preservation of place names as part of our cultural and historical heritage

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Johann Jakob Egli - Nomina Geographica, Leipzig 1870 (language and etymology of some 40 000 names all over the world)

Janeiro, Rio de = Jänner-, im Sinne v. Neujahr-fluss, die weite, bergumrahmte, inselgeschmückte Bay der j. Hptstadt Brasil., zunächst ihre enge, f. eine Flussmündg. gehaltene Pforte, zuerst erblickt am 1. Jan. 1501 v. Vespucci's Exp., welche am Rochustage das Cabo de San Roque, am Franciscustage den Rio San Francisco, auf Allerheiligen die Bahia de Todos os Santos passirt hatte, u. wie die vorangegangenen Punkte nach dem Kalendertage getauft ... 'o porto que por um notavel engano corographico se ficou chamando *RdJ.* (Varnh., HBraz. 1, 19. 248). Die Bay, deren Grösse u. Wunder vor dem engen Eingang allerdings nicht erwartet werden, nannten die Tamoyo sinnreich *Nicterohy* = verborgenes Wasser (Avé-Lallem., S.Bras. 1, 77), kaum wie

Varnh. (ib. 2, 346) 'meint' = kaltes Wasser, v. *mteró* = kalt u. *y* = Wasser; *N.* ist j. auf eine der Vorstädte urspr. *Bragança*, nach dem port. Königshause, j. gemeinigl. *Praia Grande* = grosser Strand genannt, der Metropolis ggb. (WHakl. S. 51, 82), übtragen. Zuerst besucht wurde die Bay v. span. Seef. Diaz de Solis 1515 (ZfAErdk. 1876 322), am 13. Dec. 1519 v. Magalhães, der sie nach dem Kalendertage *Bahia de Santa Luzia* nennen wollte (Varnh., HBraz. 1, 31, Navarrete, Coll. 4, 31), mit diesem Vorschlage jedoch nicht durchdringen konnte, da der in span. Dienste übgetretene port. Seemann bei seinen Landsleuten, den spätern Ansiedlern in Brasil., als Landes-verräther angesehen war. Auch der ind. Name *Guána-para* u. *Pará-na-guá*, beides = Meer-sack, mehrf. an der brasil. Küste auf Golfe u. See'n, u. a. auch f. die Bay v. Rio verwendet, ist f. diese ausser Gebrauch gekommen. Besetzt wurde die Bay zuerst 1555 v. dem frz. General

Villegagnon, der seine Gründg. nach dem frz. König Heinrich III. *Henriville* nannte (Varnh., 1, 229 f.), erst 1565 v. dem port. Statthalter Esta-cio de Sá, welcher die j. Altstadt anlegte u. *São Sebastião* nannte, sowohl zu Ehren des jungen Königs Sebastian, welcher, 1554 geb., schon als dreijähr. Kind den Thron bestieg u. am 4. Aug. 1578 auf dem heissen african. Schlachtfelde v. Alcassarquivir verschwand, als auch nach dem Heiligen d. N., an dessen gewaltsamen Tod das der Stadt ertheilte Wappen, ein Pfeilbündel, zu-gleich erinnern sollte (ib. 251, Bösche, Port. Spr. 233. 236). Die amtl. Namensform lautete *São Sebastião do RdJ.* Noch 1593, als der engl. Seef. Rich. Hawkins den Ort passirte, war die Anschauung eines 'Flusses' lebendig ... 'the *river Jenero*, a very good harbour, fortified with a garrison, and a place well peopled' (WHakl. S. 1, 90), wie noch j. die Einwohner sich als *Flu-minenses*, v. lat. *flumen* = Fluss, bezeichnen (Varnh. a. v. O., Agassiz, Voy. 80).

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Vespucci Voyage # 3
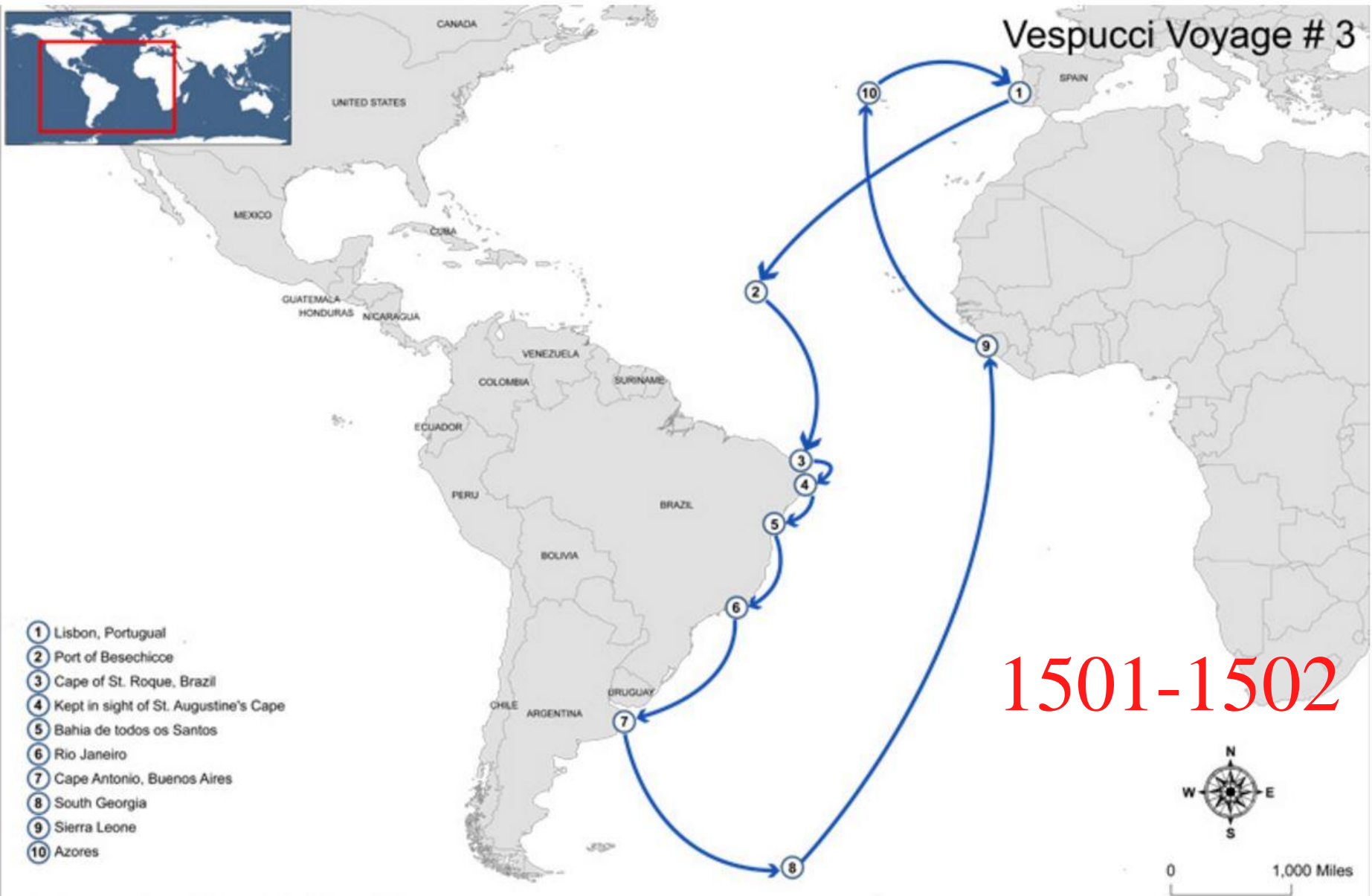
1501-1502

1. Lisbon, Portugual
2. Port of Besechicce
3. Cape of St. Roque, Brazil
4. Kept in sight of St. Augustine's Cape
5. Bahia de todos os Santos
6. Rio Janeiro
7. Cape Antonio, Buenos Aires
8. South Georgia
9. Sierra Leone
10. Azores

Created by Nij Tontisirin and Boris Michev, Olin Library Maps & Geospatial Information, Cornell University

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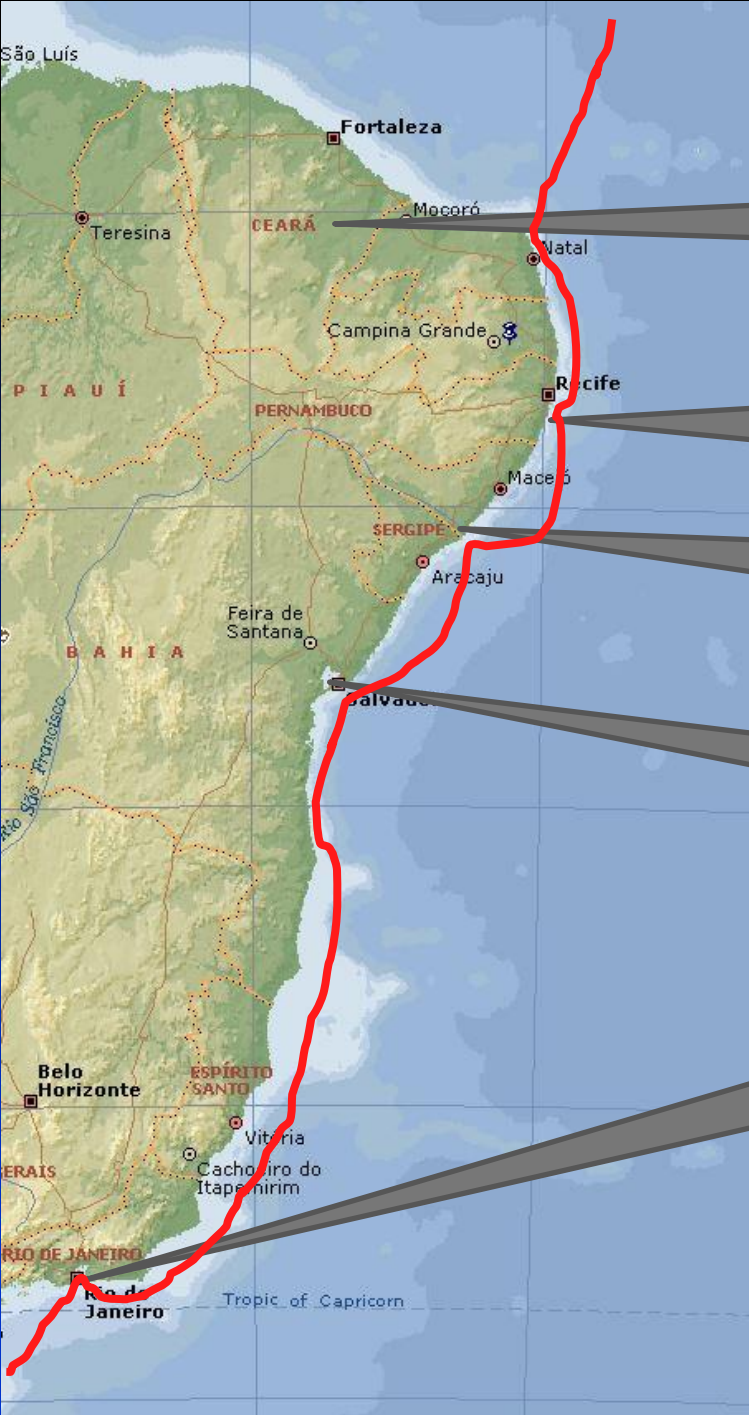Sierra Leone

Cabo de Sao Roque

Rio de Janeiro

BRAZIL

RINAME

30/05/2017

August 16, 1501: Cabo de Sao Roque

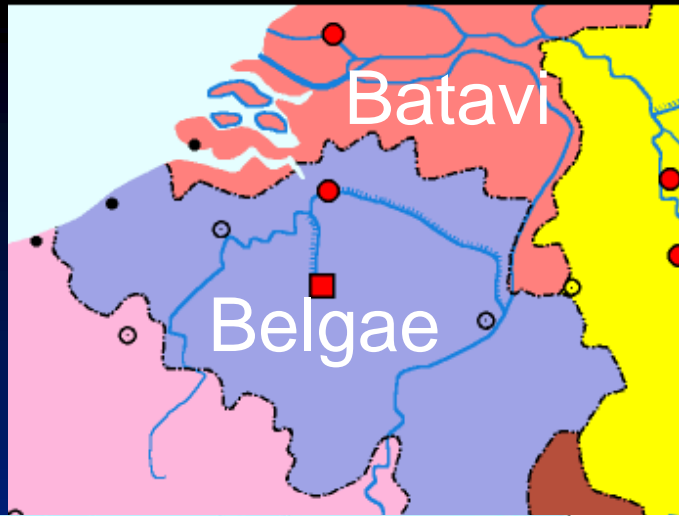August 20: Cabo de Sao Agostinho

October 4 Rio São Francisco

November 1: Todos os Santos

January 1, 1502 Rio de Janeiro

Route of Amerigo Vespucci's third expedition

History of the name Batavia

Batavi

Belgae

In Roman times, 2 germanic tribes lived in the terriotory of the opresent Netherlands and Belgium, the Batavi and the Belgae. They fought the Romans bravely but were finally subdued. When the local inhabitants revolted against the Spanish Habsburg empire (of which they were a part) in the 16th century, they identified themselves se with these Batavi and Belgae. They called their country in Latin Belgium foederatum, which translates as United Netherlands

History of the name Batavia II

In their overseas expansion the Dutchmen (people from the Netherlands) also used these Latin names. They called the region around the present New York city which they conquered in the 17th century 'New Netherlands', translated in Latin as 'Belgica Nova' Then, in 1611 they founded the seat of their East Indian trading company (VOC) on the coast of the island of Java.

This site first was a port of the Pajajaran kingdom, named, Sunda Kalapa. After its conquest by the Sultan of Banten in 1527, it was renamed Yayakarta ("place of august victory") or Jakatra.

The local chief of the VOC first proposed to call the site New Hoorn after his native town in the Netherlands.

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History of the name Batavia III

But the board of the VOC diagreed, as they did not want to favour any Dutch town in particular, and they opted for a name that would be acceptable for all Dutchmen: Batavia

That name was adapted by the local inhabitants in their Malay language as Betawi. The Malay people called the Netherlands Negri Belanda, after the province of Holland, where most Dutchmen came from. In 1795 the constitution of the Netherlands was changed, and the country called itself. Batavian Republic. Conquered by Napoleon in 1806 it became the Kingdom of Holland. In 1813, reunited with the southern part, it called itself Kingdom of the Netherlands

History of the name Batavia IV

In 1830 the inhabitants of the southern part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands revolted, and they seceded, calling their country Belgium.

In 1942, during the Japanese occupation, the name Batavia was changed to Jakatra, and, in 1945 the independent Indonesia changed it into Djakarta, and in 1972 in Jakarta.

Because the Dutch also colonized other parts of the world, the name Batavia is also present in the United States, Argentina, Guyana, Suriname (GeoNames mentions 162 different citations of the name Batavia)

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ymie international.
6 janvier 2015

Toponyms are threatened by:

1) The continued extension of towns over the neighboring countryside, causing the loss of names of villages, hamlets, farms fields and microtoponyms

2) An increase in size of agricultural enterprises and the disappearance of marginal farms

3) A lack of interest in the toponyms used by linguistic minorities to relate to the features in their environment

4) New methods to collect toponyms, not necessitating fieldwork any more

5) Toponymic cleansing

6) The domination of large countries

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