



UNITED NATIONS GROUP OF EXPERTS ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

NEWSLETTER

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No. 22, January 1999

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Message from the Chairman

Dear UNGEGN Experts:

The end of the year is looming again, and with it the impending retirement of the Secretary of the Group of Experts, Mr. K. Hans Stabe. On behalf of myself and all UNGEGN experts I thank Mr. Stabe for the hard and excellent work he has done over the years. In his inimitable meticulous manner he has ensured the success of Sessions of the Group of Experts and Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names. He has ensured the timely and professional publication of the UNGEGN Newsletter. In spite of his busy schedule he always maintained courteous and efficient liaison with myself, members of the Bureau, chairpersons of the Divisions, convenors of the Working Groups, individual experts, Governments of States Members of the United Nations, his own staff, and other officials within the United Nations.

In particular our gratitude is expressed to Mr. Stabe for the manner in which he made the relevant authorities aware of the vital importance of the standardization of geographical names at the national and international level, and the indispensable role of the Group in this connection. At all levels he has pro-

moted the implementation of United Nations resolutions in this regard.

Fortunately Mr. Stabe has expressed his willingness to assist and guide his successor, thus ensuring the continued smooth and efficient functioning of the UNGEGN. We thank him greatly for that as well, and wish him and his family a most pleasant and rewarding retirement.

I am pleased to note the substantial number of contributions to the present Newsletter, some from experts who are contributing for the first time. Experts are encouraged to take the initiative in forwarding contributions to the Newsletter, and not to wait to be invited to do so. Please also send to the Secretariat the names and addresses of persons whom you consider should receive the Newsletter.

I am also pleased to report that further contributions have been received for the second edition of *United Nations Documents on Geographical Names*, and we should be going to press shortly. To make this publication as useful as possible for all who work with geographical names, it is envisaged that it will include several documents not contained in the first edition.

Contributions for the com-

bined volume of *Toponymic Guidelines for Map and Other Editors* are coming in very slowly, and the prospects of a publication in the foreseeable future are bleak.

This has clearly been a busy and productive year for many experts, and a good deal has been accomplished as regards the standardization of geographical names and implementation of United Nations resolutions in this regard, including gazetteer and map production, toponymic education and training, and the establishment and enhancement of national names authorities. My sincere thanks are expressed all who have worked so hard to make these things possible. My heartfelt thanks are also expressed to the Vice-Chair and Rapporteur, to Chairpersons of Divisions, Convenors of the Working Groups, liaison officers and representatives of intergovernmental and other organizations, and individual experts and colleagues, for continued cooperation and support during the past year.

With kindest regard,

Peter E. Raper
South Africa

Message from the Vice-Chair

Technical Papers from UN Conferences and UNGEGN Sessions

Greetings to all!

Since January, I have started to follow up the resolution on *Access to and archiving of technical papers* from the Seventh Conference, and with considerable help from Mr. Hans Stabe and Ms. Jenny Javier at the United Nations Secretariat, I think progress is being made!

Phase 1 of the project involves a large amount of data input to build a file which contains entries for all documents officially presented at the seven United Nations Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names and the twenty-one sessions and meetings of the United Nations Group of Experts. In this tabulation, we have included the document title; its reference number; the presenting country, division or working group; and where available the name of the individual/organization who wrote the paper. A large portion of this task has been completed, with some 1090 conference documents and some 815 UNGEGN documents now included in an Excel file. We are missing some listings from early

UNGEGN sessions, and for help with these I will be contacting some of you in the near future.

Phase 2 will ascertain which of these documents are located at the United Nations in New York. As Mr. Stabe is retiring in December and Ms. Javier may be assigned to other duties, our main targets are the holdings of the Main United Nations Library (Dag Hammarskjöld Library) and of the United Nations Map Collection. Once the information on their holdings is known, quite possibly these resources can be augmented with material from the office area of Mr. Stabe (and elsewhere). In September, I spent several days in New York with Mr. Stabe and Ms. Javier working on this project.

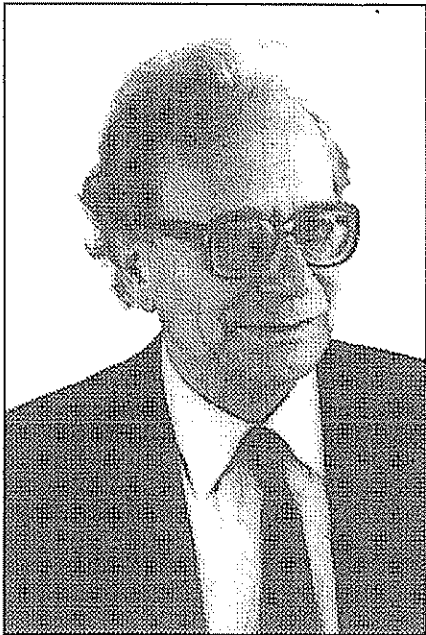
Recently the United Nations has started to archive official United Nations documentation in digital form on the UN ODS (Optical Disk System). So far, for geographical names material, only some documents from the Seventh Conference are included. Although some documents from earlier conferences

might eventually be added to the ODS, all Conference Room Papers (CRP), most of the Information Papers (INF), and all Working Papers (WP) from sessions of UNGEGN do not qualify for entry. At present, ODS is on the United Nations Intranet, but through the external Internet there is, so far, only limited access to the documents by users registered by the United Nations.

We would like to see a complete collection of documents of the United Nations Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names and the of the Sessions of UNGEGN available and accessible at United Nations Headquarters in New York. Beyond that, it would, of course, be ideal to have every document available publicly through some medium such as CD-ROM; at present, however, this concept is still a dream!

Helen Kerfoot
Canada

IN MEMORIAM Josef Breu



Josef Breu
(1914-1998)

The parting had been foreseeable for months. Josef Breu had carefully settled his affairs as he was aware that his time was running low. So the sad news came as no surprise to his friends, colleagues, and pupils, and yet as a painful shock.

He died in Vienna on 26 April 1998, aged 84, of a cardiac insufficiency which had overshadowed his last years and required repeated intensive medical treatment. As long as he was conscious, his bright intellect remained intact.

The setting of Josef Breu's life was Southern Central Europe. He was born on 5 January 1914 in a German Austrian family. (When Austrians of his generation, whether Socialists, Liberals or Conservatives, described themselves as ethnically German this was understood as a simple statement of fact rather than of a political attitude.) His birthplace Trieste was fortuitous and due to his father's mobile

profession, the child was taken in turn to several other places, including Budapest (Hungary) and Rütli (Switzerland). Did this early travelling awaken an interest in the variability of human and local surroundings, even before solid bases were laid by secondary school at Klosterneuburg, a small town near Vienna? The dice were cast when

Breu decided to study geography and history at Vienna University.

By the end of 1937, shortly before Austria's annexation, Josef Breu had graduated with brilliant results. The Second World War came as a violent disruption of what could have developed under peaceful conditions into a normal career. When he returned home in 1946 he found employment as a land surveyor, studied geodesy, then entered school service to teach geography and history, and eventually accepted an offer to join the Austrian Institute for Eastern and Southeastern European Studies, where he became head of the Geographical Department and in 1971 vice-director. Moreover, in 1973 he was invited to lecture at Vienna University, the title of professor being conferred on him in 1979. The Austrian Academy of Sciences made him a corresponding member in 1982.

The third and fourth decades of his life, for all their hardships, had given him a vocational training in theoretical and practical aspects of geography, geology, cartography, and toponymy. He had acquired a remarkable skill in several languages and had developed methods combining geographical, historical, ethnographical, and linguistic research. It was a promising groundwork for

further action in national and international standardization of toponyms.

A first step across the boundaries of his country was taken in 1961, when Breu joined the Ständiger Ausschuss für geographische Namen, i.e. the permanent committee of German speaking countries on geographical names (STAGN, then Bonn - Bad Godesberg, now Frankfurt am Main, Germany), as its first Austrian member. Later, from 1976 to 1981, he was chairman of that committee. - The analogous body on the national level of Austria (Arbeitsgemeinschaft für kartographische Ortsnamenkunde, AKO) was called into existence by Breu in 1969.

The next steps were his participation in United Nations Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names as well as in the activities of UNGEGN. Breu was a delegate of Austria to the conferences of 1968, 1972, 1977 and 1987; in 1982, he was a "Special Assistant to the Executive Secretary of the Conference". In 1972 and 1977, he was the chairman of the Editorial Committee.

UNGEGN was, and still is, a challenge and a chance for many a competent specialist and creative

mind. So it was for Josef Breu. He has done a great deal to help enhance the importance of this body. Probably the most conspicuous of his initiatives was the recommendation for each country to publish toponymic guidelines for map and other editors. To quote one of his UNGEGN colleagues (1982): "His paper on toponymic guidelines for cartography is an excellent guide for both developed countries and nations extending their toponymic frontiers."

Breu's own *Toponymic Guidelines (...)* Austria (1st edition 1978) were recommended to serve as a sample whereas he was appointed to co-ordinate further work in this field.

Approval was not undivided as to Breu's outlook on the issues of romanization and exonyms. Another quotation (1978): "*While Breu's account is necessarily personal on a number of issues (...) as he freely admits (...) we would be well-advised to give his views the full respect they deserve.*" For the romanization of Cyrillic script Breu favoured a system as proposed by ISO and widely used in Slavic philology; for the romanization of Chinese - the Pinyin system. On the exonyms issue he emphasized the need of differentiated treatment depending on

language, type of feature and text, purpose etc., and felt skeptical about a tendency towards indiscriminate reduction of exonyms.

Breu's qualification as a chairman of UNGEGN was unchallenged. Elected unanimously in 1977, he held the office until 1982. Gleanings from UNGEGN correspondence files yield statements like these: "*You are the most qualified and impartial person to guide the great variety of arguments and discussions*" (1981). — "*He has chaired our meetings with fairness and firmness*" (1982). — "*Progress made under his even-handed and aggressive leadership (...)*" (1982). — "*(...) one of the best qualified people in the field; who (...) has provided us with an indication of the probable direction and priorities of future meetings of the Group (...)*" (1978).

In his function as chairman, Breu contacted his colleagues during the intervals between the meetings by 22 circulars. As convenor of the Working Group on Romanization (1972-1977) he had sent out 18 circulars. It might be mentioned that he was also: convenor of the Working Group on Definitions (1971-1972); an active member of the Working Group on Country Names; author or co-author of numerous papers submitted

to United Nations Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names

Breu's publications number more than 70 (without counting book-reviews as well as those papers submitted to the United Nations Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names). They include the monumental *Atlas of the Danubian Countries* (1970-1989, under his editorial direction); the *Geographie-Duden Europa* (1966, a gazetteer in the compilation of which Breu played an essential part); the *Geographisches Namenbuch Österreichs* (1975, a gazetteer of Austria); a book and several articles about Croat settlement

in the Austrian province of Burgenland and neighbouring areas; many articles about cartographical aspects of toponymy, transcription, and exonyms.

Josef Breu's personality was many-faceted and fascinating: an independent, critical thinker with at times unconventional ideas; disciplined but never submissive to authority or majority. A man of sternness as well as cheerfulness. One who cared for people, especially those who needed assistance; hence his interest in the cause of ethnic minorities. He disliked fuzzy thinking, empty rhetoric, and the follies of fashion in speech. There were many beautiful things he

would enjoy — English classical novels, his rose-garden, the scenery of Lower Austria, to quote but a few; he admired Italian serene harmony and Balkanic austere dignity

The Grand Old Man is no longer among us. We shall miss his guidance, helpful advice, clarity of mind, unflinching memory. His work and achievements will outlast his days, and ours, too.

Our sympathy goes to Frau Eva Breu, his faithful companion for nearly five decades, and to their son Bernhard.

Otto Back
Austria

From the Secretariat

Dear colleagues,

The United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) (the Parliament of the United Nations) met in July 1998. Under the agenda item "Cartography" it reviewed the reports of the Secretary General on the Seventh United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names and on the Nineteenth Session of the Group of Experts on Geographical Names. Subsequently it has mandated by its Decision 1998/221 of 23 July 1998 that the Secretary General (= the Secretariat of the United Nations, the Administration) should make the necessary arrangements to hold the Twentieth Session of the Group of Experts in the fourth quarter of 1999, and to hold the Eighth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names in the second half of 2002.

The "necessary arrangements" have been made in the past by a secretariat team consisting originally of three professionals: Max de Henseler, Dmitrij Votrin/Valery Moskalenko and Hans Stabe. When Mr. de Henseler retired two of us remained, then, by the end of 1996, when Valery was transferred to UN/ESCAP Bangkok, I was left alone. It remains to be seen, who will make

the "necessary arrangements" for conferences and expert group sessions after my retirement on 31 December 1998.

The General Assembly of the United Nations meets every year during the fourth quarter. Technical meetings such as UNGEGN sessions cannot be held at the same time in New York. I have tried to make arrangements for a venue outside New York and it was my wish and my plan to send out letters of invitation to experts before my retirement. Unfortunately, I did not succeed with this plan, because the venue outside New York requires the consent of the Board of conferences and meetings. The fourth quarter of 1999 is only 9 months away. Some of you will have to make in the near future "calendar - arrangements" for your participation at the twentieth session. I would, therefore, recommend, that you get in touch by say end of January 1999 with Mr. Genaro Espina from the United Nations Secretariat (e-mail: espina@un.org) Mr. Espina is in charge of the Calendar of conferences and meetings at the United Nations. I have worked together with him for many years when time and venue of our sessions and conferences had to be "established".

As far as this *Newsletter* is con-

cerned, I have to apologize and to ask you for your understanding and patience, when diacritical marks do not always appear as they should. Transmission of texts through the e-mail, and transformation of the same from one word processing program into another one results frequently in the loss or the incorrect "transliteration" of some of the diacritical marks.

The list of addresses of experts on Geographical Names in *Newsletter* No. 21 caused a considerable correspondence with the UNGEGN Secretariat. Many experts have reported changes of their own address and of others colleagues within their countries. Some letters with previous newsletters came back with remarks like "addressee unknown" or "incomplete address". I have incorporated all these changes into the address list, which is now updated as of 1 January 1999.

Here follows a word to the convenors of the working groups of the UNGEGN:

If you look up the report on the Seventeenth Session of the UNGEGN in 1994, para 230, it says there: It was agreed, that each working group should submit to the

secretariat:

- the name of the Convenor and a list of the names of the members of the working group;
- the terms of reference of the working group;
- the work planned ...

A summary of it would be included in the Newsletter.

Only very few of the working groups have prepared this material and sent it to the secretariat for publication in the *Newsletter*. Please consider this note as a reminder; you may also consider, preparing this material as a Working Paper for presentation at the next session of the UNGEGN.

During the Seventh Conference

the question was raised, whether guidelines submitted to the Conference become "United Nations Guidelines". The answer is as follows: Documents submitted to Conferences (not to UNGEGN sessions), that go through the normal United Nations procedure of editing, reproduction and distribution, become "United Nations Documents". For practical purposes this means, only our conference papers with the letter "L" in the document symbol are "official"; all others marked with symbols containing INF, BP, WP, CRP, etc. are not.

I would like to thank all of you for many years of pleasant co-operation in matters Geographical

Names. In particular, I appreciated all your contributions for the *Newsletter*.

You certainly will have noticed a change in the "look" of last four issues of the *Newsletter*. This was not my work - it was my son Martin, who did the layout of the *Newsletter*. Martin is a student at the University of Sussex in the United Kingdom.

To all of you a Happy New Year 1999!

Hans Stabe

Secretary, UNGEGN

United Nations New York

UNGE GN NEWSLETTER

The *Newsletter of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGE GN Newsletter)* is issued approximately twice a year by the Secretariat of the Group. The Secretariat is established within the Statistical Division, Department for Economic and Social Affairs (STAT/DESA), Secretariat of the United Nations. It publishes contributions/reports from the Experts of the Group, its Linguistic/Geographical Division and its Working Groups.

Contributions for the *Newsletter* can only be considered when they are made available in digital

form. They should be sent to the following address:

Secretariat of the Group of Experts
on Geographical Names
Room DC - 2 - 1662
United Nations
New York, NY 10017
USA

Tel.: INT-1-212-963-4996
or: INT-1-212-963-5951
Fax: INT- 1 212-963-9851
e-mail: habermann@un.org
and: javier@un.org

La Division francophone du GENUNG

Dans un communiqué du 23 juillet 1998 (ECOSOC/5789), le Conseil économique et social des Nations Unies a adopté les conclusions du rapport du Secrétaire général (document E/1998/47, du 18/05/1998) concernant les recommandations de la 7ème Conférence sur la normalisation des noms géographiques (New York, 12 - 22/01/1998). Or, la recommandation n°1 adoptée par la Conférence visait à créer une Division francophone au sein du Groupe d'experts des Nations Unies pour les noms géographiques (GENUNG).

La décision du Conseil économique et social d'entériner les recommandations du rapport du Secrétaire général constitue l'acte de naissance officiel de la Division francophone.

Lors de la 7ème Conférence, plusieurs pays dont la Belgique, le Bénin, le Cameroun, le Canada, la Côte d'Ivoire, la France, le Laos, le Luxembourg, le Mali, Monaco, la Roumanie et la Suisse ont apporté leur soutien au projet de création de la Division francophone.

L'un des principaux objectifs ayant présidé à la création d'une division francophone a été de faire en sorte que l'expertise des pays avancés dans le domaine de la

normalisation des noms géographiques puisse servir à l'ensemble de la communauté francophone, et que les pays ne possédant pas encore de structures toponymiques nationales trouvent au sein de cette division un espace approprié à l'expression de leurs besoins spécifiques.

En outre, la division devra mettre en oeuvre les moyens logistiques permettant aux pays qui ne sont pas en mesure de participer aux sessions du GENUNG de prendre connaissance des travaux du groupe, et de maintenir les échanges avec les experts.

La Division francophone a une existence légale, mais encore virtuelle; elle prendra réellement effet lors de la 20ème session du GENUNG. A cette occasion, la division tiendra sa première réunion officielle, au cours de laquelle elle choisira ses représentants, président et éventuellement secrétaire, et établira son programme de travail.

C'est pourquoi il importe que les autorités gouvernementales des pays francophones soient très largement informées de la tenue de cette session, par l'intermédiaire des experts, afin de préparer la venue de leur représentant et leur future participation aux travaux de la division.

En vue de cette session, les ex-

perts belge, canadien et français se sont réunis à New York, à l'issue de la 7ème Conférence. Ils ont établi le secrétariat provisoire de la division auprès de la

Commission de toponymie de l'Institut Géographique National français

(M. Pierre PLANQUES ou Mme Sylvie LEJEUNE), 2 avenue Pasteur -

F-94165 Saint-Mandé Cédex -
Télécopie : 33 1 43 98 84 03 ou 84 48 -

mél : toponymie@ign.fr

Ils ont également posé les bases d'un programme de travail, qui comprend dans un premier temps l'élaboration d'un Bulletin d'information toponymique à l'intention des pays ayant le français en partage ; un numéro est actuellement en préparation, il devrait être publié au début de l'année 1999. Par l'intermédiaire de ce bulletin de liaison, nous proposerons à tous les experts concernés des articles sur les diverses publications du GENUNG, ainsi que des renseignements d'ordre pratique (coordonnées utiles, sites Web, etc.). Les experts intéressés sont invités à communiquer dès à présent au secrétariat de la division toute question qu'ils souhaiteraient voir abordée dans ce bulletin

Par ailleurs, un site Web provisoire va être prochainement ouvert afin de diffuser les informations utiles et les principaux textes du GENUNG ; il proposera en priorité le contenu du Bulletin d'information, de même que les résolutions adoptées par les Conférences (document préparé par le CPCNG), et le *Glossaire de la terminologie toponymique* du professeur Naftali Kadmon (traduit par l'IGN de France et la Commission de toponymie du Québec, Canada). Le site offrira également des hyperliens avec les sites toponymiques francophones existants

Le site Web provisoire sera

installé sur un serveur de la Commission de toponymie du Québec (Canada), à l'adresse <http://www.toponymie.gouv.qc.ca>, et sera mis à jour par les soins de cette dernière. Bien entendu, toute contribution à l'enrichissement de la documentation utile aux travaux de la division sera la bienvenue. Les experts pourront adresser leurs suggestions au secrétariat de la division, ou utiliser le courrier électronique qui sera incorporé au site.

Enfin, on peut également consulter le site Web du CPCNG à l'adresse suivante :

<http://toponymes.RNCan.gc.ca/francais/unindex.html>, sur lequel on

peut trouver

- Résolutions de 1967 à 1992
- Liste des rapports des Conférences sur la normalisation des noms géographiques
- Les Nations Unies et les noms géographiques (texte d'application du travail du GENUNG)
- Le statut du GENUNG
- Le bureau et les groupes de travail du GENUNG.

*Le Secrétariat provisoire de la
Division francophone*

Pierre Planques et

Sylvie Lejeune

France

East Central and South-East Europe Division

Meeting Information

During the 14th Session of the East Central and South-east Europe Division of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names in Budapest, Slovenia was elected to chair and represent the Division for the period from 1998 to 2002.

Slovenia took over the chairmanship from Hungary.

During the Seventh United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names in New York and at the time of the publication of this *Newsletter*, the place and date of next Session of the Group of Experts was not yet known. The Division decided, therefore, to plan a regional group meeting for the spring 1999 in

Ljubljana (Slovenia). It was discussed in New York to invite to our group meeting some representatives of neighbouring countries (Austria, Italy, etc). The aim of this would be to exchange experience and discuss co-operation to resolve bilateral problems faced in neighbouring countries. Correspondence and inquiries concerning the East Central and South-east Europe Division of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names should be directed to:

Mr. Milan Orozen Adamic Ph. D.
Geographical Institute
Scientific Research Centre
of the Slovene Academy
of Sciences and Arts
Gosposka 13
SI-1000 Ljubljana
Slovenia

Tel.: +386 61 125 60 68/300
Fax.: +386 61 125 77 93
e-mail: milan@zrc-sazu.si
or: Milan.Orozen@guest.arnes.si

and to:
Ms. Ema Pogorelčnik
e-mail: ema.pogorelcnik@gov.si

Our web site may be visited at:

<http://www.sigov.si/kszilang/index.html>
<http://www.zrc-sazu.si/www/igi/gaz-a.htm>
<http://www.sigov.si/cgi-bin/spl/gulgu-ang.html>

Dr. Milan Orozen Adamic
Slovenia

Asia South-East and Pacific South-West Division

Meeting Information

The Division had planned to hold its two yearly meeting in Sydney, Australia during November 1998 and have it coincide with the meeting of the Committee for Geographical Names in Australia, which is also held every two years. Unfortunately, due to the inability of the majority of countries not being able to afford to attend, the meeting had to be cancelled.

Depending on the financial situation in this region of the world, consideration will be given next year as to the possibilities of holding the meeting.

For the same reasons it is not expected to be able to hold the

toponymic training course that was cancelled last year, during the next 12 months.

Australia has agreed that I continue as Chairman of both the Committee for Geographical Names in Australia and the Asia South-East and Pacific South-West Division of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names.

My e-mail address has changed to *john.parker@nre.vic.gov.au*. As a result of my recent retirement from the Surveyor-General position in Victoria, I hopefully will have more time to devote to geographi-

cal names

The address of the Division is:

John Parker

Chair

5th floor, 436 Lonsdale Street
Melbourne, 3000

Australia

Fax: INT-61-3-9603 9006

Tel.: INT-61-3-9603 9002

e-mail: *john.parker@nre.vic.gov.au*

John Parker

Australia

Africa South Division

Co-operation with member countries

1. United Nations Training Workshop in Namibia

From 14 to 19 April 1998 Dr. Peter E. Raper and L. A. Möller of South Africa presented a United Nations Training Workshop on Geographical Names in Windhoek, Namibia at the invitation of the Government of Namibia. It was held at the Rössing Foundation Educational Centre and attended by some thirty-two participants from 13 regions of Namibia. Sponsored by UNESCO, the aim of the Workshop was to facilitate the establishment of a national geographical names authority for Namibia, and to give guidelines on research methods and electronic compilation of a dictionary of Namibian place names.

2. Visit by Dignitaries from Mozambique

At the request of the Government of Mozambique a special meeting with members of the National Place Names Committee was held on 6 and 7 July 1998. Two top officials from Mozambique were briefed on resolutions of United Nations Conferences on the Stan-

dardization of Geographical Names on the establishment of a national geographical names authority, namely Mr. Luis Abrahamo, Mozambique's expert to the UNGEGN and Head of the Cartography Division of the National Directorate of Geography and Cadastre, and Mr. Alexandre Uisse Chidimatembue, Head of the Department of Aerial Photography and Cartography of the same Department. The Report on the South African Geographical Names Commission served as basis for discussion. The meeting was chaired by Dr. Peter E. Raper of South Africa, and Dr. L. A. Möller participated in the meeting at the express request of the Government of Mozambique.

3. United Nations Training Courses on Geographical Names

Two United Nations Training Courses on Geographical Names were held in Pretoria, one from 24 to 29 November 1997 and one from 20 to 25 July 1998. Arranged jointly by the UNGEGN, the Geography Department of the University of

Pretoria and the Names Research Institute, the courses were attended by some 41 participants in total, with participants coming from Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland. A one day intensive fieldwork trip was organized to coincide with a technical visit to the Topocadastral Information Services of the City Council of Pretoria.

National names standardization

The National Place Names Committee held several meetings during the past year to consider names submitted for standardization purposes. Negotiations are underway for the publication of standardized geographical names, e.g. a short list of place names approved by the Committee in the last ten years, and a comprehensive publication listing all standardized names approved over the last thirty to forty years.

Lucie A. Moeller,
Peter E. Raper
South Africa

Dutch and German-Speaking Division (DGSD)

A meeting of the DGSD was held at the German Foreign Ministry in Bonn on 20 October 1998. It was attended by members of Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, and Switzerland. Apologies were received from Belgium and Italy.

The discussion concentrated on the following four items:

1. Implementation of resolutions adopted by the Seventh United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names:

- Resolution No. VII/2: Eighth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names and twentieth session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

It was mentioned that an interest of the German names community to invite the Eighth Conference to Germany in 2002 may have official support of the German survey administrations and of the government.

Negotiations to hold twentieth session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names in Vienna in 1999 have not yet yielded the expected results due to "technical and organizational

problems."

- Resolution No. VII/5: National standardization based on local usage

Mr. Ormeling informed the meeting of an increasing number of communes in the Frisian-speaking regions of the Netherlands who are collecting their Frisian names inventory and reporting it to the topographic service.

Mr. Gurtner and Mr. Spiess mentioned the practice of considering locally used names on maps of Switzerland.

- Resolution No. VII/6: Toponymic data exchange formats and standards

Mrs. Hausner recalled the availability of the Austrian database GEONAM to the meeting and mentioned the project "Digital Gazetteer Austria" which was considered as a revision of the former Austrian gazetteer published by Breu in 1975. It will be available on CD-ROM also containing a digital map.

Mr. Sievers pointed out that the Digital Gazetteer Germany has been available on CD-ROM since a couple of months. It is an inventory of names rendered on maps at the 1:250 000 scale. The product name is GN250.

Mr. Ormeling recalled that the names of the Netherlands rendered on the maps of the series at the 1:50 000 and 1:250 000 scales are digitally available.

Mr. Gurtner announced that the digital map "Swiss Map 50", also containing all geographical names at the 1:50 000 scale, shall be available in June 1999.

- Resolution No. VII/9: Standardization of geographical names utilizing the Internet

The place names committees of the Netherlands (Taalunie) and of Germany (StAGN) have established homepages on the Internet (<http://www.taalunie.nl> and <http://www.ifag.de>).

A list of Dutch exonyms and of Dutch country names is accessible. Toponymic Guidelines of Germany (in English and German), the List of Antarctic place names in the German language, and a list of German country names are as well available. The publication of the German glossary of toponymic terminology and the Concise gazetteer Germany will follow soon.

Mr. Ormeling has developed a draft of an UNGEGN web site, which he will hand over to the UNGEGN Secretary, Mr. Stabe, for

further consideration.

- Resolution No. VII/11: Teaching materials for training courses in toponymy

Mr. Ormeling, the convenor of the UNGEGN Working Group on Training Courses in Toponymy, has not yet received any teaching materials of such training courses, which should be sent to him.

- Resolution No. VII/12: Training courses in toponymy in conjunction with sessions of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

The Austrian place names committee (AKO) had considered to organize a training course in toponymy in conjunction with the Twentieth Sessions of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names. The conducting of this course, however, is endangered if the technical and organiza-

tional problems for holding this Session in Vienna in 1999, cannot be settled.

- Resolution No. VII/14: Access and archiving of technical papers ("UNGEKN Archive")

Mrs. Hausner is going to prepare a list of papers presented at the very first UNGEGN Sessions and Conferences, by cataloguing Breu's "assets," for presentation at the 20th UNGEGN Session. Mr. Spiess offered his assistance.

2. List of exonyms

Austria, Germany, and Switzerland are preparing a new list of German exonyms and other place names, which shall supersede the "List of selected exonyms in the German language" as presented to the Seventeenth Sessions of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names in 1994.

3. Digital gazetteer of Europe

The concept of a database of geographical names of Europe was presented which is funded as a research project by the German Research Foundation. One of the main principles is that it is conceived to be used by a 'European' user, which means that no 'preferred' language is being used.

4. Next DGSD meeting

It was proposed to hold the next DGSD meeting on the occasion of the 1st Dutch-German Cartographic Congress to be held in Maastricht from 17 to 20 May 1999.

J. Sievers

Chairman DGSD

Germany



Norden Division

The Nordic Place Names Database

The Nordic Place Names Database - NONDB - is a joint effort by the Nordic Mapping Agencies to solve some of the problems in using Nordic place names in international context. The Norden Division of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names welcomes all experts on geographical names to visit the web-site and

asks them to provide some feedback to our effort. The address is

<http://www.nondb.nls.fi/>

As the names are stored in UNICODE encoding, there are limitations in the environments that can be fully supported. Currently only Windows NT 4.0 with IE 4.0 or Netscape 4.0 browsers give full support to both showing the letters

correctly and enabling the copy-paste function to some of the most recent software. For more information, please visit the web-site at the National Land Survey of Finland.

Jorma Marttinen
Finland

Working Group on Publicity and Funding

Unfortunately, due to other commitments, the brochure has not progressed from that discussed in New York in January 1998. However, I anticipated I will be in a better position to progress it over the next few months.

At the Seventh United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, New York, January 1998, various countries indicated they would send me copies of some of their mapping, which could be used in the brochure, to-

gether with permission to use the maps. I have received some map samples, but would appreciate hearing from those who have not forwarded them as yet.

As indicated in the report of the Asia South-East and Pacific South-West Division in this Newsletter, I am in a position to continue as convenor of the Working Group.

The address of the Working Group is:

John Parker
Convenor
5th floor, 436 Lonsdale Street
Melbourne. 3000
Australia
Fax: INT-61-3-9603 9006
Tel : INT-61-3-9603 9002
e-mail: john.parker@nre.vic.gov.au

John Parker
Australia

Australia

The Committee for Geographical Names in Australia (CGNA) will be holding its biannual meeting in Sydney on 23 and 24 November 1998. Due to the cancellation of the Asia South-East and Pacific South-West Division meeting, we have invited any countries in the division who would like to attend as observers to do so.

The agenda for the meeting includes:

- Rural Road Addressing
- Indigenous Naming
- Geographical Extent of Names
- Internet Domain Names
- National Place Names Project
- Strategic Plan Review

Newly developed World Wide Web sites will also be demonstrated. These include Victoria's new site, which provides access to all the policy, procedures and guidelines of the new geographical names process established under the Geographic Place Names Act 1998 legislation and comes into effect on 1 January 1999, as well as the gazetteer of geographic names and road/street names. The web address is www.vicnames.vic.gov.au

Other states gazetteer addresses

are:

- Northern Territory
<www.dlpe.nt.gov.au/placet/>
- New South Wales

<www.lie.gov.au/gnb/>

The Australian gazetteer is at <www.environment.gov.au/database/MAN200R.html>

I have been appointed to be Registrar of Geographic Names for Victoria and consequently will stay on as Chair of CGNA. New South Wales has provided a Deputy Chair.

Should anyone be interested in receiving more information on our activities in Australia please contact me:

John Parker

Chair Committee for Geographical Names in Australia

Email: john.parker@nre.vic.gov.au

Canada

New territory in Canada

As of 1 April 1999, Canada's newest territory, Nunavut, will come into existence! Its capital will be Iqaluit, located on southern Baffin Island. Names of geographical features and populated places as currently approved through the Government of the Northwest Territories, and thus by the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (CPCGN), will be valid at that time.

With the separation of Nunavut, the remaining western part of the current Northwest Territories, with its capital in Yellowknife, will continue to carry the name Northwest Territories.

On Natural Resources Canada's GeoNames website, further information and links to material on Nunavut can be accessed: [<geonames.nrcan.gc.ca/english/schoolnet/nunavut.html >](http://geonames.nrcan.gc.ca/english/schoolnet/nunavut.html)

New publications

• In September a new volume of the *Gazetteer of Canada: Saskatchewan* was published jointly by Natural Resources Canada and Saskatchewan Property Management Corporation. This volume lists all the official names for populated places, geographical features,

parks and reserves in the province of Saskatchewan - some 12 500 entries, each including latitude and longitude coordinates, and corresponding 1:50 000-scale National Topographic System (NTS) map sheet. Two maps folded into the back cover provide easy viewing of the major populated places in the province and the NTS map index.

Paper copies are available for CAN \$ 24.95, from:

Canadian Government Publishing
PWGSC

Ottawa ON K1A 0S9

Canada

Fax: +819-994-1498

Internet: [<publications.pwgsc.gc.ca >](http://publications.pwgsc.gc.ca)

• L'édition la plus récente du *Toponyme*, bulletin d'information de la Commission de toponymie du Québec, a paru en mars. Le bulletin contient des articles sur la qualité du français en toponymie, sur la future Division francophone du GENUNG, sur la situation odonymique et les désignations commémoratives au Québec, et sur la toponymie algérienne.

Geographical names websites

Natural Resources Canada continues to maintain a website on which names for places and geo-

graphical features across Canada stored in the Canadian Geographical Names Data Base and approved by the CPCGN can be freely searched:

[<geonames.NRCan.gc.ca >](http://geonames.NRCan.gc.ca)

In addition, this GeoNames website includes recent name changes in Canada, publications, Canadian data available for sale, links to other toponymic sites, information about United Nations activities, and much more. Access is available in both English and French.

Several provincial / territorial jurisdictions have now established their own websites providing public access to their data bases:

- Alberta (information, but no data base): [<www.tgx.com/geogname/ >](http://www.tgx.com/geogname/)
- British Columbia: [<www.env.gov.bc.ca/bcnames/ >](http://www.env.gov.bc.ca/bcnames/)
- Northwest Territories: [<pwnhc.learnnet.nt.ca/programs/geodb.htm >](http://pwnhc.learnnet.nt.ca/programs/geodb.htm)
- Quebec (Commission de toponymie du Québec): [<www.toponymie.gouv.qc.ca/ >](http://www.toponymie.gouv.qc.ca/)

Ce site permet la consultation et la localisation de quelque 202 000

noms officiels et 18 000 variantes majeures. L'utilisateur dispose de plusieurs méthodes de recherche, par exemple, le nom, la municipalité, la catégorie, le type d'entité, etc. Les toponymes (sauf les odonymes) sont localisés sur des cartes électroniques avec accès à des commandes de zoom.

Autres nouvelles du Québec

• La Commission de toponymie a reçu la visite de représentants officiels de la Catalogne, Espagne,

qui ont bénéficié d'une démonstration de TOPOS et ont discuté de la politique linguistique sur l'affichage des toponymes au Québec.

• La Commission, de concert avec la France, anticipe la publication de 235 rubriques en un seul volume sur les noms de lieux identiques en France et au Canada (Québec); ce livre sera lancé à Paris au printemps 1999.

Further information

Further information about geographical names in Canada can be obtained from:

CPCGN Secretariat / Geographical Names Section
Natural Resources Canada
Room 634 - 615 Booth Street
Ottawa ON K1A 0E9
Canada
Fax : +613-943-8282
e-mail : geonames@NRCan.gc.ca

Helen Kerfoot
Canada

Jordan

Jordan had planned to submit to the Seventh United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, New York, January 1998 its country report. This report arrived at the conference site only after the closure of the Conference.

The paper describes the historical and cartographic background of the work on the Standardization of

Geographical Names in Jordan. It reports further on the preparation of the Jordan Geographic Encyclopedia of Towns, Gazetteers of Jordan, Atlases, and of a book "Basics of Geographical Names". The paper includes also the Jordanian Romanization System for Geographical Names, which has a few modifications of the "Amended

Beirut System".

The document will be mailed to UNGEGN Experts and participants at the Conference shortly, together with the Report of the Conference.

Hans Stabe
Secretary, UNGEGN
United Nations

Germany

Toponymic Guidelines

As announced in paper E/CONF91/L.26 of the Seventh United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, the 3rd edition of the „Toponymic guidelines for map and other editors - Federal Republic of Germany” is now available on the Internet:

<www.ifag.de>

click: Geoinformation

click: StAGN

click: Toponymic guidelines

On the Internet the guidelines are entered in both German and English versions.

Single hardcopies of the guidelines printed bilingually in German and English can be requested from:

StAGN

Richard-Strauss-Allee 11

D - 60 598 Frankfurt am Main

Germany

Phone: + 49 - 69 - 63 33 - 317

Fax: + 49 - 69 - 63 33 - 441

email: beinstein@ifag.de

Jörn Sievers

Chairman, StAGN

Germany

List of country names

As announced in paper E/CONF91/L.30 of the Seventh United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, the 5th edition of the list of country names in German language („Liste der Staatennamen”) is available on the Internet. For the first time a list of names of selected dependent territories is attached as an annex:

<www.ifag.de>

click: Geoinformation

click: StAGN

click: Liste der Staatennamen

All explanations are in German only. Single hardcopies of the list can be requested from:

StAGN

Richard-Strauss-Allee 11

D - 60 598 Frankfurt am Main

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email: beinstein@ifag.de

Jörn Sievers

Chairman, StAGN

Germany

Latvia

Toponymic Synonyms and How They Originated: Selection of the Preferred Names of Physiographical Features in Latvia

During 1990s a lot of place names, including the names of natural features of Latvia, have been collected and checked. It has been done by two institutions: Scientific Laboratory of Regional Geography and Toponymy, University of Latvia and Toponymic Section of the State Land Service. As the result of those investigations the Card Index of the Names of Physiographical Features of Latvia has been supplemented, and several regional dictionaries of place names of Latvia have been published. The Coverage of Place Names of the Satellite Map of Latvia has been compiled too. Those toponymic activities determined the necessity to select the "preferred names" and to work out a methodology of standardization of place names. The article is based on toponymic investigations in the western and central part of Latvia (Kuldīga, Talsi, Rīga, Dobele and Aizkraukle districts), carried out by the author. All the place names, including those found in literature or cartographic sources, have been checked during these scientific expeditions.

It is a common phenomenon, that two or more toponyms are employed in reference to a single

geographical feature. In toponymic literature they are called parallel names, variant names, toponymic synonyms or allonyms. A lake, a forest, a hill, an island etc., each of these features could have more than one name. Nevertheless, rivers bear the largest number of toponymic synonyms. For example in the Kuldīga district the ratio between the number of geographical features and their names is 1:1,64, but it is 1:2,27 for flowing water features and 1:1,71 for water bodies.

Toponymic Synonyms and how they originated

The reasons which have favoured the creation of toponymic synonyms for physiographical features are the following:

1. The old place name has been forgotten and the object usually is named after the populated place located near by. Thereby every section of a river bears a different name.

2. An object is not large and not widely known. Otherwise many toponymic synonyms should disturb communication and economic activities. For example, the author of this study has not recorded any toponymic synonym for the Venta, the largest river of Kurland. Its

tributary, the river Lejējupe, which is only 19 km long, bears 12 toponymic synonyms: Dūmgriāvis, Dundurupe, Čaņupe, Gaiņupe, Cīruļupe, Raķupe, Bāraucupe, Bāraučupe, Spīrstiķupe, Krastiņupe, Putraimupe, Viesalgupe.

3. Immigrants have named natural features after near by situated farms, former estates and larger populated places bearing their own names. For example, the river Dursupe in the civil parishes of Balgale and Zentene bears three other names: Bolesupe, Kaupe and Skujupe. All of them are borrowed from farm names.

4. The transformation of a physiographical feature:

1) formation of mill-pools (the river below mill-pools bears often a different name),

2) melioration,

3) changes in composition of species of fishes etc.

5. Renaming of near by situated populated places. For example, the lake Sasmakas ezers was renamed Valdemārpils; till 1926 the name of the town was Sasmaka, now and then is being called Valdemārpils ezers.

6. Several managers or owners

of an object change the name of "their" feature. For example, the lake Bezdubeņu ezers, also called Kalnmuīžas ezers, (in Lībagi civil parish), belongs to the owners of the farms Bezdubeņi and Kalnmuīža.

7. The way of the exploration of an object resulting in the change of its name.

8. Exchange of population in the surrounding territory. For example, the streamlet flowing into the Rīga Bay south from Kolka bears two names: Vecistabvalks (in Latvian) and Vanatubajoug (in Livish).

9. Exchange and loss of naming traditions. For example, the brook Bētzkalnvalks in Alsunga civil parish is being called now and then Bētzkalnupīte. The geographical term upīte 'little river' is widely known in the whole territory of Latvia, but valks is a characteristic geographical term for little rivers only in the western part of Latvia, Kurland.

10. Tales and stories about an object. For example, the upper stream of the river Šķēde is being called by old people Nastupīte (after a tale about a devil, who fell into the truck of a peasant when he was crossing this river).

11. Historical or otherwise important events in the surroundings of an object, which give the origin to new place names for the same object. For example, the hill in Šabile (a little town in Kurland) bears two names: Upurkalns and Karātavu kalns.

Main Principles for the Selection of the "Preferred Name" of a Physiographical Feature

When determining the main principles for the selection of the preferred names we have applied the recommendations of UNGEGN for national standardization and in part the standards for the rendition of toponyms of the Institute of Place Name Research in Uppsala, Sweden.

We believe, that the preferred name of a physiographical feature should be:

1) the oldest name of the feature, being used or at least - remembered by local people, for example, the river should be called Svente, not Virbupe or Karone (in the civil parishes of Lībagi, Virbi, and Abava),

2) the place name, which is used by older local people, for example, the river should be called

Kraupe, not Veckuldīgas upīte (in Padure civil parish),

3) the place name revealing local naming traditions and local dialect, for example, the bog should be called Gudpori, not Gudu purvs (in Laidi civil parish),

4) the etymologically most correct place name, for example, the bog should be named Pindzira, not Pindzere (in Vārme civil parish), for the lake the name Dzilonis would be preferred, not Zilonis (in Renda civil parish),

5) the place name most often used in literature or cartographic sources, if it is not incorrect, for example, the river Lejējupe, not Bāraucepe (in Snēpele civil parish), the river Riežupe, not Režupe (in Renda and Rumba civil parishes).

Written tradition of a toponym should be taken into account for every place name, but it is of greater importance for large, widely known Physiographical features.

Problem situations in the process of selecting the "Preferred Name"

The selection of the preferred name is in every case an individual process. The problem situations most often experienced in standard-

ization of the names of Physiographical features will be analysed as follows:

Toponymic synonyms are variants of one and the same place name

1 Place names with or without generic elements. The preferred name in most cases is the place name without generic element. Usually it is a noun in nominative case. For example, the lake Sventiņš, not Sventiņu ezers (in Renda civil parish), the meadows Sūras, not Sūru pļavas (in Kurmāle and Pelči civil parishes)

2 Place names - compound names or composite names. The preferred name is the place name, which reflects local naming traditions, for example, the river Aleksūpīte, not Aleksā upīte, the hill Jāņkalns not Jāņa kalns in Kuldīga.

3. One and the same place name in local dialectal form or in Standard Latvian. The preferred name is the place name in local dialectal form, for example, the meadows Kamburu pļavas, not Kambaru pļavas (in Ēdole civil parish), the lake Mazais Kundu Bezdubens, not Mazais Kundu Bezdibens (in Turlava civil parish).

4 Toponymic synonyms differ

only in generic elements. The preferred name is the place name better reflecting peculiarities of the Physiographical feature and local naming traditions, for example, the brook Guļas vāls, not Guļas upīte (in Gudenieki civil parish), the bog Skudru tīrelis, not Skudru purvs (in Rumba civil parish).

5. More ancient toponymic synonym reflecting the etymology of a place name or a modified form of it. The preferred name is the more ancient form reflecting the etymology of place name, for example, the lake Dzionis, not Zilonis (in Renda civil parish).

Toponymic synonyms are two or more various place names.

1. The object as a whole has one place name, but separate parts of it bear their own place names (for example, rivers, bogs). The preferred name is the place name applying to a feature as a whole. Place names of separate parts of an object could be maintained and put on maps or sketch maps. For example, the river Vanka - would be the preferred name of the river, but in separate sections it is also called: Bebrene, Dzirnaupe, Ēdoles upe, Lanka, Planīcas upīte, and Valsāte (in Kurmāle, Ivande and Alsunga civil parishes).

2. The object bears two equally popular place names of similar origin (besides it could bear seldom used other place names). Until new information is obtained, both more frequently used place names are the preferred names, for example, the castle mound Padures pilskalns // Beltes pilskalns (in Padure civil parish).

3. The geographical object, usually a river, does not bear any common place name. Each of its sections is named differently - usually after the near by situated populated place. In such a case, the preferred name should be the place name:

1) reflecting natural peculiarities or economic activities near of an object or its surroundings, for example, the river Garūdene (in Rudbārži, Skrunda and Raņķi civil parishes), not Zaimu strauts, Pigupe, Pigu strauts, Ropjupe. All toponymic synonyms have been derived from the names of near by situated farms or former estates;

2) more often used by local people, for example, the river Olupe (in Renda civil parish), not Ozolupe;

3) more often found in literature or cartographic sources, for example, the river Sprincupe (in Kurmāle and Snēpele civil parishes),

not Āpa, Āpupīte, Liečļupe, Liečļniekupīte, Rēga, Rēgas upīte;

4) being derived from the place name of a comparatively larger populated place, for example, the river Padures upe, not Vāļiņupīte, Mālarājupe, Ķimales upe, Sausgālupe, Briņkupīte (left tributary of the river Venta in Īvande and Padure civil parishes);

4 A large and widely known physiographical feature bears one place name found in written and cartographic sources, which is not incorrect, but a different place name is more often used by local people.

The preferred name is the place name with a written tradition. For example, the bog Velēnliekne - in Gudenieki civil parish, usually being called Liekne by local people, but the name Velenliekne has a written tradition. The bog Bayu purvs - in Slītere reservation, Talsi district, is a very characteristic example. That bog is called Diypurs by local people. The name Bayu purvs - usually used in literature and on maps, is selected as the preferred name.

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Zinta Goba
Latvia

Peru

Proceso de normalización de nombres geográficos en el Perú

El 10 de mayo de 1921, el Sr. Presidente de la República de Perú Don Augusto B. Leguía, encarga al Instituto Geográfico Nacional (IGN), la confección y actualización de la Carta Nacional Básica Oficial del país; esta Institución, dentro del territorio delimitado por los Tratados Internacionales con todos sus países vecinos, realiza en Perú la designación y normalización de Nombres Geográficos (NNGG), los mismos que constituyen uno de los componentes más importantes de una Carta o Mapa. Se hace perfecto el pensamiento que: "Los Nombres Geográficos hacen hablar a los Mapas"

En la confección de mapas se debe tener presente que los Nombres Geográficos, no sólo ayudan a la orientación mediante referencia de los elementos representados y nomenclaturizados, sino que principalmente facilitan información esencial que no puede suministrarse en forma adecuada, únicamente mediante símbolos cartográficos.

Por ello en Perú, el Instituto Geográfico Nacional cumple la importante función de uniformizar la nomenclatura cartográfico-geográfica, teniendo en cuenta normas técnicas internacionales

para la generación de Nombres Geográficos; es principalmente, a través de la Dirección General de Geografía de este Instituto, que se genera el flujo de información para este propósito. En este sentido, el diagrama que se presenta adjunto, intenta reflejar lo que ocurre en Perú sobre Normalización y Estandarización de Nombres Geográficos.

Pensamos que una de las actividades esenciales para dar presencia y validez a un Nombre Geográfico, es la recolección de información fidedigna obtenida en el campo; en el IGN de Perú, la Dirección de Geodesia se encarga de esta tarea, a través de la acertada utilización de personal experto e idóneo quienes son los que realizan la "Clasificación de Campo", por medio de la recopilación de datos.

En esta tarea, cada clasificador tiene la responsabilidad de la obtención completa, precisa y reciente de la información relativa a los nombres de las entidades geográficas, dentro de la zona donde se esté realizando el levantamiento correspondiente; para ello utiliza, todos los recursos informativos locales y bibliográficos, a fin de obtener los Nombres Geográficos correctos, aprovechando todas las

oportunidades para investigar con respecto a éstos.

Antes de ser aceptados y ubicados como respuesta toponímica de una entidad geográfica, todos los nombres seleccionados por el clasificador de campo, deben ser verificados y comprobados en cuanto al uso común, deletreo y raíz autóctona de procedencia, labor fundamental que es realizada por la Dirección General de Geografía.

Con la información reciente del campo y con la consignada en sus archivos, esta Dirección General formula documentos oficiales, donde se consignan los topónimos correspondientes a las diferentes entidades geográficas, intentando garantizar un único nombre geográfico oficial para cada entidad, así como la continuidad en la evaluación, vigilancia y control de los mismos.

La Dirección General de Geografía del Instituto Geográfico Nacional en Perú, busca resolver problemas tales como los relativos a nombres que presenten controversia, lidiando con casos como:

- Dos o más nombres para la misma entidad.
- El uso local oral, que se aplica al

mismo nombre para dos entidades geográficas diferentes.

- Desacuerdos ortográficos.
- Toma de datos locales, en desacuerdo con el uso común local.

Las tareas que se realizan para dar solución a este tipo de problemas se pueden agrupar en las siguientes :

- Mantenimiento de archivos informáticos, realizando labores de confección de bases de datos y actualización de datos.
- Respuesta a documentos y pedidos de instituciones del gobierno, privadas, investigadores y público en general.
- Preparación de publicaciones de Nombres Geográficos tales como Gazeteros o Nomenclators, Reglas a seguir para la Normalización de Nombres Geográficos.
- Apoyo a la Dirección de Cartografía por medio del asesoramiento a los operadores cartógrafos.
- Coordinación general de asesoramiento de expertos.

Como se puede observar, esta Dirección General de Geografía, realiza una labor que va más allá de efectuar un simple control de

calidad, propiciando además el desarrollo integral para la Normalización y Estandarización de Nombres Geográficos en todo el ámbito nacional.

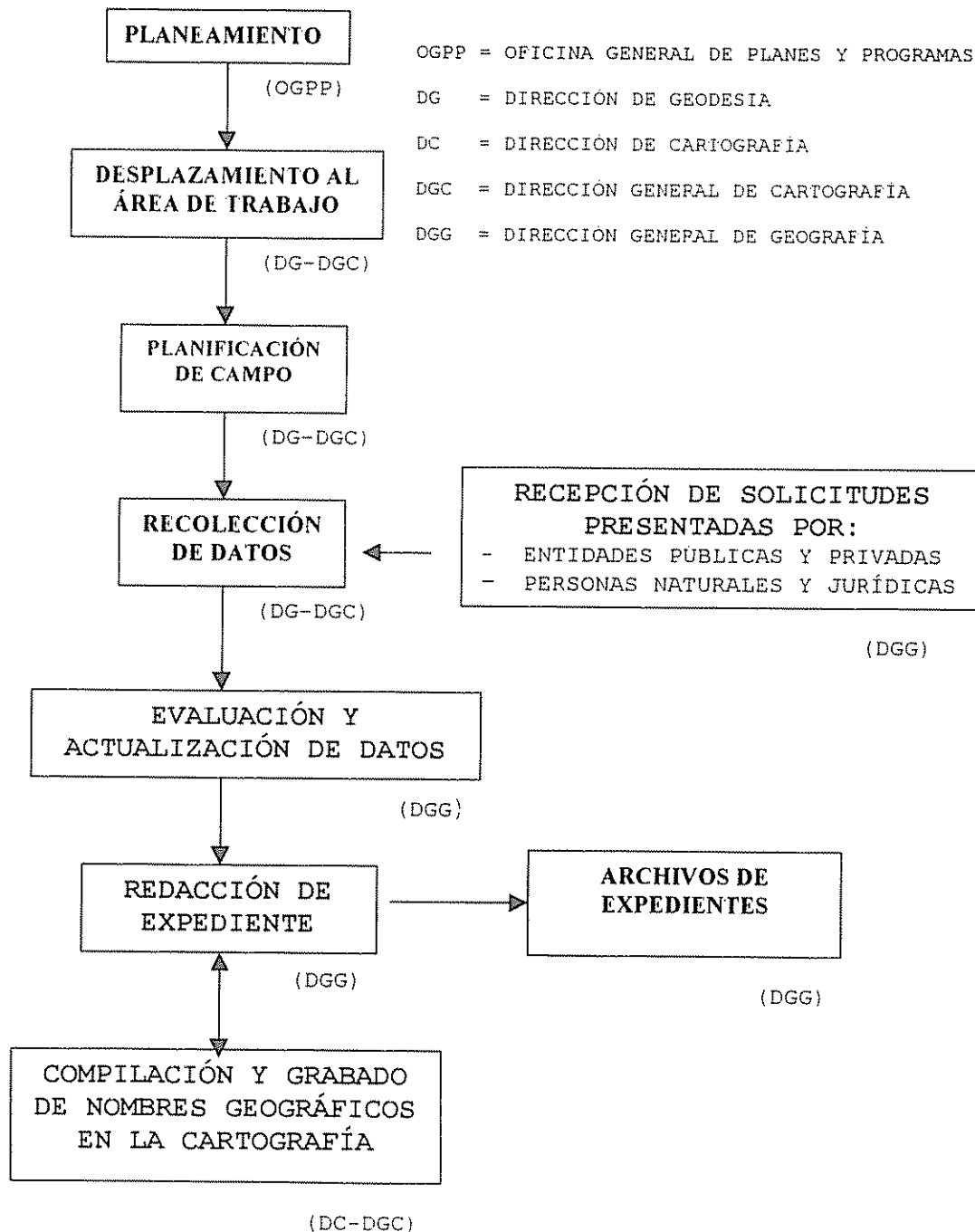
Después de determinado el grado de confianza de las fuentes de origen y de precisar la validez de la información referida a los topónimos que corresponden a las entidades geográficas, la Dirección de Cartografía dentro de su tarea de preparación y actualización de la Carta Nacional Básica Oficial, consigna estos nombres mediante la labor de compilación y grabado, coordinando siempre con las demás direcciones para el mejor logro del objetivo general.

Es así como el Instituto Geográfico Nacional, ente rector de la Cartografía en Perú, cumple la importante misión de propiciar una eficiente generación y normalización de Nombres Geográficos; tarea que, como es de conocimiento nacional, se lleva a cabo teniendo como Norte el principio de brindar Identidad Nacional a través de todas las raíces culturales y sociales que inciden en el uso de diferentes topónimos para definir Nombres Geográficos, haciendo vivo el adagio que ya hemos manifestado "Los Nombres

Geográficos hacen hablar a los Mapas".

Juan P. Quiñe,
Jesús Villegas Samanez
Peru

Proceso de Normalización de Nombres Geográficos en el Instituto Geográfico Nacional (IGN)



Sudan

Establishment of the National Committee for Geographical Names

On 5 November 1997 (= 5 Rajab 1418 H) the National Committee for Geographical Names was established by Decision No. 588:

The President of the Republic,

After reviewing the recommendation of the Minister of Survey and Urban Development and the recommendation of the Services and Orientation Sector, and the Decision No. 125 (1992), Decision No. 958 (1995), Decision No. 96 (1997) and the Republic Decree No. 14 (1996) and Decision No. 158 (1996) decided the following:

First: Repeal of the following Republican Decisions:

- Decision No. 231 (1978) for the establishment of the National Committee for Geographic Names.
- Decision No. 530 (1983) for the amendment of Decision No. 231 (1978).
- Decision No. 125 (1992) for the establishment of the National Committee for Geographical Names.

Second: Establishment of the Committee

- a) There shall be established a permanent committee which shall be called the National Committee for Geographical Names; such committee shall be responsible for setting policies, programmes, and plans for geographical names; shall have a corporate personality and seal; and its headquarters shall be in Khartoum.
- b) The Committee shall be under the supervision of the Minister of Survey and Urban Development.

Third: The Formation of the Committee:

The Committee shall be formed by a decision by the Minister of Survey and Urban Development, of 15 members; and shall be presided over by a part-time national personality and representatives of institutions concerned with geographical names, in addition to a number of persons with experience, knowledge and competence in geographical maps and languages, provided that the general secretary of the Committee shall be one of them.

The Committee may engage the assistance of whomever it sees fit to perform its tasks.

Fourth: Aims and Purposes of the Committee

1. Setting a national standardized system for writing geographical names.
2. Issuing a national directory for geographical names.
3. Collecting and tracing the origins of geographical and historical names in Sudan and spreading geographical awareness in the country.
4. Participating in the preparation, editing, and amendment of the international dictionary of geographical names.
5. The international cooperation in geographical spheres, which include the following:
 - (a) Participation in regional and international geographical conferences;
 - (b) Treatment of the names of natural resources common between Sudan and its neighbors;
 - (c) Participation in the exchange of geographical information.

Fifth: Powers and Functions of the Committee

1. Setting of general policies for geographical names and developing of a system for their spelling to be implemented in Sudan.
2. Investigating geographical names and researching their origin, form, spelling, meaning, pronunciation, and history
3. Investigating cases where the spelling of geographical names is doubtful determining the appropriateness and the correct spelling which should be followed in official maps and services.
4. Collecting and adopting a fundamental list of geographical names in Sudan.
5. Omission, change, or replacement of the name of any geographical place in maps, official documents, or otherwise.
6. Forming any sub-committees or specialized committees the Committee deems necessary for the execution of its work.
7. Unifying the geographic terminology at the national level in Sudan.

Sixth: Guidelines for the Committee

1. Giving preference to the original names while avoiding repetition.
2. Avoiding the use of names of living persons except in rare and extraordinary circumstances.
3. Encouraging the use of suitable descriptive terms giving preference to long-standing terms.
4. Giving terms to Arabic terms descriptive of the place and avoiding offensive names.
5. Giving priority to the execution of the tasks of the Committee over other governmental, private organizational, or other entities.

Seventh: The General Secretariat:

The Committee shall have a General Secretariat in accordance with the structure approved within the organizational structure of the Ministry vide decision No. 96 (1997), as follows:

- a) The General Secretary
- b) Secretary of Specialized Committees
- c) Secretary of Academic Coordination
- d) Three committee Secretaries
- e) Studies and Computer Research Coordinator
- f) Documentation and Libraries Coordinator
- g) Manager, Financial and Administrative Affairs

Eighth: Budget of the Committee:

The budget of the Committee shall be constituted as follows:

- a) Funds provided by the general budget
- b) Grants, aid, assistance received from organizations and institutions inside and outside the Sudan
- c) Any other legitimate sources
- d) The budget of the Committee shall be disposed of in accordance with the prevailing accounting principles of the State

Ninth: Regulations

The Committee shall issue, upon approval of the supervising Minister, the regulations required for the execution of the provisions of this decision. The regulations may provide for the following:

- a) Regulations of the work and meetings of the Committee and the General Secretariat.

- b) Determination of the powers and functions of the Chairman and the General Secretary.
- c) Determination of the authorities and tasks of the sub-committees.
- d) Organization of financial and administrative affairs

The Ministry of Survey and Urban Development and the other concerned bodies shall take action to execute this decision.

The General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers Ref. No. GS/CM/1/A/5/4/588

Background and Future Projects of the National Committee for Geographical Names

The idea of forming a national committee for geographical names is not new in Sudan. A group of volunteers had long proposed the establishment of such committee. The first National Committee for Geographical Names was formed in 1978 by a presidential decree, but the committee did not have the financial and human resources to start any activity

In November 1997, another Presidential Decree (No. 588) provided for the establishment of the Committee on new bases with its own secretariat and 105 posts. Further, the Decree allocated an annual budget and an independent corporate personality under the supervision of the Minister of Survey and Physical Development.

Despite lack of adequate financial and human resources, the previous committee managed to achieve the following:

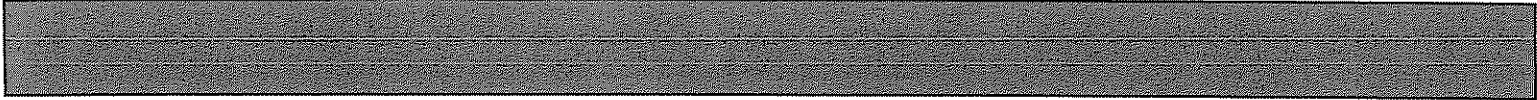
- 1. Revision of 99 maps in the 1:100,000 series;
- 2. Holding a seminar on Geographical Names in

March 1984;

- 3. The Secretariat of the Committee participated in two conferences held in Switzerland and the Kingdom of Morocco;
- 4. The committee managed to correct a number of names and sites being used by the Post and Telegraph Corporation;
- 5. A group of specialists went to Port Sudan in February 1984 seeking a plan to revise the names of some places along the Red Sea coast with the assistance of the Nary and Sudan Line;
- 6. The committee named some roads in the National Capital on the centennial anniversary of the town of Omdurman.

Proposed Future Projects:

- 1. Setting standards for naming natural and man-made features;
- 2. Devising a general policy for naming villages and features situated in overlapping language areas;
- 3. Surveying all historical place names in Sudan and studying their development from pronunciation, meaning, origin, and historical perspectives;
- 4. Establishing the Sudan Geographical Atlas;
- 5. Completing the naming of sea features in the territorial and international waters facing the Sudanese coast;
- 6. Naming lands and residential areas in the National Capital and new extensions according to the standards approved by the Committee;
- 7. Approving information proposals received by the Committee;

- 
- 8 Laying out a program for utilizing facilities on the state level;
 - 9 Devising a plan to strengthen the relationship between the Committee and those governmental departments whose activities have some relationship with the work of the Committee;
 10. Strengthening the relationship between the Committee and similar committees in other African and Arab countries on one side and with United Nations organizations on the other;
 11. Producing a guidebook for the National Committee and technical and sub-committees in the states.

Names, Addresses, and Occupations of Members of The Sudanese National Committee for Geographical Names

Serial	Name	Occupation and Address
1	Dr. Yousif Alkhalifa Abubakr	Chairman, National Committee for Geographical Names (Linguist)
2	Dr. Sharafeldin Elamin Abdelsalam	Assoc. Prof., Institute of African and Asian Studies, Khartoum University
3	Abdel Rahman Mohamed Abdel Rahman	Director, Post and Telegraph Public Corporation
4	Hassan Hussein Idris	Director General, Central Bureau of Statistics
5	Hassan Abdel Salam Suleiman	Director General, Antiques and Museums
6	Abbas Mohamed Khair Al-Tayeb	Director, Physical Planning and Urban Development
7	Ikhlas Makkawi Mohamed Ali	Head of Research Department, National Records Office
8	Ali Mohamed Omer	Director General, Survey Department
9	Mohamed Ahmed Ghorani	Lecturer, Department of Geography, Khartoum University
10	Brig. Engineer Osman Abdel Galil Abu Zeid	Head of Topographical Information Department, Armed Forces
11	Brig. Police Awadalla Osman Awadalla	Head of Borders Department, Ministry of Interior Affairs
12	Al-Tayib Mohamed Al-Tayib	Folklore specialist
13	Mohamed Bashir Abdel Hadi	Secretary General, Ministry of Culture and Information
14	Cornilio Langoya	Ministry of Engineering Affairs, Bahr Al-Gebal State, Juba
15	Masder Masder Mohamed	Secretary General, National Committee for Geographical Names

Yousif Alkhalifa Abubakr
Sudan

Sweden

Lule-Sami orthography on the Swedish mountain map

In Sweden the production of a new issue of the mountain version (Swedish: "Fjällkartan") of the Green Map Series has started this year. The mountain version is at the scale of 1:100 000. Since about ten years, the North-Sami orthography is used in this map version. According to resolution II/36 "Problems of minority languages" and in cooperation with the Institute for Language and Folklore Research and the Sami Parliament the National

Land Survey has now also introduced the Lule-Sami orthography. Some people have raised objections to this orthography. This was also the case when the North-Sami orthography was introduced in the first place, although only two diacritics differ in the Lule-Sami orthography from the Swedish alphabet. These are *Á, á* for a long *a*-sound (like the *a*-sound in *guy* or *night*) and *Ń, ń* for the *ng*-sound (like the *ng*-sound in *sing*). Com-

pared with the old so-called map-orthography, the voiced sounds in the language are shown using the Lule-Sami orthography, such as *Bárdde* instead of *Pårte*. Further examples of the new orthography are *Vastenjávrre* for *Vastenjaure*, *Oalgasj* for *Ålkatj*, *Skoarkki* for *Skårki* and *Stájgga* for *Staika*.

Hans Ringstam
Sweden

New Zealand

Gazetteer of Place Names

The gazetteer of Place Names is now available on the Internet at the Land Information N Z home page at www.linz.govt.nz under Geographic Place Names.

Indigenous place names

The process of resolving indigenous peoples land claims in New Zealand has involved the reinstatement of a number of original indigenous place names, usually by joint naming with the introduced name,

e.g. *Arotaki*/Mount Cook for New Zealand's highest mountain. The *Ngai Tahu Deed of Settlement Act* contains some eighty of these changes, and other impending settlements are likely to introduce more.

Tony Bevin
New Zealand

Thailand

Principles of Romanization for Thai Script by Transcription Method

Romanization of Thai words is by transcription whereby Thai sounds are represented by signs of the Roman alphabet, regardless of the Thai spelling. e.g. จันทร์ = chan. พระ = phra. and แก้ว = kaeo

1. TRANSCRIPTION TABLES OF CONSONANTS AND VOWELS

CONSONANTS

THAI CONSONANT	ROMANIZED CHARACTER		EXAMPLE
	INITIAL	FINAL	
ก	k	k	กา = ka. นก = nok
ข ขค คข	kh ¹	k	ขอ = kho. สุข = suk โค = kho. ยุค = yuk ฮ่อง = khong. เมฆ = mek
ง	ng	ng	งาม = ngam. สงฆ์ = song
จ ฉ ช ฉ	ch ²	t	จีน = chin. อำนาจ = amnat ฉิ่ง = ching ชิน = chin. คช = khot เฉอ = choe
ซ	s	t	ซา = sa. ก๊าซ = kat ทราย = sai ศาล = san. ทศ = thot รักษา = raksa. กฤษณ์ = krit สี = si. รส = rot
ญ	y	n	ญาติ = yat. ชาญ = chan
ฎ	d	t	ฎีกา = dika. กฏ = kot
ภ (pronounced ด)			บัณฑิต = bandit. ภัท = sat
ด			ด้าย = dai, เบ็ด = pet

THAI CONSONANT	ROMANIZED CHARACTER		EXAMPLE
	INITIAL	FINAL	
ฏ ต	t	t	ปฏิมา = patima, ปรากฏ = prakot ตา = ta, จิต = chit
ฐ ท ฒ ถ ทธ	th ¹	t	ฐาน = than, รัฐ = rat มณฑล = monthon เต่า = thao, วัฒน = wat ถ่าน = than, นาท = nat ทอง = thong, บท = bot ธง = thong, อาวุธ = awut
ณ น	n	n	ประณีต = pranit, ปราณ = pran น้อย = noi, จน = chon
บ	b	p	ไบ = bai, กาบ = kap
ป	p	p	ไป = pai, บาป = bap
ผ พ ภ	ph ¹	p	ผา = pha พงศ์ = phong, ลัพธ์ = lap สำเภา = samphao, ลาก = lap
ฝ ฟ	f	p	ฝั่ง = fang ฟ้า = fa, เสิร์ฟ = soep
ม	m	m	ม้าม = mam
ย	y	-	ยาย = yai
ร	r	n	ร้อน = ron, พร = phon
ล ฬ	l	n	ลาน = lan, ศาล = san กีฬ้า = kila, กอล์ฟ = kan
ว	w	-	วาย = wai
ห ฮ	h	-	หา = ha ฮ้า = ha

NOTES:

1 Phonetically, **h** is the aspiration symbol for an aspirated sound (a sound followed by a puff of air when pronounced) Thus, the use of an **h** after **k p t** follows the following rules.

The symbol **k** stands for ก as ก is an unaspirated sound (a sound without a puff of air when pronounced). A **kh** can stand for any of ข ฃ ค ฅ ฆ, as they are all aspirated sounds

The symbol **p** stands for ป as ป is an unaspirated sound Thus a **ph** stands for any of ผ พ ภ because they are all aspirated It should be noted that a **ph** never stand for a ฟ in Thai.

In the same way, a **t** stands for either a ต or ฏ, both being unaspirated, and a **th** stands for any of the following aspirated consonants. ฐ ฑ ฒ ถ ฑ ฒ

2 Phonetically, **c** should represent the unaspirated จ and **ch** should represent the aspirated ฉ as is the general practice in the transliteration of Pali, Sanskrit, Hindi, Cambodian, Bahasa Indonesia and many other languages This particular practice is not adopted in the Thai transliteration scheme as it may be confused with the sound of an English **c** which is represented by either a ค or ฌ in Thai For example, if จน and จิต are to be transcribed as **con** and **cit**, c in con may be pronounced as a ค and c in cit may be pronounced as a ฌ The general trend which uses **ch** to stand for จ is thus adopted for practical purpose. For example, จุฬ่า = chula, and จิตรรา = chittra Once the **ch** is used for จ in Thai, it is automatically extended to stand for ฉ ฌ and ฆ as the four sounds are closely related.

VOWELS

THAI VOWEL	ROMANIZED CHARACTER	EXAMPLE
อะ, อั (reduced form of อะ) รร (with final consonant) อา	a	ปะ = pa, วัน = wan, สรรพ = sap. มา = ma
รร (without final consonant) อ่า	an am	สรรหา = sanha, สวรรค์ = sawan ร่า = ram
อิ, อี	i	มิ = mi, มืด = mit
อี, อี	ue ¹	นึ๊ก = nuek, ทวีอ = rue
อุ, อู	u	ลู = lu, หู = ru
เอะ, เอ็ (reduced form of เอะ) เอ	e	เละ = le, เล็ง = leng, เลน = len
แอะ, แอ	ae	และ = lae, แสง = saeng
โอะ, - (reduced form of โอะ) โอ, เอาะ, ออ	o	โละ = lo, ลม = lom, โล้ = lo, เลาะ = lo, ลอม = lom
เออะ, เอ็ (reduced form of เออะ) เออ	oe	เลอะ = loe, เหล็ง = loeng, เฮอร์ = thoe
เอ็ยะ, เอ็ย	ia	เฟี้ยะ = phia, เลียน = lian
เอ็อะ, เอ็อ	uea ²	เ็, เล็อก = lueak
อ๊วะ, อ๊ว, -ว- (reduced form of อ๊ว)	ua	พัวะ = phua, มัว = mua, รวม = ruam
ไอะ, ไอ, อัย, ไอย, ไอย	ai	ไย = yai, ไล้ = lai, ้วย = wai, ไทย = thai, สาย = sai
เอา, อาว	ao	เมา = mao, น้ำ = nao

THAI VOWEL	ROMANIZED CHARACTER	EXAMPLE
อุย	ui	ลุย = lui
โอย, ออย	oi	โรอย = roi, ลอย = loi
เอย	oei	เลย = loei
เอื่อย	ueai	เลื่อย = lueai
อวย	uai	มวย = muai
อิว	io ³	ลิ้ว = lio
เอี้ยว, เหว	eo	เรี้ยว = reo, เลว = leo
เอี้ยว, แหว	aeo	แฝลิ้ว = phlaeo, แหว = maeo
เอี้ยว	iao	เลี้ยว = liao
ฤ (pronounced รือ), ฤๅ	rue	ฤๅษี, ฤๅษี = ruesi
ฤ (pronounced ริ)	ri	ฤทธิ = rit
ฤ (pronounced เรย)	roe	ฤกษ์ = roek
ฤ, ฤๅ	lue	-, ฤๅสาย = luesai

NOTES:

1 Formerly, a **u** may stand for any of the four vowel sounds อือ อี อู อุ
For better differentiation, the อู อุ are now represented by **u**, and the อือ อี by **ue**

2 Formerly, a **ua** may stand for any of the four vowel sounds เอือะ เอือ อัวะ
อัว For better differentiation, the อัวะ อัว are now represented by **ua**, and the
เอือะ or เอือ by **uea** The rationale for this is that the อัวะ and อัว sounds are
each merely a diphthong made up of u + a, (= ua) and the เอือะ and เอือ made
up of ue+a (= uea)

3 Formerly, the sound อิว is romanized **iu**, and เอี้ยว as **ieu** According
to the present scheme, a final sound ว is represented by an **o**, e.g. เหว อาว =
ao, เอี้ยว, เหว = eo, เอี้ยว, แหว = aeo By the same token, อิว (อิว+ว) becomes io
(i + o), เอี้ยว (เอี้ยว + ว) becomes iao (ia + o)

* There is no Thai word with this vowel

2. MORPHEME, WORD AND NOUN

2.1 MORPHEME is the smallest meaningful unit in a language. It may consist of one or more syllables, e.g. นา, ที่, นาที่, ลอง, กอง, ลองกอง, นาฬิกา, นานัปการ, เชื้อ, กิ, เครื่อง

2.2 WORD may consist of one or more morphemes, e.g. หน้า, โต๊ะ, ลูกเสือ, जान्नी, महाराज, ประชาชน, राष्ट्रपति, अहिमताअनाज

2.3 COMPOUND WORD may consist of two or more morphemes. The resultant combination may bear no more than the sum of the meaning of the original two members, or it may acquire additional meaning, e.g. ลูกเสือ(คน), जान्नी, लमकरत

2.4 COMMON NOUN

2.4.1 GENERAL NOUN, e.g. พระ, คน, เลื้อ, สัตว์, แมว, นก, ต้นไม้, มะม่วง, โต๊ะ, วิทย์, บ้านโต, วัด, วัง, ถนน, จังหวัด, แม่น้ำ, องค์การ, บริษัท

2.4.2 GEOGRAPHICAL NAME, a general noun with natural geographical connotation, such as ภูเขา, เขา, ภูเขา, ควน, ดอย, พนม, แม่น้ำ, ลำคลอง, ห้วย, หนอง, บึง, เกาะ, ทะเล, มหาสมุทร, แลนม, อ่าว; many of these geographical names stand for man-made creations, such as ท่าเรือ, ถนน, ซอย, สะพาน; including terms for political geographical units, such as ประเทศ, จังหวัด, อำเภอ, แขวง, ตำบล, หมู่บ้าน

2.5 PROPER NOUN is the name of a particular person, place, or thing

2.5.1 PERSONAL NAME, e.g. name, family name, title

Name of a king

พระบาทสมเด็จพระเจ้าอยู่หัวภูมิพลอดุลยเดช

Name of an immediate member of the royal family

สมเด็จพระเทพรัตนราชสุดาฯ สยามบรมราชกุมารี

Name conferred by the King to a member of the royal family together with a title

สมเด็จพระยาดำรงราชานุภาพ

Name conferred by the king to government officials.

เจ้าพระยาจักรี,

Personal name and family name of a commoner.

นายสมชาย คนจริง

2 5 2 ORGANIZATION NAME, e g name of an organization, monastery, palace, school, etc :

Organization.	มูลนิธิคนพิการแห่งประเทศไทย,
Government body.	กรมสรรพากร,
Monastery, temple etc :	วัดดวงแข.
Palace, royal residence, etc .	วังศุโขทัย,
School.	โรงเรียนสตรีวิทยา

2 6 TITLE, a word immediately used before the proper name, e g .

Royal title.	พระเจ้าวรวงศ์เธอ พระองค์เจ้าจุลจักรพงษ์,
Royal title by right of birth.	พระเจ้าวรวงศ์เธอ พระองค์เจ้าจุลจักรพงษ์,
Ecclesiastical title:	สมเด็จพระวันรัต;
Title conferred by the king:	เจ้าพระยาธรรมศักดิ์มนตรี;
Rank:	พลเอกเปรม ติณสูลานนท์

2 7 BORROWED WORD There are many foreign loan words in the Thai language They may be common nouns, e g คอมพิวเตอร์ (computer), เทคโนโลยี (technology), ฟุตบอล (football), or proper nouns, e g แปซิฟิก (Pacific), เมดิเตอร์เรเนียน (Mediterranean), ไอบีเอ็ม (IBM), ยูเนสโก (UNESCO)

3. HYPHENATION FOR SYLLABLE SEPARATION

In multi-syllable words, the final character of the preceding syllable and the initial character of the following syllable may cause reading ambiguity In such a case, a hyphen is used to identify the break between the two syllables according to the following rules.

3 1 A hyphen is inserted to separate the two syllables when the final character of the preceding syllable is a vowel and the initial character of the following syllable is ng (ง). e g สังกา = Sa-nga

3.2 A hyphen is inserted to separate the two syllables when the final character of the preceding syllable is ng (ง) and the initial character of the following syllable is a vowel, e.g. บังอร = Bang-on

3.3 A hyphen is inserted to separate the two syllables when the initial character of the following syllable is a vowel, e.g. สะอาด = sa-at, สำอาง = sam-ang

4. WORD SEPARATION

Each transcribed word is written separately (i.e. with a space between each word).

e.g.:

สถาบันไทยคดีศึกษา	=	Sathaban Thai Khadi Sueksa;
ห้างแก้วฟ้า	=	Hang Kaeo Fa;
ถนนโชคชัย	=	Thanon Chok Chai;
ซอยบุญมา	=	Soi Bun Ma

Compound words and proper personal names are, however, not separated, e.g. ลูกเสือ (คน) = luksuea, ฉานผี = chanphi, รถไฟ = rotfai, หลวงไพเราะเสียงซอ = Luang Phairosiangso, นายโชคชัย จิตงาม = Nai Chokchai Chitngam

5. CAPITALIZATION

5.1 The initial character of the proper noun and that of the preceding title are capitalized, e.g. นายปรีดา อยู่เย็น = Nai Prida Yuyen, เด็กหญิงอุ้มบุญ ทองมี = Dekying Umbun Thongmi, ร้านร่วมเสริมกิจ = Ran Ruam Soem Kit, จังหวัดกำแพงเพชร = Changwat Kamphaeng Phet

5.2 The first character of the first word in each paragraph is capitalized, e.g.:

“ขอให้ทุกคนประสบความสำเร็จตามปรารถนาได้สมหมาย ตามพุทธภาษิตที่ยกมาข้างต้น”

“Kho hai thuk khon prasop khwam samret tam pratthana dai sommai tam phutthaphasit thi yok ma khang ton”

6. TRANSCRIPTION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAME

In transcription of a geographical term together with its proper name, the geographical term is not translated, and the Thai order of each word is retained. For example: เขาสอยดาว = Khao Soi Dao (not Soi Dao Hill), แม่น้ำป่าสัก = Maenam Pa Sak (not Pa

Sak River), ถนนท่าพระ = **Thanon** Tha Phra (not Tha Phra Road) , เกาะสีชัง = **Ko** Si Chang (not Si Chang Island)

7. TRANSCRIPTION OF BORROWED WORD

7 1 A borrowed word which is a proper name is spelled as the original, e g บริษัท เฟิสต์คลาส จำกัด = First Class Co Ltd

7 2 A borrowed word which is a part of a proper name and not intended to be translated is transcribed according to the Thai pronunciation, e g สถาบันเทคโนโลยีการเกษตร แม่โจ้ = Sathaban Theknoloyi Kankaset Mae Cho

8. TRANSCRIPTION OF THAI SPECIAL MARKS

8 1 A word of a group of words followed by a "maiyamok" (ฯ) is written twice according to the reading rules, e g .

ท่าบอย ฯ = tham boi boi;
ไฟไหม้ ฯ = fai mai fai mai

8 2 A word or a group of words followed by a "paiyannoi" (ฯ) . a shortened form of a well known word or expression, is to be written in full according to the reading rules, e g :

กรุงเทพฯ = Krung Thep Maha Nakhon.
โปรดเกล้าฯ = protkiao protkramom;
ทูลเกล้าฯ = thunkiao thunkramom

8 3 The second or later appearance of the same words with "paiyannoi" may be written in full or transcribed as written in Thai, e g .

กรมพระราชวังบวรฯ = Kromphraratchawangbowon Sathanmongkhon
= or Kromphraratchawangbowon

8 4 The word ๑พณฯ is written in full as "Phanathan "

8 5 "Paiyanyai" (ฯลฯ) which may be read "ละ" (la) or "และอื่น ๆ" (lae uen uen) is written as such, e g .

ในตลาดมีเนื้อสัตว์ ผัก ผลไม้ น้ำตาล น้ำปลา ฯลฯ
= nai talat mi nueasat phak phonlamai namtan nampla la
or nai talat mi nueasat phak phonlamai namtan nampla lae uen uen

86 "Paiyanyai" (ပါယာ) in the middle of the sentence, which is read "ละถึง" (la thueng), is so transcribed; e.g.

พยัญชนะไทย ๔๔ ตัว มี ก ๑๗ อ

= phayanchana thai si sip si tua mi ko **la thueng** ho

9. TRANSCRIPTION OF ABBREVIATION

9.1 An abbreviation of a well-known and not too long word, is transcribed according to the reading rules, e.g.

จ	abbreviated from	จังหวัด	=	changwat;
อ	abbreviated from	อำเภอ	=	amphoe;
ชม	abbreviated from	ชัวโมง	=	chuamong;
น	abbreviated from	นาฬิกา	=	nalika;
พศ	abbreviated from	พุทธศักราช	=	phutthasakkarat;
รร	abbreviated from	โรงเรียน	=	rongrian

9.2 An abbreviation of a long compound word may be written either in full or in the abbreviated pronunciation form, e.g.

อ ตร	abbreviated from	อธิบดีกรมตำรวจ	
			= otoro or athipbodi krom tamruat;
ผ อ	abbreviated from	ผู้อำนวยการ	
			= pho-o or phu-amnuai kan;
สปช	abbreviated from	สำนักงานคณะกรรมการการประถมศึกษาแห่งชาติ	
			= sopocho
			or Samnakngan Khanakammakan
			Kanprathomsueksa Haeng
			Chat

10. TRANSCRIPTION OF NUMBER

Number are transcribed according to the reading rules, e.g.

๔๕๐ บาท = si bat ha sip satang;

๐๕๐๐ ๙ = ha nalika,
๓.๑.๑ = sam chut nueng chut nueng,
๑.๒ = nueng to song,
๑ + ๑ = ๒ = nueng buak nueng thaokap song,
๑๐๐๐ = nueng phan

United States

From the work of the Domestic Names Committee of the United States Board on Geographic Names

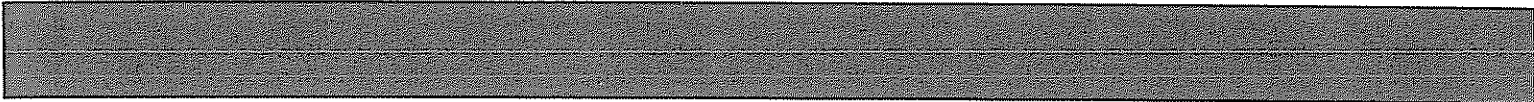
The Domestic Names Committee (DNC) of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names meets monthly, and has rendered decisions on 82 newly proposed names and adjudicated 77 controversial names and issues since our last report. The DNC participated in the 1997 (Flagstaff, Arizona) and 1998 (Cody, Wyoming) Annual Conferences of the Western States Geographic Names Council. Both conferences were a success and were well-attended with approximately 80 registrants at each. The conference included an array of papers on various toponymic themes and the regular event known as the State/Federal Roundtable where issues of policy and procedures are addressed. The host State Board held its regular meeting in each case as did the U.S. Board on Geographic Names. At the 1998 meeting, the Executive Committee of the Council voted to expand membership with voting rights to all States, Territories, and Commonwealths of the United States. Further, the Federal governments of Canada and Mexico will be invited to have observer status as will their representative Provinces, Territories, and States. Several policy issues are be-

ing re-evaluated by the Board including reversing generic terms when they appear in position one of the name, and the general ban on the use of the apostrophe in the genitive case. The Board has recently received several requests for a standard orthography to be applied to names in the United States. The Board's reply indicated that each case is processed individually with local use and acceptance being the primary policy. There is no standardized spelling of geographic names in the United States. The Geographic Names Office, during the past year, has awarded contracts to compile geographic names data in 10 States and the Commonwealths and Territories of the United States. Additional activity by the Board included potentially re-activating the Advisory Committee for Extraterrestrial Features (ACEF) because of recent planetary mapping programs, specifically on Mars.

We are pleased to announce that since the last newsletter, four States and one Territory have established geographic names authorities bringing the total of such organizations to 44 States and one Territory. The publication of conventional gazet-

teers (paper copy) has been suspended. The use of the website has seemingly contributed to a marked decrease in requests for such publications. Presently, the website query page receives an average of 20,000 accesses per day, and users are downloading more than 100 gazetteers per day. The website address is: mapping.usgs.gov/www/gnis where the U.S. Antarctica Geographic Names Database may also be accessed. The Geographic Names Office is testing new software to be used in the Geographic Names Information System Maintenance Program. This web-based software will allow Federal (and eventually State) agencies to participate in maintenance of the database. Information submitted will be verified and available online within a few days. The maintenance and data compilation program continues with more than 150,000 new entries added to the database in the past year.

The Board's members and staff participated in the Seventh United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names held in January, 1998 in New York, which included active participation in discussion and development of



resolutions, as well as participation in the Working Groups on Training, Automation, and Terminology.

Since the last newsletter, the Tenth Course in applied toponymy offered under the auspices of the Pan American Institute of Geography & History (PAIGH) was offered in Lima, Peru. The course was very successful, providing 21 students from Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Uruguay with an introduction to toponymy including lectures on establishing principles, policies, and procedures for standardizing geographic names as well as an extensive field exercise and workshop in developing, designing, and implementing an automated geographic names database

Roger Payne

United States

News from the International Council of Onomastic Sciences (ICOS)

The University of Santiago de Compostela/Spain will host the 20th International Congress of Onomastic Sciences, from 20-25 September 1999. The President of the congress is Dieter Kremer (University of Trier).

The congress has been organised in ten thematic sections:

1) Place-Names

a) Relationship between Personal Names and Place-Names.

President: Xosé Louis García Arias

b) Standardization of Place-Names.

President: André Lapierré

This section will examine issues relevant to national and international place-name standardization. Topics to be discussed include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following: development of principles and procedures relating to standardization; romanization of names derived from non-Roman writing systems; standardization in multilingual areas; exonyms and conventional names; standardization of toponyms deriving from unwritten languages; national and international toponymic databases and websites; social and economical benefits of standardization; place-name translation; standardization of geographical name terminology; toponyms located beyond a single jurisdiction.

2) Naming Systems, Especially in cross-cultural Comparison

President: Heikki Solin

3) Theory of Names and Terminology

President: Inge Bily

4) Socio-Onomastics

President: Sheila Embleton

5) Other Names

President: Henri Dorion

6) Nomen et Gens

President: Dieter Geuenich, Wolfgang Haubrichs, Jörg Jarnut

7) Etymology and Lexicography

President: Ana Cano

8) Onomastics and Literature

President: Friedhelm Debus

9) Onomastics and Law

President: Giovanni Martini

10) Research Projects and Bibliographical Information

President: Edwin D. Lawson

As already announced in Newsletter No. 21, this congress offers for the first time an own section to names standardization, its methods, results and practice. All UNGEGN members and experts in this field are cordially invited to present papers on this subject. The official languages of the congress are German, French, English and Spanish.

Further information can be obtained from the secretary of the congress:

ICOS 1999

Instituto da Lingua Galega

Plaza da Universidade, 4

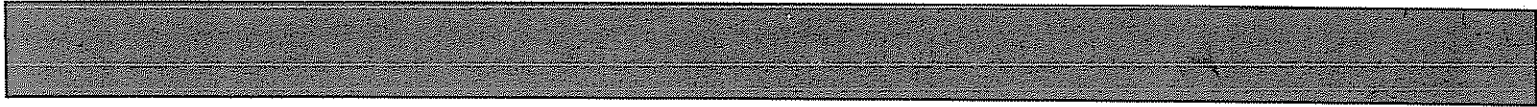
E-15703 Santiago de Compostela

Galicia - Spain

e-mail: ilgpatro@uscmail.usc.es

Isolde Hausner

Austria



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info@imagic u-net com
<http://www.imagic u-net com/>