

Principles and rules of ‘dual names / dual naming’ (multiple names / multiple naming) systems in and outside Europe: An exemplary approach to the definition of two (?) new terms in the UNGEGN glossary

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This paper is a first or better to say provisional report of the topic shown in the title. The terms ‘dual names/dual naming’ are not fixed yet, it is to consider if the terms ‘multiple names/multiple naming’ are more practicable or additionally. We all are fully conscious of many cases of not only dual but multiple naming (especially in regions where minority languages occur). But in this early phase of the research I want to keep it as stakeholder for all kinds of not having a single name for one object.

In a first step cases of naming disputes are discussed, their consequences for the social and political welfare of the residents, cases of liberal handling of minority rights in regard to place-naming procedures and solved naming disputes. A further chapter lists the legal frameworks which have been enacted for the beforehand mentioned cases. A set of thoughts concludes the considerations above the need for defining a new term / new terms.

1. Geographical names / toponyms

Our subjects are geographical names and the questions arise: What are geographical names, what do we understand under geographical names, or what is the message contained in geographical names more than the address function? Geographical names are defined as ‘names applied to a feature on Earth’ and the term is closely connected to toponyms, which are defined as ‘comprehensive term for geographical names’.¹⁾

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1) Glossary : Glossary of terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names. United Nations, New York 2002, p. 216 and 339.

Named features include²⁾:

- 1. Populated places (for example, cities, towns, villages)*
- 2. Civil divisions (for example, States, cantons, districts, boroughs)*
- 3. Natural features (for example, streams, mountains, capes, lakes, seas)*
- 4. Constructed features (for example, dams, airports, highways)*
- 5. Unbounded places or areas that have specific local (often religious) meaning (for example, grazing lands, fishing areas, sacred areas).*

The Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN) defines *international geographical names standardization* (Glossary, p. 313) as an *activity aimed at reaching maximum practical uniformity in the rendering ... of all geographical names on Earth ... by means of:*

1. national standardization, and/or
2. international convention, including the correspondence between different languages and writing systems. (Manual, pp. 10, 11).

These definitions from the Glossary as well as from the Manual include among others natural features (such as e.g. seas) and give reference to the standardization in the international context (e.g. by international convention), these definitions were adopted by UNCSGN respectively by ECOSOC.

1) Geographical names and their functions in the socio-cultural context

Geographical names have multiple functions: in cartography they are means of orientation and identification, equipped with coordinates for the accurate position of a feature and are used in their standardized form(s) (address function), in social contexts they are bearers of (national, regional, local, political) identity / identities, for linguists geographical names are the textless sources in a wider context, namely the system of the mental comprehension of natural and cultural environment. But what I want to

2) Manual : “In general, a geographical name is the proper name (a specific word, combination of words, or expression) used consistently in language to refer to a particular place, feature or area having a recognizable identity on the surface of the Earth”. Manual for the national standardization of geographical names. United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, p. 9.

stress here is the *cultural importance* of geographical names and its impact on the understanding of landscapes and regions, of inhabitants and ethnicities. In former seminars on the naming of seas we had very informative and well elaborated papers concerning the functional level of geographical names in cartography (and in history), on the national and international level, the resolutions for their recording, resolutions how to receive the standardized forms, etc. What has not been researched more satisfactory is the cultural-historical aspect of geographical names. Place-names make part of the intangible cultural heritage and represent important values in a society, not only in the national understanding but they constitute also an intellectual wealth for the international public. In general one can say, that in the cultural context they reveal us the whole history of past, recent and ongoing processes in the relationship between people, culture and nature.

Most cases of naming conflicts have their roots in the historical backgrounds combined with ethno-cultural or economic processes and the need for a 'dual naming' policy arises in very special cases (be it minorities, new political systems, growth of economic importance etc.) to enable a respectful and peaceful cohabitation nationally and internationally.

(1) UN related definitions of culture

UNESCO edited in 1995 (and 1997) the Report of the world commission on Culture and Development under the title *Our Creative Diversity* and defined her 'ideology' of culture as follows: „*Culture should be regarded as the set of distinctive spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features of society or a social group, and that it encompasses, in addition to art and literature, lifestyles, ways of living together, value systems, traditions and beliefs*”³⁾. This is a very comprehensive interpretation of culture which leaves space for all cultural issues, and though geographical names are not explicitly quoted, one can also summarize them under this definition. It is an avowal to the cultural diversity of the world and emphasizes respect and tolerance as central values in a globalized world that encompasses also that the cultural heritage in its entirety must be respected. But in the critics of that report it is also mentioned that 'politically volatile' issues are not addressed and further on critics claim to develop a

3) UNESCO 1997.

global ethics.⁴⁾ The UNESCO *Declaration on Cultural Diversity* from 2001 states that “...*respect for the diversity of cultures, tolerance, dialogue and cooperation, in a climate of mutual trust and understanding are among the best guarantees of international peace and security...*” and “...*that the process of globalization ... creates the conditions for renewed dialogue among cultures and civilizations...*”⁵⁾ The UNESCO Mexico Declaration on Cultural Politics (1982) states that “...*the assertion of cultural identity ... contributes to the liberation of peoples. Conversely, any form of domination constitutes a denial or an impairment of that identity... The cultural identity of a people is renewed and enriched through contact with the traditions and values of others...*”⁶⁾

(2) To fill the gap between UNESCO’s understanding of culture and the goals of the standardization of geographical names, UNGEGN established in 2002 a *Working Group on Geographical Names as Cultural Heritage*⁷⁾

VIII/9 Geographical names as cultural heritage

The Conference,

Recognizing the emphasis placed by delegates to the Eighth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names on the importance of geographical names as part of a nation’s historical and cultural heritage,

Noting that the collection of geographical names in many countries of the world is made increasingly difficult as a result of the rapid pace of socio-economic change impacting on society and landscape,

Recalling the recommendation made by the Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names in its resolution 27, as well as the recommendations made by the Seventh Conference in its resolution VII/5, that measures be taken nationally to ensure that names that are yet to be collected

4) Thomas Hylland Eriksen (2001): *Between universalism and relativism: a critique of the UNESCO concept of culture*. In: *Culture and rights. Anthropological Perspectives*. Ed. by Janek K. Cowan, Marie-Bénédicte Dembour and Richard A. Wilson. www.cambridge.org (10072013).

5) www.unesco.org (10072013)

6) http://portal.unesco.org/culture/en/files/12762/11295421661mexico_en.pdf/mexico_en.pdf

7) (*Working Group on the Promotion of Indigenous and Minority Group Names of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names*), which addressed also resolution VIII/1, VIII/9 and IX/4 of UNCISG, concentrating for the time being on the collection of minority group names. The addressed resolutions are.

are recorded through fieldwork according to local usage of name forms, Urges countries that have not already done so, to undertake both the systematic collection of geographical names and the promotion of a greater understanding among the wider public of the significance of inherited geographical names with respect to local, regional and national heritage and identity.

IX/4 Geographical names as intangible cultural heritage

The Conference,

Recalling its resolutions II/27, II/36, V122, VII/5, VIII/1 and VIII/9,

Considering the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on 17 October 2003,

Recognizing that toponyms are indeed part of the intangible cultural heritage,

Noting that the use of certain toponyms which provide a sense of identity and of continuity is under a variety of threats,

a. Encourages the official bodies responsible for toponymy to:

- (a) Identify toponyms that meet the criteria for application of the Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage;
- (b) Submit them to the Committee set up by the Convention, for approval;
- (c) Prepare a programme to safeguard and develop that heritage in accordance with article 2, paragraph 3, and article 18 of the Convention;
- (d) Start implementing it.

b. Calls upon the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to give sympathetic consideration to requests for support that the High Contracting Parties submit to it for such activities.⁸⁾

X/3 Criteria for establishing and evaluating the nature of geographical names as cultural heritage

The Conference,

Noting the existence of a number of resolutions that address toponymy as part of a nation's cultural heritage and the necessity to preserve toponymic heritage,

Recalling recommendation C of its resolution I/4 on the principles of office treatment

8) As far as I am informed, Japan as well as the Republic of Korea have 'accepted' but not ratified the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage (2003).

of geographical names,

Considering that, to develop these principles, it is recommended that unnecessary changes to geographical names should be avoided and that the treatment of names should not result in the suppression of significant toponymic elements,

Considering also that none of these principles describe how to recognize a name that should be protected for its cultural heritage qualities,

Recommends that, to recognize and protect such a geographical name or a corpus of geographical names, the following criteria be used:

- (a) The age of a name, as indicated by the date of the oldest possible record of the name;
- (b) The resilience of a name, as indicated by the duration of its continued use up to the present or by its notable capacity to transcend history;
- (c) The rarity of a name or of a toponymic phenomenon pointed out by the name;
- (d) The “testimony” of a name, or its capacity to clearly embody a cultural, geographical, historical, social or other reality that is specific to the place and an essential component of local, regional or national identity;
- (e) The appeal of a name, which corresponds to a feeling of belonging associated with the name and the place it designates;
- (f) The imageability of a name, or its capacity to inspire ideas or strong, rich images within users, without these images or ideas necessarily referring to history or local trivia.

With this technical equipment I invite you to go along with me on a wide mental path from the culture(s) of peoples to its various expression(s) in geographical names.

2. Cases of dual naming

1) Macedonia

The case of Macedonia reveals best the socio-cultural and political emotions of a conflict between two states and its increasing dimensions. It is one of the most crucial cases of a divide between two states on the name of one of the states itself. The present dispute is a result of the historical developments in the last two decades, but in the

present dimensions dating back to the time after the World War II⁹⁾, when the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was formed. Macedonia in this federal state was an independent republic with the name 'Republic of Macedonia', and shortly before the old Yugoslavia dissolved, the name 'Republic of Macedonia' was fixed in the constitution. Macedonia declared its independence in 1991 as 'Republic of Macedonia'. This was the starting point of an ongoing naming dispute between Greece and Macedonia.

I can make a very short survey on the various stages of this conflict because we all are acquainted with this matter.

Figure 1. Map of the territory of Philip II of Macedon



Source : Wikipedia (10-09-2013)

9) Problems concerning ethnicity and language were already existing and debated on the international floor by the League of Nations in Geneva in the time between World War I and World War II. – See http://muse.jhu.edu/journals/journal_of_modern_greek_studies/v014TL/14.2michailidis.html (10-09-2013).

The historical background is that Greece claims to be the only legitimate descendant from the ancient Greek kingdom Macedonia and its famous emperors Philipp II and Alexander the Great. The most northern province in Greece bears the name Macedonia, where 2,5% Greeks live which identify themselves as ethnic Macedonians. One must regard, that Macedonia is a name of a landscape which is originally shared by Greece, the Republic of Macedonia (and Bulgaria) and the inhabitants of these countries declare themselves as Macedonians speaking the Macedonian language. Greece feels deprived of its ancient heritage, fears of territorial claims from its neighbouring country and opposes strictly against the use of the name 'Macedonia' in the denomination formula of the neighbouring country. In 1995 the negotiations on the naming issue were taken over by the United Nations which should act as mediator, and after many meetings the two states compromised on the provisional term 'the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia' (abbreviated as FYROM), not being regarded as a name but only as a reference because of uncapitalized article and adjective. But from the onomastic point of view the function of the long form as well as of the acronym is very similar to the function of a full-value name in regard to identification, localization¹⁰⁾ and is therefore in my opinion a hidden obstacle for compromising on a correct name. The semantics of the components apply to the object of reference, is compatible with the quality of the object, it is a name composed as an onymized wordgroup, one could say the 'reference' the former Yugoslv Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) is a functional proprialization¹¹⁾. But the semantics is fully blanked out in the reference process and the function as a full proper name gains priority. Several years of fruitless negotiations between the two states elapsed, several other names were suggested, such as 'Republic of Macedonia-Skopje', 'Republic of New Macedonia', 'Vardar Republic', 'Republic of Upper Macedonia' and many others more, but the conflict could not been solved until the present time and it seems it has even deteriorated. For a time the UN suggested even a 'double name formula', one name for the international use (Republic of Macedonia) and another one for Greek (former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia).

Other controversial issues between the two countries linked with the country name

10) Similar expressions are: 'die neuen Bundesländer' for the former German Democratic Republic (GDR) which existed from 1949 to 1990; United States of America; United Arab Emirates.

11) See Damaris Nübling (2004): Zum Proprialisierungsgrad von *die neuen Bundesländer*. In: Völkernamen-Ländernamen-Landschaftsnamen. Protokoll der gleichnamigen Tagung im Herbst 2003 in Leipzig. Hg. von Ernst Eichler, Heinrich Tiefenbach und Jürgen Udolph. Redaktion Kirstin Casemir und Uwe Ohainski. Leipzig 2004, p. 225 et seq.

are language and the ethnic affiliation of the inhabitants: the official language of FYROM is 'Macedonian', which is a southslavic language (not descended from ancient Macedonian [which is an extinct language], and in former decades it was classified as Bulgarian) due to the migration of Slaves in the 6th and 7th century AD. But in Greece there are also the same Macedonian minorities living, who speak southslavic Macedonian dialects, therefore the Greece call them 'Slavomacedonians'. Beyond that in Greece live also Macedonians, who speak a Macedonian dialect, not related to the Slavic language. In contrary to Greece, the Macedonian language in the Republic of Macedonia was standardized in 1945 in accordance with the Macedonian Academy of Sciences, and is now the officially acknowledged language of the republic. Here the questions arise 'What is meant by "Macedonia", "Macedonian Language" / "Macedonian Dialect" in the international context, which country and which language is meant by these denominations? It seems to be necessary to provide these expressions with a supplementary element / specification / or geographical qualifier (regarding the historical development, on the Greek side the different Macedonian dialects versus the relatively new territory of FYROM with the southslavic-Macedonian language and a [slavo-] ethnic population).

These are the backgrounds for this severe conflict between two states on an – one could mean – minor matter. Again questions arise: what consequences are entailed with it, which solutions are realistic (can there be solutions at all?) and what effects does this conflict have for the future of the countries? First of all one can say that all three questions have beside the political aspect a strong emotional relationship. The inhabitants of both countries, who feel themselves as ethnic Macedonians, are historically seen not the descendants of the antique Macedonians of the times of Philipp II and Alexander the Great. Nevertheless, the Greek feel it as a matter of falsification or better to say an adaptation of history associated with the above mentioned historical and ethnic questions and the new political development in the last some 60 (or even more) years, for the Macedonians (FYROM) it would mean the loss of her ethnic and political identity as connecting link for the young multiethnic state, and after all the loss of at least roughly 60 years of her history. Indeed one can notice a diversification of the historical memory, both countries had and have share in the landscape Macedonia and regard it as their right to use this name also for the denomination of the state respectively province and the inhabitants. But one should also notice that the perception of cultural (historical) heritage is always influenced by the present and therefore always also changing.

The diversification of history began in the time between the two World Wars, was pursued in the Yugoslavian era and very recently was topped with the naming of the Skopje airport after Alexander the Great (Skopje Alexander the Great Airport) and the erection of the statue of “Warrior on a Horse” (= Alexander the Great) on the central square (Macedonia Square) of the capital Skopje (which never was part of the antique Macedonian Empire) and many other instances to consolidate a historically based identity of the territory and of the inhabitants. Indeed the inhabitants of FYROM which consider themselves as Macedonians are about 64% (census of 2002) beside the Albanian minority (25%), the Turks (about 4%), the Roma (about 2,5%) and other minority groups¹²⁾.

On the other hand Greece denied Macedonia to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)¹³⁾ and to be candidate of the European Union (EU). Only in the year 2005 FYROM attained the candidate status for EU (no progress since then); by 2007 61% of the UN member states had recognized the Republic of Macedonia under its constitutional name, but most international organisations use the reference FYROM (e.g. the International Monetary Fund [IMF], the United Nations). For the development of both countries many years of fruitful growth in economic, social and political regard are lost which would have been of great benefit for both countries. On the contrary a radicalization of the ethnic groups took place towards nationalism, one can observe a deterioration between the political parties and to a certain extent a globalization of the problem by involving migration groups in Europe, USA and Australia (where demonstrations took place), this all to the disadvantage of residents' economic and social welfare and a peacekeeping stability in the region. Solutions for this stalemate seem to be hopelessly, they could only lie in a complete change of the political discourse in favour of a trust building political climate and the reversion to solidarity being able to manage the future challenges in a globalized world.

2) Frisian languages in Germany and in the Netherlands

In Germany four national minorities, Danes, Frisians, Sorbians and Roma, and their languages have been acknowledged officially. But only the Frisian and Sorbian place-

12) <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mazedonien#Ethnien>

13) The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia takes part in NATO's Partnership for Peace Programme since 1995. - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Main_Page

names are of geographical relevance. Germany treats their minorities on the basis of

- (1) The Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany (with a clear confession to the minorities and the rejection of the discrimination because of confession, language etc.),
- (2) The record to the unification treaty (contains the confession to the Sorbian nation, promotion of the Sorbian culture and tradition), which stresses the importance of the protection of a national minority and
- (3) The European Charter of Minority and Regional Languages.

The Frisian dialects are spoken along the coastline of the North Sea in the federal province Schleswig-Holstein (East Frisian) and in Saterland (Low Saxony, North Frisian). Bilingual place names - Frisian together with German - appear on road signs, in cartographic products, but up to now they are not listed in official gazetteers.

In the Netherlands we find the West Frisian language, a minority language with many dialect variants. West Frisian is the only Frisian dialect which developed a standard form (which is not used in Germany!), and is the second official language in the Dutch province of Friesland.¹⁴⁾ The Frisian language is protected under the *European Charter of Minority and Regional Languages*. According to article 10.2.g “*Parties undertake to allow and / or encourage ... the use or adoption, if necessary in conjunction with the name in the official language(s), of traditional and correct forms of place-names in regional or minority languages.*”¹⁵⁾ Other than the practice in Germany, where Frisian place-names have additional status, the Frisian place-names in the Netherlands have a stand-alone status, but the government still follows a hybrid policy towards the name of the province and some place-names.

3) Italy: The German speaking minority in South Tyrol and geographical names

The conflict on the official status of the German place-names in South Tyrol can be traced back to the years after the First World War (when South Tyrol, previously part of

14) Note: *Friesland* is the form for international use, *Fryslân* is only used in the Netherlands. (See Arjen Versloot, Frisian place-names and place-names in Friesland. ONOMA vol. 46, pp. 127-150.

15) Arjen Versloot, Frisian place-names and place-names in Friesland. ONOMA vol. 46, p. 141.

Figure 2. Map of Tirol-Südtirol-Trentino



The Euroregion Tyrol-South Tyrol-Trentino corresponds to the historic Tyrol region today (excluding Cortina and Livinallongo)

■ North and East Tyrol (Austria)

■ South Tyrol (Italy)

■ Trentino (Italy)

Source : Wikipedia (24-07-2013)

the Austrian province of Tyrol, was annexed to Italy) and the nationalistic or fascist politics in these years. The fascist decree from 1923 declared only place-names in the Italian language as official, their spellings respectively translations were recorded in the publication *Prontuario dei nomi locali dell'Alto Adige* (the reference Work of Place Names in Alto Adige), which is a list of Italianized toponyms for most of the German place names in South Tyrol, elaborated by Ettore Tolomei. The Paris Treaty from 1946 (or Gruber-De Gasperi-Treaty), guarantees the protection of the culture of the autochthonous German-speaking population in the province Trentino-South Tyrol

and contained a clause on 'dual naming' practice for place names¹⁶⁾. The Autonomy Statute from 1948 in its article 86 made a step back and referred to the admission of German place-names in the province of Bolzano, provided that they can be proved as German. The decree from 1923 was never rendered inoperative. This is the present status. In the meantime many new Italian residents moved to South Tyrol and the proportion between Germans and Italians were altered though the German population at present commands still a small majority. A new law on the toponymy of place names in South Tyrol can only be resolved by the South Tyrolean State Parliament (Südtiroler Landtag). After long decades of debates, in 2012 the so called "Toponomastik-Gesetz" (Toponomastic Act) for the three languages German, Italian and Ladin was passed,

16) <http://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gruber-De-Gasperi-Abkommen> (15-09-2013)

which should finalise the 90 years lasting conflict and restore the full officiality of the German place names. But in the meantime, regarding a development of about 90 years, also the Italian names became a kind of 'historic' relevance, especially among the growing Italian population. The newly proposed law concentrates on the scripts on sign posts in the mountain regions in the three languages Italian, Ladin and German, whereas historically authorized toponyms keep their linguistic form and should not be translated with the exception of generic terms. The law is not in force because it was objected for being not conform to the constitution. A verdict is awaited for October this year.

3. Legal frameworks for national practice and for bilateral procedures of 'dual naming'

1) The European Charter of Minority and Regional Languages¹⁷⁾

This charter was drawn in the frame of the protection and promotion of the diversity of Europe's cultural heritage, to promote regional and minority languages, adopted 1992 by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe and at present ratified by 25 states. It is the only legal instrument specifically devoted to the various minority languages spoken in the different countries of Europe. The nature of this convention is to guide states in protecting activities for their minority populations, the realization of these principles and objectives must take place at the national level by legislation and policies. The Convention has been signed e.g. by Austria, Germany and the Netherlands on 5th November 1992, in force in Austria 2001, Germany 1999 (in force as Federal Law), Netherlands 1998.

In article 1 we can find the definition of the term 'regional or minority languages':

Article 1 – Definitions

For the purposes of this Charter:

a) "regional or minority languages" means languages that are:

17) issued by the Council of Europe: "The Council of Europe's framework convention for the protection of national minorities", UN Guide for Minorities, Pamphlet No. 8
<http://www.ohchr.org/en/issues/minorities/pages/minoritiesguide.aspx>

- i. traditionally used within a given territory of a State by nationals of that State who form a group numerically smaller than the rest of the State's population; and
- ii. different from the official language(s) of that State;
it does not include either dialects of the official language(s) of the State or the languages of migrants;
- b) "territory in which the regional or minority language is used" means the geographical area in which the said language is the mode of expression of a number of people justifying the adoption of the various protective and promotional measures provided for in this Charter;
- c) "non-territorial languages" means languages used by nationals of the State which differ from the language or languages used by the rest of the State's population but which, although traditionally used within the territory of the State, cannot be identified with a particular area thereof.

2) The Australian programme for 'dual naming'¹⁸⁾

Official nomenclature advisory bodies exist in Australia since the beginning of the 20th century. In each of the Australian territories and states a nomenclature authority was established, which are coordinated by the Committee for Geographical Names in Australasia (CGNA). A programme to research the names of indigenous origin is under way, within the context of an official policy on Aboriginal languages. In this respect Australia is a special case because of its colonial past. The practice is now to reinstate indigenous names to the introduced official and well-established names given by the European settlers by a 'dual naming' policy: "*The CGNA guidelines accept that 'Dual or multiple naming of features, recognised in some States and Territories, is a legitimate means of recording feature names drawn from Aboriginal, Torres Strait Islander, European and other cultures.'*" "*A dual naming system or use of alternative names may be used as management and educative tool...*"¹⁹⁾ One of the best known name on the international level is probably the UNESCO World Heritage *Uluru/Ayers Rock*, a rock in central Australia and a sacred place to the Aboriginal people living there but also a

18) Flavia Hodges (2007): Language Planning and Placenames in Australia. *Current Issues in Language Planning* vol 8, no 3 (2007), 383-403. [Published by Multilingual Matters, Clevedon UK - <http://www.multilingual-matters.com>].

19) See ref. 17, p. 393. Geographical Names Act (1991), amendment 1999.

touristic terrain. In 1873 the mountain was named in honour of Sir Henry Ayers, the Premier of South Australia. Now these 'dual names' are gazetted as single name, separated with a solidus. One important question in the 'dual naming' programme is the hierarchy of the two names. In Australia this is regulated by different laws and in different ways, adapted to the existing situation. The amendment to the *Geographical Names Act* from 1999 allows dual naming to a large extent with the goal to preserve also the heritage of extinct languages, being valid for places in towns or parks, too. The case of multiple naming – different names among different language groups for one and the same feature – has also been taken into consideration in the CGNA guidelines, but has not found expression in laws.

Guidelines for the Consistent Use of Place Names

These guidelines refer several times to its programme for 'dual naming', and on page 14 one can read "*Dual or multiple naming of features ... is a legitimate means of recording feature names drawn from Aboriginal ... cultures*". And further the "*dual naming system ... as a management or educative tool ... when an official name already exists and when a name change is not possible or acceptable.*" Appendix B contains "Dual Naming Depiction Guidelines".

Sure, Australia elaborates its guidelines for its own territory, but the backgrounds are also valid for the international perspective.

3) *Prontuario dei nomi locali dell'Alto Adige*²⁰⁾

This was published in 1916 by the Royal Italian Geographic society, elaborated by Ettore Tolomei. Tolomei developed his own methods to Italianize German toponyms, but was not linguistically well trained and so his 'translations' often failed or are strongly wrong (e.g. the name Sterzing had already an Italian exonym *Sterzen*, but Tolomei used the antique Roman form *Vipiteno* [*<Vipitenum*]).

20) Reference Work of Place Names in Alto Adige.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prontuario_dei_nomi_locali_dell%27Alto_Adige

4) Toponomastik-Gesetz Toponomastic Act

This was passed on 14th September 2012 in the Landtag (Provincial Parliament) in Bolzano. It consists of 6 articles and refers to the three languages Italian, German and Ladin. In article 1 it is foreseen to establish a toponomastic committee, constituted of two delegates per language group. The South Tyrol provincial governor is fully convinced that this law strengthens the peace in the country, critics say that the implementation of the law is problematic, because there are always nationalistic voices which don't accept the translated Italian toponyms (which have become 'historical').

4. Preliminary ideas on a definition of the terms 'dual naming' ('multiple naming')

What can be drawn from the above-mentioned examples for the necessity to add this term to the Glossary?

- Standardization of geographical names recommends one feature-one name policy which cannot always be realised
- We live in a changing world and geographical names are part of these changes. Be it of socio-cultural, economic or political reasons.
- Motives for 'dual/multiple naming': identity, political background, historical heritage, ethnic minorities
- The present global landscape shows, that 'dual names'/'dual naming' and even 'multiple names'/'multiple naming' already exist, examples are: Baltic Sea, Ostsee; Bay of Biscay, Golfe de Gascogne; Dover Strait, Pas de Calais; English Channel, La Manche, Ärmelkanal;
- Unsolved controversial cases: Gulf of Iran (Persian Gulf), Arabian Gulf; Macedonia
- National standardization programmes recognize special situations and admit in special cases 'double or multiple naming'(Australia)
- The frequency of a geographical name occurring in international publications, charts and maps as evidence for its labelling cannot be of relevance.