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Geographical names and cultural heritage

Geographical Names and Culture Heritage *

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Abstract

This report provides an overview of agenda 17 “The relation Geographical Names and Culture Heritage of Suriname”. The culture heritage of Surinamese has an inherent connection with cultural diversity, identity and multi ethnicity of the population. An important aspect of the cultural identity of ethnic groups is the identification with the Surinamese territory and geographical names on the map of Suriname. The country has through the ruling colonial and natural phenomena (climate and vegetation) a significant culture and nature heritage resources to build that are indispensable for life and an inspiration for local identity, but also for international tourism. The influence of Europe (particularly the Netherlands), Africa, India and Indonesia is noticeable in the cultural heritage through monuments, traditions, historical events, street names, names of geographical places: rivers, mountains, waterfalls and infrastructure on the map of Suriname. In 2000 Suriname was placed on the natural heritage list of UNESCO (by protecting 1.6 million hectare of virgin tropical rain forest of the Central Suriname Nature Reserve) and in 2002 on the list of cultural heritage, to address the protection of 250 historic buildings of the old town of the country Paramaribo. The placement publicized in the globalizing world.

Culture and globalization are closely linked: the integration into regional free trade areas is the free movement of people, goods services and capital, trans-nationalization of society instead. Moreover, by the Internet and television images of people fascinated about foreign cultures, nature and cultural heritage, so the urge to travel is encouraged. Suriname does for the globalization process are the rise of migration and tourism flow, which prevents the spread of cultural products takes place and the development of spatial skills to the changing world around us to explain.

The culture, heritage, ethnicity and geographical names of Suriname are so complicated that it is not always possible to identify to all related parts. Culture takes place through spatial differentiation of Surinamese territory and how to shape the way we live, the places we created and how we act at the world around us to interpret. Culture and heritage awareness and reinforces the identity of all ethnic groups within the Surinamese territory by colonial history, slavery, indentured labor migration and the characteristics of which are reflected in spatial objects (monuments, buildings, square) and geographical names.

This report ends with the conclusion: there is a need in Suriname to establish a "Geographical Place Names Database", for new geographical names. By signs of spatial interaction, communication and urbanization, it is designed landscape (settlements and infrastructure) subject to change.

Introduction

The Surinamese population is characterized by a wide variety of ideologies, multi-ethnic composition of the population and visible cultural heritage such as monuments, buildings and geographical names. In sometimes difficult conditions constitutes a striking example in a world where ethnic conflicts are the order of the day. Suriname is in this respect an experiment and example of a future world culture.

Historically, the diversity in culture and ethnicity created by the original inhabitants (the Amerindians), while all other are ethnic diasporas of colonialism (Whites), slavery (urban Negro`s and Maroon), contract labors (Hindustani and Javanese) and voluntary immigrants (Jews, Chinese, Lebanese, Guyanese, Brazilians).

The Amerindians ethnic groups to be subdivided into settlement patterns:

- Lowland tribal Amerindians: Arowak and Caraïben.
- Highland-tribal Amerindians: Trio`s ,Wajana`s and Akoerijo`s.

The Maroon subdivided in 6 tribal ethnic group`s: Bonis, Kwintis, Aukaans or Ndjuka Matuariers, and Paramakaners and Saramaccaners.

There are 17 ethnic groups and there are 22 ethnological languages spoken. Indoctrination by the colonial system was limited to the Dutch language, the Roman Catholic religion and most geographical names.

All ethnic groups contribute through the socialization process intangible and tangible cultural elements to progeny.

The mental programming of intangible cultural elements including: social values, traditions, aesthetics, believe spiritual, artistic expression, language and other are aspects of human activity. The tangibal cultural heritage of Suriname Including: buildings, architecture (science or technology or a specific culture), Historic Places (Mountains village's, waterfalls) monuments, artifacts, archeological places (petro glyph), infrastructure and the cultural and natural landscape. This educational aspect contributes to the maintenance of plurality, multiculturalism and heterogeneity of the relationship Suriname society. De heritage and multiculturalism is an example of assimilation of ethnic groups in a harmonious society groups that unity in diversity demons card. Recent demographic statistics (Suriname Office of Statistics 2005) show that inter-ethnic relations hybrid groups are created whereby groups of ethnicity and cultural identity are complicated.

By a policy of reconciliation at the level of the media: there are 29 radio stations and 19 television channels, some of which is oriented ethnic, knows next to Suriname democracy constitution plural democracy where civic education, special education and cultural heritage protection. All ethnic groups identify with heritage items within the Surinamese territory in the context of "unity, solidarity, national identity, through symbols, cultural heritage objects in the landscape (buildings), architectural styles and historical events, museums and geographical names.

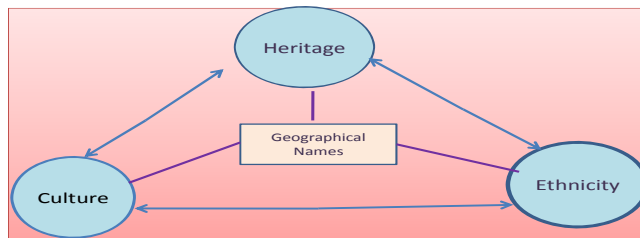
Culture and Globalization

Culture and globalization are closely linked. Suriname as part of the globalizing world to integrate into regional free trade zone's , influenced by the trend towards the trans-nationalization of society. Moreover, people get by television and internet images fascinated about the culture of Suriname, the natural and cultural heritage (installed in 2000 and 2002 in

the world of UNESCO), making the urge to encouraged travel .This phenomenon results in the migration and tourism flow, the dissemination of cultural products takes place and the development of spatial skills to the changing world around us to explain. The process of globalization of the Surinamese society provides conditions for peace, stability, tolerance and respect among cultures. Acception, recognition and diversity of the culture innovation of Suriname though use of media and ICT are conditions to dialogue among civilization and culture. The information communication technology is exchanged of knowledge, science, technology, experience and promotion of the cross - cultural understanding.

The relationship heritage, culture, ethnicity and geographical names

Heritage, culture, and geographical names ethnicity inherent cohesion. Cultural heritage trans-disciplinary focus on multiculturalism, media, politics, education and Geographical names. Heritage is the legacy of the past, where we now live, and what is transferred to the following generation. Culture and heritage are an important aspect of cultural identity. Ethnicity includes a component (or can-be effected by) and geography broader society relied upon by all sections of the community



1.

Relation heritage, culture, ethnicity and geographical names

In the relationship with cultural heritage and geographic names is a significant representation of the identity of ethnic groups with a spatial object in the context of: monuments, squares, artifacts, geographic names of places, landscapes, rivers, waterfalls, mountains, old plantations, infrastructure, industrial heritage, architecture and archaeological sites with petro glyphs. The cultural heritage is important for the identity of society. It reinforces the culture and self-conscious of all ethnic groups. The geographical names are a source of inspiration for local, regional and national identity of ethnic groups. But tourists from Europe, Africa, Indonesia, India and Latin America identify with heritage objects and geographic names within the Surinamese territory including historical events, museums, historic architecture and geographical names of places, mountains, waterfalls, old plantations and infrastructure. Within hetrogeinity Surinamese population is through cultural heritage development level of society portrayed, how the ancestors who came here from the Netherlands, Africa, India, China and Indonesia, Suriname have built. Not only monuments, art treasures, landscapes

create a shared past visible but also geographical names reinforce national identity. The difference in historical events, the organization of space and the identification of geographical names has the effect of different cultural heritage at local, regional and national levels. The country has by colonialism (slavery, immigration and contract labor) and prevailing natural phenomena (climate and vegetation), a major cultural and natural heritage resources to build that are indispensable for life.

The spatial dynamics (interaction, urbanization, communication) takes place in constant change of nature and culture landscape .

Changed of the nature and cultural landscape, creating the need for geographical names for new settlements in urban and peri-urban space, infrastructure and for industrial activities .

Type of Geographical names on the map of Suriname

The geographical names are used in different ways among others:

- The spatial orientation of artistic, aesthetic, built up, scientific, petroglyph, environment, tourism, biodiversity and heritage reserves (see map of Suriname blow).
- Identification of place names with historical event: first settlement, expedition, massacre , names of important people and away runaway slaves .
- Planning the logistics route for transportation, communication and services.
- Demographic: Locations of populations (the tribal society).
- Locations of natural resources.
- Place-names with local conditions: type of crop, soil or vegetation .



The following tables give an overview of the geographic place names on the map of Suriname.

Table 1. Geographical strategic settlement

Place	Heritage Sense	historic
1. Paramaribo	Derived from Amerindians village Permurbo	First location of the British colonization in 1650
2. Fort Zeelandia	-First location of the urbanization of Paramaribo. -Museum	Settlement of France colonization in 1644
3. Nieuw-Amsterdam	- Dutch military post . -open air museum	Dutch colonization 16 century
4. Albin	-founded by German corporal A. Kappler -former Cariben settlement	The site was derived from his fiancée wife Albin Liezenmeier in 1846
5. Nieuw-Nickerie	Old Amerindian word derived from the awara fruit tree riverside of the Nickerie	first plantation in the west in 1779

Table .2. Summarizes the number of geographical names

Type of geographical names	Total
1. places	181
2. rivers	88
3. colonial plantations	700

4.Moutains /Hills	22
5.waterfalls	51
6.Channels	2
7,Primary roads	4
8.Built-up heritage	9
9.districts	10
10.landscape	4
11.Clay and sand banks	11
12.natural reserves	11
13.political boundries	4
Total	1097

There are 1097 geographical names on the map of Suriname

Table.3. Summarizes geographical names of ethnic groups

Ethnic groep	Heritage population Centre, built up areas , village and settlement
1.Amerindians	38
2.maroon	115
3.Hindostani	4
4.Javanese	5
5.Dutch colonization names	719

Table 4. Geographical names derived from other language

Place name	Heritage Sense	Historical value
1.Burnside, Friendship, Clude, Mary`s Hope, Hamton Court, Hamilton, Hamton Court ,Paradise	Scottish plantation names	colonization in 1799
2.Hamburg , Berlin	Settlement of German Moravian Church	Activities: theology, education, medical care since 1735
3.L`Esperance ,La Liberte, Tout-Li-Faut	France plantation names	1712
4.Bombay , Calcutta	Place names derived from India	Hindostani immigration 1873-1917
5.Tamanredjo, Sidoredjo, Soembaredjo, Koewarasan, Karanjar	Locations of Javanese ethnic groups	Javanese immigration 1890-1914

Table 5. Geographical names of nature reserves.

Reserves name	Heritage Sense	Historical
1.Galibie	-Place of Amerindian tribal -Scientific, Ecotourism, Sea – Turtle breeding location	1948 : international breeding ground for sea turtles
2.Wane kreek	Biodiversity / ecosystems	
3.Wia-Wia	Sea turtle`s breeding place	
4.Copi	Trees and birds ecosystems	
5.Brincheuvel	Biodiversity	
6.Brownsberg	Biodiversity	
7.Centraal Suriname Natuur Reservaat	Biodiversity ,tribal population, ecotourism, Scientific	Placed in 2000 on the natural heritage list of the

		UNESCO
8.Coppename monding	Wintering birds reserves	
9.Peruvia	Biodiversity	
10.Herten Rits Bigi Pan	Biodiversity	

Table.6. **Industrial location geographical names.**

Place name	heritage	Historical
1.Moengo	Bauxite export location	Exploitation of bauxite since 1922
2.Paranam	Alumina Refinery	1965
3.Affobaka.	Hydro-electric power	1965
4.Rosebel Goldmine	Gold factory	Exploitation of gold since 2003

Table .7.**Geographical names of districts.**

Districts	Heritage /reflects/derived
1.Marowijne	Amerindians term Marawine
2.Commewijne	Maroon tribal ethnic group :it was forbidden to cross the river stabbing.
3.Saramacca	Portuguese jewish plantation.
4.Para	Portugues Jewish plantation.
5.Brokopondo	Broken boat
6.Sipaliwinie	Bamboo with sand and cave
7.Coronie	Scottish plantation
8.Nickerie	Derived from the fruit awara tree on the coast of the river
9.Paramaribo	Amerindians village Permurbo
10.Wanica	Old Amerindians word

Table 8. **Geographical names of mountains and peak**

Mountain	Heritage
1.wilhelmina met juliana top	Derived from Royal Dutch family Though Stahet expedition in1926
2.Oranje en Lely	Derived from Royal Dutch family Expedition Goninie in 1903
3.Magneetrots, Rosevelt	Derived from expedition Fransen Herderschee 1904
4.Van Asch van Wijk	Saramacca expedition van Stockum 1902-1903
5.Emma keten ,Hendrik top	Derived from Royal Dutch family

	Though Wensink expedition 1959
6.Backhuis , van Stockum,Eilerts de Haan,Fransen Herderschee	Derived from expeditions Coppename though van Stockum Suriname expedition 1908
7.Kayser	Derived from corantin expedition 1910
8.Toemoek Hoemak, Acarai , Kasikasima	Derived from local Amerindians tribal group

Table 9.Geographical names of petroglyph locations.

Location name	Reflec heritage Sense
1.Bigiston	-pre-historical culture of Amerindians -image of magic rituals
2.Pokiston	-historical culture of Amerindians -religieus treat
3.Werephai- Kwamalasamutu	-Trio Amerindians location on the south border of Suriname ,discoverd in 2000. -complex historical heritage of 7000 year B.C.
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Entrance to the petroglyph Werephai

Conclusion

Suriname has a need to establish and maintain a data base "Geographical names" in standard. The policy should be compatible with heritage resources management at local, regional and national level. Spatial interaction, communication, and urbanization affect the designed landscape which is constantly changing place of settlements and infrastructure.

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