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Other toponymic issues

New Developments in geographical Names : Report of Suriname

Submitted by Suriname*

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New Developments in geographical Names

Report of Suriname

Agenda 18 :Other Toponymic Issue`s.

Historical dimension of place names in Suriname.

Etymological relationship place names in Suriname with
equivalent place names in other countries .

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Abstract

This report focuses on an overview of the historical dimension of place names in Suriname and etymological relationship with equivalent place names in other countries. The theme has connection with Twenty-ninth Session of the UNGEGN in Bangkok From 25 - 29 April 2016, “ new developments in geographical names and practical outcomes of standardization place names of Suriname “ .

The report addresses the historical origins of place names in Suriname related to the colonial history and the origin of ethnic groups from the European, African and Asian continent who contributed to the multi-ethnic, multi-linguistic and multi-cultural society of Suriname. The origins of place names in Suriname goes back to the English and Dutch colonization in the period 1667–1975 which laid for the multi-ethnic society, the interior exploring, the scientific expeditions and geomorphological exploration of the country.

Most of the ethnic groups: the indigenous tribes (native Amerindians) and tribes (descendants of African slaves) Marroon diaspora, the European diaspora (Dutch descendants), Javane's diaspora (descendants or Indonesia) and Hindostani diaspora (descendants or India) identify themselves with the Surinamese toponymy territory and, through their historical event (discovery, expeditions), symbols, remembrance, place names and tangible (culture) objects on the map of Suriname.

The greatest contribution of the ethnic groups is the preservation of cultural values, norms and traditions, by mental programming of the seed to the multi-ethnic, religious, cultural and linguistic diversity of Suriname. The dialects of the ethno linguistic culture groups have about time survived in regions, because they are hardly isolated, protected and influenced by multi-media communication (ethnic television and radio station channel).

Place names have an important function in the daily lives of Suriname. People interact with other people, places, and things almost every day of their lives. They travel from one place to another; they communicate with each other; and they rely upon products, information, and ideas that come from beyond their immediate environment. Places are the basis in spatial interaction, education, guidance of tourists, logistic services, transport and trade. For individuals, businesses, institutes and students is toponymy knowledge important in spatial orientation and spatial interaction. Toponymy is concerned with the linguistic evolution (etymology) or place-names and the motive behind the naming of the place (historical and geographical aspects). Most toponymy, however, has concentrated on the etymological study of habitation names, often neglecting the study of feature names and the motive behind the naming of the place.

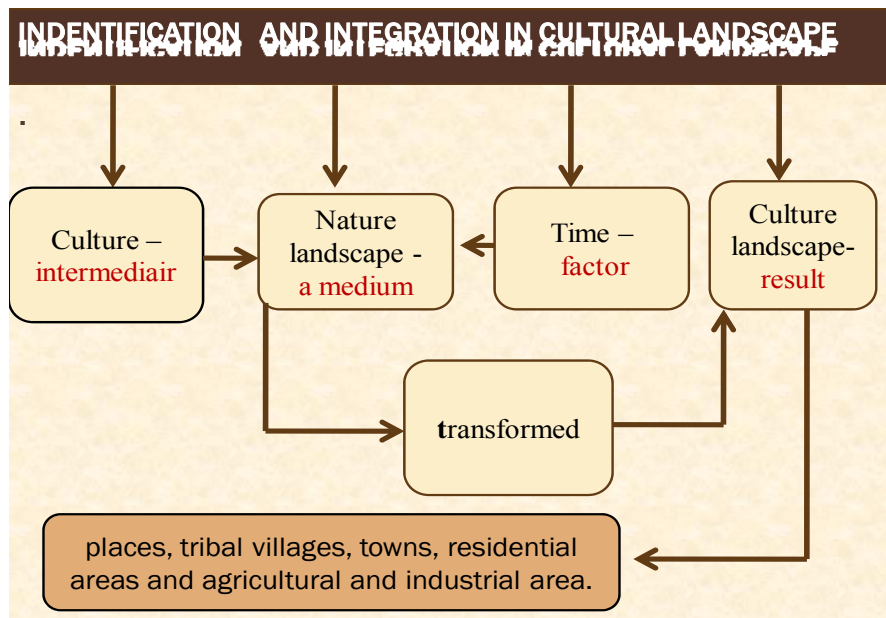
Toponymy also involves the study of place-names within and between languages. Studies within a language usually follow three basic assumptions: every place-name has a meaning, including place-names derived from personal names; place-names describe the site and

record some evidence of human occupation or ownership; Once a place-name is established or recorded, its phonetic development will be synchronic with the multi-ethnic dialects.

This report shall examine the origin of some of these place names in Suriname in the context of ethnonyms(1), hydronym (2), oronym(3) or antroponyms (4) and the origin of equivalent place names (in Suriname) and on other continents, with the intention not be complete all places in this analysis.

Introduction

Place names of Suriname are strongly linked with the identity or ethnic and culture groups that play an important role in character of the place and distinguish from other places with the same names on other continents. Ethnic groups over time have a recognizable binding by activities at places of their residence; they transform the natural landscape to culture landscape. Culture in this concept is understood as a tool, time is a factor, the natural landscape is a medium and the cultural landscape is the result of settlement, places and tribal village. See schedule below.



Model of Sauer`s cultural landscape (The Morphology of Landscape “ , 1964).

A place on the map of Suriname has three fundamental aspects; a location of tribal village, (example of the Maroon and the Amerindians), local - material setting for social relations where people conduct their lives and sense of place- subjective and emotional attachment that the population have for place. This meaning is a central part of the identity of ethnic groups in Suriname, it creates a bond with place (place attachment) and identification with geographical names.

The study of place names in Suriname, plays an important role in linguistic, archaeological and historical research, and has a distinguished past. Place names always belong to a certain language and give in this way reason to talk about the culture and linguistic structure of place. As an interdisciplinary study of geography, place names research in Suriname takes into account historical, folkloristic, linguistic, geographical and ethnological data. Place names thus reflect not only physical characteristics or characteristics in the place, but also the culture landscape, contribute or people who lived in settlement and infrastructure over time arise, places and tribal village

All places of Suriname have characteristics that give them meaning and character and distinguish them from other places. Linguistic information like words and personal names, not mentioned in literature, can also be found through toponymy. Geographers describe places of Suriname by their physical and human characteristics. Physical characteristics include such elements as animal life, vegetation and geological phenomena. Human characteristics of the landscape can be noted in architecture, patterns or livelihood, land use and ownership, town planning, and communication and transportation networks. Languages, as well as religious and political ideologies, help shape the character of a place. Characteristics of a place have a long tradition, reflecting diachronic stratification and keys to cultural history, culture and settlement history. Studied together, the physical and human characteristics of places provide clues to help students understand the nature of places in Suriname. They may "provide insights into cultures' linguistics, histories, habitats, and spatial and environmental perceptions. But also make choice between endonyms and exonyms as well as between transliteration and transcription system in converting names from other script.

Most toponymy of Suriname, however, has concentrated on the etymological study of habitation names, often neglecting the study of feature names and the motive behind the naming of the place. Related, more specific types of toponymy of Suriname include hydronym for a body of water (rivers, lakes, canals, irrigation system) and oronym (relief features) for a mountain or hill in the hinter landscape. Studies within a language usually follow three basic assumptions: every place-name of Suriname has a meaning, including place-names derived from personal names; place-names describe the site and record some evidence of human occupation or ownership; once a place-name is established or recorded, its phonetic development will parallel the language's development and comprehensive with ethnonym. An ethnonym is the name applied to a given ethnic group, divided in exonyms (the name is created by other people) and endonyms (place names created though self-designation). But a lot of place names in Suriname are derived from personal name or antroponyms in the context of places, plazas, street names, names of mountains and hills, landscapes and rivers.

1. History of Suriname colonization.

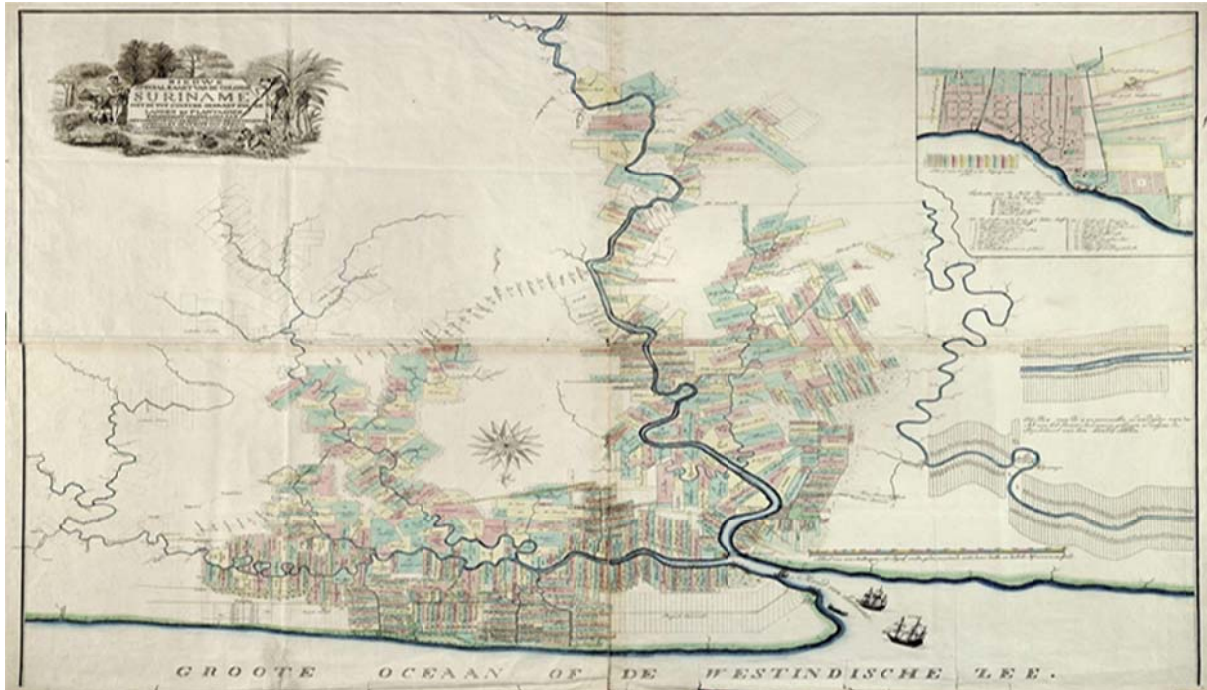
The history of Suriname dates from 3000 BC when Native Americans first inhabited the area. Present-day Suriname was the home to many distinct indigenous culture. The first Europeans who came to Suriname were Dutch traders who visited the area along with other parts of South America's 'Wild Coast.' The first attempts to settle the area by Europeans was in 1630, when English settlers led by Captain Marshall attempted to found a colony. They cultivated crops of tobacco, but the venture failed financially. In 1650 Lord Willoughby, the governor of Barbados, furnished out a vessel to settle a colony in Suriname. At his own cost he equipped a ship of 20 guns, and two smaller vessels with things necessary for the support of the plantation. Major Anthony Rowse settled there in his name. Two years later, for the better settling of the colony, he went in person, fortified and furnished it with things requisite for defence and trade. 'Willoughbyland' consisted of around 30,000 acres (120 km²) and a fort. In 1663 most of the work on the ca. 50 plantations was done by native Indians and 3,000 African slaves. There were around 1,000 whites there, joined by Brazilian Jews, attracted by religious freedom which was granted to all the settlers by the English. Dutch, French, and English traders established stations along the coast of Suriname in the late 16th century. English traders began to colonize the region.

During the first half of the 17th century. The first permanent European settlement was a plantation colony established in 1650 on the Suriname River by a British group. A fleet of the Dutch West India Company later captured this colony. With the Treaty of Breda in 1667, the English ceded their part of the colony to The Netherlands in exchange for New Amsterdam (later New York City), and Suriname was officially brought under Dutch rule. Thereafter, The Netherlands ruled Suriname as a colony, except during two brief wartime periods, from 1795 to 1802 and from 1804 to 1816, when the British retook it.

Until then, it was the French, the British and the Dutch who alternately called the shots. Besides bringing enough workers (mainly African slaves), a great challenge was to attract sufficient European settlers. At the end of the 18th century, the colony had a population of about 50,000 inhabitants, of which only 3000 were white Europeans. A significant part of this small population was of German origin. It is logical that these Germans left their mark in Suriname throughout the centuries. Among them were missionaries, doctors, merchants, plantation managers, and many soldiers. There are estates in Suriname with names like Berlin, Halle in Saxony, Altona, Brunswick, Hamburg, Hildesheim Burg, and Clemens, to name a few. Many Surinamese surnames are of German origin; Baumgartner, Bender, Heilbronn, Hering, Karg, Kuhn, Krieger, Menke, Neuss, Petzoldt, Stuger, Telting, and Vogt are just random examples. But under what circumstances did the Germans go to Suriname? Who were these people? What motivated them to embark on this voyage? Before the advent of Europeans, the territory that is now Suriname was inhabited by tribes of Arawak, Carib, and Warrau Native Americans. Most Native Americans lived in small, independent villages in which kinship ties formed the basis of community. They lived by hunting and farming, mainly of root crops such as cassava (manioc). The coastal peoples spoke Arawakan languages; those in the interior spoke Cariban languages.

Plantation agriculture was the initial basis of the colony's economy. The Dutch established many plantations and imported large numbers of Africans to work as slaves. The chief crop was

sugarcane, but there were also plantations that grew coffee, cacao, indigo, cotton, food crops, and timber trees. The plantation economy expanded continuously until about 1785. In that year, there were 591 plantations, of which 452 grew sugar and other commercial crops and 139 grew food crops and timber. In the last years of the 18th century, however, agricultural production declined. By 1860 only 87 sugar estates were left, and by 1940 there were only 4.



Historic Plantations map of Suriname around 1800. Plantation settlement along the Suriname and Commewijne river.

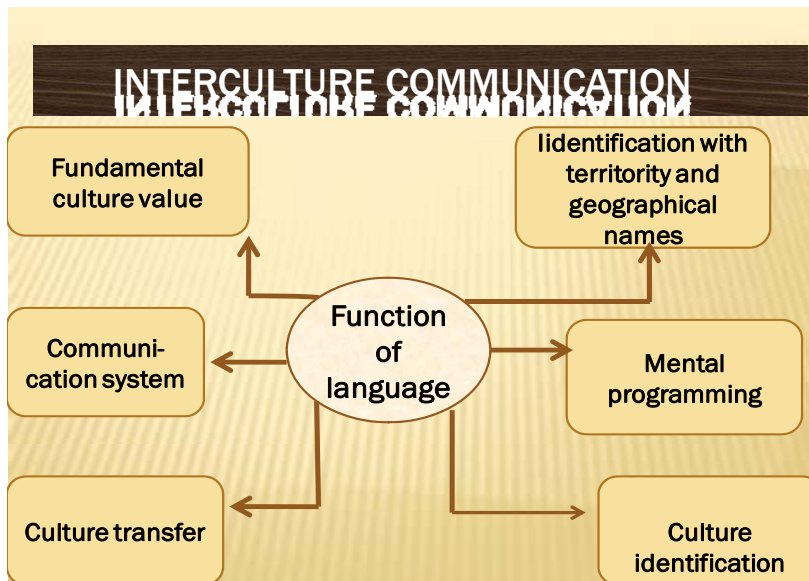
2. Ethnic diversity and inter culture communication in Suriname.

Indigenous peoples in Suriname (or Native Surinamese) are Amerindians who are the ancestry. The first Indian tribes reach Suriname 7000 B.C. In 1500 there number was 30.000 and in 2012 they compromise approximately 3.7% (estimated 20.000) Indigenous population (Suriname General Buro Statistics 2012). Amerindians, main groups being the Akurio, Arawak, Kalina (Caribs), Tiriyó and Wayana.

The great diversity of the population of Suriname is made up of descendants of people who voluntarily or forced came to Suriname in the course of time; people who came from several continents bringing with them their own culture, language, customs and traditions. It goes

without saying that great diversity in descent , linguistic and cultural differences and the objects of their coming to Suriname will also reveal themselves in the names of the rivers, of the mountains, and of the many places of the country. Suriname is a multi-ethnic, multi-cultural, multi-lingual, and multi-religious country. Linguistic diversity is of the most significant characteristics of the Surinamese population and plays an important role in intercultural communication. The official language and medium of instruction is Dutch, but some twenty two languages are spoken.

Inter culture communication is communication between people with different cultural backgrounds. They form a central part of the geo- linguistics system, the spatial orientation (the language of the space) and the administrative systems with the geographical names. The view about the concept language of space depends on the dialogue between cultures, cooperation at local, regional and international levels. Language is also the central aspect of the cultural identity of a group: An individual (Group) is identified on the basis of the language. See the schedule below : the function of language in inter culture communication of Suriname.



The Surinamese society is a created society. With the exception of the indigenous Amerindians all other groups have been forced or voluntary diaspora`s that immigrated here. The territory of Suriname constitute a bound for all the disable who have undergone the process of integration or yet to be in this process of "being". Brazilians and Hiatiens minority are relatively short (last 15 or 30 years) immigrated in Suriname. They have not yet adapted to the Surinamese culture and are in a process of becoming.

3.Linguistic diversity of Suriname and origin of place names.

Dutch is the sole official language, and is the language of education, government, business, and the media. Over 60% of the population speak Dutch as a mother tongue, and most of the rest speak it as a second language. In 2004 Suriname became an associate member of the Dutch Language Union (Nederlands Taal Unie, with Netherland and Belgium). It is the only Dutch-speaking country in South America as well as the only independent nation in the Americas where Dutch is spoken by a majority of the population, and one of the two non-Romance-speaking countries on the continent, the other being English-speaking Guyana.(Wikipedia)

In Paramaribo, Dutch is the main home language in two-thirds of the population .The recognition of "Surinaams-Nederlands" ("Surinamese Dutch") as a national dialect equal to "Nederlands . Sranan, a local creole language (Francua Lingua) originally spoken by the creole population group , is the most widely used language in the streets and is often used interchangeably with Dutch depending on the formality of the setting.

Surinamese Hindi or Sarnami, a dialect of Bhojpuri, is the third-most used language, spoken by the descendants of South Asian (Hindustan) indentured labors from then British India. Javanese is used by the descendants of Javanese contract workers. The Maroon languages, somewhat intelligible with Sranan Tongo, include Saramaka, Paramakan, Ndyuka (also called Aukan), Kwinti and Matawai. Amerindian languages, spoken by Amerindians, include Carib and Arawak. Hakka and Cantonese are spoken by the descendants of the Chinese indentured labors and immigrants . Mandarin is spoken by some few recent Chinese immigrants. English, Spanish and Portuguese are also used. Spanish and Portuguese are spoken by Latin American residents and their descendants . Spanish is educated in the secondary schools. All these dialects and the influence of Dutch colonization have laid the foundation for the origin of place names in Suriname.

4.Origin of the country name Suriname.

The name Suriname may derive from a Taino (Arawak-speaking) indigenous people called Surinen, who inhabited the area at the time of European contact in 1667 . British settlers, who founded the first European colony at Marshall's Creek along the Suriname River, spelled the name as "Surinam". When the territory was taken over by the Dutch, it became part of a group of colonies known as Dutch Guiana. The official spelling of the country's English name was changed from "Surinam" to "Suriname" in January 1978, but "Surinam" can still be found in English . The first plantations were developed along this river and the area along this river was the first area that was inhabited. From other sources the name Surinam is derived from Surreyham, but that derivation was only based on the fact that the count of Surrey once was the owner of Suriname. But the name Suriname at that time already existed, so this derivation is not correct. When in 1662 the British King Charles II donated the country to Willoughby, it got the official name of Willoughby Country. When in 1667 the Dutch conquered the then agriculture colony, the name Willoughby Country also disappeared .In the period when Suriname was a colony of the Netherlands, the name Dutch Guyana was also often used to refer to the area. However, they

also kept using the name Suriname and after the independence of Suriname in 1975, the name Dutch Guyana disappeared and only the present official name Suriname remained in use.

5. Spelling alternative name Suriname in difference language.

1. Former spelling was Dutch Guyana in English till 1975 and after 1975 in Suriname.
2. Nederlands Guyana till 1975.
3. Sourinám - Greek language .
4. Surinam - Hebrew , Czech, Danish, Faroese, Indonesian rare variant, Maltese, Slovak, Slovene, Polish, Romanian, Turkish etc.
5. Suriname ; official spelling since 1973 for language in Dutch, Estonian, Finnish, French, Frisian, German, Indonesian, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish etc.

6. Origin of the capital name Paramaribo.

The present capital of Suriname is Paramaribo. In the early years of the agriculture colony Suriname (mid seventeenth century), Paramaribo did not exist yet and the administration had its seat in Thorarica . Thorarica was located at the upper course of the Suriname River in a wide bend of the river . Because of this location, people were not only protected from attacks from overseas, but they could also have good drinking water at their disposal. More over, Thorarica was located centrally between all the plantations of those first years . In Thorarica the governor also resided as well as the owner, when he was in the country. Because of the location in a wide bend of the river, it was also possible for many vessels to call in the port at the same time. That was important at that time, for, in connection with the security, they often waited at one another at sea to cross the ocean to Europe. By doing so they felt a little protected from pirates.

The former place name Thorarica derived from ‘ Thora ‘ (the Mosaic Law, the first five books of the Old Testament) and ‘Rica ‘(the Portuguese word for rich). A Dutch document of Westhuysen about the conquest of Paramaribo in 1667 changed the location of the capitol Thorarica to Paramaribo. A small book about the name Paramaribo was even published, in which the author comes to 23 possible derivations, almost all of Indian origin. One of the possibilities is that the name was derived from Parmurbo, which means, 'Flower City.' Another possible derivation is from Panaribo, which means 'City of the Friends.' However, we think the most likely derivation comes from Paramoeroebo. Paramoeroe is the Indian word for rainbow

and Paramoeroe was also the original Indian name of the Sommelsdijkse Creek. In the Indian language 'Bo' means Village or Place. So Paramoeroebo is the village or place near the Paramoeroe. Through errors in writing in the course of time Paramoeroebo became Paramaribo, the present name of the capital of Suriname. So according to this derivation Paramaribo means: 'City near the Rainbow'.

7.The history of surveying and mapping in Suriname.

The history of surveying and mapping in Suriname as preparation of the origin of place names is interwinded with the colonial policy of and the development of cartography in the Netherlands.

From this point of view it makes sense to have this surveying and mapping history be preceded by a synopsis of the colonial map making. Until the middle of the 19th century interest was confined exclusively to the coastal belt of Suriname but expanded to the hinterland when gold was discovered in the upper reaches of the Marowijne-river in 1861. Around the turn of our century seven scientific expeditions travelled up the great rivers and assembled topographical, geological and ethnographical, as well as botanical and zoological data. Nevertheless the vast stretches of land between the main rivers and south of the coastal area remained terra incognita until 1947, when photogrammetry was applied in mapping the country. It is the intention to give an insight into the mapmaking, which underlies the disclosure of the country and the broadening of the geographical knowledge of it. In this opinion no material will serve better or more powerfully than the many maps, which form the heritage of three centuries of hardy surveying. Other resources from which we drew a great deal of information are the many protocols, reports and accounts concerning the map material, extant in the archives of the "National Archief Suriname", the "Central Bureau of Aerial Surveying" is transformed in the year 2000 in "Ground and Land Information System". In addition the history of cartography in Suriname give an overview of the infrastructural design of Suriname, the surveyor expedition, scientific exploration of the hinterland and origin of place name can be defined, for example those relating to name of expeditions, names derived from Dutch Royal Family's, tribal or personal names.

8.Administrative division of Suriname.

The country was first divided up into subdivisions by the Dutch in 1834, when a Royal Decree declared that there were to be 8 divisions and 2 districts. These divisions remained until 1980, when yet again, the borders of the districts were redrawn, however, with the following requirements: Changes in the old boundaries were made only if it leads to improved functioning,

each area should be developed and the new boundaries should respect the identities of indigenous people. The country is further subdivided into 62 resorts.

The country has two different type of landscape: highlands in the form of hills and mountains, and plains and swamps in the coasts. The north of Suriname houses the lowlands, swamps and the coastal plains, while the southern and western regions of the country are covered with savannah plains and rainforests. The mountains and hills are located in the middle of the country dividing the terrain into two. Of the mountains, the De Hann and Van Asch Van Wijck are the most important. Suriname also houses one of the world's largest reservoir lakes - the WJ van Bloomenstein Lake. The other water bodies of significance in the country are Gran River, Coppename River, Marowijne River, Lucie River, Corantyne River and Saramacca River. See a overview in table 1.

Sipaliwini by far is the the largest district of Suriname . This huge district covers some 80% of the Surinamese territory. In turn exists Sipaliwini almost entirely of tropical rainforest. Although it is difficult, it is not possible to reach Sipaliwini by car . A Large parts of this district are uninhabited. Indigenous and Maroons live in villages in other parts, sometimes deep in the Interior and with little contact with the outside world. Ecotourism in this district is on the rise, more and more behind the inhabitants that the tropical jungle is a paradise for tourists. A part of Sipaliwini consists of nature reserve , the largest protected area of Suriname, the Central Suriname Nature Reserve. This nature reserve is placed on the world natural heritage list of the UNESCO in 2000. This huge area is known for its beautiful Raleigh falls and the unique, granite Voltzberg. The reserve can be reached most easily by plane from Paramaribo, although a journey over land and water is also possible. The Blanche Marie falls are also a popular tourist destination in Sipaliwini. See a overview of the districts in table 1.

Table 1 : Administrative division of Suriname.

Nr.	Districts	Capital	Year of origin	Derived : exonyms, endonyms or antroponyms
1	Paramaribo	Capital and region	1667	Endonym : Paramaribo derived from Amerindian word Paramoeroe , the Indian word for rainbow .
2.	Marowijne	Albina	1894	Antroponyms : Albina derived from Kapler Albina and Marowijne, fiancée of later wife, Alwine Lietzemaier.

3.	Commewijn	Nieuw - Amsterdam	1907	Exonym: New-Amsterdam derived from Dutch , was a fort in the period between 1734 and 1747
4.	Wanica	Lelydorp	1980	Antroponym : Lelydorp derived from Dutch Inseigneur C.Lely. in 19 th century. Former name was Kofidjompo.
5.	Saramacca	Groningen	1790	Exonym Groningen: derived from governor Wichers in 1790 after his birthplace Groningen in Netherland .
6.	Coronie	Totness	1842	Endonym : Coronie derived from Corona creek
7.	Nickerie	Nieuw-Nickerie	1879	Endonym Nickerie derived from Amerindians word Nikeza means Awarranoot or 'Mitjang' what means 'do not be stingy.'
8	Para	Onverwacht	1968	Endonym : Para derived from Amerindians Para creek
9	Brokopondo	Brokopondo	1958	Endonym:Brokopondo derived from pondo broke.' Pondo is a pontoon with which freight was trans-ported.
10.	Sipaliwinie	No regional Capital	1980	Endonym : derived from oldest settlement of Amerindians indigenous.

9.Equivalent place names in Suriname and other countries.

Villages, towns and regions often got their name by geographical manifestation, expedition , culture or political policy , prominent related person of the place, or an event that took place there. Geographical manifestations in place names are distinct in landscapes (mountain, rivers, hills), soil conditions (sand, clay, stone) and human activity (dam, Lake, Canal).

Equal or similar place names, especially in Netherlands, Belgium (Flanders), Aruba, Curaçao, Sint Maarten, South Africa and the United States of America have a historical

background and linguistics. In many cases, there is etymological affinity that is, the place names have the same meaning origin independently of each other, or that one name is derived from the other. The Dutch, aided by their skills in shipping, map making, finance and trade, traveled to every corner of the world and left their language embedded in names of places they visited, many of which are still in use today. Dutch is a Germanic language that is spoken and written present by about 27 million people world-wide. Most people living in the Netherlands and Belgium use it as a first language, while in Suriname, Aruba and the Netherlands Antilles it is widely used as a second language. Historically, French Flanders and parts of the Lower Rhine Region in Germany also belong to the Dutch language sphere, and during the age of colonization it has also spread to Indonesia and other former Dutch colonies. Dutch is the ancestor of the Afrikaans language spoken in South Africa and Namibia, which is mutually intelligible to Dutch. See an overview of place names in Suriname and equivalent in other countries in table 2 below.

Table 2 : Etymological relationship place names in Suriname with equivalent place names in other countries and derived exonyms or antroponyms.

Place name in Suriname		Country with Identical place name or derived from language.	Year of origin in Sur.	Derived :exonym or antroponym
1.	Dordrecht	Netherland / South Africa	1760:former coffee plantation	Exonym : place in Netherland . Place in South Africa
2.	New -Amsterdam	Netherland / Guyana and U.S.A	1734 : Place for defense of the colony Suriname	Exonym : place name in Netherland . Also named as “Kila” and “ Njoen Foto “ in Suriname .
3.	Groningen	Netherland / U.S.A	1790:capital of division Saramacca	Exonym : former Dutch commission

				er Wicher, born in Groningen.
4.	Onverwacht	Namibië / Guyana	17 th Century : capital division Para	Endonym: Conrad Bosse.
5	Utrecht	Netherland /South Africa	17 th century : village on the Nickerie river	Exonym : place in Netherland .Town in Natal-South Africa
6	Waterloo	Belgium/U.S.A/Canada/Guyana and Australia	1797 : sugar plantagion in Nickerie div.	Exonym: place in Belgium
7.	Kampong : baroe , Ketjal , Djoemal,Rewal.Tambaredjo And Tamanredjo	Indonesia	1890-1914 : Indonesian migration	Exonym : Kampong mean Village in Indonesia
8.	Berlijn , Hamburg,Von Frijburg,Bersaba, Mariënborg	Germany	17 th century GermanMoravian influence.	Exonym : place in Germany.
9.	Totness,Inverness, Salem Hamilton,Frienship, Long my , Burnside and Paradise	Scotland e	1804-1816: period of British colony.	Exonyms : Scottish cotton plantation in Coronie division and in Nickerie.
10 .	Lapoule,Laprovoyance,Sara Maria,CarlFrancois,Catharina Sophia	France	1799: influence former governor Frederici	Antroponym : former wive and son of governor Frederici.
11 .	Calcutta and Bombay	India	1873-1917: period of	Exonyms : place in

			Hindustan immigration	India .Bombay named change as Mumbai
12	Batavia	USA place in New-York	1807 Batavia is a town in Saramacca District	Exonym :P Donders Christian missionaries who served Africans, native inhabitants against lepers

10. Historic origin of Dutch place names in the colony of Suriname

Suriname has a history of colonization, slavery and immigration. All these factors created a captivating history, ultimately a colourful population and a very tolerant society. The policy of the Dutch colonial administration was one of Although the Dutch colony of Surinam has always been officially known as Surinam or Suriname, in both Dutch and English, the colony was often unofficially and semi-officially referred to as Dutch Guiana (Dutch: Nederlands Guiana) in the 19th and 20th century, in an analogy to British Guiana and French Guiana. Using this term for Suriname is problematic, however, as historically Suriname was only one of many Dutch colonies in the Guianas, others being Berbice, Essequibo, Demerara, and Pomeroon, which after being taken over by the United Kingdom in 1814, were united into British Guiana in 1831.

The origin of place names in Suriname is the result of a complex interplay of historical factors, political policy, spatial interaction and handling relationships (between households, businesses and institutions).

A history of Dutch influence in Suriname on the level of exploitation and plantation colony has laid the foundations of the origin of most of the place names (estimated 700 place names derived from Dutch place names) oronyms, hydronyms and cathogorie own name in the names derived from the tribal society, the indigenous (Amerindians Minority) and the Maroon minority. See an overview of some place names in table 3 below.

Table 3 .Place names derived from Dutch colonization and influence in Suriname

	Place names	Year/period of origin in Sur.	Location in Suriname	Derived : exonym or antroponym
1	Alkmaar	1667 - 1863	Former sugar plantation in Suriname .	Exonym : place in Netherland . Now a settlement in Commewijne division.
2	Bernhnarddorp	18th century	Indigenioes village in Para division	Antroponym: former Royal Dutch family.
3	Domburg	18 th century	Place on the suriname river	Exonym : place in Netherland(Zee land)
4	Leonsberg	18 th century	Place in the north of City Paramaribo	Antroponym: Plantagion owner Mr.de Leon
5	Boskamp	18th century	Fishing Village on the Coppename river	Exonym;village in province Overijssel the Netherland
6	Wageningen	1950	Rice village in nickerie division	Exonym : Place in the Netherland
7	Hampton court, henar Van Drimmelen, Clara. Van Petten polder	19th century	Rice agriculture in Nickerie division	Antroponym :place names of former commissioners influence in nickerie division
		20th century	Rice polder in	Exonym : financed by the

8	Europolder		the Nickerie division	European Development Fund
9	Voorburg	18th century	Former plantation in Commewijne division	Exonym : place in the Netherland and a settlement in Commewijne division.
10	Berg en Dal	18th century	Former Moravian plantation	Exonym Dutch valley .A tourism settlement in Brokopondo division on the Suriname river
11	Blommenstijn Lake	1958	hydro-electric powerplant on the Suriname river.	Antroponym; former Dutch Professor Doctor Ingenieur W. J. van Blommestein

11.The cartographic history of Suriname and the origin of oronyms.

After the discovery of Suriname late 15th century and subsequent colonization by Spanish, British and Dutch, there was an Europeanization of natural and cultural phenomena within the Surinamese territory. Historical archives show that pioneers surveyors from Europe ,mainly from the Netherlands between the 16th and 20th century, have laid the foundation for the mapping of geological, ecological, geomorphologic and cultural objects and artifacts of Surinamese territory.

Colonial military , surveyor's and scientific expeditions of the Dutch Royal Geographical Society has the task:

- 1.To map the country with regard to mountains, hills , rivers and watershed.
- 2.To investigate the reliëf(landscapes) of Suriname.
- 3.To research on the soil of Suriname.
- 4.To research on the ecosystem of the tropical rain forest and wetlands of the coastal area.

5. To examine and mapping the tribal society, the Maroons (descendants of African slaves)

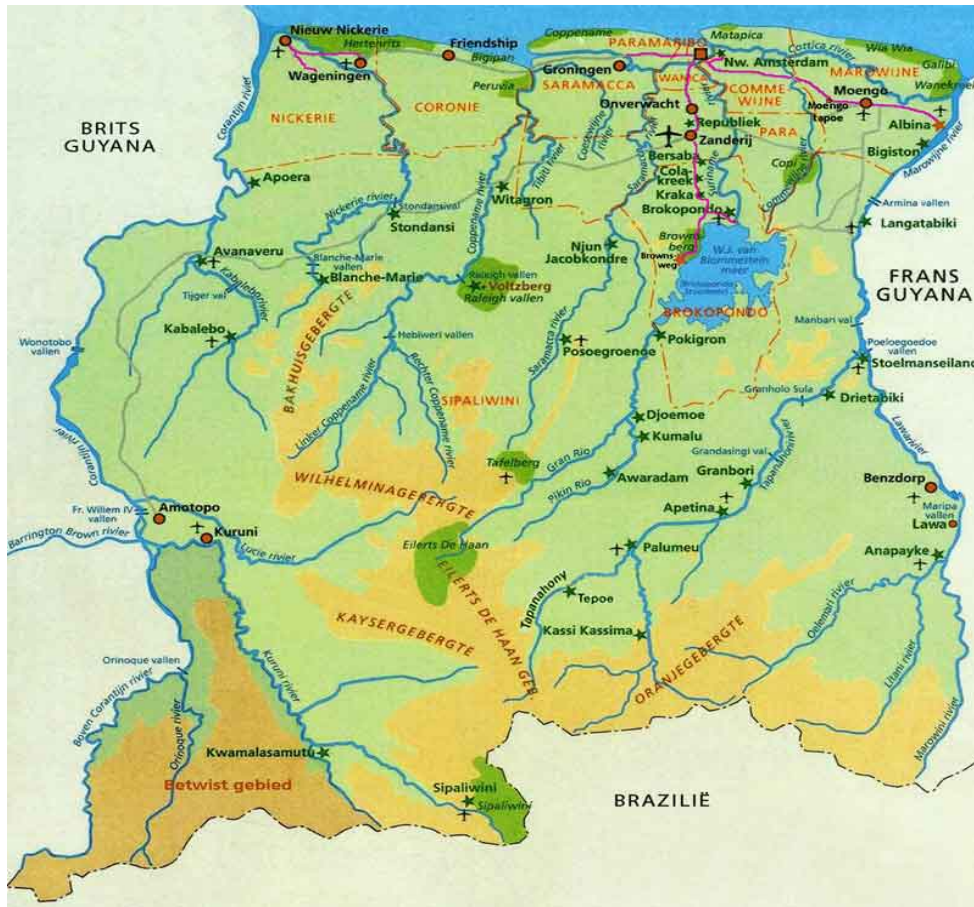
and the Indigenous (Amerindians). In this investigation the Dutch and English settlers, surveyor and scientific expeditions identify themselves with the Surinamese territory for the naming of places, mountains and Hills derived from antroponyms (own names) or the former Royal Dutch family. See an overview in table 4.

Table 4 :Oronym (relief features) for a mountain or hil in the hinter landscape of Suriname

Oronym : relief features		Antroponyms :Exonyms / endonyms	
Exonyms	Morphology	Name	Derived
Bakhuys	Mountain	Antroponym Bakhuis	Dutch Surveyor expedition in 1902
Blanch Marie	Falls	Antroponym Blanch Marie	Dutch Wife of Van Drimmelen Governor 1896
Van Stockum	Mountain	Antroponym Van Stockum	Dutch Scientific expedition in 1908
Eilerts de Haan	Mountain	Antroponym Eilerts de Haan	Dutch Surveyor expedition in 1914
Wilhelmina	Mountain	Antroponym Wilhelmina	Former Royal Dutch family 1912
Toemoek Hoemak De Goeie	Mountains	Endonyms ; Amerindians	Toemoek Hoemak expedition led by Dutch De Goeie in 1907
Van Asch van Wijk	Mountain	Antroponym Asch van Wijk	Dutch Surveyor expedition 1905
Voltz	Mountain	Endonym Voltz	Dutch Surveyor

			expedition 1905
Kayser	Mountain	Antroponym Kayser	Dutch Surveyor Expedition 1935
Lely	Mountain	Antroponym Lely	Former Dutch governer of Suriname
Emma keten	Mountans peak	Antroponym Emma	Former Royal Dutch family
Hebiweri	Mountain	Endonym Hebiweri	Heavy and tired expedition of dutch and Surinese.
Oranje	Moutain	Antroponym Oranje	Former Royal Dutch family
Nassau	Mountain	Antroponym Nassau	Former Royal Dutch family

See map Suriname oronyms below.



12. Hydronyms of Suriname

Related, more specific types of toponymy of Suriname include hydronym for a body of water (rivers , lakes , canals , irrigation system .From a hydrographic point of view Suriname is not part of the Regional Amazon System because its territory is not part of the Amazon Basin. However, Suriname belongs to the Amazon Cooperation Treaty (ACT) because of vegetation, more specifically the tropical rain forest ecosystem in and around the Amazon Basin. Suriname's major rivers flow northward into the Atlantic. All rivers of suriname territoria discharge into the sea and take their names from the Natives / Amerindians who inhabited the area when the Europeans discovered America and the first ships sailed along the coast of South – America included Suriname .The spelling of these river-names is quite different.

Lake Blommestein Meer, located on the Suriname River, is the biggest lake in the country. There is one hydroelectric powerplant in the Suriname river at Affobaka. See an overview hydronyms in next table.

Table 5 : origin spelling of river-names in Suriname.

River name	Origin endonym ; derived from Amerindians
Marowijne	on a map of 1675 : Amerindians often use the suffix 'ini' or 'wini' in the names of streams Rio Marrawani, or just Marrawini.
Commewijne.	on a map of 1678 :Amerindians used the name called Commewini.
Cottica	on a map of 1671 : Amerindians used the name Cotteca , means if you cross the river you will get problems.
Suriname	on a map of 1775:Amerindian spelling of Suriname river was Surinaeme. On a nautical map of 1675,we still find the name Suriname spelled as Rio Soronama.
Saramacca	On a map of 1770 Saramacca river is mentioned as Amerindian word Seramacca a Amerindians word.
Coppename	on a map of 1728 :Coppename is named from Amerindiand word Cupanama.
Corantijn	On a map of 1728 Corantijn river is mentioned in Amerindian word as Courantin but also called Rio Barbieros.
Nickerie	On a map of 1770 Nickerie mentioned in Amerindian word as Nikeza means Awarranoot or 'Mitjareng', ", what means 'do not be stingy.'

Conclusion

Suriname is on his way to an integrated society. The social cohesion of the Surinamese people is in the common past and a common future. A joint past bound and social cohesion grows as there are more joint past. There is respect for each other's culture, religion ,language and place names. All ethnic groups have a diversity of views about the good life and the interaction frequency within the own ethnicity . The materials and spiritual diversity within the different cultures is visible in the national religious celebrating days , languages, dance, art, traditions, rites, costumes, cuisine and music. These cultural values can easily be retrieved. Inheritable mental distinction about religion , vision and philosophies of live are more difficult. Religion forms a barrier for acculturation. The process of integration in the Surinamese society is progressing along, in multi ethnic dialogue , respect for national cultural religious holidays, education of national identity symbols, tolerance in the thinking and acting on one's own culture and that of others. The diversity of the audio-visual media, inter-cultural sustainable relationships and inter ethnic marriage contributes in the diversity of Suriname. This report will be continued with standardization of the place names of Suriname for the next UNGEGN session.

Abbreviations

1. Ethnonyms ; An ethnonym is the name applied to a given ethnic group , divided in exonyms (the name is created by other people) and endonyms (place names created though self – designation).
2. Hydronym : names for a body of water (rivers , lakes , canals , irrigation system)
3. Oronym ; names of relief features, for a mountain or hill in the hinter landscape .
4. Antroponyms : are derived from person's name in the context of places, plazas, street names, names of mountains and hills, landscapes and rivers.

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