toponymy course:

Atlases and databases

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Issues for the atlas editor

1. For which names should we use exonyms and for which may we choose endonyms or local names?

2. When we apply endonyms, how should we treat compound names containing a generic element that holds relevant information?

3. Do we have to include generic terms at all?

4. How should we transliterate names from non-Roman writing languages?

5. Which obsolete (replaced) names should still be mentioned in the map?

6. How should we render secondary names?

7. What do we do with articles and definite/indefinite forms?

General rules for rendering names in school atlases

- Within Roman language area, local names will be given priority, current exonyms being added between brackets: Venezia (Veneza)

- Outside Roman language area, exonyms will be used for well-known objects [ex.: Bangkok].

- If local names use Roman alphabet, all diacritics will be included, with some exceptions: (Constanța, Münich, İstanbul).

- Non-Roman alphabets will be systematically transliterated in a way acceptable to the school market.

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- Generics in compound names must only be translated when not clear. Ex. Rocky Mountains and not (Montanhas) Rochosas. But: (Αιγαίο Πέλαγος) Mar Egeu and not Aigaio Pelagos.

- Where a generic element is written separately from a specific element, it can be translated: Cap Bon>Cabo Bon

- Names consisting of a generic element and an <u>adjective</u> specifier, are either left in local language [ex.: *Red River*, *Mont Blanc*] or fully translated [ex.: *Tuz Gölü = Lago Salgado*].

- Omit redundant generic elements [ex.: *Columbia* (not *Columbia Riv.)*; *Ouessant* (not *Île d'Ouessant*].

- Duplication of generics should always be avoided [ex: *Ysyk-Köl, Alaköl, Mississippi*].

- The number of secondary names (added between brackets to the primary name) should be kept as low as possible. It should always be clear to which language secondary names belong: São Petersburgo (Leningrad)

- Alternative names would be separated by a slash Helsinki/Helsingfors

- Wherever available, toponymic guidelines published by UN should be followed.

- Articles should as much as possible be omitted [ex: *Setesdal* instead of *Setesdalen, Hufuf* instead of *Al-Hufuf]. But:* A Coruña

- Names of open water features are rendered in the atlas language.

Names indexes in atlases

Woensdrecht (gemeente)
 240-241 B3
Woensdrecht (plaats) 42-43 C4
Woerden (gemeente)
 240-241 C1
Woerden (plaats) 40-41 C4
Woeste Hoeve 40-41 E4
Woëvre 98-99 F2
Wognum 40-41 C2 D2
Wohlensee 112-113 C2
Woking 100-101 F6
Wold A 38-39 E5
Woldberg (Gelderland) 40-41 E3
Woldberg (Overijssel) 40-41 F1
Wolden, De 238-239 E3
Woldendorp 38-39 G2
Wolderwijd 40-41 E3
Woleai 146-147 K4
Wolf 182-183 D7
Wolfenbüttel 102-103 F4
Wolfgangsee 110-111 J2

X

Xaafuun 138-139 E7
Xaafuun, Raas 162-163 I3
Xaidulla 152-153 B4
Xaignabouri 146-147 C2
Xainza 152-153 D5
Xalapa 172-173 G8
Xam Nua 146-147 C1
Xankändi 128-129 J8
Xanthi 120-121 H5
Xàtiva 116-117 E3
Xay 146-147 C1
Xiamen 152-153 J7
Xi'an 152-153 H5
Xiang 152-153 I6
Xiangfan 152-153 I5
Xianggang (plaats) 152-153 I7
Xianggang (provincie)
 152-153 I7 J7

Yibin 152-153 G6
Yichang 152-153 I5
Yichun 152-153 L2
Yidu 154E
Yıldızgebergte 120-121 I4 I5
Yiliang 152-153 G7
Yinchang 154E
Yinchuan 152-153 G4 H4
Yingcheng 152-153 i5
Yingkou 152-153 K3
Yingtan 152-153 J6
Yining 152-153 C3
Yio Chu Kang 149E B1
Yishun 149E B1
Yitulihe 152-153 K1
Yli-Kitka 106-107 I2
Yme 95 D2
Yobe 167C
Yogyakarta 146-147 D7 E7
Yokkaichi 156 D3
Yokohama 156 D3

Rules for making the index

- If a name starts with a 'loose' generic element or an article, the name will be inverted. (Cape Canaveral>Canaveral, Cape)
  Problems:
  - The generics/articles must be recognized.
  - Take care of 'false' generics and articles (*Rio de Janeiro, Los Angeles, Cape York*).

- In case of homonyms, generic and/or locational attributes are added (Chalôns>Chalôns-en-Champagne, Chalôns-sur-Vesle, Chalôns-du-Maine)

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Index-related issues

■ Alphabetisation is language-dependent.

■ Cross-references should be included:
   ◆ Alternative names/spellings, including exonyms not used in the map.
   ◆ Old names (up to 10 years after their substitution).

■ Every name-object combination should only occur once

■ How to deal with diacritics and ligatures? How do they influence the letter sequence?

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Examples of diacritics coding

10e = é Montr10eal
10n = ń Pozna10n
10a = á M10alaga
11e = è Gen11eve
12a = ä G12avle
12u = ü M12unchen
13i = î   N13imes
14c = ç Besan14con
14s = ş Eski14sehir
14S = Ş 14Sanl15iurfa
15i = ı   D16iyarbak15ir
16I = İ   16Istanbul

17s = š   Ni17s
18L = Ł 18L10od10z
19a = ã   S19ao Paulo
20a = ą   Elbl20ag
21i = ī   R21iga
22e = ė   Klaip22eda
23ae = æ L23aes24o
24o = ø   R24om24o
25oe = œ Bar25oeul
26a = å   Lule26a
27Th = Þ 27Thorshamn
28dh = ð Sey28dhi

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A relational database for atlases

- a relational database for atlases would allow for :
  - producing text-output ready to load into a dtp application to produce an index of names;
  - providing the ability to store and query all possible information on geographical names .

- As a production database, it can deliver all names belonging on a specific map scale for a specific language edition

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A relational database for atlases 2

- As a knowledge-base, the database would enable individual editors to answer questions forwarded to the publisher about geographical names.

- The database would also give access to all the rules (e.g. transliteration) and sources the existing names were derived by, in case a new name has to be added to an existing map.

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Database components

- Tables interconnected by key fields

- Knowledge base:
  - Table of geographical names
  - Table of geographical objects
  - Subsidiary data files

- Indexing system:
  - Table containing all occurrences of geographical names in all maps.
  - Tables listing all atlases and the maps they contain.

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NAME

Field Name	Data Type
Name_ID	Number
Object_ID	Number
Language_ID	Number
Script_ID	Number
Transliteration_ID	Number
Name_Main	Text
Inversion_ID	Number
Gender_ID	Number
Number_ID	Number
Flag_Official	Yes/No
Flag_Primary	Yes/No
Flag_Definite	Yes/No

- Name_ID: key attribute
- Differently transliterated forms of the same name or different alphabet versions are considered different names in terms of the database.
- Name Main =specific element
- By storing names in their original script version in the database we are able to re-transliterate names in case UN-recommended transliteration keys are replaced.

ADJECTIVE

Field Name	Data Type
Name_ID	Number
Flag_Official	Yes/No
Flag_Primary	Yes/No
Flag_Definite	Yes/No
Flag_Generic	Yes/No
Flag_Long	Yes/No
Flag_Short	Yes/No
Flag_Old	Yes/No
IPA	Text
Source_ID	Number
Onoma_ID	Number
Adjective	Text
Accent	Number

- Adjective forms are in many languages different from the nouns.
- Often they are not formed in a systematic way, sometimes they are even derived from predecessors of the current name or a different language version.
- Homonymous names may carry different adjectives.

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OBJECT TYPE

Field Name	Data Type
Object_ID	Number
Display_Name_ID	Number
ObjType_ID	Number
Country_ID	Number
State_ID	Number
Region_ID	Number
Object_Parent	Number
Object_Longitude	Number
Object_Latitude	Number
Year-Origin	Number
Elevation_m	Number
Length_km	Number
Flag_1stOrd_High	Yes/No
Flag_2ndOrd_High	Yes/No
Flag_1stOrd_Cap	Yes/No
Flag_2ndOrd_Cap	Yes/No

- Differentiates classes of objects like 'populated place', 'independent first order area', different types of 2nd, 3rd and 4th order areas, mountains, lakes, rivers, etc.

- Enhanced to meet the requirements of foreign publishers: e.g. 'fleuve' vs. 'rivière'.

Objects vs. Names

- One geographical object can be refered to by many different names

- In some instances, objects are subjectively defined by names: this holds, for instance, for the complete object class of streams.

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Objects defined by Names

Objects defined by Names

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