Production of an UNGEGN Manual

Report on behalf of the editorial team,

UNGEGN Working Group on training courses in toponymy

Task set to WG in 2013:

- Produce a toponymy manual that would enable those that have followed one of the basic toponymy webcourses, to receive more in-depth instruction in the collecting, processing and standardizing of geographical names, in their incorporation in databases, in their diffusion through web servers or other means, and in their practical applications.

Workplan:

- Contents were planned (40 chapters)
- Authors were sought and found
- Standard lay-out was devised and sent out
- Example of a chapter was circulated
- Deadlines were set: September 2015 first draft, comments back before 2016, final draft March 2016, presentation in Bangkok

Tasks of team of editors from WG

(Helen Kerfoot, Pier-Giorgio Zaccheddu, Ferjan Ormeling)

- Coordinate, make sure that all chapters are geared one to another, avoid gaps and overlaps
- See to common lay-out, numbering, style
- Check level

Sections:

- *Section 1: General issues.*
- *Section 2 Examples of applications of the national names database*
- *Section 3 Management of a national names programme:*
- *Section 4 Thematic applications*
- *Section 5 Global initiatives*
- *Section 6 National coordination in the maintenance of toponymic names databases*
- *Section 7 Technical issues: database management*

Sections (cont):

- *Section 8 Technical issues, continued:*
- *Section 9: Websites: evaluation of current Internet services and applications.*
- *Section 10: Cultural aspects*
- *Section 11: Toponymic research and documentation*
- *Section 12: Cartographic aspects: paper and digital map series*
- *Session 13: Auditing existing place name records*
- *Section 14 Special training for contacts with the media and the public*

Subjects/chapters still missing:

- National names database and emergency mapping
- Application of a national names database for hotel-finding apps
- Open street mapping and the collection of geographical names
- Criteria for selecting open source versus commercial options for web services
- Publishing names data bases in a Google Earth application
- Digital place name labelling, as enabled in programmes developed by soft- and hardware firms active in cartography.

scripts that can either be vocalised or non-vocalised (see figure 2-7).¶

Figure 2-6 Part of Southeast Asia, showing the different scripts in use. C Menno Bolder¶

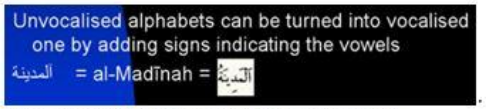


Figure 2-7 Non-vocalised and vocalised names¶

When producing *toponymical databases*, from which later *gazetteers* and/or *name servers* can be derived, one has to make sure that the necessary attribute information for both the name and the accompanying named object is stored in the database. Apart from id numbers, these necessary attributes may consist of the feature code, coordinates, extent of the named object, and the language, gender, number and pronunciation of the name.¶

When the object of our toponymical databases also is producing maps, we might add information on the map sheet(s) the named object will occur on, and its relative importance, for incorporation on derived, smaller scale maps.¶

- avoid crossing names with horizontal lines (e.g. map grid)

- where possible, avoid crossing of lines (especially black and high density)

- avoid erroneous (wrong) association

- do not cover important detail

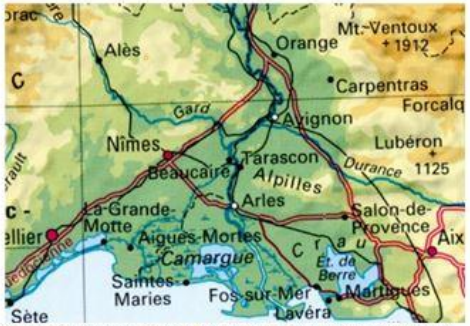


Figure 2-8 Capture of an illustration from the module on names placement in the web course. C Noordhoff Atlas Productions.¶

Kerning (the adjustment of the space between two consecutive letters) is a concept from typography, as are *serifs*.¶

Finally, in the module on Names as cultural heritage, deal with concepts such as (toponyms as) *landscape identifyers*, leading to mental or emotional associations, linked to the connotations of names discussed in the module on name functions.¶

2.4 Processes induced in the course¶

When doing the web course, students were asked to look up definitions, find literature, follow links to other relevant material on the website, and generally explore the wealth of toponymical material available on the UNGEGN-website. Especially the following, downloadable publications should be mentioned:¶

Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names (UN New York 2002) / pdf¶

Manual for the national standardization of geographical names (UN – Ecosoc, New York, 2006°° available in the 6 UN languages) / pdf¶

Technical reference manual for the standardization of geographical names (New York, 2007) / pdf¶

Resolutions adopted at the ten UN Conferences on the standardization of geographical names (English (pdf) / French (pdf)¶

Apart from these educational publications, individual working papers handed in by delegates for UNGEGN-sessions or UNCSGN-conferences were refered to as well, and had to be accessed by course participants.¶

Moreover, participants had the opportunity of doing exercises in looking up data fields, georeferencing, in matching maps, identifying writing systems, in name

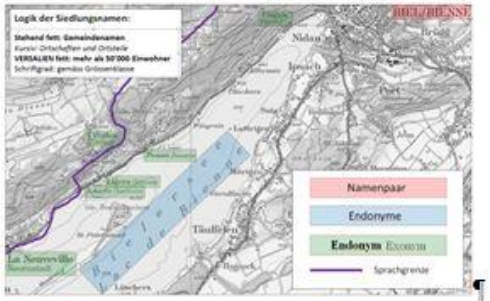


Figure 10: Ausschnitt der Landeskarte 1:100 000, mehrsprachige Bezeichnungen sind hervorgehoben

In swissNAMES3D wird der Umgang mit Objekten, für die mehrere Namen in den Landessprachen existieren, auf landesweit bedeutende Objekte erweitert. Das heisst, das nicht nur Objekte im Kontaktbereich der Sprachgebiete mehrere Namen erhalten können. Dabei kann es sich sowohl um mehrere Namen einer Sprache als auch um Namen verschiedener Landessprachen handeln. Ebenso werden bei solchen sog. zusammengesetzten Namen Endonyme und Exonyme explizit ausgewiesen. Die Informationen werden in einer separaten Tabelle als sog. Namenteile geführt. Im „NAME_TECHNISCH" genannten Attribut werden alle Namen eines Objektes mit ihren Sprachcodes sowie der Angabe, ob es sich um Endonym oder Exonym handelt, angegeben.

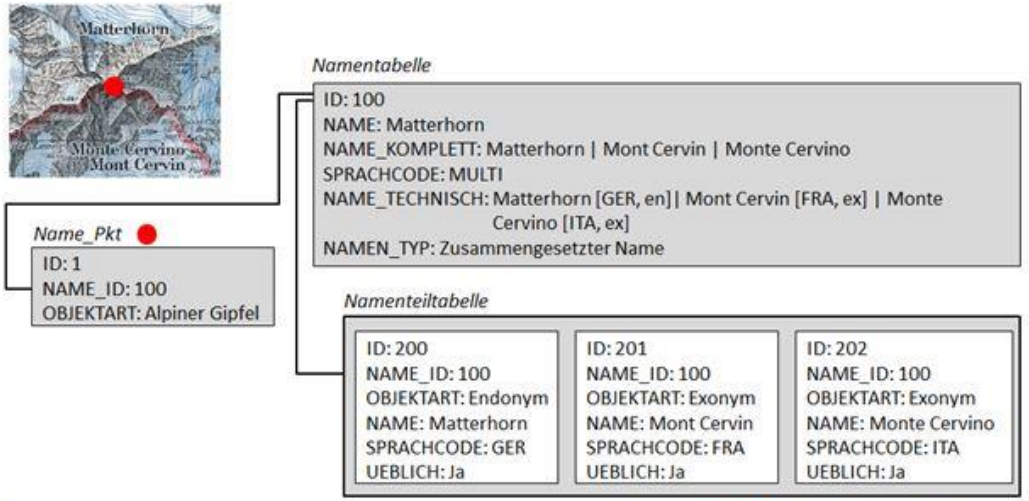


Figure 11 Abbildung von Objekten mit mehreren Namen in der Produktionsdatenbank

Datenmodell, Inhalt und Umfang der Daten

Das Datenmodell ist einfach strukturiert. Pro Geometrietyp (Punkt, Linie, Fläche) gibt es eine Objektklasse, in der jeweils alle Namenobjekte der jeweiligen geometrischen Ausprägung zusammengefasst werden. Die Namen sind Attribute (Shapefile oder CSV) oder werden in einer separaten Tabelle geführt, die auf die Geometrietabellen referenziert (Geodatabase). Der Inhalt von

publications may be confronted with different forms of spelling for one feature (local name and English exonym). Additionally confusion can exist through the use of different Romanization systems. A user with a non-English speaking background may be faced with the Romanized spelling of a name having a different type face than is used in his own language.¶

A further complication is found where there is an exonym in common use in just one language and another language is using the endonym. For example: In the Russian town Kaliningrad there is a tourist sight called „Закхаймские ворота“ [rus]. The German exonym is *“Sackheimer Tor”* and there is no common English exonym existing. Hence English is using the endonym in the English Romanized form *“Zakkhaymskie vorota”* [eng] or the adapted form of *“Zakkhaymskie gate”* with the generic term translated. If the endonym were to be used in German the Romanized form would read quite differently as *“Sakchaimskije worota”* [ger]. The UN approved form would be “Zakhajmskie vorota”.¶

5. The function of toponyms in tourist maps¶

To promote conscious and intercultural travel that creates not a confrontation but an open encounter of the traveller with the local people and its culture, it is necessary to start this encounter during the preparation for a journey. The tourist has to be confronted with these cultural differences while he is at home planning his itinerary.¶

Tourist maps provide an excellent means to picture these cultural changes. By using the endonymic and exonymic name forms the cultural differences can be made very obvious on such maps. The use of the endonym in its original spelling, its Romanized form and the exonym of publication is a helpful step in the direction of conveying diversity. (see figure 2 and figure 3)¶

It is necessary to use exonyms in tourist publications to attract the potential customer at his home location. Tourism is oriented to the customer and this requires the publications to be as understandable as possible, in order to express the various cultural differences, as they manifest themselves in language and writing, beside many other aspects. It is the responsibility and duty for editors of travel publications and tourist maps to provide both name forms of a geographical name. The user must find the endonym(s) and the exonym. If the endonym is written in a different script the original local spelling and a Romanized form must be given too.¶

Fig. 3: *Seoul Metropolitan Government is publishing a tourist map in English which is a good combination of local toponyms and English exonyms. All geographical features (streets, public buildings ...) are labelled with their local Korean spelling and with the Romanized name form (강남구/Gangnam-gu; 봉은사/Bongeunsa). Additionally some generic elements describing the character of a feature are translated into English (e.g. 선정릉/Seonjeongneung/Royal Tombs; 봉은사/Bongeunsa Temple). This will certainly assist tourists to orient themselves and to find interesting spots to visit. (c) VisitSeoul*¶

¶

References:¶

-Macau Government Tourist Office: *Macau.* http://content.macautourism.gov.mo/uploads/mgto_interactive_corner/mapx1_macau.pdf¶

-Nafla Kh., Salman A. (2011): *The English Transliteration of Place Names in Oman.* Pp. 1-27 in Journal of Academic and Applied Studies, Vol. 1(3). September 2011. http://www.academians.org/the-english-transliteration-of-place-names-in-oman¶

Figure 9 Street name sign from Seoul (ROK)

Figure 10 Triscriptual name sign from Seoul, with street names in Korean, Roman and Chinese characters.

The example from the Czech Republic

Figure 11 Street name sign from Prague

The street name sign in figure 11 is from Prague. Here the rectangular red street name sign with a stylised white border bears the name in the same colour as the border. Below the street name in large characters, the name of the city quarter in which the street is situated is listed in smaller characters, also in capital letters.

Figure 12 Street name from Istanbul

Example from Turkey:

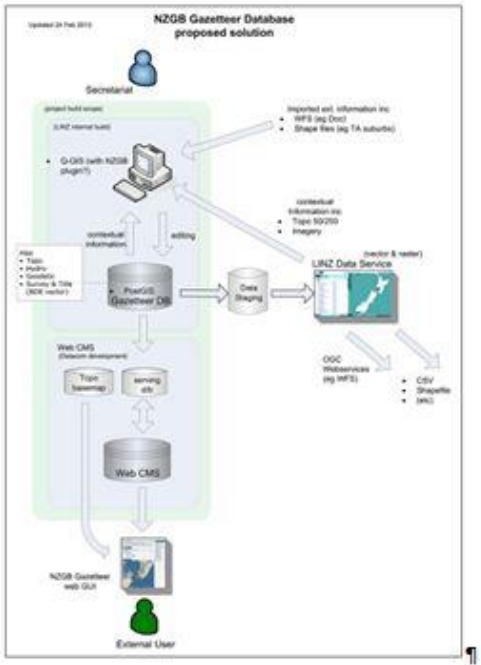
Figure 12 shows a street name sign from Istanbul. The red part indicates the street name and the numbers of the buildings on this block; the white part contains the name of the neighbourhood or city quarter and the lower, blue part contains the name of the city district.

Example from the United States

UNGEGN-participants would be familiar with the street name signs in New York city, particularly those close to the United Nations Building where the UNGEGN-meetings are being held.

Figures 13 and 14 show two types of street name signs used in New York City: one on a green background with the image of the statue of Liberty, and one on a blue background, with a white border. Both signs have their lettering in white.

searches using a map interface, bulk data in several formats via the LINZ Data Service), the diagram in figure 2 represents the linkages and relationships with how the system operates: ¶



¶

Figure 2 NZGB Gazetteer – proposed solution ¶

Importantly, the diagram in figure 2 shows a system that provides both for simple enquiries in the WebApp (from someone just wanting to get some information about a name, or that they want to know about names in a particular area of the country), and for GIS professionals to link in real time or obtain downloads from the LINZ data Service. ¶

The GIS application used by the NZGB Secretariat is a package that is simple to use, is supported by LINZ, is open source (low cost), and will have widespread practitioner use. ¶

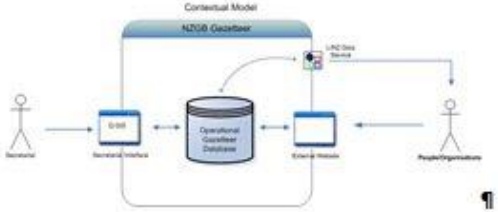
5.13.11 Contextual Model ¶

The NZGB Secretariat interacts with the Gazetteer through a purpose built interface. This interface provides access to the data contained in the Gazetteer database and enables it to be viewed spatially in conjunction with other contextual data. This enables the NZGB Secretariat to create new records of place/features names, search for, query and update existing records, print/copy 'name' records and obtain reports from the database. ¶

External users of the system interact with the Gazetteer through a purpose built web interface. This interface provides 'read only' access to some of the data contained in the Gazetteer database. This enables the external user to search for and query existing records, and request output (printed/electronic) from the system. ¶

External users are also able to download pre-compiled extracts of data from the LINZ Data Service web service. The LINZ Data Service provides web services to enable machine-to-machine connections to the database (eg. WFS, KML). ¶

The model in figure 3 is a high level view of that shows users interaction with the Gazetteer application. ¶



¶

Figure 3 Gazetteer application interaction model ¶

¶

5.13.12 Value for Money ¶

- Open source software – the Gazetteer was built using open source software meaning no or very low cost for application software. The applications used are: ¶
  - PostgreSQL – database ¶
  - Quantum GIS – NZGB Secretariat administration ¶
  - Drupal – web user interface leveraging off LINZ web Customer Management System (CMS) ¶
- LINZ Data Service – the LINZ Data Service offers minimal costs to providing Gazetteer data via web services eg WFS. Also, other LINZ Data Service functionality is available to users of the Gazetteer including: ¶
  - Mashing Gazetteer data with other datasets ¶
  - Downloading subsets of Gazetteer data with the LINZ Data Service cropping feature ¶
- 'Internal' Development – the Gazetteer was built using 'internal' LINZ resources: ¶

Chapter 14 - UNGEGN World Geographical Names Database

Helen Kerfoot

14.1 Introduction

The UNGEGN World Geographical Names Database was initiated in 2004 and has continued with the support of resolution IX/6 of the Ninth UN Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names in 2007.

It is a multilingual, multi-scriptual geo-referenced database containing names of UN member states, capitals, and cities/towns with a population over 100,000. All entries provide endonyms, as well as forms used by the United Nations in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish for the countries (UN Member States) and capitals. The data, now uploaded quarterly, is accessible on the UNGEGN website at http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/geonames/ through a world map interface and tables (Figure 14-1).

Figure 14-1 – World map; starting point for searching the UNGEGN World Geographical Names Database

UNGEGN experts are responsible for supplying (or updating) the city/town data from their countries together with the recognized coordinates of latitude and longitude. In addition, experts are encouraged to supply audio files for the pronunciation of each city name; these are attached to the individual entries and are available to web users.

The UNGEGN Secretariat is responsible for maintaining the database and development of the web interface.

14.2 History behind the development of the database

At its twenty-second session in 2004, UNGEGN recommended that the Secretariat take the lead in developing a world database to collect, manage and disseminate authoritative data on country and major city names. In particular this would use the UNGEGN website to make available information that would help respond to toponymic questions received by the Secretariat and would provide a vehicle for countries to have their city names displayed in standardized form within a worldwide framework.

As a result, the Secretariat with advice from UNGEGN initiated the process of building a multilingual, multi-scriptual geo-referenced database, designed to represent the reality of geographical names in a variety of languages and scripts. The database had to be available to UNGEGN experts and the general public through a web interface. Names for places would be linked to a map, and standardized names, their spelling and pronunciation, would be displayed as tables.

At the time, the database was created in SQL Server 2005 which could store all the information necessary for populating the map and providing data in tabular format (including city and country names, ISO 3-letter country and language codes, variants, coordinates, comments and pronunciation audio files).

Following a special presentation to the Ninth UN Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names in 2007 (Figure 14-2), the Conference passed resolution IX/6, recommending that the UN Statistics Division, in cooperation with the UN Cartographic Section, the UN Second Administrative Level Boundaries (SALB), UNGEGN and member States "further develop, populate and maintain the geographical names database" of UNGEGN, "initially containing names of countries, capitals and major cities".


UNGEGN Project on
Geographical Names Database

An update on the application development

Figure 14-2 Special presentation available in text and slides at http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/UNGEGN/ungegnConf9Add.html

14.3 Geographical names data included

So far the data includes:

(1) Country names - formal and short forms

- Name vs. Language

The starting point that any name can be assigned to one single language, as commanded by the data model of the database, poses theoretical problems that must be addressed in an unambiguous way. Debatable as it may be, for the practical use the database will be maintained for, the relationship should for each single name be explicitly defined by the Language and Orthography attributes assigned. Some examples are listed below to demonstrate both problems and solutions.

The language of the names of the American cities of Los Angeles, California (originally Spanish) and Terre Haute, Indiana (originally French) is English. They are the names by which the speakers of the official language of the United States of America, English, refer to them. In spite of their clearly recognizable Spanish, resp. French origin, in spite also of the fact that many inhabitants of the city of Los Angeles are till this day Hispanic, the English rules of pronunciation apply to them (IPA: lɒs ˈændʒəˌlɛs). The original Spanish name now functions as an exonym, insofar as Spanish is not considered a local language in the town: in the database it will be a separate name (IPA: los ˈaŋxeles). In writing it differs by the acute accent on the A. Another difference is, that the element Los in the Spanish name is an article that might be inverted in the index, while in the English name it no longer functions as such:

Name-identifier	Object-identifier	Language	Script	Orthography	Name-(main-specific-element)	Non-specific-name-element
14282	79150	English (Modern)	Roman		Los Angeles	
14282	79150	Spanish (Castilian)	Roman		Ángeles	Los

Likewise, the name by which the Romans referred to the settlement growing around their army camp where at present the Dutch city of Nijmegen stands, Noviomagus, may in the database be defined as Classical Latin because it was quoted by this name by sources written in Classical Latin language:

Name-identifier	Object-identifier	Language	Script	Orthography	Name-(main-specific-element)
206038	232601	Latin (Classical)	Roman		Noviomagus

Or it might, as historical linguists might advise, be defined as a Celtic name rendered in a Roman Latinised way. The latter can be specified in the field 'Transliteration':

Name-identifier	Object-identifier	Language	Script	Orthography	Name-(main-specific-element)
206038	132601	Celtic (Gallic-Transalpine Gaulish)	Roman	Roman-Latinised	Noviomagus

- Script

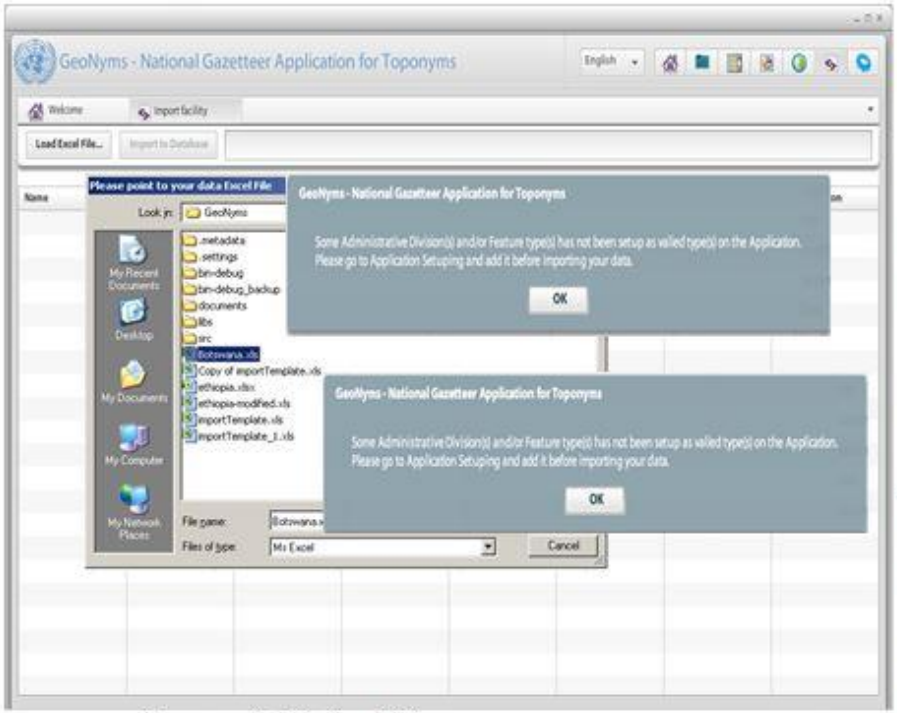
Unicode fonts are available to store and visualize names in all known writing systems. The description of the script should be stored in a separate table. Again the instances maintained should accommodate for any name we encounter, also when specific knowledge as yet falls short. The table may consist of just a key field and a textual description. The purpose of including different script versions of names in the database, even when the atlases we produce won't show them in print, is that it allows us to store the original writings of names that we transliterate: we might need these in case official of UNGEGN-promoted transliteration keys are replaced and we need to re-transliterate.

- Orthography

The definition of Orthography in the context of the database may include both transliteration, transcription, orthographic standards and optional or unofficially adapted variants like accentuated, vocalized or simplified spellings. Many instances may be unspecified and possibly unofficial/non-standardized transliterations and transcriptions matching the pronunciation-to-writing conventions of a certain language, but ISO-norms and transliterations recommended by the UNGEGN Working Group on Romanization should be included as well. An instance 'unknown' may be used temporarily

This is where you will be able to setup the administrative divisions of the nation. Please note the following points while setting up administrative divisions:¶

1. The first node always need to be the name of the country¶
2. To add a sub division you have to select the upper administrative division you want to create the sub division to¶
3. If you have already hooked up topnym records with administrative division, you will not be allowed to remove it until you delete the record(s) or point them to some other admin division to keep the integrity of the data.¶
4. You can not remove (delete) a node that you have created a sub division¶



Importing data¶

¶

Importing data is a two-step operation. You need to prepare your data using the import template first and then use the import window shown above to import your data to GeoNyms.¶

Prepare your data for import for GeoNyms¶

1. Download the import template from the GitHub (go to https://github.com/YosephM/GeoNyms2 and select pointtoimportTemplate.xls, then right click and select the "save us" option to download the individual file into your computer) You may also find it in your downloaded files if you have downloaded the entire repository.¶
2. Please do not change the order of the columns in the template,¶
3. Note that the first row is reserved for column title, thus data on this row will not be imported.¶
4. Copy and paste your data into the respective columns on the template¶
5. Save the Excel file into **97-2003** or **Win-95** format. This is important other Excel formats are not supported for now.¶
6. Make sure all the Admin Divisions and Feature types in your file are set up in the system before importing your file. Doing this prior to importing the data will help to keep better data quality and make data maintenance easy. You can still import your data without setting up your Admin divisions/Feature Types.¶

Use the tools in GeoNyms to import your data¶

7. Open the Import window (tab) by clicking the Import button (second from last)  in the Menu bar.¶
8. Click the "Load Excel file" and pick your prepared file¶
9. If you had not set up all your Admin Divisions and/or Feature types in the last section of step you will receive a warning message. You may choose to close the Import page and set up your Admin Divisions/Feature types and start from step.¶

Figure 6 Distribution of all promontories in County Kerry, Ireland, with one of them clicked.

New Zealand → → →

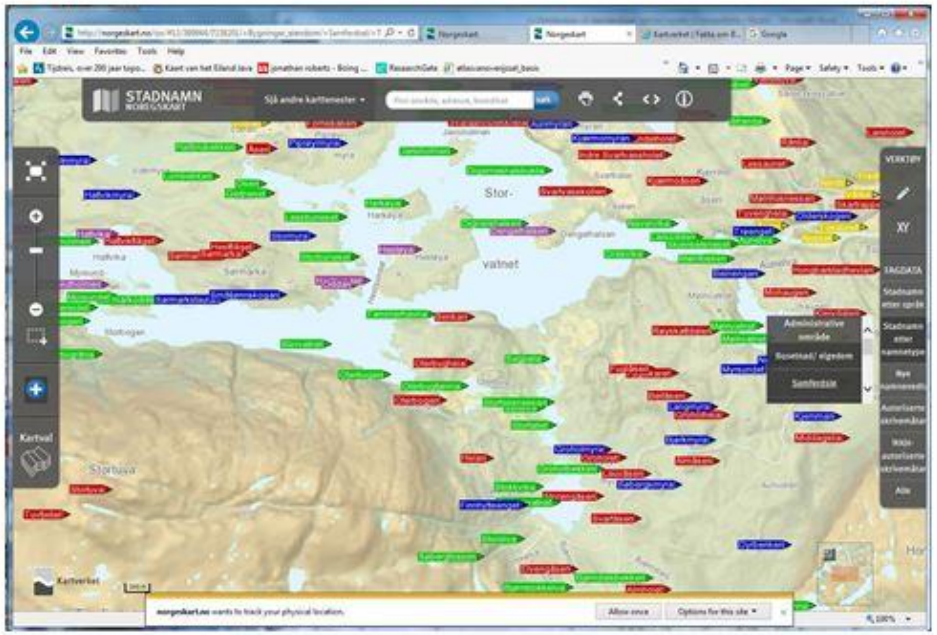
→

Figure 7 Dual names from the New Zealand gazetteer

The website for accessing New Zealand placenames has the url http://www.linz.govt.nz/regulatory/place-names/find-place-name. The production of the Gazetteer, on which this website is based is described in another chapter in this manual, by Wendy Shaw of the New Zealand Geographic Board. This body, housed at Land Information New Zealand (LINZ) collects, adopts, approves (or assigns, alters and discontinues) and validates names. When adopted the names are listed in the New Zealand Gazetteer, with information on their status, feature class, coordinates, a short description of the feature, its extent, and — and this is not often found in these name servers — something on the history of the named object or origin and meaning of the name. File and archive references will be added if possible.

Special name categories are dual names, alternative names and recorded names. In dual names the community has expressed its recognition of the special historical and cultural significance of both original Māori and non-Māori names, as for instance Aoraki / Mount Cook. They would be inseparable on official documents. For names from the alternative name category this special historical and cultural significance for the community is also valid, but they may be separated, in the sense that only one of them may be selected.

Names from the 'Recorded names' category have not officially been approved as yet. However, they have been cited in at least two publicly available authoritative sources. It may simply be the case that NZGB has not had the time as yet to validate them, or that they are beyond the jurisdiction of NZGB, as is the case for names for homesteads, roads, streets, tracks and lighthouses.



¶

Figure·1.·The·farm·Helland·in·Lofthus.·In·the·background·the·hill·of·Børvehovden·and·the·Folgefonna·glacier.·In·the·foreground·the·field·of·Brattabrotet.·Photo:·B.·Helleland¶

A·place·name·not·only·points·out·a·place,·it·also·mediates·a·cluster·of·qualities·and·meanings·attached·to·that·place,·partly·valid·for·a·single·individual,·partly·shared·by·a·given·social·group.·Everybody·over·a·certain·age·who·has·spent·sufficient·time·in·the·village·of·Lofthus·in·western·Norway·will·identify·the·hill·of·*Børvehovden*·(see·picture)·when·the·name·is·mentioned.·Another·example·from·this·setting·is·the·field·name·*Brattabrotet*·"the·steep·slope"·on·the·small·farm·of·Helland.·This·name·is·known·only·by·the·family·living·on·the·farm·and·is·associated·with·the·difficulty·of·mowing·and·harvesting·this·field·due·to·its·steepness.·¶

¶

A·way·of·elucidating·the·historical·contents·of·place·names·is·shown·in·Figure·2.¶

¶

Fig. 1: Some place-names in Italy survived the passing of 20 centuries and multiple substitutions of language largely unchanged.

What strikes us when looking at this map is the impressive diversity of cultures that left their traces in names still in use today, most of them now forgotten and, to the eyes of the unknowing, for long disappeared. Also, the distribution of these hidden heirlooms still gives us a clue of the geographical range of the cultures leaving us their names: Etruscans in the central peninsula, Illyrians and Venetes in the east, Celts in the north, Greeks and Phoenicians in the south, Romans and other Italic peoples nationwide: they all contributed to what we call Italy and Italian today. What also may surprise us, is that exactly among the surviving ancient names in Italy originally Latin names seem to be a minority.

Staying in Italy, the persistence of geographical names may be demonstrated by some examples of toponyms surviving the demise of the objects for which they were designed. The Etruscan city of Caisra, one of the biggest and most important places in Italy by the 6th century BCE, survived as a small provincial town into Roman times under the Latinised name Caere, but started to become abandoned as it fell victim to outbreaks of malaria and Saracen raids after the 6th century CE. By then its name had been transferred to the local bishopric, for which a new see was built 9 kilometres to the east. The new settlement was named Caere Nova ('New Caere'), which now resounds in the name of the village of Ceri. By the 13th century the old city had become a ghost town known as Caere Vetus ('Old Caere'), a name it retained when it became resettled in the 17th century: in modern Italian, this became Cerveteri.

Another notable example is the story of the city of Capua. This ancient place, its name also revealing an Etruscan past, was in the 3rd century BCE the second-largest population centre in Roman Italy. In 851 CE the city was burned to the ground by Saracen mercenaries sent by the Lombard usurper of the principality of Benevento to which it then belonged, after which a new city was built at the remains of the old Roman town of Casilinum, five kilometres down the Via Appia. The name Capua was consequently transferred to the new site, the

Cl*ough*ton in the City of Lancaster (æf) and Cl*ough*ton in the Borough of Wyre (aɪ), both in Lancashire, and Cl*ough*ton in neighbouring Merseyside (ɔ:).

Fig. 1. The British Isles: many ways to say ough (lines connect similar pronunciation)

The twelve different pronunciations of *ough* in English geographical names are obviously an extreme example. Although many languages do maintain a more systematic correspondence between writing and pronunciation than English, it is quite common for languages to either use the same character for several different sounds, or apply letters, diacritical marks and combinations thereof in a language-specific way to accommodate at least the meaningful sounds the language discerns. The reason for this is, that the writing systems applied for languages were more often adapted than specially created for the language employing them. Writing systems typically spread in the same way most technological innovations do: borrowed at first from foreign creators, then gradually adapted to the specific requirements of the borrowers—in this case the borrowing languages. In the case of the writing systems called alphabets, officially applied now by 158 UN member states, a complicating factor is that the ancient Phoenician script all these systems ultimately trace back to was a so-called *abjad* rather than an alphabet itself: a script representing consonants only. This must have sufficed for the purposes this script was originally devised for, which may have involved the administrative identification of a limited number of generally known objects and geographical names. The widely travelling Phoenician merchants undoubtedly needed to write down names that were foreign to them, and thus lacked the meaning allowing them to be written down in the logographic script of the time. Nevertheless the letters they devised represented the consonants of their own Canaanite language, to which foreign sounds were equated in accordance with what the Phoenicians believed to hear.

At this point, it is instructive to realize that of the numerous sound distinctions human beings are physically able to make, communities sharing a language typically use a limited number only to communicate. The sounds they set apart by such (to them) meaningful distinctions are called *phonemes*. They are defined by inherited consensus within the community of speakers of the language. Every language thus possesses its own specific set of phonemes. The members of a language community develop sensitivity towards their own phonemic sound distinctions (the sound distinctions meaningful to them), and are simultaneously trained to ignore any other distinctions that might be heard. People speaking different languages don't just fail to understand each other's words: they neither recognize each other's phonemes, to a level that they may believe they don't hear the difference between all of each other's sounds. This mechanism is nicely demonstrated through the word by which ancient Greeks generalized all non-Greek speakers: these people, according to their judgement, did not really speak a language but produced 'bar-bar-bar'-sounds instead (i.e.: sounds that to Greek ears all sounded the same). This habit reduced them to 'barbarians', a brand of people occupying a lower step of civilization. Similar references were made by foreigners in later times to indigenous people of northern ('berbers') and southern ('hottentots') Africa. Ethically speaking, most of us will currently agree that such appellations expose an intolerable degree of ignorance and indifference on the side of the name-givers, but actually it is an important quality to be insensitive to the sounds of others in order to be able

Figure·6·–·Minority·language·areas·in·Austria¶

In·the·Austrian·topographic·maps·1:50·000·und·1:250·000,·officially·recognised·minority·names·are·rendered·in·parentheses,·after·their·German·language·name·versions,·as·can·be·seen·in·figure·7.·¶

Figure·7·Slovene·names·rendered·in·parentheses·after·the·German·names¶

¶

35.5·Abbreviations¶

As·mentioned·in·section·35.3,·an·optimal·names·density·is·required·in·order·to·safeguard·map·reading·and·interpretation·possibilities.·¶

¶

Figure·8:·list·of·abbreviations·used¶

Bhf., ·bhf.	Bahnhof, ·bahnhof
Fh.	Forsthaus
Kls., ·kls.	Kloster, ·kloster
Q.	Quelle

¶

¶

Generic·concepts·that·occur·frequently,·like·railway·station,·foresters'·residences,·monasteries,·wells,·etc.·can·therefore·be·abbreviated·and·thus·have·a·less·strong·impact·on·the·map·image.·¶

In·order·to·ease·the·use·of·abbreviations,·as·well·as·to·standardize·them,·a·list·of·abbreviations·is·often·included·in·the·map·margin·(see·figure·8).¶

35.6·Geographical·Names·in·adjoining·foreign·countries·¶

Settlements·beyond·the·state·border,·that·used·to·have·close·relationships·with·the·German-speaking·population,·and·of·which·the·German·name·versions·still·are·well-known·and·used·in·Austria,·would·be·rendered·by·both·their·official·foreign·name·and·by·their·German·name·(in·parentheses)·on·official·Austrian·topographic·maps·1:50·000,·1:200·000,·1:250·000·und·1:500·000.·This·is·shown·in·figure·9,·where·settlement·names·in·adjoining·Czechia·are·rendered·bilingually.·¶

Figure·9·Austrian·Czech·border·area·as·rendered·on·Austrian·maps·1:50·000

Figure·10·Top:·Austrian·map·1:200·000·with·the·Slovene·settlement·Jesenice·(Assling).·Below:·Slovenian·map·1:50·000·without·German·name·variants¶

In·the·new·civilian-military·Austrian·topographic·maps,·the·cartographic·contents·of·the·neighbouring·states·rendered·on·them·are·no·longer·processed,·drawn·and·updated·by·Austria.·Instead,·the·map·content·for·these·foreign·areas·is·based·on·the·updated·original·databases·of·these·adjoining·states.·As·can·be·seen·in·figure·10,·by·comparing·the·two·maps,·these·foreign·cartographic·databases·do·not·contain·German-language·name·variants·for·settlement·names.·¶

¶

Chapter·36·¶

Dealing·with·areal·names·on·adjoining·map·sheets;·multiple·naming·¶

Helmut·Zierhut·(BEV)¶

35.1·Introduction¶

Depending·on·the·map·scale,·every·topographic·map·only·portrays·a·limited·part·of·the·Earth·surface.·Although·the·objects·rendered·on·the·map·have·a·limited·extent·as·well,·it·will·frequently·be·the·case·that·they·surpass·the·map·margins·and·continue·on·the·next·map·sheet.·This·will·be·the·case·especially·for·features·with·a·larger·extent·such·as·administrative·areas,·mountain·ranges·or·valleys,·but·larger·lakes·and·rivers·might·require·more·map·sheets·as·well·for·their·porterayal.·Consequently,·they·should·be·named·on·each·of·these·sheets.·The·following·sections·will·show·how·to·go·about·map·lettering·close·to·the·map·margins.¶

35.2·Technical·methods·of·map·lettering·¶

35.2.1·Analogue·map·production¶

Until·the·end·of·the·20th·century,·maps·were·produced·using·analog·techniques,·and·the·unit·of·production·always·was·one·single·map·sheet.·The·cartographer·who·had·to·effectuate·the·map·lettering,·tried·to·do·it·in·such·a·way·that·the·extent·of·a·feature·on·the·map·sheet·would·be·visualized·optimally·by·the·size,·spacing··and·extent·of·the·lettering·within·that·map·sheet.·But·this·could·result·on·neighbouring·map·sheets·in·map·names·in·sizes·that·did·not·reflect·the·actual·extent·of·the·feature·to·be·portrayed·in·reality.·¶

If·only·a·small·part·of·the·feature·would·be·located·on·one·of·the·sheets·that·were·to·be·prepared,·then·the··auf·einem·der·zu·bearbeitenden·Kartenblätter,·so·entsprach·Schriftgrad·und·Schriftdehnung·oft·nur·der·Größe·des·am·Kartenblatt·abgebildeten·Gebiets.·The·true·size·of·the·feature·could·not·be·deduced·from·the·lettering·only.·¶

35.2.2·Digital·Map·production¶

Mit·Einführung·der·digitalen·Kartentechnik·war·man·bei·der·Aktualisierung·von·Karteninhalten·nicht·mehr·an·einen·bestimmten·Blattschnitt·gebunden.·Die·Veränderungsdaten·wurden·in·ein·blattschnittfreies·"Kartographisches·Modell"·eingearbeitet.·Bei·der·Ausgabe·der·Daten·für·den·Kartendruck·konnte·der·Blattschnitt·frei·gewählt·werden.·¶

Der·Kartograph·nahm·bei·der··Namenplatzierung·keine·Rücksicht·mehr·auf·den·für·die·Ausgabe··vorgesehenen·Blattschnitt.·Die·Geographischen·Namen·von·Gebieten,·Gebirgen·und·Landschaften·konnten·das·Objekt·in·Ausdehnung·und·Schriftgrad·bestmöglich·beschreibend·platziert·werden.·Dadurch·kam·es·zu·keinen·Mehrfachbenennungen·im·„Kartographischen·Modell".¶

¶

¶

35.2.3·Namenbearbeitung·für·Blattschnittausgabe¶

Erfolgt·die·Ausgabe·eines·Kartenblattes·aus·dem·blattschnittfreien·„Kartographischen·Modell",·so·werden·einige·Namen·abgeschnitten·und·finden·erst·am·anschließenden·Nachbarblatt·ihre·Fortsetzung.·Hat·der·Kartenbenützer·nur·eines·der·beiden·Kartenblätter·zur·Verfügung,·so·wäre·auch·nur·ein·Teil·des·Namens·ersichtlich·und·der·Begriff·schlecht·oder·nicht·erkennbar.·Aus·diesem·Grund·erfolgt·bei·der·Herausgabe·eines·jeden·Kartenblattes·eine·Kartenrandbearbeitung.·¶

¶

Die·obige·Abbildung·zeigt·die·Kartenrandbearbeitung·am·Beispiel·der·abgeschnittenen·Bezeichnung·der·„Ankogelgruppe"¶

Der·abgeschnittene·und·fehlende·Teil·des·geographischen·Namens·wird·bei·der·

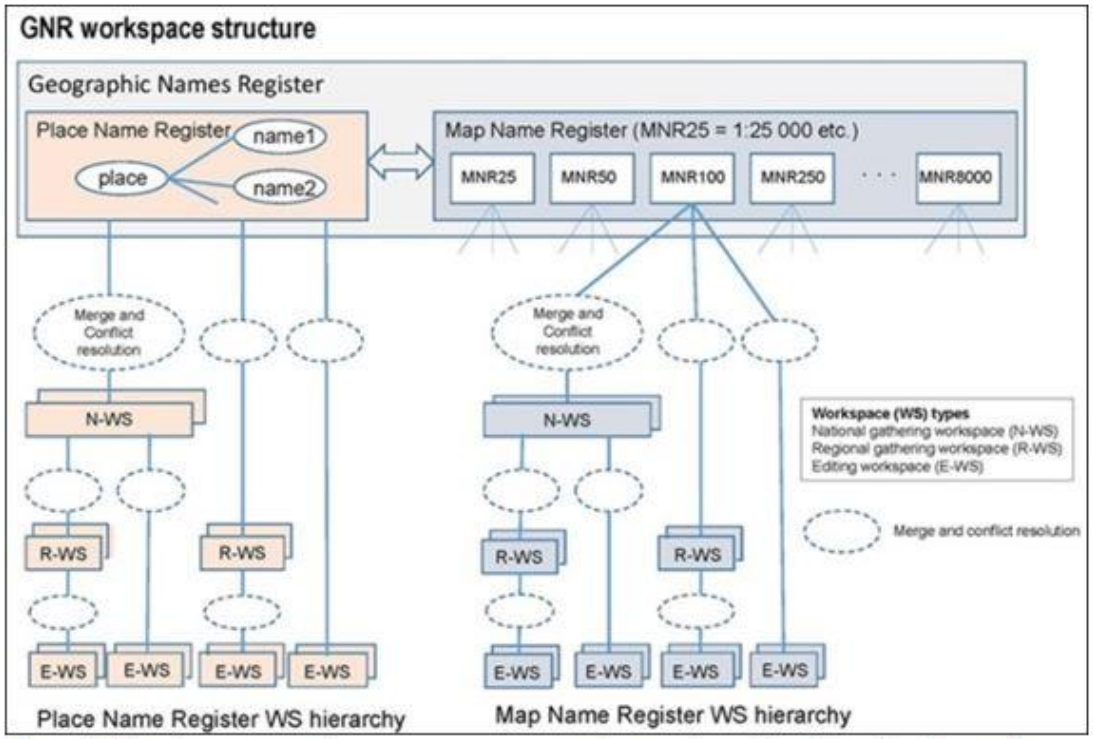


Figure 4. GNR workspace structure

there are over 200 daily NLS users using the application and performing GNR transactions.

3.2. Workspace Management

The GNR workspace management user interface is common to PNR and MNR production and includes e.g. the functionality for browsing the workspace structure (*Section 2.6*), creating, refreshing and merging the workspaces as well as the detection and automatic and semi-automatic resolution of possible object conflicts during the merge.

3.3. Place Name Register Maintenance

The Place Name Register production is maintenance of Places and their attributes described in *Section 2.3*. Place names are maintained as attributes of Places, with attributes of their own.

To be able to edit Places and Place names, the user creates a new or opens an existing PNR workspace (*Sections 2.6 and 3.2*). The existing Places to be edited are fetched from the PNR by using the Place Name Register search form. The form allows the user to combine different search terms freely. The search terms for Places and Place names include e.g. the Place id, the location (a polygon, map sheet or administrative area) and the height of the feature, the feature type, the Place name id, the spelling of the name, the language of the name and the status of the name. A time period for the latest modification of Places and related Place names can also be included as a search term.

A PNR search is search for Places and returns a sortable list of Place names with the essential information on both Places and Place names arranged as columns. All parallel Place names are included in the list even if the search terms would match only some of them. For example, a query for the Finnish name and spelling "Inari" returns all parallel names of the municipality i.e. Inari, Enare, Anàr, Aanaar and Aanar as separate rows, with their parallel names as columns by language in turn.

The map interface of the PNR production application includes the background maps, the portrayal of PNR data on the screen, and the geometry tool for maintaining Places' locations. As to the background maps, both the TDB vector map data and a complete set of NLS raster maps in different scales are available. In the portrayal of PNR data, the locations of selected Places are displayed as red symbols and the Place names are automatically placed around Places according to the language of the name: Finnish name(s) appear in upper right, Swedish name(s) in upper left, North Saami name(s) in lower right, Inari Saami name(s) in lower left position and Skolt Saami name(s) under the symbol of the Place (*Figure 5*).

Figure 8: spacing of the names

By spacing the letters of a name and, of course, also by changing its orientation when the object to be named has a large non-horizontal extension (such as Chile for example) the extent of the named object should be indicated clearly by spacing the letters in the name. Thus in figure 8 at left the country names characterize the respective countries insufficiently; at right this has been improved.

Communication aspects

The editors of the newspaper or TV news journal that includes maps in their papers or broadcasts want to make sure that their audience can handle these maps — abstract representations of reality at best. They have, therefore, to match the previous knowledge of that audience — gained at school by using school atlases and looking at wall charts. So this previous knowledge of the users has to be taken into account by the cartographers (see figure 9).

The geographical names on newspaper maps are the best link between these maps and the article in the newspaper. In these newspaper maps people are confronted with geographical features that are unfamiliar to them (such as the locations of earthquakes, tsunamis, battles, railway accidents, etc.). In order to be understood, the location of these new features have to be linked to map features people already know. Readers would be familiar with the names incorporated in the school atlases they used, and there is a good chance that these names would have been exonyms. Of course the media also have an educational function, and that is why they should make the audience also familiar with the endonym. It is for the journal's editor to decide which course to take here.

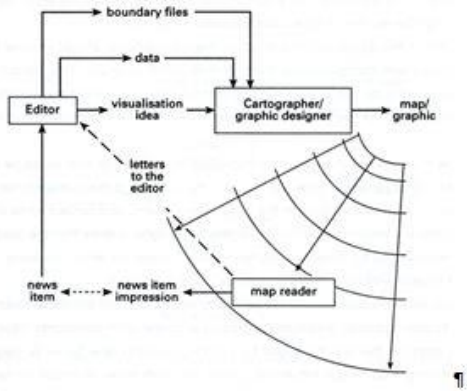


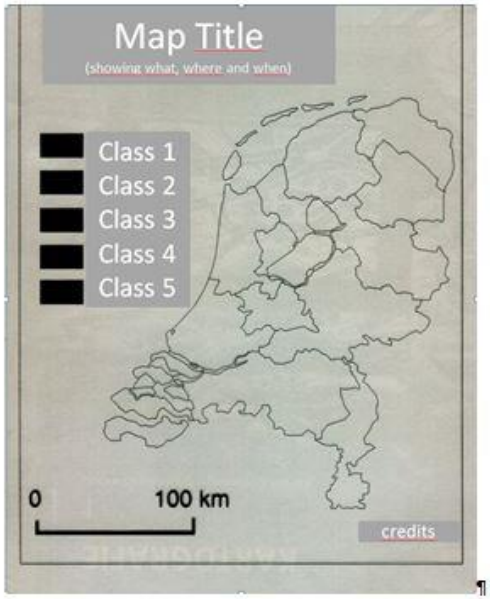
Figure 9 Model of the organisational procedure of spatial information transfer through the media (Ormeling 1997)

Conceptual aspects

For diapositive text slides we used to have the rule that because of the restricted time these would be on display, the number of words per line shouldn't exceed 7 or 8, and there should not be more than 7 or 8 lines either.

Marginal information → → → .....

As maps in the media, especially when they turn out to be successful, tend to get detached from the presentation they belong to, it is essential that key marginal information is combined with the map display, such as the map title, the map scale (a graphic scale, that will be enlarged or reduced together with the map) and the legend (see figure 10). Of course, actually the name of the presentation and the producer should also remain linked to it, but we should already be happy when at least scale, legend and title have been preserved. The title will decide whether the map will be looked at all, and so it must be concise and informative, with mention of the geographical area concerned, the theme mapped and the year for which the data were collected: "Unemployment in Brittany in 1990" would be an example of a good title (see figure 10). Additional information, like the units in which the data have been measured or the nature of the enumeration areas, can be added in a subtitle.



Section·14·–·44·Fieldwork·Interviews·¶

Elisabeth·Calvarin¶

44·–·Fieldwork·preparation¶

Preparations·for·the·collection·of·geographical·names·make·it·necessary·to·anticipate·possible·difficulties·that·could·manifest·themselves·in·the·field·and·to·try·to·devise·adequate·solutions·in·advance,·in·order·to·avoid·unnecessary·efforts·and·loss·of·time.¶

44.1·At·the·office,·selection·of·the·itinerary¶

Before·the·whole·undertaking,·one·should·start·at·the·office·with·the·selection·of·the·itinerary.·It·would·be·good·practice·to·opt·for·a·test-route·first,·selecting·an·area· with· a· variation· in· geographical· objects°:· administrative· centres,· dispersed· or· concentrated· population,·varied·relief,·permanent·rivers·or·wadis,·construction·works·(wells,·dams,·bridges),·forests,·cattle-breeding· and· agricultural· areas,· many· hamlets,· manufacturing·plants,·schools,·cultural·centres,·etc…¶

Figure·44-1·Itinerary·selected·on·the·basis·of·a·map·1:·200°000·of·Ouagadougou·(Burkina·Faso)·in·2008¶

44.2· Specific· preparatory· information· needed· for· meeting·local·authorities¶

It· is· always· advantageous· for·those·in·charge·of·the·fieldwork·operations·to·contact·the·names·bureau·or·the·toponymists·in·their·agency.·Those·may·have·prepared·toponymic· card-index· systems,· technical· reports,· or·guidelines· regarding· the· languages· spoken· in· the·fieldwork· region,· linguistic· and· social· influences·exercised·there,·sub-regions·for·which·the·orthography·of·place-name·families·should·be·harmonised,·or·even·overviews·of·the·mistakes·that·have·been·made·in·the·past.¶

Objet : Fiche technique de toponymie : Mise à jour départementale
Région Île-de-France

QUALITÉ GÉNÉRALE

ÉTAT DES LIEUX

ÎLE-DE-FRANCE

Département	Numéro	Nom de la feuille	Date de BDTopo	Date de mise à jour	Date de complétement	Date de révision	Domaine linguistique
95	2112	Gisors	1999/97		1970-73	1979	Français
78	2113	Nogent-le-Roi	1995		1974	1995	Français
91	2114	Chartres	1995		1972	1995	Français

AIRE DIALECTALE

REMARQUE GÉNÉRALE

GLOSSAIRE

Figure·44-2·Abstract·of·a·toponymic·card·prepared·by·the· Names· bureau· of· IGN,· the· French· national·topographic·mapping·agency.¶

Moreover,·it·is·always·essential·for·those·in·charge·of·the·names·collecting·fieldwork,·to·contact·local·authorities,·to·advise·them·of·their·coming,·in·order·to·inform·them·of·the·reasons·for·their·visit·and·about·the·nature·of·the·work·required.·The·local·authorities·thus·would·also·be·asked·to·support·the·names·collection·work·with·their·local·knowledge·and·historical·expertise.·¶

44.3·Quality·check¶

It·is·always·worthwhile·to·take·stock·of·the·state·of·the·toponymy·of·the·region·concerned,·on·the·basis·of·the·collected·documentation,·in·order·to·be·able·to·estimate·the·time·needed·to·complete·the·work.¶

The·names·bureau·may·assess·the·quality·of·the·existing·toponymy· on· the· basis· of· the· principles· adopted·(standardisation·rules,·transcription,·transliteration,·use·of·glossaries).·By·doing·so,·place-names·may·be·judged·correct,· muddled,· ready· for· improvement· or· for·correction·after·verification.·¶

44.4·Names·density¶

It·would·be·just·as·important·to·discuss·in·advance·the·required·average·names·density·and·the·insertion·or·positioning·of·the·selected·names·on·maps·of·a·given·scale.·¶

The·number·of·names·inserted·would·vary·according·to·the·nature·of·the·operations·(depending·on·the·kind·of·the·terrain·and·the·legibility).·The·following·numbers·might·give·an·idea·of·good·practice:¶

On· the· average,· we· need·4·names·per·km2,·that·is·between·420·and·550·names·on·a·standard·map·sheet·at·the·scale·1:10·000,·between·660·and·780·names·on·a·standard·map·sheet·at·the·scale·1:20·000,·and·from·1800·to·2000·names·on·maps·at·the·scale·1:25·000.¶

Future:

- Incorporating the manual in the UNGEGN website from which it can be downloaded would allow for easy updating it and extending it in new directions
- The UNGEGN toponymy manual is regarded as a ‘living’ resource , answering the changing needs of the toponymic community.