Exclusive Economic Zone.
- (f) A document on the United States Geological Survey Standard for Digital Orthophotos pertained to the collection, processing and quality control of digital orthophoto data entry into the National Digital Cartographic Data Base.
- (g) Ethiopia discussed orthophoto maps, explaining the hardware and the software packages employed by the Ethiopian Mapping Agency, indicating the projects currently in progress, and the uses to which orthophoto maps can be put.
- (h) The delegate from France discussed the coverage of large areas in stereoscopic mode with SPOT satellite, indicating the technical details involved in stereoscopic coverage and the advantages to be derived therefrom.

- (i) Germany reported on practical applications of remote sensing in Sudan since 1981. By using remote sensing, datamaps are developed which serve to aid orientation and the recording of research data in the field, and as the cartographic representation of that research. Image-supported topographic and thematic maps depicting geology, geography, soil science and historical developments of settlements have been produced. Classification of soil types, monitoring of desertification, etc., are the primary aims of the research.
- (j) Ethiopia presented a document on integrated resources investigation using remote sensing and GIS for the inventory and monitoring of natural resources to determine the impact thereon of overpopulation in the Aba Lake region.

Hydrographic and hydrogeological mapping

- (a) The representative of the International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) elaborated on IHO publication SP55 on the status of hydrographic surveys and international nautical charting in Africa, concentrating on assistance and training by member countries of the IHO such as Belgium and Italy. Attention was also given by the United States to an international nautical and bathymetric chart around the African continent, and hydrographic surveying and charting of the coast and Geodetic Survey's nautical chart rescheming plan.
- (b) The representative of AOCRS described the programme of the OAU and AOCRS on international hydrogeological mapping in Africa initiated in 1982.

Cartographic special applications:

Geographic, environmental and land information systems

- (a) The ECA Secretariat presented a document on remote sensing and geographical information systems and their applications to natural resources development and environmental management in Africa.
- (b) The representative of the RCSSMRS addressed the question of problems and challenges of establishing GIS in Africa, emphasizing the role that the Regional Centre in Nairobi plays and the possibilities presented by training.
- (c) The representative of the International Cartographic Association (ICA) reported on recent and current activities of the ICA in the field of GIS, with special reference to its efforts to develop cartographic activities in Africa and the need to facilitate the participation of African Member States in its activities. Resource constraints were identified as a major obstacle to such participation.

- (d) The United States presented a review of the latest technology in cartographic data acquisition, manipulation, storage and presentation, with special reference to the potential applications of land and geographic information systems in developing countries. In particular, the implementation status was discussed of the Digital Geographic Information Exchange Standard (DIGEST), and the fields to be included to facilitate participation by all countries.
- (e) The United States presented a paper on a product information format for the Defense Mapping Agency's vector products. The standard, known as the Vector Product Format, had been developed in cooperation with the military mapping agencies of Australia, Canada and the United Kingdom for generating digital geographic information in vector format. It would be used to support a wide range of products by allowing direct access to data from its storage media without prior conversion to a working format.
- (f) Norway reported on an environmental impact assessment study on the Nkente-Bure road in western Ethiopia, employing remote sensing for the identification of land use changes.
- (g) The delegate from Norway also presented a paper on map revision in Uganda using remote sensing.
- (h) The representative of RECTAS presented a paper dealing with an environmental impact assessment of a high-voltage transmission line corridor, 250 km long, between Enugu and Makurdi in Nigeria. With funding from the World Bank and satellite images by SPOT, forty-one sub-scenes were marked and fourteen land cover types mapped and analyzed.

Agriculture and Forestry

- (a) The representative of RECTAS presented a paper on training in the use of high resolution satellite images for monitoring tropical rain forests in the environment.
- (b) Sweden presented a document on the evaluation of satellite image maps in a forest management district in northern Sweden. This economic and technical analysis was useful in indicating the advantages of the relevant techniques and their application also in Africa.
- (c) The representative of SPOT IMAGE elucidated a technical co-operation project between France and Egypt on an agricultural land information system which aims at setting up a national inventory of all agricultural lands, land use and land cover mapping, generation of associated statistics, and the monitoring of urban encroachment.

- (d) The United States presented a document on geographic modelling of rainfed agricultural production in Senegal. The study reported on the number of people to be fed from rainfed production of cereal crops and the value of cash crops produced under a variety of development alternatives.

Policies and management of mapping programmes

- (a) The representative of AOCRS reported on the integration of cartography in development projects in sub-Saharan Africa with funding from the European Development Fund.
- (b) The representative of the ICA spoke on modern cartography and the challenges of African development. He pointed out that the economy and the quality of life in African countries had declined during the last decade and were still declining, and that the environment was deteriorating, most frequently as the result of survival needs. He indicated means whereby the developed countries could be of assistance in addressing these problems, but pointed out that African countries were now having to compete for assistance with East European developing countries.
- (c) The delegate from the United Kingdom indicated how cost recovery had affected the activities, performance and products of Ordnance Survey, and how African countries should now gear themselves for a similar situation as in the United Kingdom.

Geographical Names

- (a) The representative of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Development reported on the proceedings and resolutions of the Sixth UN Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names held in New York from 25 August to 3 September 1992.
- (b) The representative of the UN Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) presented a document on the composition and activities of the UNGEGN, indicating the crucial role of geographical names for cartography and the problematic situation regarding toponymic activities in Africa. Proposals for discussion were made in terms of actions by the ECA, the UNGEGN and African countries themselves, and guidelines provided for liaison, coordination and funding. UN resolutions on the standardization of geographical names were introduced, and the essentiality of their implementation was stressed. During the discussion delegates confirmed the need for standardizing geographical names and the necessity of establishing national authorities/committees for this purpose. It was observed that the lack of resources was often the reason for the lack of these authorities. As a

strategy to address the problems it was recommended that the various Divisions of the UNGEEN (i.e. the Africa Central, Africa East, Africa South, Africa West and Arab North Divisions) should arrange joint meetings, seminars and workshops. The ECA Secretariat informed the Conference of initiatives already taken to coordinate toponymic activities and urged member countries of the ECA to react to them. The Conference requested that relevant documents be prepared and disseminated to African countries via the ECA Secretariat.

Technical cooperation and training

- (a) The representative of Satellitbild in Sweden presented a paper on the activities of the Swedish Institute for Geographic Information Technology (SIGIT), including the promotion of developments in remote sensing and GIS, and expanded on how these systems can be utilized.
- (b) The representative of UNDESAD presented the activities of technical cooperation in surveying, mapping, charting and remote sensing. He indicated that much of the work of the United Nations Physical Infrastructure and Transport Branch (PITB) relates to the execution of technical cooperation projects in developing countries, funded mainly by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), by the World Bank and regional development banks, and by governments.
- (c) The representative of RECTAS highlighted major activities of that Centre during the past twenty years regarding training in remote sensing, photogrammetry and photo interpretation, and advisory and consultancy services to member countries.
- (d) The representative from the RCSSMRS reported on activities on that Centre, gave an account of the training courses offered, and detailed the remote sensing education and training requirements for Africa.
- (e) The CRTO representative gave an account of the types of training presented at that Centre, elucidating the differences between the regular and specialist courses as regards duration and content.

Date and venue of the Ninth Conference

Morocco offered to host the Ninth United Nations Regional Cartographic Conference for Africa in 1996.

Closure of the Conference

The Conference was officially closed by the UN Under-Secretary-General and Executive Secretary of the UN Economic

Commission for Africa, Mr. Layashi Yaker. In his closing address he outlined the major problems besetting the continent, stressing that human development in the form of education and training is the solution, and that it was incumbent on the ECA and other bodies to massively assist developing countries on a multinational level.

Significance of the Conference for Geographical Names

- (a) As requested by the ECA, a background document for the session on the standardization of geographical names and the coordination of toponymic activities in Africa was prepared and distributed to delegates and observers at the Conference. This document elicited positive responses from delegates. The recommendations embodied in the document are already being systematically implemented by the ECA.
- (b) Sierra Leone has requested assistance in the establishment of a national geographical names authority for that country; the relevant procedures have been ascertained and the matter is being pursued.
- (c) The Government of Botswana has offered to host a UNGEGN toponymic training course in June 1993 and Kenya has offered to host one in 1995 or 1996. The advice of the UNDES D representative has been gained on how to secure United Nations funding for these activities.
- (d) After the closure of the Conference a meeting was held between Dr. P. Mwanza, Chief of the Natural Resources Division of the ECA; Mr. Orlando Nino Fluck, Chief of the Cartography and Remote Sensing Unit of the ECA; Mr. V. Moskalenko, Economic Affairs Officer of the Infrastructure Branch, Department of Economic and Social Development at the United Nations; and Dr. P.E. Raper, Chairman of the UNGEGN. Strategies were discussed for future cooperation in coordinating toponymic activities in Africa, including liaison, education and training, and funding, and for the implementation of relevant United Nations resolutions.
- (e) A paper on the UNGEGN and the implementation of United Nations resolutions on the standardization of geographical names was presented to the Conference.
- (f) Resolutions adopted at the six United Nations Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names (1967-1992), arranged alphabetically by subject, were distributed to delegates at the Conference.
- (g) At the Sixth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names held in New York in 1992, the Africa South Division of the UNGEGN was

established. Dr. Raper was elected chairman of that Division. As the result of contacts made in Addis Ababa, Lesotho and Swaziland also became members of the Africa South Division, which now consists of Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, and Zimbabwe. Invitations have been sent to Angola, Mozambique and Zambia, and replies are awaited from these countries. The First Secretary at the Embassy of the Republic of Zambia in Addis Ababa stated his desire that Zambia join the Africa South Division and said he would contact the relevant authorities in Zambia to pursue the matter.

- (h) Mr. Erik Olsen, Director of the Agriculture and Rural Development of the African Development Bank (ADB), discussed the possibility of cooperation with and funding by the ADB.
- (i) At the Conference in New York the viability of United Nations funding for a United Nations Centre for Geographical Names in South Africa had been discussed with Mr. Moskalenko. This matter was broached with him again in Addis Ababa. He reiterated that, if the Government of the RSA were to request the United Nations to establish such a Centre, and were to provide the infrastructure, the United Nations could perhaps provide funding, hire staff and provide technology for such a centre. Discussions have been held with the Executive Officer of the National Place Names Committee of the Department of National Education with a view to preparing a memorandum of request for the signature of the Minister of National Education.

Conclusion

Attendance of the Conference presented the opportunity of extending the scope of influence of the UNGEGN in decision and policy making, transferring knowledge and technology to African countries, and establishing research network partnerships. The knowledge and experience gained, and the possibilities created for future cooperation with a wide range of colleagues in Africa and other countries, serve as an inspiration for further endeavour for the benefit of the UNGEGN.

II. NEWS FROM THE DIVISIONS

A. Africa South Division: Report of the United Nations Training Course in Toponymy for the Africa South Division

Peter E. Raper (South Africa)

The Africa South Division of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) was established by Resolution 1 of the Sixth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names held in New York from 24 August to 3 September 1992. The member countries of the Division are Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The first United Nations Toponymic Training Course for the Africa South Division was held in Pretoria from 20 to 30 September 1993. It was hosted by the South African Government, funding being provided by the Directorate Culture of the State Department of National Education, and was presented jointly by that Department, the UNGEGN, the Names Society of Southern Africa, the University of South Africa, the University of Pretoria, and the Human Sciences Research Council. The course was attended by some fifty-four participants from Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, South Africa, and Swaziland.

Lecturers included four United Nations experts, namely the Chairman of the UNGEGN, Dr. P.E. Raper (South Africa); the Vice Chairman of the UNGEGN, Ms. H. Kerfoot (Canada); the Convenor of the UNGEGN's Working Group on Toponymic Terminology, Professor N. Kadmon (Israel); and the Convenor of the UNGEGN's Working Group on Training Courses in Toponymy, Professor F. Ormeling (Netherlands).

Other lecturers were the Chairman of the South African National Place Names Committee, Professor E.B. van Wyk; the Chief Surveyor-General of South Africa, Mr. K.J. Lester; the Director of Mapping, Mr. M. Hall; Mrs. I. Booysen of the University of Pretoria; Professor E. Jenkins of Vista University; Mr. A. Koopman of the University of Natal in Pietermaritzburg; Professor E. Liebenger, Dr. B.A. Meiring and Ms. H. Uys of the University of South Africa; and Dr. L.A. Moller of the Human Sciences Research Council. A paper was presented by Mr. A.B.N. Mhlanga of Swaziland on Geographic Names in Swaziland.

The course consisted of modules covering research in toponymy; names recording, storage and dissemination; standardization of geographical names; national names authorities; names placement in maps and coordinate systems; languages, scripts and conversion systems; toponymic data bases and GIS; and geographical names in Southern Africa.

Panel discussions were arranged to give attention to the status and challenges of the standardization of geographical names in the Africa South Division, needs for the future, the co-ordination of research projects within the Survey of South African Geographical Names, and planning the Dictionary of South African Geographical Names.

Technical excursions were undertaken to Map Studio in Johannesburg, and to the Geography Departments of the Universities of Pretoria and South Africa, and to the Library of the University of South Africa. A field work training excursion was undertaken to the Orange Free State and Lesotho.

The Africa South Division of the UNGEGN was officially launched, and at a meeting of the Division attention was given to preparation for the next Session of the UNGEGN.

B. Dutch-and German-Speaking Division

List of Country Names, The Permanent Committee for Geographical Names (STAGN), Germany, May 1993.

Note from the UNGEGN Secretariat:

Due to the lack of space, only the front page of the received document is reproduced for readers' information.

STÄNDIGER AUSSCHUSS FÜR GEOGRAPHISCHE NAMEN
(StAGN)

Schreibweisen der Staatennamen

und ihrer Ableitungen
sowie der Hauptstädte in den Bekanntmachungen
des Deutschen Übersetzungsdienstes bei den Vereinten Nationen
und der deutschsprachigen Staaten,
zusammengestellt, kommentiert und herausgegeben vom
Ständigen Ausschuß für geographische Namen (StAGN)
in Frankfurt am Main

3. Ausgabe – Stand: Mai 1993

Frankfurt am Main

Satz und Druck
Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie (IfAG) - Abt. II des Deutschen Geodatischen Forschungsinstituts
Verlag: Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie

C. East, Central and South-East Europe Division

Silviá Seitzova (the Slovak Republic)

On January 1st 1993 a new independent state - the Slovak Republic - was established. The Slovak Republic arose after disjointment from the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic.

The official name is Slovenská republika in Slovak language, Slovak Republic in English language. The short form of the name is Slovensko in English language, Slovakia in English. The capital of the new sovereign state is Bratislava.

Standardization of the geographical names in the new state

The Slovak Republic has continued its activities since obtaining the sovereignty.

The creation of the independent state did not cause changes in the competency of geographical names authorities except for some changes of their nomenclatures.

Presently in Slovakia there the are following geographic names authorities.

The names of municipalities and parts thereof are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Interior, namely the Geographical Names Committee.

Standardization of names of inhabited places in the territory of the Slovak Republic as well as the names of geographical features outside the Slovak territory/Slovak exonyms/and names of extraterrestrial features are handled by the Office of Geodesy, Cartography and Cadaster of the Slovak Republic/OGCC SR. The Geographic Names Committee, is the advisory body to this Office.

After Slovakia became an independent state, it continued its activities in the standardization of geographical names in accordance with the United Nations resolutions.

With a view to the implementation of the resolutions since January 1993, the Slovak Republic has developed toponymic activities as follows:

1. The Geographical Names Committee by the Office of Geodesy, Cartography and Cadaster of the Slovak Republic compiled concise national gazetteers, published by the OGCC SR in the Institute of Geodesy and Cartography Bratislava.

The following publications are being issued this year:

Geographical Names of Galanta District;
Geographical Names of Zvolen District;
Geographical Names of Svidnik District;
Geographical Names of Humenne District;
Geographical Names of Nove Zamky District;
Geographical Names of Michalovce District;
Geographical Names of Levice District;

2. Resolution 4E of the Fourth Conference and resolution 14 of the Fifth Conference have been elaborated and the publication Toponymic Guidelines for Map and Other Editors has been issued both in English and Slovak version.

3. Slovakia is preparing to attend the Twelfth meeting of the East, Central and South-East Division which will be held in Budapest, Hungary from 6 to 10 September 1993. Slovakia will participate in this meeting for the first time in the role of an independent member state of the Division.

NOTE FROM THE UNGEGN SECRETARIAT

New Address of Silvia Seitzová (please refer to Newsletter No. 10, page 13).

Silvia Seitzová
Secretary of Geographical Names Committee
Geodetický a kartografický ústav
Chlumeckého 4
827 45 Bratislava
Slovakia

D. United States of America - Canada Division

Helen Kerfoot (Canada)

1. News from the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names

The Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names held its annual meeting in Toronto in September 1993. We were pleased to welcome Roger Payne and Randall Flynn, both of the United States Board on Geographical Names, as participants in the CPCGN discussions with our federal, provincial, territorial and academic Canadian members. The main topics of general interest to CPCGN members at this time include issues of recording and standardizing Native names; the provision of tools for field work and for toponymic reference; the review of any official names which are considered by any groups or individuals to be discriminatory or derogatory; the development of a national gazetteer (possibly concise) in hard copy and/or digital format; the production of a new edition of the Canada Gazetteer Atlas; and development of more integrated toponymic data bases at federal and provincial/territorial levels.

The CPCGN is assisted by the work of advisory committees in the fields of nomenclature and delineation, toponymy research, digital toponymic services, undersea and maritime feature names; and by ad hoc working groups, such as those on video production, gazetteers, and strategic plan revision.

A. **Recent publications**

Guide to the field collection of Native geographical names and Guide pour la collecte sur le terrain de toponymes autochtones. These are preliminary manuals which have been distributed to national, provincial and territorial Native organizations and interested parties for use and review. (Available on request).

Native Canadian geographical names: an annotated bibliography/La toponymie autochtone du Canada: une bibliographie annotée. This bilingual publication contains some 1,250 entries (mostly Canadian, although a small section includes references to other parts of the world), with cross reference indexes by geographical location and Native groups/ languages. (Available on request)

What's in a name? The story of Canada's geographical names/Le toponymie: memoire des lieux. The CPCGN with the expert help of Carleton Productions has completed an 11-minute video on geographical names and the naming process in Canada. This project is aimed to instruct a general audience, and increase awareness of Canadian history and culture through our toponyms. (Copies, including separate English and French soundtracks, can be purchased through the CPCGN Secretariat for \$25 US or Canadian, and the VHS format can be made available in NTSC, PAL or SECAM mode).

Principles and procedures for geographical naming/Principes et directives pour les noms de lieux has been reprinted and is also available translated into Spanish. (Available on request).

Most provincial and territorial volumes of the Gazetteer of Canada are available, as well as the Repertoire toponymique du Quebec and its 1992 supplement, and the Gazetteer of Undersea Feature Names of 1987. (Prices available on request). National digital files are available from the Canadian Geographical Names Data Base, and individual provincial names files are available digitally from some jurisdictions.

In March 1993 a new World Map and Le Monde were printed with data valid to January 1993. This map is at a scale of 1:35M (measuring 122 cm by 91 cm); it uses a Van der Grinten projection and shows basic political divisions and some hydrography. On these two maps produced for English- and French-speaking audiences, every effort has been made to avoid the use of exonyms or conventional names for cities and hydrographic features within individual countries. To assist users, a guide of some 60 better known names has been tabulated to link names as found on this map with those that are perhaps more familiar to map users. ISO two-letter codes have been used to identify links between countries and their separated land masses. (Copies available for \$12.95 Canadian through the CPCGN Secretariat).

During 1992 and 1993 news and views on Canadian toponymy have been published in *Canoma*, 18(1) and 18(2). Items include historical toponymy associated with aspects of the Geological Survey of Canada (150 years old in 1992), the Alaska Highway (50th anniversary in 1992), and a listing of current toponymy research being undertaken in Canada. (Available on request).

Some new publications are also available from the federal, provincial and territorial offices of various CPCGN members:

Commission de toponymie du Québec

- Le toponyme vol. 10, issues 1 and 2 - newsletter
- Conserver la memoire...des noms et des lieux - brochure
- The Dictionnaire illustre des noms de lieu du Quebec, and encyclopedia of Quebec's toponymie heritage, will be completed in 1994.

Manitoba

- Manitoba Geographical Names Program Newsletter
Manitoba's Geographical Names and Les noms géographiques du Manitoba - brochures

Alberta

- Place names of Alberta, vols I and II - publications on Alberta's toponymic heritage in the mountain regions and the southern part of the province. Volume III on Central Alberta will be published shortly and volume IV on Northern Alberta will follow.

Northwest Territories

- Northwest Territories Geographic Names - Program Manual

Canadian Hydrographic Service

- The role of the Advisory Committee on names for Undersea and Maritime Features/Le role du Comité consultatif des noms d'entités sous-marines et marines - brochure

b. Recent new names and name changes

Since 1991 five communities in the Northwest Territories have officially changed their names:

Iqaluit	replaced	Frobisher Bay
Arviat		Eskimo Point
Taloyoak		Spence Bay
Lutselk'e		Snowdrift
Déline		Fort Franklin

In 1991/92 the CPCGN gave official recognition to the names of several seafloor features in the vicinity of the wreck of the R.M.S. Titanic, some 300 nautical miles SSE of Cape Race, Newfoundland:

Titanic Canyon/Canyon du Titanic; Carpathia Seamount; Mackay-Bennett Seamount; Birma Seamount; Minia Seamount; Mount Temple Seamount; Frankfurt Seamount; and Algerine Seamount.

c. Policy developments

The CPCGN has recently rewritten its Strategic Plan and an agreement has been reached on six activity areas which are in the immediate future considered key elements of the geographical names programme for Canada:

- Collection of geographical names across Canada and delineation of their applications;
- Automation of geographical names records and assurance of availability of information in automated systems;
- Development of national toponymic policies, principles, standards and guidelines;

- Provision of appropriate methodology, tools and training to support CPCGN programmes;
- Dissemination of accurate toponymic information;
- Outreach and liaison with the international community;

During the past year, the Committee has found it of increasing importance to address questions concerning ownership and copyright, as they relate to distribution of geographical names data. As a result, efforts are currently being made to reach an agreement between the federal department of Energy, Mines and Resources, which maintains the Canadian Geographical Names Data Base, and individual provincial and territorial CPCGN members, whose governments may also maintain a digital toponymic system for their particular area of jurisdiction. In order to progress with wide dissemination of Canadian toponymic data, core fields have been established (see paper E/CONF.85/L.48 presented at the Sixth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, 1992) and are the focus of nation-wide data presently distributed to the public and private sectors.

More details on any aspects of the Canadian geographical names programme may be obtained from:

CPCGN Secretariat
650 - 615 Booth Street
Ottawa, Ontario
Canada K1A 0E9
Fax: 613-943-8282

United States Board on Geographic Names

FOREIGN NAMES INFORMATION BULLETIN

Prepared by the
U.S. Board on Geographic Names
Foreign Names Committee Staff

Published by the
Defense Mapping Agency



Bulletin No. 5

1 September 1993

STOCK NO. GAZGNFORNMINB05

**FOREIGN NAMES
INFORMATION BULLETIN****PURPOSE OF THIS BULLETIN**

Continuing changes in various parts of the world have necessitated a publication that rapidly provides to users of geographic names the latest information on changes in the names of countries, first-order administrative divisions (such as a state in the United States), important populated places, and other significant geographic features. To satisfy this requirement, the U.S. Board on Geographic Names (BGN) has initiated the publication of the *Foreign Names Information Bulletin*.

This fifth bulletin provides former names and new names of major features approved by BGN since the issuance of the fourth bulletin in February 1993. Much of the information contained in this bulletin can also be found in the BGN periodical, *Foreign Names Decisions of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names*.

To obtain previous issues of the *Foreign Names Information Bulletin*, please call one of the following numbers:

Washington, DC area: (301) 227-2495
Outside the Washington, DC area: (800) 826-0342

Requests for the periodical *Foreign Names Decisions of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names* should be addressed to:

Director
DMACSC
ATTN: PMSR
6001 MacArthur Boulevard
Bethesda, MD 20816-5001

DESIGNATION CODES AND DESIGNATIONS

ADM1	first-order administrative division
ADM2	second-order administrative division
ADMD	administrative division
BDG	bridge
CNLD	drainage canal
CNLN	navigation canal(s)
FRST	forest
GULF	gulf
HLLS	hills
ISL	island
LK	lake
MTS	mountains
PCLI	independent political entity
PEN	peninsula
PK	peak
PLN	plain
PPL	populated place
RDGE	ridge(s)
RGN	region
SEA	sea
STM	stream
STMC	canalized stream
STRT	strait
SWMP	swamp
UPLD	upland
WTLD	wetland

INTERPRETATION OF ENTRIES

Underlined parts of names are approved short forms.

In entries in which more than one name is approved, each name is identified in brackets and any or all names may be used.

Federal Government users should follow their own agency's policy on the use of local names versus conventional names for those features for which both types of names are approved.

Former Entry

Current BGN-Approved Entry

ARMENIA/AZERBAIJAN/IRAN/TURKEY

Aras River [conventional];

Araks [SOVIET UNION];
Aras Nehri [TURKEY];
Rūd-e Aras [IRAN]: STM,
39°56'N., 48°20'E.

Aras River [conventional];

Arak's [ARMENIA];
Aras Nehri [TURKEY];
Araz [AZERBAIJAN];
Rūd-e Aras [IRAN]: STM,
39°56'N., 48°20'E.

AZERBAIJAN/GEORGIA

Iora: STM, 41°03'N., 46°27'E.

Qabırnı [AZERBAIJAN];
Iori [GEORGIA]: STM,
41°03'N., 46°27'E.

AZERBAIJAN/GEORGIA/TURKEY

Kura [SOVIET UNION];
Kuruçay [TURKEY]: STM,
39°24'N., 49°19'E.

Kür [AZERBAIJAN];
Kura Nehri [TURKEY];
Mtkvari [GEORGIA]: STM,
39°24'N., 49°19'E.

BELARUS/LITHUANIA

Neman [SOVIET UNION];
Nemunas [LITHUANIA]: STM,
55°18'N., 21°23'E.

Nyoman [BELARUS];
Nemunas [LITHUANIA]: STM,
55°18'N., 21°23'E.

BELARUS/RUSSIA

Al'shovka: STM,
53°24'N., 32°35'E.

Al'shovka [BELARUS];
Al'shovka [RUSSIA]: STM,
53°24'N., 32°35'E.

Besed': STM,
52°38'N., 31°09'E.

Byesyedz' [BELARUS];
Besed' [RUSSIA]: STM,
52°38'N., 31°09'E.

Cherepetskoye, Ozero: LK,
55°58'N., 28°46'E.

Charapyetskaye, Vozyera [BELARUS];
Ozero Cherepetskoye [RUSSIA]: LK,
55°58'N., 28°46'E.

Former Entry

Current BGN-Approved Entry

BELARUS, RUSSIA (Cont.)

Iput': STM,
52°26'N., 31°02'E.

Iputs' [BELARUS];
Iput' [RUSSIA]: STM,
52°26'N., 31°02'E.

Khoroput': STM,
52°24'N., 31°17'E.

Khoraputs' [BELARUS];
Khoroput' [RUSSIA]: STM,
52°24'N., 31°17'E.

Mereya: STM,
54°40'N., 31°12'E.

Myareya [BELARUS];
Mereya [RUSSIA]: STM,
54°40'N., 31°12'E.

Oslyanka: STM,
54°03'N., 31°53'E.

Aslyanka [BELARUS];
Oslyanka [RUSSIA]: STM,
54°03'N., 31°53'E.

Ostër: STM,
53°47'N., 31°46'E.

Astsyor [BELARUS];
Ostër [RUSSIA]: STM,
53°47'N., 31°46'E.

Ovsyanka: STM,
55°39'N., 30°46'E.

Awsyanka [BELARUS];
Ovsyanka [RUSSIA]: STM,
55°39'N., 30°46'E.

Polota: STM,
55°29'N., 28°45'E.

Palata [BELARUS];
Polota [RUSSIA]: STM,
55°29'N., 28°45'E.

Sennitsa, Ozero: LK,
55°50'N., 30°23'E.

Syennitsa, Vozyera [BELARUS];
Ozero Sennitsa [RUSSIA]: LK,
55°50'N., 30°23'E.

Smolensko-Moskovskaya Vozvyshennost'
[Russian]; Smolensk-Moscow Upland
[conventional]: UPLD,
55°00'N., 35°00'E.

Smolensk-Moscow Upland [conventional];
Smalyenskaye Wzvyshsha [BELARUS];
Smolensko-Moskovskaya Vozvyshennost'
[RUSSIA]: UPLD,
55°00'N., 35°00'E.

Vitebskaya Vozvyshennost': UPLD,
55°10'N., 30°40'E.

Vitsyebckaye Wzvyshsha [BELARUS];
Vitebskaya Vozvyshennost' [RUSSIA]:
UPLD, 55°10'N., 30°40'E.

Voloba, Ozero: LK,
55°53'N., 29°21'E.

Valoba, Vozyera [BELARUS];
Ozero Voloba [RUSSIA]: LK,
55°53'N., 29°21'E.

Former Entry

Current BGN-Approved Entry

BELARUS/RUSSIA (Cont.)

Yezerishche, Ozero: LK,
55°51'N., 30°02'E.

Yezyaryshcha, Vozyera [BELARUS];
Ozero Yezerishche [RUSSIA]: LK,
55°51'N., 30°02'E.

BELARUS/UKRAINE

Sozh: STM, 51°57'N., 30°48'E.

Sozh [BELARUS, UKRAINE]: STM,
51°57'N., 30°48'E.

ETHIOPIA

Åseb Rasgez Åkababī: ADM1,
13°00'N., 41°35'E.

Delete

Enra [Amharic]; Eritrea
[conventional]: RGN,
15°00'N., 39°00'E.

Eritrea: PCLI,
15°00'N., 39°00'E.

Enra Rasgez Åkababī: ADM1,
16°00'N., 38°00'E.

Delete

Mereb Wenz: STM,
15°05'N., 37°10'E.

Mereb Wenz [ETHIOPIA]:
STM, 15°05'N., 37°10'E.

(For entries on ERITREA, see page 26)

HAITI

Duvalierville: PPL,
18°44'N., 72°25'W.

Cabaret: PPL,
18°44'N., 72°25'W.

Tortue, Île de la [French];
Tortuga Island [conventional]: ISL,
20°04'N., 72°49'W.

Tortue, Île de la: ISL,
20°04'N., 72°49'W.

HUNGARY/AUSTRIA

None

Alpokalja [HUNGARY]: MTS,
47°22'N., 16°32'E.

Former EntryCurrent BCN-Approved EntryHUNGARY/AUSTRIA Cont.

Csik Patak [HUNGARY]; Strembach [AUSTRIA]: STM, 47°00'N., 16°31'E.	Pinka [HUNGARY]; Strembach [AUSTRIA]: STM, 47°00'N., 16°31'E.
Füles Patak [HUNGARY]; Nikitscher Bach [AUSTRIA]: STM, 47°32'N., 16°43'E.	Kardos-ér [HUNGARY]; Nikitschbach [AUSTRIA]: STM, 47°32'N., 16°43'E.
Lajta Csatorna [HUNGARY]; Leitha Kanal [AUSTRIA]: CNLD, 48°03'N., 17°00'E.	Rét-árok [HUNGARY]; Leitha Kanal [AUSTRIA]: CNLD, 48°03'N., 17°00'E.

HUNGARY/CROATIA

None	Borza [HUNGARY, CROATIA]: STM, 45°50'N., 18°48'E.
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HUNGARY/ROMANIA

Keleti Csatorna [HUNGARY]: CNLN, 47°55'N., 22°27'E.	Keleti-övecsatorna [HUNGARY]; Homorod [ROMANIA]: CNLN, 47°55'N., 22°27'E.
Kis-Körös [HUNGARY]: STM, 47°13'N., 21°38'E.	Kis-Körös [HUNGARY]; Crişu Mic [ROMANIA]: STM, 47°13'N., 21°38'E.
None	Köles-ér [HUNGARY]: STM, 46°51'N., 21°23'E.
Kraszna [HUNGARY]; Crasna [ROMANIA]: STM, 48°08'N., 22°19'E.	Kraszna [HUNGARY]; Crasna [ROMANIA]: CNLN, 48°08'N., 22°19'E.
Lápi Csatorna [HUNGARY]: CNLN, 47°52'N., 22°25'E.	Lápi-főcsatorna [HUNGARY]: CNLN, 47°52'N., 22°25'E.
Maros [HUNGARY]; Mureşul [ROMANIA]: STM, 46°15'N., 20°12'E.	Maros [HUNGARY]; Mureş [ROMANIA]: STM, 46°15'N., 20°12'E.
Szamos [HUNGARY]; Someşul [ROMANIA]: STM, 48°07'N., 22°20'E.	Szamos [HUNGARY]; Someş [ROMANIA]: STM, 48°07'N., 22°20'E.

Former Entry

Current BGN-Approved Entry

HUNGARY/ROMANIA (Cont.)

Száraz Ér [HUNGARY]; Pirăul Saraz [ROMANIA]: STMC, 46°17'N., 20°34'E.	Királyhegyesi-Száraz-ér [HUNGARY]; Ier [ROMANIA]: STMC, 46°17'N., 20°34'E.
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HUNGARY/SERBIA*

Ferenc-csatorna [HUNGARY]: CNLN, 46°11'N., 18°56'E.	Ferenc-tápcsatorna [HUNGARY]: CNLN, 46°11'N., 18°56'E.
Kígyós Folyás [HUNGARY]; Plazović [YUGOSLAVIA]: STM, 45°47'N., 18°59'E.	Kígyós-főcsatorna [HUNGARY]; Plazović [SERBIA]: STM, 45°47'N., 18°59'E.
Körös [HUNGARY]; Žuti Potok [YUGOSLAVIA]: STM, 46°01'N., 20°02'E.	Körös-éri-főcsatorna [HUNGARY]; Žuti Potok [SERBIA]: STM, 46°01'N., 20°02'E.

HUNGARY/SLOVAKIA

Aggteleki Hegység [HUNGARY]; Jihoslovenský Kras [CZECHOSLOVAKIA]: MTS, 48°30'N., 20°30'E.	Aggteleki-karszt [HUNGARY]; Slovenský Kras [SLOVAKIA]: MTS, 48°30'N., 20°30'E.
Ronyva [HUNGARY]; Roňva [CZECHOSLOVAKIA]: STM, 48°20'N., 21°37'E.	Ronyva [HUNGARY]; Roňava [SLOVAKIA]: STM, 48°20'N., 21°37'E.

HUNGARY/SLOVENIA

Kiskerka [HUNGARY]; Mali Krka [YUGOSLAVIA]: STM, 46°47'N., 16°24'E.	Kis-Kerka [HUNGARY]; Mala Krka [SLOVENIA]: STM, 46°47'N., 16°24'E.
Nagykerka [HUNGARY]; Veliki Krka [YUGOSLAVIA]: STM, 46°47'N., 16°24'E.	Nagy-Kerka [HUNGARY]; Velika Krka [SLOVENIA]: STM, 46°47'N., 16°24'E.

* part of former Yugoslavia but not recognized as an independent political entity by the United States

Former Entry

Current EGN-Approved Entry

HUNGARY UKRAINE

None	Beregi-sikság [HUNGARY]: PLN, 48°10'N., 22°33'E.
None	Beregi-Tiszahát [HUNGARY]: RGN, 48°13'N., 22°20'E.
Csaroda [HUNGARY]; Charonda [SOVIET UNION]: STM, 48°27'N., 22°16'E.	Csaronda [HUNGARY]; Charoda [UKRAINE]: STM, 48°27'N., 22°16'E.

KAZAKHSTAN

Almaty [Kazakh]; Alma-Ata [conventional]: PPL, 43°15'N., 76°57'E.	Almaty: PPL, 43°15'N., 76°57'E.
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KYRGYZSTAN TAJIKISTAN

Alayskiy Khrebet: MTS, 39°45'N., 72°00'E.	Alay Kyrka Toosu [KYRGYZSTAN]: Qatorkūhi Oloy [TAJIKISTAN]: 39°45'N., 72°00'E.
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(For additional entry on KYRGYZSTAN, see page 26.)

LATVIA

Alūksnes Rajons: ADM2, 57°25'N., 27°03'E.	Alūksnes Rajons: ADM1, 57°25'N., 27°00'E.
Balvu Rajons: ADM2, 57°08'N., 27°15'E.	Balvu Rajons: ADM1, 57°05'N., 27°30'E.
Bauskas Rajons: ADM2, 56°24'N., 24°11'E.	Bauskas Rajons: ADM1, 56°30'N., 24°20'E.
Cēsu Rajons: ADM2, 57°18'N., 25°15'E.	Cēsu Rajons: ADM1, 57°15'N., 25°30'E.
None	Daugavpils: ADM1, 55°53'N., 26°32'E.
Daugavpils Rajons: ADM2, 55°53'N., 26°32'E.	Daugavpils Rajons: ADM1, 55°55'N., 26°30'E.

Former EntryCurrent BGN-Approved EntryLATVIA (Cont.)

Dobele Rajons: ADM2,
56°37'N., 23°16'E.

Gulbenes Rajons: ADM2,
57°11'N., 26°45'E.

Jēkabpils Rajons: ADM2,
56°29'N., 25°51'E.

None

Jelgavas Rajons: ADM2,
56°39'N., 23°42'E.

None

Krāslavas Rajons: ADM2,
55°54'N., 27°10'E.

Kuldīgas Rajons: ADM2,
56°58'N., 21°59'E.

None

Liepājas Rajons: ADM2,
56°31'N., 21°01'E.

Limbažu Rajons: ADM2,
57°31'N., 24°42'E.

Ludzas Rajons: ADM2,
56°33'N., 27°43'E.

Madonas Rajons: ADM2,
56°51'N., 26°13'E.

Ogres Rajons: ADM2,
56°49'N., 24°36'E.

Preiļu Rajons: ADM2,
56°18'N., 26°43'E.

None

Dobele Rajons: ADM1,
56°35'N., 23°10'E.

Gulbenes Rajons: ADM1,
57°10'N., 26°40'E.

Jēkabpils Rajons: ADM1,
56°20'N., 25°50'E.

Jelgava: ADM1,
56°39'N., 23°42'E.

Jelgavas Rajons: ADM1,
56°35'N., 23°45'E.

Jūrmala: ADM1,
56°58'N., 23°44'E.

Krāslavas Rajons: ADM1,
56°05'N., 27°30'E.

Kuldīgas Rajons: ADM1,
56°50'N., 22°00'E.

Liepāja: ADM1,
56°31'N., 21°01'E.

Liepājas Rajons: ADM1,
56°30'N., 21°25'E.

Limbažu Rajons: ADM1,
57°35'N., 24°40'E.

Ludzas Rajons: ADM1,
56°30'N., 27°45'E.

Madonas Rajons: ADM1,
56°50'N., 26°15'E.

Ogres Rajons: ADM1,
56°45'N., 25°00'E.

Preiļu Rajons: ADM1,
56°20'N., 26°40'E.

Rēzekne: ADM1,
56°31'N., 27°20'E.

Former EntryCurrent BGN-Approved EntryLATVIA (Cont.)

Rēzeknes Rajons: ADM2,
56°30'N., 27°19'E.

Rēzeknes Rajons: ADM1,
56°30'N., 27°10'E.

Rīga, Gorod: ADM2,
56°57'N., 24°06'E.

Rīga: ADM1,
57°00'N., 24°05'E.

Rīgas Rajons: ADM2,
56°57'N., 24°06'E.

Rīgas Rajons: ADM1,
57°00'N., 24°20'E.

Saldus Rajons: ADM2,
56°40'N., 22°30'E.

Saldus Rajons: ADM1,
56°40'N., 22°30'E.

Stučkas Rajons: ADM2,
56°35'N., 25°12'E.

Aizkraukles Rajons: ADM1,
56°30'N., 25°10'E.

Talsu Rajons: ADM2,
57°15'N., 22°36'E.

Talsu Rajons: ADM1,
57°20'N., 22°35'E.

Tukuma Rajons: ADM2,
56°57'N., 23°09'E.

Tukuma Rajons: ADM1,
56°55'N., 23°00'E.

Valkas Rajons: ADM2,
57°46'N., 26°00'E.

Valkas Rajons: ADM1,
57°35'N., 25°55'E.

Valmieras Rajons: ADM2,
57°33'N., 25°24'E.

Valmieras Rajons: ADM1,
57°45'N., 25°15'E.

None

Ventspils: ADM1,
57°25'N., 21°35'E.

Ventspils Rajons: ADM2,
57°24'N., 21°31'E.

Ventspils Rajons: ADM1,
57°20'N., 21°50'E.

LITHUANIA

Akmenės Rajonas: ADM2,
56°19'N., 22°54'E.

Akmenės Rajonas: ADM1,
56°19'N., 22°54'E.

Alytaus Rajonas: ADM2,
54°24'N., 24°03'E.

Alytaus Rajonas: ADM1,
54°24'N., 24°03'E.

None

Alytus: ADM1,
54°24'N., 24°03'E.

Anykščių Rajonas: ADM2,
55°32'N., 25°06'E.

Anykščių Rajonas: ADM1,
55°32'N., 25°06'E.

Former EntryCurrent BGN-Approved EntryLITHUANIA (Cont.)

None

Birštonas: ADM1,
54°37'N., 24°02'E.Biržų Rajonas: ADM2,
56°12'N., 24°45'E.Biržų Rajonas: ADM1,
56°12'N., 24°45'E.

None

Druskininkai: ADM1,
54°01'N., 23°58'E.Ignalinos Rajonas: ADM2,
55°21'N., 26°10'E.Ignalinos Rajonas: ADM1,
55°21'N., 26°10'E.Jonavos Rajonas: ADM2,
55°05'N., 24°17'E.Jonavos Rajonas: ADM1,
55°05'N., 24°17'E.Joniškio Rajonas: ADM2,
56°14'N., 23°37'E.Joniškio Rajonas: ADM1,
56°14'N., 23°37'E.Jurbarko Rajonas: ADM2,
55°04'N., 22°46'E.Jurbarko Rajonas: ADM1,
55°04'N., 22°46'E.Kaišiadorių Rajonas: ADM2,
54°52'N., 24°27'E.Kaišiadorių Rajonas: ADM1,
54°52'N., 24°27'E.Kapsuko Rajonas: ADM2,
54°34'N., 23°21'E.Marijampolės Rajonas: ADM1,
54°34'N., 23°21'E.

None

Kaunas: ADM1,
54°54'N., 23°54'E.Kauno Rajonas: ADM2,
54°54'N., 23°54'E.Kauno Rajonas: ADM1,
54°54'N., 23°54'E.Kėdainių Rajonas: ADM2,
55°17'N., 23°58'E.Kėdainių Rajonas: ADM1,
55°17'N., 23°58'E.Kelmės Rajonas: ADM2,
55°38'N., 22°56'E.Kelmės Rajonas: ADM1,
55°38'N., 22°56'E.

None

Klaipėda: ADM1,
55°43'N., 21°07'E.Klaipėdos Rajonas: ADM2,
55°43'N., 21°24'E.Klaipėdos Rajonas: ADM1,
55°43'N., 21°24'E.Kretingos Rajonas: ADM2,
55°53'N., 21°15'E.Kretingos Rajonas: ADM1,
55°53'N., 21°15'E.

Former EntryCurrent BGN-Approved EntryLITHUANIA (Cont.)

Kupiškio Rajonas: ADM2,
55°50'N., 24°58'E.

Lazdijų Rajonas: ADM2,
54°14'N., 23°31'E.

None

Mažeikių Rajonas: ADM2,
56°19'N., 22°20'E.

Molėtų Rajonas: ADM2,
55°14'N., 25°25'E.

None

Pakruojo Rajonas: ADM2,
55°58'N., 23°52'E.

None

Panevėžio Rajonas: ADM2,
55°44'N., 24°21'E.

None

Pasvalio Rajonas: ADM2,
56°04'N., 24°24'E.

Plungės Rajonas: ADM2,
55°55'N., 21°51'E.

Prienų Rajonas: ADM2,
54°38'N., 23°57'E.

Radviliškio Rajonas: ADM2,
55°49'N., 23°32'E.

Raseinių Rajonas: ADM2,
55°22'N., 23°07'E.

Rokiškio Rajonas: ADM2,
55°58'N., 25°35'E.

Kupiškio Rajonas: ADM1,
55°50'N., 24°58'E.

Lazdijų Rajonas: ADM1,
54°14'N., 23°31'E.

Marijampolė: ADM1,
54°34'N., 23°21'E.

Mažeikių Rajonas: ADM1,
56°19'N., 22°20'E.

Molėtų Rajonas: ADM1,
55°14'N., 25°25'E.

Neringa: ADM1,
55°22'N., 21°04'E.

Pakruojo Rajonas: ADM2,
55°58'N., 23°52'E.

Palanga: ADM1,
55°55'N., 21°03'E.

Panevėžio Rajonas: ADM1,
55°44'N., 24°21'E.

Panevėžys: ADM1,
55°44'N., 24°21'E.

Pasvalio Rajonas: ADM1,
56°04'N., 24°24'E.

Plungės Rajonas: ADM1,
55°55'N., 21°51'E.

Prienų Rajonas: ADM1,
54°38'N., 23°57'E.

Radviliškio Rajonas: ADM1,
55°49'N., 23°32'E.

Raseinių Rajonas: ADM1,
55°22'N., 23°07'E.

Rokiškio Rajonas: ADM1,
55°58'N., 25°35'E.

Former EntryCurrent BGN-Approved EntryLITHUANIA (Cont.)

Šakių Rajonas: ADM2,
54°57'N., 23°03'E.

Šalčininkų Rajonas: ADM2,
54°18'N., 25°23'E.

None

Šiaulių Rajonas: ADM2,
55°56'N., 23°19'E.

Šilalės Rajonas: ADM2,
55°28'N., 22°12'E.

Šilutės Rajonas: ADM2,
55°21'N., 21°29'E.

Širvintų Rajonas: ADM2,
55°03'N., 24°57'E.

Skuodo Rajonas: ADM2,
56°16'N., 21°32'E.

Svenčionių Rajonas: ADM2,
55°09'N., 26°10'E.

Tauragės Rajonas: ADM2,
55°15'N., 22°17'E.

Telšių Rajonas: ADM2,
55°59'N., 22°15'E.

Trakų Rajonas: ADM2,
54°38'N., 24°56'E.

Ukmergės Rajonas: ADM2,
55°15'N., 24°45'E.

Utenos Rajonas: ADM2,
55°30'N., 25°36'E.

Varenos Rajonas: ADM2,
54°15'N., 24°33'E.

Vilkaviškio Rajonas: ADM2,
54°39'N., 23°02'E.

Šakių Rajonas: ADM1,
54°57'N., 23°03'E.

Šalčininkų Rajonas: ADM1,
54°18'N., 25°23'E.

Šiauliai: ADM1,
55°56'N., 23°19'E.

Šiaulių Rajonas: ADM1,
55°56'N., 23°19'E.

Šilalės Rajonas: ADM1,
55°28'N., 22°12'E.

Šilutės Rajonas: ADM1,
55°21'N., 21°29'E.

Širvintų Rajonas: ADM1,
55°03'N., 24°57'E.

Skuodo Rajonas: ADM1,
56°16'N., 21°32'E.

Svenčionių Rajonas: ADM1,
55°09'N., 26°10'E.

Tauragės Rajonas: ADM1,
55°15'N., 22°17'E.

Telšių Rajonas: ADM1,
55°59'N., 22°15'E.

Trakų Rajonas: ADM1,
54°38'N., 24°56'E.

Ukmergės Rajonas: ADM1,
55°15'N., 24°45'E.

Utenos Rajonas: ADM1,
55°30'N., 25°36'E.

Varenos Rajonas: ADM1,
54°15'N., 24°33'E.

Vilkaviškio Rajonas: ADM1,
54°39'N., 23°02'E.

Former ERSV

Current BGN-Approved Entry

LITHUANIA

Vilniaus Rajonas: ADM2,
54°41'N., 25°19'E.

Vilniaus Rajonas: ADM1,
54°41'N., 25°19'E.

Vil'nyus, Gorod: ADM2,
54°41'N., 25°19'E.

Vilnius: ADM1,
54°41'N., 25°19'E.

Zarasų Rajonas: ADM2,
55°44'N., 26°15'E.

Zarasų Rajonas: ADM1,
55°44'N., 26°15'E.

LITHUANIA BELARUS

None

Adučiškio Miškai [LITHUANIA]:
FRST, 55°13'N., 26°42'E.

Birvėta [LITHUANIA];
Berveta [SOVIET UNION]: STM,
55°16'N., 26°50'E.

Birvėta [LITHUANIA];
Birveta [BELARUS]: STM,
55°16'N., 26°50'E.

Braslavskaya Gryada: HLLS,
55°30'N., 27°00'E.

Braslawskaya Hrada [BELARUS]:
55°30'N., 27°00'E.

None

Čepkelių Raistas [LITHUANIA]:
SWMP, 54°00'N., 24°30'E.

Drūkšių Ežeras [LITHUANIA];
Ozero Drisvyaty [SOVIET UNION]: LK,
55°38'N., 26°35'E.

Drūkšių Ežeras [LITHUANIA];
Vozyera Drysvyaty [BELARUS]:
55°38'N., 26°35'E.

Dysna [LITHUANIA];
Disna [SOVIET UNION]: STM,
55°34'N., 28°14'E.

Dysna [LITHUANIA];
Dzisna [BELARUS]: STM,
55°34'N., 28°14'E.

Gauja [LITHUANIA];
Gav'ya [SOVIET UNION]: STM,
53°49'N., 25°35'E.

Gauja [LITHUANIA];
Hawya [BELARUS]: STM,
53°49'N., 25°35'E.

Litovsko-Beloruskaya Vozvyshehnost'
[SOVIET UNION]: UPLD,
54°00'N., 27°00'E.

Delete

None

Nočia [LITHUANIA]: STM,
54°00'N., 24°49'E.

Former EntryCurrent BGN-Approved EntryLITHUANIA/BELARUS (Cont.)

Oshmyanskaya Vozvyshehnost' [SOVIET UNION]: UPLD, 54°20'N., 26°00'E.	Ašmenos Aukštuma [LITHUANIA]; Ashmyanskaye Wzvysshsha [BELARUS]: UPLD, 54°20'N., 26°00'E.
Prūtas [LITHUANIA]; Ozero Prutas [SOVIET UNION]: LK, 55°29'N., 26°33'E.	Prūto Ežeras [LITHUANIA]; Ozero Prutas [BELARUS]: LK, 55°29'N., 26°33'E.
None	Raukėta [LITHUANIA]: STM, 55°20'N., 26°37'E.
Šalčia [LITHUANIA]; Sol'chyay [SOVIET UNION]: STM, 54°21'N., 24°50'E.	Šalčia [LITHUANIA]; Shal'cha [BELARUS]: STM, 54°21'N., 24°50'E.
None	Strūna [LITHUANIA]; Struna [BELARUS]: STM, 54°56'N., 26°16'E.
Sventsyanskiye Gryady: RDGE, 55°00'N., 26°50'E.	Svenčionių Aukštuma [LITHUANIA]; Svyantsyanskiya Hrady [BELARUS]: RDGE, 55°00'N., 26°50'E.
Žižma [LITHUANIA]; Zhizhma [SOVIET UNION]: STM, 53°54'N., 25°36'E.	Žižma [LITHUANIA]; Zhyzhma [BELARUS]: STM, 53°54'N., 25°36'E.

LITHUANIA/BELARUS/POLAND

Mara [LITHUANIA]; Marikha [SOVIET UNION]; Marycha [POLAND]: STM, 53°54'N., 23°39'E.	Mara [LITHUANIA]; Marycha [POLAND]; Marykha [BELARUS]: STM, 53°54'N., 23°39'E.
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LITHUANIA/LATVIA

None	Audruvé [LITHUANIA]; Audruve [LATVIA]: STM, 56°30'N., 23°45'E.
None	Berztalis [LITHUANIA]; Bērstele [LATVIA]: STM, 56°25'N., 24°01'E.

Former EntryCurrent BGN-Approved EntryLITHUANIA-LATVIA (Cont.)

None	Čeriaukšte [LITHUANIA]; Ceraukste [LATVIA]: STM, 56°21'N., 24°16'E.
None	Galinis [LITHUANIA]: LK, 55°49'N., 26°14'E.
None	Ilūkste [LITHUANIA]; Ilūkste [LATVIA]: STM, 56°03'N., 26°19'E.
None	Juodupis [LITHUANIA]: STM, 56°06'N., 25°36'E.
None	Kivė [LITHUANIA]; Kīve [LATVIA]: STM, 56°24'N., 23°33'E.
None	Laukesas [LITHUANIA]: LK, 55°45'N., 26°18'E.
None	Luknė [LITHUANIA]; Lukne [LATVIA]: STM, 56°13'N., 21°20'E.
None	Maučiūvis [LITHUANIA]: STM, 56°17'N., 24°11'E.
Mežupe [LATVIA]: STM, 56°22'N., 22°52'E.	Mieupis [LITHUANIA]; Mežupe [LATVIA]: STM, 56°22'N., 22°52'E.
Platone [LITHUANIA, LATVIA]: STM, 56°38'N., 23°45'E.	Platonis [LITHUANIA]; Platone [LATVIA]: STM, 56°38'N., 23°45'E.
None	Rauda [LITHUANIA]: STM, 55°54'N., 26°09'E.
None	Sartis [LITHUANIA]; Sārte [LATVIA]: STM, 56°19'N., 21°43'E.
Sidabra [LITHUANIA]; Sudrabene [LATVIA]: STM, 56°27'N., 23°40'E.	Sidabra [LITHUANIA]; Sidrabe [LATVIA]: STM, 56°27'N., 23°40'E.

Former EntryCurrent BGN-Approved EntryLITHUANIA/LATVIA (Cont.)

None	Skirnas [LITHUANIA]; Skirnas Ezers [LATVIA]: LK, 55°40'N., 26°34'E.
None	Skutulas [LITHUANIA]: STM, 56°26'N., 22°10'E.
None	Suvainišchio Pelkė [LITHUANIA]: WTLD, 56°11'N., 25°12'E.
Šventoji [LITHUANIA]; Sventa [LATVIA]: STM, 56°02'N., 21°05'E.	Šventoji [LITHUANIA]; Sventāja [LATVIA]: STM, 56°02'N., 21°05'E.
None	Svirkalnis [LITHUANIA]: STM, 56°23'N., 24°04'E.
Švitinis [LITHUANIA]; Švitene [LATVIA]: STM, 56°38'N., 23°53'E.	Švitinys [LITHUANIA]; Svitene [LATVIA]: STM, 56°38'N., 23°53'E.
Vilke [LITHUANIA]; Vilce [LATVIA]: STM, 56°26'N., 23°31'E.	Vilkija [LITHUANIA]; Vilce [LATVIA]: STM, 56°26'N., 23°31'E.
None	Viršytis [LITHUANIA]; Viršite [LATVIA]: STM, 56°27'N., 23°57'E.
Yslykis [LITHUANIA]; Īslīca [LATVIA]: STM, 56°32'N., 23°59'E.	Yslikis [LITHUANIA]; Īslīce [LATVIA]: STM, 56°32'N., 23°59'E.

LITHUANIA/POLAND

Gaładuś, Jezioro: LK, 54°10'N., 23°25'E.	Galadusys [LITHUANIA]; Jezioro Gaładuś [POLAND]: LK, 54°10'N., 23°25'E.
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LITHUANIA/RUSSIA

Vištyčio Ežeras [LITHUANIA]; Ozero Vishtynetskoye [SOVIET UNION]: LK, 54°26'N., 22°44'E.	Vištītis [LITHUANIA]; Ozero Vishtynetskoye [RUSSIA]: LK, 54°26'N., 22°44'E.
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Former Entry

Current BGN-Approved Entry

MADAGASCAR

Madagascar, Democratic Republic of
[conventional]; République
Démocratique de Madagascar [French];
Madagasikara [Malagasy short form];
Repoblika Demokratika Malagasy
[Malagasy long form]: PCLI,
20°00'S., 47°00'E.

Madagascar, Republic of
[conventional]; République de
Madagascar [French];
Madagasikara [Malagasy short
form]; Repoblikan'i Madagasikara
[Malagasy long form]: PCLI,
20°00'S., 47°00'E.

MOLDOVA/ROMANIA/UKRAINE

Prut River [conventional];
Prut [SOVIET UNION];
Prutul [ROMANIA]: STM,
45°30'N., 28°12'E.

Prut [MOLDOVA, ROMANIA, UKRAINE]:
STM, 45°30'N., 28°12'E.

RUSSIA/FINLAND

Nota [RUSSIA];
Nuortijoki [FINLAND]: STM,
68°23'N., 30°47'E.

Nota [RUSSIA];
Nuortijoki [FINLAND]: STM,
68°23'N., 30°47'E.

RUSSIA/UKRAINE

Severskiy Donets: STM,
47°35'N., 40°54'E.

Severskiy Donets [RUSSIA];
Sivers'kyy Donets' [UKRAINE]: STM,
47°35'N., 40°54'E.

SRI LANKA

Amparai District: ADM1,
7°05'N., 81°45'E.

Ampara District: ADM2,
7°05'N., 81°45'E.

Anuradhapura District: ADM1,
8°20'N., 80°30'E.

Anuradhapura District: ADM2,
8°20'N., 80°30'E.

Badulla District: ADM1,
7°00'N., 81°15'E.

Badulla District: ADM2,
7°00'N., 81°15'E.

Batticaloa District: ADM1,
7°45'N., 81°30'E.

Batticaloa District: ADM2,
7°45'N., 81°30'E.

Former Entry

Current BGN-Approved Entry

SRI LANKA (Cont.)

Central Province: ADM1,
7°20'N., 80°45'E.

Central Province: ADM1,
7°20'N., 80°45'E.

Colombo District: ADM1,
6°52'N., 80°01'E.

Colombo District: ADM2,
6°52'N., 80°01'E.

Eastern Province: ADM1,
7°45'N., 81°20'E.

Delete

Galle District: ADM1,
6°15'N., 80°15'E.

Galle District: ADM2,
6°15'N., 80°15'E.

Gampaha District: ADM1,
7°08'N., 80°00'E.

Gampaha District: ADM2,
7°08'N., 80°00'E.

Hambantota District: ADM1,
6°15'N., 81°10'E.

Hambantota District: ADM2,
6°15'N., 81°10'E.

Jaffna District: ADM1,
9°30'N., 80°15'E.

Jaffna District: ADM2,
9°45'N., 80°05'E.

Kalutara District: ADM1,
6°35'N., 80°10'E.

Kalutara District: ADM2,
6°35'N., 80°10'E.

Kandy District: ADM1,
7°15'N., 80°45'E.

Kandy District: ADM2,
7°15'N., 80°45'E.

Kegalla District: ADM1,
7°07'N., 80°20'E.

Kegalla District: ADM2,
7°07'N., 80°20'E.

None

Kilinochchi District: ADM2,
9°30'N., 80°15'E.

Kurunegala District: ADM1,
7°45'N., 80°15'E.

Kurunegala District: ADM2,
7°45'N., 80°15'E.

Mannar District: ADM1,
8°52'N., 80°05'E.

Mannar District: ADM2,
8°52'N., 80°05'E.

Matale District: ADM1,
7°40'N., 80°45'E.

Matale District: ADM2,
7°40'N., 80°45'E.

Matara District: ADM1,
6°10'N., 80°30'E.

Matara District: ADM2,
6°10'N., 80°30'E.

Moneragala District: ADM1,
6°40'N., 81°20'E.

Moneragala District: ADM2,
6°40'N., 81°20'E.

Former Entry

Current BGN-Approved Entry

SRI LANKA (Cont.)

Mullaitivu District: ADM1,
9°15'N., 80°33'E.

North Central Province: ADMD,
8°20'N., 80°30'E.

None

Northern Province: ADMD,
9°10'N., 80°25'E.

North Western Province: ADMD,
7°45'N., 80°10'E.

Nuwara Eliya District: ADM1,
7°00'N., 80°45'E.

Polonnaruwa District: ADM1,
8°00'N., 81°00'E.

Puttalam District: ADM1,
8°00'N., 80°00'E.

Ratnapura District: ADM1,
6°35'N., 80°35'E.

Sabaragamuwa, Province of: ADMD,
6°45'N., 80°30'E.

Southern Province: ADMD,
6°10'N., 80°45'E.

Trincomalee District: ADM1,
8°35'N., 81°05'E.

Uva, Province of: ADMD,
7°00'N., 81°15'E.

Vavuniya District: ADM1,
9°15'N., 80°30'E.

Western Province: ADMD,
6°50'N., 80°05'E.

Mullaitivu District: ADM2,
9°15'N., 80°33'E.

North Central Province: ADM1,
8°20'N., 80°30'E.

North Eastern Province: ADM1,
8°15'N., 81°20'E.

Delete

North Western Province: ADM1,
7°45'N., 80°10'E.

Nuwara Eliya District: ADM2,
7°00'N., 80°45'E.

Polonnaruwa District: ADM2,
8°00'N., 81°00'E.

Puttalam District: ADM2,
8°00'N., 80°00'E.

Ratnapura District: ADM2,
6°35'N., 80°35'E.

Sabaragamuwa, Province of: ADM1,
6°45'N., 80°30'E.

Southern Province: ADM1,
6°10'N., 80°45'E.

Trincomalee District: ADM2,
8°35'N., 81°05'E.

Uva, Province of: ADM1,
7°00'N., 81°15'E.

Vavuniya District: ADM2,
9°15'N., 80°30'E.

Western Province: ADM1,
6°50'N., 80°05'E.

Former Entry

Current BGN-Approved Entry

TAJIKISTAN, UZBEKISTAN

Surkhandar'ya: STM,
37°12'N., 67°20'E.

Surkhon [TAJIKISTAN];
Surkhondaryo [UZBEKISTAN]: STM,
37°12'N., 67°20'E.

THAILAND

None

Mukdahan, Changwat: ADM1,
16°35'N., 104°30'E.

Nakhon Phanom, Changwat: ADM1,
16°40'N., 104°25'E.

Nakhon Phanom, Changwat: ADM1,
17°20'N., 104°25'E.

TURKEY

None

Aksaray İli: ADM1,
38°30'N., 33°50'E.

Ankara İli: ADM1,
39°55'N., 32°50'E.

Ankara İli: ADM1,
39°50'N., 32°40'E.

None

Batman İli: ADM1,
38°00'N., 41°20'E.

None

Bayburt İli: ADM1,
40°15'N., 40°15'E.

Gaziantep İli: ADM1,
37°00'N., 37°20'E.

Gazi Antep İli: ADM1,
37°00'N., 37°20'E.

Gümüşhane İli: ADM1,
40°15'N., 39°45'E.

Gümüşhane İli: ADM1,
40°15'N., 39°35'E.

Hakkâri İli: ADM1,
37°30'N., 43°45'E.

Hakkâri İli: ADM1,
37°35'N., 44°10'E.

None

Karaman İli: ADM1,
37°05'N., 33°15'E.

None

Kırıkkale İli: ADM1,
39°50'N., 33°45'E.

Konya İli: ADM1,
37°50'N., 32°30'E.

Konya İli: ADM1,
38°10'N., 32°30'E.

Former Entry

Current BGN-Approved Entry

TURKEY (Cont.)

Mardin İli: ADM1,
37°25'N., 41°00'E.

Mardin İli: ADM1,
37°25'N., 40°50'E.

Niğde İli: ADM1,
38°10'N., 34°20'E.

Niğde İli: ADM1,
37°50'N., 34°45'E.

Siirt İli: ADM1,
37°55'N., 42°00'E.

Siirt İli: ADM1,
37°50'N., 42°10'E.

None

Şırnak İli: ADM1,
37°30'N., 42°30'E.

Urfa İli: ADM1,
37°15'N., 39°00'E.

Sanlı Urfa İli: ADM1,
37°15'N., 39°00'E.

UKRAINE

Krymskiy Poluostrov [Russian];
Crimean Peninsula [conventional]:
PEN, 45°00'N., 34°00'E.

Kryms'kyy Pivostriv [Ukrainian];
Crimean Peninsula [conventional]:
PEN, 45°00'N., 34°00'E.

UKRAINE/RUSSIA

Azovskoye More [Russian];
Sea of Azov [conventional]: SEA,
46°00'N., 36°00'E.

Azov, Sea of [conventional];
Azovs'ke More [UKRAINE];
Azovskoye More [RUSSIA]: SEA,
46°00'N., 36°00'E.

Belaya: STM,
49°41'N., 39°02'E.

Bila [UKRAINE];
Belaya [RUSSIA]: STM,
49°41'N., 39°02'E.

Bol'shaya Kamenka: STM,
48°21'N., 40°02'E.

Velyka Kam'yanka [UKRAINE];
Bol'shaya Kamenka [RUSSIA]: STM,
48°21'N., 40°02'E.

Dëmino: STM,
50°02'N., 38°12'E.

Demyne [UKRAINE];
Dëmino [RUSSIA]: STM,
50°02'N., 38°12'E.

Former Entry

CURRENT BGN-Approved Entry

UKRAINE/RUSSIA (Cont.)

Donetskiy Basseyn [Russian]; Donbass [Russian short form]; Donets Basin [conventional]; RGN, 48°30'N., 38°30'E.	Donets Basin [conventional]; Donbass [RUSSIA short form]; Donetskiy Basseyn [RUSSIA long form]; Donbas [UKRAINE short form]; Donets'kyi Baseyn [UKRAINE long form]; RGN, 48°30'N., 38°30'E.
Donetskiy Kryazh: RDGE, 48°00'N., 39°00'E.	Donets'kyi Kryazh [UKRAINE]; Donetskiy Kryazh [RUSSIA]: RDGE, 48°00'N., 39°00'E.
Kamyshnaya: STM, 48°55'N., 39°55'E.	Komyshna [UKRAINE]; Kamyshnaya [RUSSIA]: STM, 48°55'N., 39°55'E.
Kerchenskiy Proliv: STRT, 45°15'N., 36°35'E.	Kerchens'ka Protoka [UKRAINE]; Kerchenskiy Proliv [RUSSIA]: STRT, 45°15'N., 36°35'E.
Khar'kov: STM, 49°59'N., 36°13'E.	Kharkiv [UKRAINE]; Khar'kov [RUSSIA]: STM, 49°59'N., 36°13'E.
Kozinka: STM, 50°07'N., 38°02'E.	Kozyinka [UKRAINE]; Kozinka [RUSSIA]: STM, 50°07'N., 38°02'E.
Krepkaya: STM, 47°35'N., 39°23'E.	Kripka [UKRAINE]; Krepkaya [RUSSIA]: STM, 47°35'N., 39°23'E.
Kundryuch'ya: STM, 47°44'N., 40°55'E.	Kundryucha [UKRAINE]; Kundryuch'ya [RUSSIA]: STM, 47°44'N., 40°55'E.
Loznaya: STM, 49°52'N., 38°54'E.	Lizna [UKRAINE]; Loznaya [RUSSIA]: STM, 49°52'N., 38°54'E.
Mokryy Yelanchik: STM, 47°08'N., 38°20'E.	Mokryy Yelanchyk [UKRAINE]; Mokryy Yelanchik [RUSSIA]: STM, 47°08'N., 38°20'E.
Nagol'naya: STM, 48°56'N., 39°57'E.	Nahol'na [UKRAINE]; Nagol'naya [RUSSIA]: STM, 48°56'N., 39°57'E.

Former Entry

Current BGN-Approved Entry

UKRAINE/RUSSIA (Cont.)

Polnaya: STM,
48°54'N., 39°50'E.

Povna [UKRAINE];
Polnaya [RUSSIA]: STM,
48°54'N., 39°50'E.

Psël: STM,
49°01'N., 33°32'E.

Ps'ol [UKRAINE];
Psël [RUSSIA]: STM,
49°01'N., 33°32'E.

Strativa: STM,
52°18'N., 32°26'E.

Stratyva [UKRAINE];
Strativa [RUSSIA]: STM,
52°18'N., 32°26'E.

Sukhoy Yelanchik: STM,
47°16'N., 38°25'E.

Sukhyy Yelanchyk [UKRAINE];
Sukhoy Yelanchik [RUSSIA]: STM,
47°16'N., 38°25'E.

Sytneya: STM,
50°53'N., 35°36'E.

Sytnya [UKRAINE];
Sytneya [RUSSIA]: STM,
50°53'N., 35°36'E.

Taganrogskiy Zaliv: GULF,
47°00'N., 38°50'E.

Tahanroz'ka Zatoka [UKRAINE];
Taganrogskiy Zaliv [RUSSIA]: GULF,
47°00'N., 38°50'E.

Tsata: STM,
52°03'N., 31°56'E.

Tsyata [UKRAINE];
Tsata [RUSSIA]: STM,
52°03'N., 31°56'E.

Volch'ya: STM,
50°17'N., 36°50'E.

Vovcha [UKRAINE];
Volch'ya [RUSSIA]: STM,
50°17'N., 36°50'E.

Vorsklitsa: STM,
50°23'N., 35°07'E.

Vorsklytsya [UKRAINE];
Vorsklitsa [RUSSIA]: STM,
50°23'N., 35°07'E.

URUGUAY/ARGENTINA

None

General José Artigas, Puente [URUGUAY];
Puente Internacional General José
Gervasio Artigas [ARGENTINA]:
BDG, 32°15'S., 58°05'W.

None

Libertador General San Martín,
Puente Internacional
[URUGUAY, ARGENTINA]: BDG
33°05'S., 58°30'W.

Former Entry

Current PCN-Approved Entry

URUGUAY/BRAZIL

Chapeo, Cerro [URUGUAY];
Cêrro do Chapêu [BRAZIL]:
PK, 30°57'S., 55°28'W.

Chapeu, Cerro [URUGUAY];
Cêrro do Chapêu [BRAZIL]:
PK, 30°57'S., 55°28'W.

Chuy, Arroyo del [URUGUAY];
Arroio Chuí [BRAZIL]: STM,
33°46'S., 53°24'W.

Chuy, Arroyo [URUGUAY];
Arroio Chuí [BRAZIL]: STM,
33°46'S., 53°24'W.

None

Concordia, Puente Internacional de la
[URUGUAY]: BDG,
30°20'S., 56°28'W.

None

San Luis, Gajo Sur del [URUGUAY]:
STM, 31°27'S., 54°34'W.

San Miguel, Arroyo : STM,
33°37'S., 53°32'W.

San Miguel, Arroyo [URUGUAY];
Arroio São Miguel [BRAZIL]:
STM, 33°37'S., 53°32'W.

ERITREA

Āseb: PPL,
13°00'N., 42°44'E.

Assab: PPL,
13°00'N., 42°44'E.

Āsmera: PPL,
15°20'N., 38°56'E.

Asmara: PPL,
15°20'N., 38°56'E.

Eritrea: PCLI,
15°00'N., 39°00'E.

Eritrea, State of: PCLI,
15°00'N., 39°00'E.

Mits'iwa: PPL,
15°36'N., 39°28'E.

Massawa: PPL,
15°36'N., 39°28'E.

KYRGYZSTAN

Kyrgyzstan, Republic of: PCLI,
41°00'N., 75°00'E.

Kyrgyzstan (short form); Kyrgyz
Republic (conventional long
form); Kyrgyzstan Respublikasy
(Kirghiz long form): PCLI
41°00'N., 75°00'E.

III. NEWS FROM THE WORKING GROUP

A. UNGEGN Training course in South Africa: toponymy fieldwork - a preliminary investigation on the South Africa - Lesotho border*

September 1993

As part of the two-week UNGEGN toponymy course held in Pretoria in September 1993 a preliminary field survey was undertaken on the South Africa - Lesotho border between Fouriesburg and Butha Buthe. During the first week of the course, various preparatory steps had been introduced to prepare for the fieldwork: general procedures for collecting and processing place names in South Africa had been discussed; general guidelines for fieldwork had been explored; local elements (including reference systems) had been studied on available maps; aspects of topographic generics and place name forms in the local languages (Afrikaans and Sesotho) had been reviewed; and particular local social structures had been identified.

The objectives of the fieldwork were for the participants to obtain some experience in names collection with local residents by:

- (1) checking the names already printed on the map, to determine the accuracy of their spelling and application;
- (2) determining the meaning of names on the map (if not indicated on the name forms made available to us by the Chief, Directorate of Surveying and Land Information, DSLI, in Cape Town);
- (3) checking whether names shown on the map were still used by the local population, or whether other names took local preference; and
- (4) finding any names in use for features currently unnamed on the map.

When the group, led by course lecturers Kadmon, Kerfoot and Ormeling, arrived at Carolina farm near Fouriesburg (28° 14'S - 28° 06'E) on Friday, time still remained that evening to make further preparations for the weekend study.

- For our work on the South African side of the international border, the local knowledge of the farm owners where we were staying was most helpful in determining accessibility to different parts of the surrounding area - both the landscape features that could be reached by road and/or on foot, and which landowners would grant us access to their land. We were also able to find out which local residents might be able to supply us with geographical names information.

- For the work on the Lesotho side of the border, course participants living in Lesotho had already made arrangements for us to visit the village named on the map as Mamaziboko

*
1 Ferjan Ormeling (Netherlands), Convenor, Working Group on Toponymy Training, UNGEGN
2 Helen Kerfoot (Canada), Vice-Chair, UNGEGN

- Based on this information gathered, a relatively small area (8 km x 13 km) was assigned for study. It was located in one corner of the 1:50 000 sheet 2828CA Fouriesburg (2nd edition, 1979). In general terms the area is dissected land with abrupt cliffs and isolated flat-topped hills (with a local relief of some 2-3000 m); it is drained by the Caledon River and its tributary the Little Caledon River. Although slopes and hill tops are not cultivated, the flat lands between are farmed. On the South African side, the cadastral layer includes some six farm holdings; on the Lesotho side no survey units are indicated. Access between the two countries is by way of a mountain gap, the Caledonspoort.

- On our maps available for field use, the existing names in our study area were highlighted and numbered sequentially (in such a way that we all had a common reference system). Information collected about these numbered features could then be entered on our record sheets. Other numbers could be added to the map if informants supplied us with names for features not currently named on the map.

- Information sheets were set up, listing the numbers and names as shown on the map. Other available maps were reviewed and any alternate spellings or different names were listed and referenced on our information sheets.

The actual fieldwork was undertaken on Saturday and the time was divided between the two areas

- (1) the area around Carolina and Vergenoegt on the South African side of the border
- (2) the immediate vicinity of "Mamaziboko" on the Lesotho side of the border

This division of time gave us the opportunity to see different approaches to fieldwork in the two areas, but did not allow us enough time to obtain substantiation of the names from more than one or two informants.

- (1) Vergenoegt ... On Friday evening permission had been obtained from the landowner of the Vergenoegt farm to enter his land. On Saturday morning we ascended a steep hill overlooking the valley as this would give us a very extensive vista of the surrounding landscape. At the top we spread out our maps. From our vantage point on the hill it was easy to identify prominent landmarks and (with Prof. Kadmon's help!) to correlate them with the features on the map. Accompanying us we had the son of our farm host who had lived many years in the area and helped us in providing names for the features we could identify.

At the base of the hill was a small community associated with the Vergenoegt farmstead. Although the men were at work, the women and children were at home. Some of the women in our group spoke with them and explained our names collection project. They then asked about the various landscape features that could be seen very clearly from in front of the houses, which were positioned with an expansive view of the valley. The language spoken by the families was Sesotho, so it was interesting to find a variety of languages used for landscape features.

References to some features were only in Afrikaans or English (e.g. the farm of Vergenoegt and The Poplars), whereas others that were shown in Afrikaans or English on the maps were also referred to by Sesotho names (e.g. *Mohakare* for *Caledon River*, *Thaba Tsoeu* for *Hoenderkop*). A few names were known for features unnamed on the published map (e.g. *Sebululu* - "something blown out", for a nearby kop), and we were able to obtain confirmation of some names on the printed map (e.g. the farms *Meriba* and *Reineveld*) in the

immediate vicinity. The meanings of a few names were also supplied by the women who spoke with us.

In order to obtain verification of local usage, we talked with the women at two separate homes and asked each of them about the same features. The women and the older girls were pleased to work with us and to share their knowledge, as we spread out our maps in front of their homes and looked across at the nearby hills and valley features with them.

(2) Ha Belo .. In the afternoon we crossed the border into Lesotho - still in the valley of the Caledon River - and accompanied by a sergeant of the Lesotho military police acting as our guide, we visited the village immediately across the border. Although general arrangements had been made to visit the area, we had not been able to make specific advance arrangements with the appropriate municipal authorities. This would have been the proper approach, so it was a little doubtful whether a local administrative representative would be available to talk to us on this Saturday afternoon. We took a steep track up into the village and pulled up near the chief's house. The sergeant and a Lesotho resident in our group went to the house to act as intermediaries. After a short while they reappeared with a representative of the chief, having established contact and ascertained that we were bona fide researchers with official status. In a few minutes the chief's representative joined us. After explaining the reason for our visit we were able to gather as a group at a convenient point near the home of the chief, to point out various terrain features and to ask their names.

First the name of the village was discussed. From the map we had collected two names, *Makong Ha* and *Mamaziboko*. We were told that both names refer to the same village, but it was made clear to us that neither of these names is correct today! *Makong Ha* was an abbreviated form of *Makong Ha Belo*, meaning At Belo's - Belo being the name of the founder of the village. *Mamaziboko* was the name of the founder's daughter-in-law, the wife of the second chief, who held office after her husband's death. However the village had reverted to *Ha Belo* when her son became chief. Of course, it is difficult for maps to show up-to-date toponyms when they change in this way!

Other features were pointed out, with our Lesotho group members interpreting from Sesotho for us and also pointing out the difference in orthography between Sesotho as used in Lesotho and as used in South Africa. The chief's representative very properly declined to provide names for features beyond the village area. Formal thanks were given and photos taken before we took our farewell.

Model questions that could be widely used were provided in Sesotho by Mr. Adrian Koopman, Senior Lecturer in the Zulu Department at the University of Natal in Pietermaritzburg. These were a useful reference tool.

What is the name of that terrain feature?

The name of	geographical feature	that yonder	is what?
lēbitso la	mōpopotlo (ridge) mōtsē (homestead/village) mōlapo (stream) mōru (plantation)	ōanē	kē mang?
lēbitso la	thaba (mountain) tlhoro (peak) khohlo (gorge)	ēanē	kē mang?

	noka (river) toropo (town) ntlo (house/hut)		
lēbitso la	lētsoapo (mountainside) lēbopo (river bank)	lanē	kē mang?
lēbitso la	lithaba (mountains) lintlo (huts) lifate (trees)	tsanē	kē mang?
lēbitso la	sēfate (tree) sērapa (graden) sēlomo (cliff)	sanē	kē mang?
lēbitso la	masimō (fields) matēano (confluence)	anē	kē mang?

and the answers:

*ke ... It is such and such

*Ha kē lē tsēbi... I do not know it

It is certainly important to recognize the latter answer, to avoid recording these responses as valid toponyms!

In the evening Professor Ormeling and other course lecturers led the group in discussing the names collected during the day. We were able to see which names on the map we had been able to confirm in the field and what new names had been supplied to us. It was also most helpful and interesting to be able to welcome a local resident who had recently completed a book on the history and toponymy of the area. He was able to supply us with the of many farm names in this area south of Fouriesburg.

This small exercise in field investigation gave us an overview of the process that could be used to gather the current toponymy of this area. The remaining days of the course did not allow us to deal at length with analysis of our tabulations and the processing of this information. However, with the addition of coordinate references, confirmations of existing names in South Africa could have been forwarded to the Department of Surveys and Land Information in Cape Town. In cases where we had received enough evidence (probably three local informants) for names not shown on the maps, appropriate spellings should have been determined and we could have completed the DSLI and National Place Names Committee name forms to indicate names we considered suitable for recognition and addition to maps. Information, even on a few names, is useful material to be stored in official toponymy records! A similar process could also have been followed for submission of names to authorities in Lesotho.

Field exercises of this sort are fundamental to the process of collecting, standardizing and disseminating accurate geographical names. They require careful planning, thoughtful and sensitive work with informants in the field area, and thorough follow up in the office afterwards. Time estimates vary, but it seems that a minimum of five days of preparation and processing are required in the office for every day spent in the field.

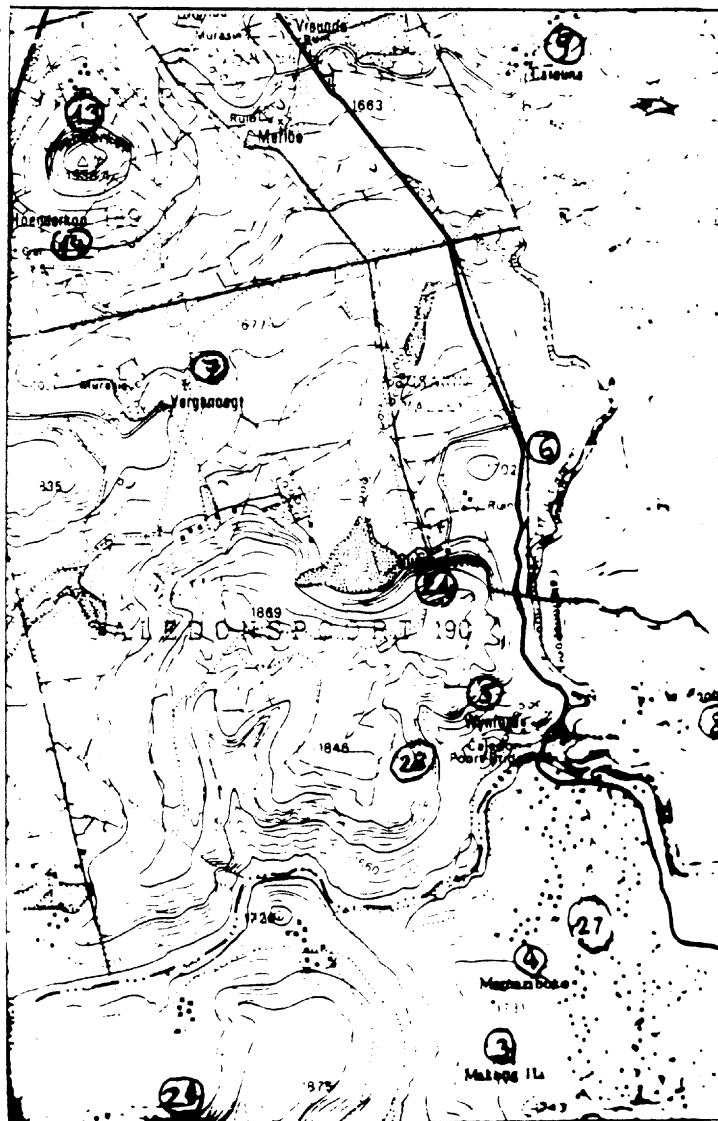


1. A small group from the UNGEGN toponymy course held in Pretoria, conducting a field interview with a local resident of *Vergenoegt*, near Fouriesburg



2. A group from the course listening to a representative of the village head man in *Ha Belo*, Lesotho, providing toponymic information

3



3. Some details of the fieldwork area on the South Africa / Lesotho border near Fouriesburg. Photocopied in black and white from the 1:50 000 scale topographic map of the South African Department of Surveys and Land Information (reproduced with the permission of DSLI). Numbers shown represent names verified in the field.