

(a) Names that have been wrongly heard and written or that have been adapted (e.g. "Tapanahony" for "Tapama(r)oni", "tabbetje" for "tabiki"); or

(b) Names that do not occur at all in the interior. The "Bush Negroes", for example, call some entities by entirely different names (e.g. "Andobusiman" for "Lelygebergte").

As mentioned above, Sranan has been selected as the basis for the spelling of non-European geographical names. It is necessary, therefore, for Sranan itself to have a correct spelling. In other words, at least as regards spelling, one of the creole languages of the Caribbean is now being standardized. The first more-or-less official spelling of Sranan dates from 1960. At present a new

spelling system has been proposed for Sranan, with a view towards the standardization of geographical names.

The above-mentioned corrections and this change of spelling will not create too many difficulties for names of sparsely populated or uninhabited areas or for new names (e.g. in western Suriname). However, the adaptation of old familiar names to the revised spelling, especially in the coastal area, will have to be considered with care. If the well-known map is changed too radically as regards spelling and names, the result may very well be to cause confusion and uncertainty, which might partly nullify the benefit of standardization. The Cartographic Committee has also taken these matters under consideration.

## ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF NATIONAL NAMES AUTHORITIES IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Report presented by the Federal Republic of Germany\*

### Résumé

Conformément à la structure fédérale de la République fédérale d'Allemagne, les administrations des affaires intérieures des *Länder* (Etats fédéraux) sont responsables, en partie conjointement avec les communes, de la graphie des noms géographiques.

Les services topographiques des *Länder*—qui relèvent du Ministère des affaires intérieures du *Land* et, dans certains *Länder*, du Ministère des finances du *Land*—emploient, sur les cartes topographiques, les noms géographiques officiels lorsqu'ils existent. A défaut, ils utilisent, dans toute la mesure possible, les noms traditionnellement les plus répandus, conformément aux règles générales relatives à l'emploi des noms géographiques.

La graphie des noms de localités ou de communes est définie dans des décrets promulgués par les administrations chargées des affaires intérieures.

La graphie des noms de parcelles est définie par l'administration du cadastre; elle figure sur le plan cadastral ou sur la carte de base allemande à l'échelle de 1:5000. Lorsque les noms du plan cadastral à petite échelle ou de la carte de base allemande sont employés dans la série officielle des cartes topographiques, ces noms font foi.

Rares sont les cas dans lesquels la graphie des noms de cours d'eau et de lacs est déterminée par décret de l'administration chargée des affaires intérieures. En général, on adopte la graphie employée dans les décrets promulgués par les ministères de l'agriculture des *Länder*. Dans le cas de cours d'eau très importants intéressant plusieurs régions, la graphie est définie par les règlements fédéraux.

Pour la série officielle de cartes topographiques, les bureaux topographiques des *Länder* emploient pour désigner les montagnes et les régions montagneuses les noms utilisés en "haut" allemand traditionnel, conformément aux règles générales relatives à l'utilisation des noms géographiques.

Outre les bureaux topographiques des *Länder*, le Deutsches Hydrographisches Institut (Institut hydrographique allemand) de Hambourg—qui relève du Ministère fédéral des transports—est compétent pour décider de la graphie des noms géographiques dans les régions côtières.

La définition de la graphie des noms des hautes mers et des océans incombe au Deutsches Hydrographisches Institut.

Le Ministère des affaires étrangères est responsable de la graphie des noms d'Etats et de leurs dérivés. Il publie périodiquement, en collaboration avec le Ministère de l'intérieur, des listes de noms d'Etats destinés à être employés officiellement dans un bulletin commun aux divers ministères.

Le Ständiger Ausschuss für Geographische Namen/StAGN (Commission permanente des noms géographiques), organisme indépendant chargé de déterminer la graphie des noms géographiques des régions de langue allemande, a été créé en 1959, d'un commun accord, par les Gouvernements de la République fédérale d'Allemagne, de l'Autriche et de la Suisse. Cette Commission se compose de scientifiques éminents de ces trois pays. Elle a pour objectif de formuler des recommandations et des directives pour la normalisation de l'emploi officiel et non officiel des noms géographiques et de publier les résultats de ces travaux.

Jusqu'à 1970, le bureau de la StAGN faisait partie de l'Institut für Landeskunde (Institut de géographie régionale) situé à Bonn-Bad Godesberg. Depuis lors, il a été intégré dans l'Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie (Institut de géodésie appliquée) de Francfort-sur-le-Main. Les dépenses du bureau sont prises en charge par le Ministère fédéral de l'intérieur.

\* The original text of this paper appeared as document E/CONF 69/L 44.

## Resumen

Según la estructura federal de la República Federal de Alemania, las administraciones del interior de los *Länder* (Estados Federales), en consulta parcial con los municipios, están encargadas de la ortografía de los nombres geográficos.

Las Oficinas de Levantamientos Cartográficos de los *Länder*—que dependen del Ministerio del Interior del *Land* y, en algunos *Länder*, del Ministerio de Finanzas del *Land*—usan en los mapas topográficos los nombres geográficos determinados en forma oficial, cuando ésta existe. En su defecto, utilizan en la mejor manera posible los nombres tradicionalmente más corrientes de conformidad con las normas generales de aplicación de nombres geográficos.

La ortografía de los nombres de lugares o municipios es determinada por decretos promulgados por las administraciones del interior.

La ortografía de los nombres de parcelas es determinada por la administración catastral y registrada en el plano catastral o en el Mapa Básico Alemán a escala de 1:5.000. En todos los casos en que en la serie de mapas topográficos oficiales se utilizan nombres del plano catastral en pequeña escala o del Mapa Básico Alemán, esos nombres son autorizados.

Sólo en algunos casos la ortografía de los nombres de aguas y lagos se determina por decreto de la administración del interior. En general, se adapta a la ortografía utilizada en los decretos promulgados por los Ministerios de Agricultura de los *Länder*. En el caso de aguas muy extensas o suprarregionales, la ortografía es determinada por reglamentación federal.

En la serie oficial de mapas topográficos, las Oficinas de Levantamiento Cartográfico de los *Länder* denominan las montañas y regiones montañosas con los nombres tradicionales en alto alemán según las normas generales de aplicación de los nombres geográficos.

Además de las Oficinas de Levantamiento Cartográfico de los *Länder*, el Deutsches Hydrographisches Institut (Instituto Hidrográfico de Alemania) de Hamburgo—que depende del Ministerio Federal de Transporte—está facultado para determinar la ortografía de los nombres geográficos en regiones costeras.

La ortografía de los nombres en alta mar y en los océanos compete al Deutsches Hydrographisches Institut.

El Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores está encargado de la ortografía de los nombres de Estados y sus derivaciones. Periódicamente publica en una gaceta ministerial común, en cooperación con el Ministerio del Interior, listas de nombres de los Estados para su uso oficial.

Como comité independiente para la ortografía de los nombres geográficos en la región de habla alemana, la Ständiger Ausschuss für Geographische Namen/StAGN (Comisión Permanente de Nombres Geográficos) fue creada en 1959 por acuerdo mutuo entre los Gobiernos de la República Federal de Alemania, Austria y Suiza. Esta

Comisión está formada por personalidades muy conocidas del ámbito científico de los tres países. Su objetivo es elaborar recomendaciones y directrices para la normalización del uso oficial y privado de los nombres geográficos y publicar los resultados de esas actividades.

Hasta 1970 la oficina de la StAGN era parte del Institut für Landes kunde (Instituto de Geografía Regional) en Bonn-Bad Godesberg. Posteriormente, fue afiliada al Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie (Instituto de Geodesia Aplicada) en Francfort del Meno. La oficina está financiada por el Ministerio Federal del Interior.

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According to the federal structure of the Federal Republic of Germany the responsibility for the spelling of geographical names rests with the Administrations of the Interior of the various *Länder* (federal states), in partial consultation with the communes.

In preparing topographic maps, the Survey Offices of the *Länder*—reporting to the *Land* Ministry of the Interior, and in certain *Länder* to the *Land* Ministry of Finances—use the officially determined geographical names, where such exist. Failing this, they make the best possible use of the traditionally most current names, in conformity with the general rules on the application of geographical names.

The spellings for place names or commune names are determined by decrees issued by the Administration of the Interior.

The spellings of parcel names are determined by the cadastral administration; they are recorded on the cadastral plan or on the 1:5,000 *German Basic Map*. Wherever names from the small-scale cadastral plan or the *German Basic Map* are used on the official topographical map series, these names are authoritative.

Only in a few cases are the spellings of the names of waters and lakes determined by decrees of the Administrations of the Interior. In general, these are adapted to the spelling used in the decrees issued by the *Land* Ministries of Agriculture. In the case of very extensive or supra-regional waters, the spelling is determined by federal regulation.

On official topographic map series, the Survey Offices of the *Länder* use for the names of mountains and mountainous regions the names of the traditional high language according to the general rules on the application of geographical names.

In addition to the Survey Offices of the *Länder*, the Deutsches Hydrographisches Institut (German Hydrographic Institute) in Hamburg—reporting to the Federal Ministry of Transport—is competent to determine the spelling of geographical names in coastal regions.

The spelling of names of the high seas and oceans comes under the scope of the Deutsches Hydrographisches Institut.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is responsible for the

spelling of state names and their derivations. It periodically publishes, in co-operation with the Ministry of the Interior, lists of state names for official use in a common ministerial gazette.

As an independent committee for the spelling of geographical names in the German-speaking area, the Ständiger Ausschuss für Geographische Namen (StAGN) (Permanent Commission for Geographical Names) was established in 1959 by mutual agreement of the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria and Switzerland. This Commission consists of

well-known personalities of the scientific world in the three countries. Its objective is to elaborate recommendations and guidelines for the standardization of the official and private use of geographical names and to publish the results of these efforts.

Until 1970, the office of StAGN was part of the Institut für Landeskunde (Institute for Regional Geography) at Bonn-Bad Godesberg. Since then, it has been affiliated with the Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie (Institute for Applied Geodesy) in Frankfurt-am-Main. The office is financed by the Federal Ministry of the Interior.

## RULES FOR THE SPELLING OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES IN THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Report presented by the German Democratic Republic\*

In the German Democratic Republic systematic studies concerning the standardization of the spelling of geographical names are being conducted. Primarily for practical purposes, these are centred on the rendering of these names in cartographic products, and they represent contributions to the scientific field of cartographic toponymy. The relevant experiences and advances constitute a good basis for giving an account, within the framework of the United Nations Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names, of some results of these activities under the aspect of the spelling of geographical names in the German language. To set up rules for the spelling of geographical names is a necessary precondition for a standardized rendering of these names. Notwithstanding the fact that the spelling of geographical names is, in general, subject to the current orthographic rules of the German language, it is essential to have exhaustive rules for the special purposes of cartography, which are not given, or are given only in part, in the relevant linguistic reference books and standard works (e.g. *Meyers Grosses Lexikon, Duden*).

The knowledge of the additional rules for the spelling of geographical names in cartographic products of the German Democratic Republic will certainly contribute to a correct and standardized rendering of the geographical names from territory of the German Democratic Republic both domestically and in other countries. Generally, the spelling of geographical names is documented in the cartographic documents themselves. The most important rules, which are explained below, have been applied in the publications of the German Democratic Republic's cartographic publishing houses (VEB Hermann Haack, Gotha/Leipzig, VEB TOURIST Verlag Berlin/Leipzig and VEB Rätigloben Verlag, Leipzig).

These are the most important rules:

(a) Names derived from the names of settlements are

to be rendered in the spelling of the particular settlement name (e.g. Tharandter Wald, Gross Labenzer See);

(b) Names with a long-standing spelling that is inconsistent with today's orthographic rules are to be corrected (e.g. "Auf dem Gestüt" instead of "Auf dem Gestütt");

(c) If a name consists of several parts, all component parts of the word are to be capitalized. Exceptions are articles and prepositions forming part of the names, unless they stand at the beginning of the name (e.g. Unter den Linden, Am Tiefen Graben);

(d) In names derived from settlement names with a preceding adjective, such as *gross*, *klein* and *neu* ("large", "small" and "new"), the form of the adjective remains unchanged (e.g. the name "Grosslabenzer See", which is derived from a settlement called Grosslabenz, is *not* corrected to "Grosser Labenzer See").

Not all geographical names are determined by, or derive from, settlement names or rules. To set up rules for these cases made it necessary first to deal with all examples in which the geographical names consist of several words and are written as one word. Accordingly, these are dealt with as follows:

(a) Geographical names are written as one word if the determinative element is an unchanged geographical, historical or personal proper name, an unchanged noun, an unchanged adjective, a designation for a geographical location that derives from an adverb or a preposition and has no declension ending or a number which is written out (e.g. Dreieichen, Erzgebirge, Goetheplatz, Neuklostersee, Niederlausitz, Oberspreewald, Oderbruch, Ostseebezirk, Saaletalsperre, Schwarzatal, Spreesiedlung, Völkerschlachtdenkmal, Zigeunerberge);

(b) Compound geographical names are written as a single word if they have "es" or "s" inserted between the primary word and the determinative element (e.g. Landeskronen, Inselsberg, Erzgebirgsschanze);

(c) Endings and primary words of compound names may be abbreviated if at least two letters are saved. As a general principle, names thus abbreviated shall also be written as one word (e.g.:

\* The original text of this paper, prepared by E. Haack of the Board of Surveying and Mapping, Ministry of the Interior, German Democratic Republic, appeared as document E/CONF 69/L 46