Geographic Names Standardization Policy
for the Netherlands

United States Board on Geographic Names
Foreign Names Committee

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1. Introduction

This geographic names standardization policy has been prepared as an aid to those geographic names experts who are the working staff for the United States Board on Geographic Names (BGN) in the standardization of the geographic names of the Netherlands for United States Government use. The BGN and its staff work to effect consistent treatment of geographic name spellings in U.S. Government databases, publications, maps, and charts. The country policies are intended to satisfy, in part, the statutory requirements levied upon the BGN in Public Law USC 80-242 to develop principles, policies and procedures for geographic names standardization, and to promulgate decisions with respect to the principles of geographic nomenclature and orthography.

2. Languages and Language Policy

a. Demographics

To understand the complete demographics of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, a brief description of its administrative divisions is necessary. As of October 10, 2010, the Kingdom of the Netherlands consists of the independent political entity of the Netherlands; the three dependencies (or sections of an independent political entity) of Aruba, Curaçao, and Sint Maarten; and the three special municipalities of Bonaire, Sint Eustatius, and Saba.[1] Officially, these municipalities – known collectively as the Caribbean Netherlands – are called *openbare lichamen* (public bodies). They carry out the administrative functions of a Dutch municipality. The Netherlands is divided into twelve administrative regions, or *provincies* (province) (ADM1). The provinces are divided into *gemeenten* (municipalities) (ADM2), which number 393.[2] The Kingdom of the Netherlands is a democratic parliamentary constitutional monarchy with federal elements whose current monarch is Willem-Alexander Claus George Ferdinand.

As of November 26, 2015, the Netherlands has a population of 16,900,726, which consists of people of Dutch (16,053,457; 95.0%), Polish (99,566; 0.6%), stateless/unknown (77,562; 0.5%),

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[1] Although public documents issued by the Netherlands government describe Aruba, Curaçao, and Sint Maarten as 'countries,' (see, for example, Appendix G – Kingdom of the Netherlands), this country policy follows U.S. Department of State descriptive language regarding these entities. Specifically, in each case, the islands are described as 'autonomous part[s] of the Kingdom of the Netherlands,' which is 'responsible for the conduct of foreign affairs, including with the United States, and its embassies and consulates issue visas for travel to the island[s].' *U.S. Department of State*, 'Netherlands.' English.<http://www.state.gov/p/eur/ci/nl/> Accessed October 2, 2015.

Note as well that the Kingdom of the Netherlands portion of the island of Sint Maarten occupies only the southern 40% of the land mass and has Philipsburg as the capital. The northern portion, known as Saint Martin and formally part of the French overseas department of Guadeloupe, became a French overseas collectivity (*collectivité d'outre-mer*) in 2007. Its capital is Marigot. As such, Saint Martin is a dependent political entity of France and will not be treated in this country policy.

[2] This tally is valid as of January 1, 2015. Municipalities divide and merge throughout the year. The Netherlands' *Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek* (Central Bureau of Statistics) updates and publishes annually a set of spreadsheets with the latest data: 'Gemeentelijke indeling op 1 januari 2015' ('Municipal Divisions as of January 1, 2015'). Dutch. <http://www.cbs.nl/nl-NL/menu/methoden/classificaties/overzicht/gemeentelijke-indeling/2015/default.htm> Accessed September 2, 2015.

Turkish (77,540; 0.5%) and German (71,751; 0.4%) extraction.[3] The Caribbean Netherlands has a population of 24,593, of which Bonaire has 18,905; Sint Eustatius, 3,877; and Saba, 1,811.[4] Due to the demographic effects of colonialism, these islands have heterogeneous populations. Bonaire, for example, is a mix of over 80 nationalities and ethnicities.[5] About 59% of Dutch Caribbean residents were born on one of the islands of the former Netherlands Antilles (Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Sint Maarten, Saba, and Sint Eustatius), either on the island of their current residence or an adjacent one; 9% were born in the Netherlands; 21% were born in South or Central America; 5% in the United States or Canada; and 6% in other countries.[6]

Finally, Aruba has a population of 104,000; Curaçao, of 157,000; and Sint Maarten, of 39,000.[7]

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[3] *Statistics Netherlands (CBS)*, 'Population; sex, age and nationality, 1 January.' English. <http://statline.cbs.nl/StatWeb/?LA=en> Accessed March 15, 2016.

[4] *Statistics Netherlands*, 'Caribisch Nederland; bevolking (1 januari); geslacht, leeftijd' (Caribbean Netherlands; population (1 January); sex, age). Dutch, English. <http://statline.cbs.nl/Statweb/?LA=nl> Accessed August 31, 2015.

[5] *Rijksdienst Caribisch Nederland*, 'Bonaire.' <English. http://www.rijksdienstcn.com/en/bonaire> Accessed September 16, 2015. Bonaire was originally inhabited by Arawak Indians from Venezuela. In 1499, the Spanish claimed the island; in 1636, the Dutch. African slaves were brought to Bonaire at the end of the seventeenth century. Labor immigration and an attractive real estate market have since contributed to the demographic mix.

[6] *Statistics Netherlands (CBS)*, 'Dutch Caribbean population exceeds 21 thousand' (January 3, 2012). English. <http://www.cbs.nl/en-GB/menu/themas/bevolking/publicaties/artikelen/archief/2012/2012-3544-wm.htm> Accessed September 16, 2015.

[7] *United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs: Population Division*, 'World Population Prospects: Key Findings and Advance Tables (2015 revision).' English. Available <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/> Accessed August 31, 2015.

The figure below displays the subdivisions of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.[8]

Subdivisions of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
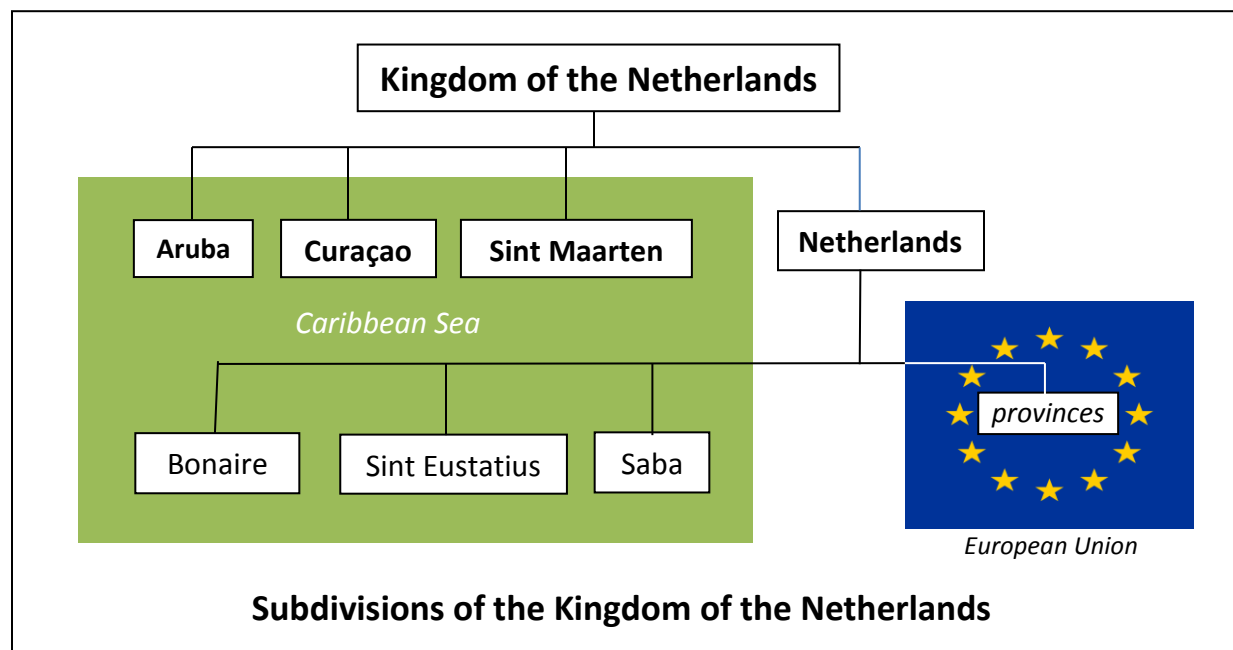
b. Languages

Dutch (ISO 639-3 code 'nld') is the national language of the **Netherlands**, while (West) Frisian (ISO 639-3 code 'fry')—recognized as a minority language—is a compulsory subject for primary and secondary schools and used officially along with Dutch in the province of Fryslân in dealings with public entities. English (ISO 639-3 code 'eng') is a compulsory subject in all Dutch primary schools but not an official language. Lower Saxon (ISO 639-3 code 'nds'), Limburgish (ISO 639-3 code 'lim'), Yiddish (ISO 639-3 code 'yid'), and Romany (also called Romanes, Romani, Gypsy, Gipsy; ISO 639-3 code 'rom') are recognized as regional languages under the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages but do not significantly affect toponymy in the Netherlands.[9] As of 19 March 2003, Dutch and Papiamento (ISO 639-3 code 'pap') are the official languages of **Aruba**, though most Arubans speak a minimum of four languages, including

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[8] Though the Netherlands is a sovereign state, as a member of the European Union, its internal politics are somewhat constrained by provisions of the *Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union*. Specifically, per Title I ('Categories and Areas of Union Competence'), Article 2: 'When the Treaties confer on the Union exclusive competence in a specific area, only the Union may legislate and adopt legally binding acts, the Member States being able to do so themselves only if so empowered by the Union or for the implementation of Union acts.' Hence, the box in the diagram signifying the Netherlands lies outside of the European Union box, while the provinces of the country lie within. Exclusive competences include monetary policy, competition rules, common fisheries policy, and common commercial policy. *Official Journal of the European Union* C 326/47 (26 October 2012), 'Consolidated Version of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.' Available in all languages of the European Union via *EUR-Lex: Access to European Union Law*: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=celex:12012E/TXT> Accessed September 14, 2015.

[9] *Council of Europe–Treaty Office*, 'List of declarations made with respect to treaty No. 148 – European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.' English. <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/ListeDeclarations.asp?NT=148&CM=8&DF=23/01/05&CL=ENG&VL=1>. See also: *Rijksoverheid*, 'Talen in Nederland' ('Languages in the Netherlands'). Dutch. <https://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/erkende-talen/inhoud/talen-in-nederland> Accessed September 1, 2015.

English and Spanish (ISO 639-3 code 'spa').[10] In March 2007, English, Dutch, and Papiamentu (ISO 639-3 code 'pap') became official languages of **Curaçao**.[11] English and Dutch are the official languages of **Sint Maarten**, though Spanish has become a common means of communication due to the influx of immigrants from the Dominican Republic.[12]

In **Bonaire,** Papiamentu is the native language spoken by 74.7% of the population. Nevertheless, Dutch is the official language, despite being the main one for only 8.8% of the population. Spanish and English are the main languages for 11.8% and 2.8% of the population, respectively.[13] Dutch is the official language in **Saba**, though English is widely spoken.[14] Finally, Dutch is the official language in **Sint Eustatius** for administrative affairs and in schools, but most Statians speak English and Spanish as well.[15]

Papiamento (also called Curaçoleño, Curassese, Papiamen, Papiamentu, Papiamentoe) is a Creole language containing elements of Spanish, Portuguese (ISO 639-3 code 'por'), Dutch, English and French (ISO 639-3 code 'fra'), as well as of Arawak (ISO 639-3 code 'arw') and African languages. Though Papiamento and the dialect of Papiamentu are official or native languages on three of the islands in the Caribbean Netherlands, Dutch is the main written language; Papiamento/-u, primarily spoken ones. Indeed, no standard written forms of Papiamento or Papiamentu have been established. Thus, some minor differences exist between the written and spoken forms of the languages, with Aruban spelling of Papamiento being closer to Spanish orthography than the systems for Papiamentu used on Bonaire or Curaçao.[16] Among all the islands, about 263,200 people speak some form of Papiamento as their primary language.[17]

Following convention, this country policy will henceforward use the term *Papiamento* to refer to *Papiamentu* as well. Further, regardless of the plethora of languages, official maps of the

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[10] *Aruba Official Website*, 'Language.' English. <http://www.aruba.com/the-island/language> Accessed March 15, 2016. See as well: *Afkondigingsblad van Aruba* (Official Bulletin of Aruba), 2003 no. 38. Dutch. <http://www.papiamento.aw/main/images/pdf/2003_lv_papiamento.pdf> Accessed August 24, 2015.

[11] *Koninkrijksdeel Curaçao, Landsverordening van de 28ste maart 2007 houdende vaststelling van de officiële talen (Landesverordening officiële talen)* (Curaçao, Kingdom of the Netherlands, State Ordinance of March 28, 2007, which establishes the official languages (State Ordinance on Official Languages)). Dutch. <http://decentrale.regelgeving.overheid.nl/cvdr/XHTMLoutput/Actueel/Cura%C3%A7ao/144328.html> Accessed August 24, 2015.

[12] *St.- Maarten.com: The Island's Information Portal*, 'Lifestyle and Culture of St. Maarten – St. Martin.' English. <http://www.st-maarten.com/index.php/island/livestyle-5> Accessed August 31, 2015.

[13] *InfoBonaire, the Bonaire Information Site*, 'The Languages of Bonaire.' English. <http://www.infobonaire.com/languages/> Accessed August 31, 2015.

[14] *Saba, Dutch Caribbean*, 'General Info.' English. <http://www.sabatourism.com/generalinfo.html#lan> Accessed August 31, 2015.

[15] *St. Eustatius (Dutch Caribbean)*, 'Essential Facts.' English. <http://www.statiatourism.com/essential_facts.htm#lan> Accessed August 31, 2015.

[16] *Omniglot*, 'Papiamento (Papiamentu).' English. <http://www.omniglot.com/writing/papiamento.php> Accessed August 24, 2015.

[17] *Ethnologue*, 'Papiamentu.' English. <https://www.ethnologue.com/language/pap> Accessed August 24, 2015.

Kingdom of the Netherlands are in Dutch.[18] Thus, Dutch-language names will be considered the approved ones, as will those in regionally official languages in the absence of Dutch equivalents.

The figure below lists the countries and special municipalities of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the status of the major languages used therein. *O* indicates an official language; *S*, a significant but non-official one.

Country / Dependency / Special Municipality	Dutch	Papiamento	English	Spanish
Netherlands	O		S	
- Bonaire	O	S	S	S
- Saba	O		S	
- Sint Eustatius	O		S	S
Aruba	O	O	S	S
Curaçao	O	O	O	
Sint Maarten	O		O	S

3. Toponymic Policies

a. Orthography

The Dutch alphabet consists of the 26 letters of the modern Latin alphabet, along with the digraph *IJ ij* (*lange ij*), used mostly for foreign loan words and appearing in older documents as *Yy*. The letters *Qq*, *Xx*, and *Yy* appear only in foreign loan words. The Papiamento alphabet consists of the 26 letters of the modern Latin alphabet and *Ññ* (*eñe*).[19] The Frisian alphabet consists of 25 letters of the modern Latin alphabet, *Y y* interchanging with *I i* in some words.

b. Romanization

Romanization is not required for Dutch, West Frisian, or Papiamento.

c. Diacritics

The following diacritics are found in Dutch geographic names. Most diacritic characters with a circumflex (ˆ) are of Frisian origin.

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[18] Maps of Fryslân may be found that display features with both Dutch and West Frisian names. Hence: Hempens (Himpens), Snakkerburen (Snakkerbuorren), Koarnjum (Cornjum), Wânsert (Wanswerd), Hegebeintum (Hogebeintum), among others. Those seeking further examples may find them in the hard copy atlas, *ANWB Topografische Atlas Friesland 1:25.000*, or by accessing the *Opentopo.nl* website <http://www.opentopo.nl/>, both listed under 'Source Material' at the end of this country policy. Legends and marginalia for such maps will still be entirely in Dutch. When Dutch equivalents exist, the Frisian name receives Name Rank 2.

[19] *Papiamento ta herencia cultural di Aruba*, 'Resumen di Ortografie di Papiamento' (*Papiamento is the Cultural Heritage of Aruba*, 'Summary of Papiamento Orthography'). Aruba: April 2009. Papiamento. <http://www.papiamento.aw/main/images/pdf/Paw_2009_Resumen_Ortografia_Papiamento.pdf> Accessed September 1, 2015.

Character Name	Character	Unicode Value
A with circumflex, Latin capital letter	Â	00C2
A with circumflex, Latin small letter	â	00E2
C with cedilla, Latin capital letter[20]	Ç	00C7
C with cedilla, Latin small letter	ç	00E7
E with grave, Latin capital letter	È	00C8
E with grave, Latin small letter	è	00E8
E with acute, Latin capital letter	É	00C9
E with acute, Latin small letter	é	00E9
E with dieresis, Latin capital letter	Ë	00CB
E with dieresis, Latin small letter	ë	00EB
Ij, Latin capital ligature	IJ	0132
Ij, Latin small ligature	ij	0133
O with dieresis, Latin capital letter	Ö	00D6
O with dieresis, Latin small letter	ö	00F6
U with acute, Latin capital letter	Ú	00DA
U with acute, Latin small letter	ú	00FA
U with dieresis, Latin capital letter	Ü	00DC
U with dieresis, Latin small letter	ü	00FC
U with circumflex, Latin capital letter	Û	00DB
U with circumflex, Latin small letter	û	00FB

The following diacritics are found in Papamiento geographic names:

Character Name	Character	Unicode Value
A with acute, Latin capital letter	Á	00C1
A with acute, Latin small letter	á	00E1
N with tilde, Latin capital letter	Ñ	00D1
N with tilde, Latin small letter	ñ	00F1

d. Generic Terms

A generic is a term used to describe a geographic feature, such as 'river,' 'hill,' and 'lake.' If the term does not identify the actual feature, it should be considered a false generic and not be added to the generic field of the Geographic Names Database (GNDB). Generic terms are not collected for populated places. **Appendix A** contains a reference of common generic terms that are encountered in Dutch and Papamiento approved names.

In Dutch maps, generics may precede or follow the specific part of a place name. Regardless of its position in a published name, a generic must follow the proper noun. Examples:

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[20] In maps related to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, *Çç* seem to appear only in *Curaçao*. The island name is of uncertain origin and may come from *coração*, the Portuguese word for *heart*, or from an Arawak term of self-identification.

- *Hoogeveen, Vliegveld* (Hoogeveen Airport)
- *Heusdensch Kanaal* (Heusden Canal)

e. Hyphenation, Capitalization, and Spelling

No governmental entity in the Kingdom of the Netherlands mandates rules concerning the spelling of all geographic names. Kadaster (Cadastre, Land Registry and Mapping Agency), a non-deparmental public body under the purview of the Netherlands' Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Milieu (Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment), collects and registers administrative and spatial data on property and is responsible for mapping and maintenance of the national reference coordinate system. Because the national government oversees provinces, dependencies, and municipalities, their names are fixed by law.[21] Otherwise, local usage determines toponymy.[22] That is, Kadaster uses names provided by entities and individuals considered to own or have responsibility for places and natural or constructed geographic features.[23] The municipalities decide on the names of geographic features within their own territories.

In 2009, the Departamento di Enseñansa Aruba (Aruban Department of Education) published *Vocabulario Ortografico di Papiamento* (*Orthographic Vocabulary of Papiamento*, known locally as the '*Buki Blaw*' ('*Blue Book*') because of its cover). The book contains a brief history of Papiamento orthography, some basic rules of spelling, and a list of 17,000 Papiamento words. However, the principles outlined in the *Buki Blaw* have yet to receive legislative endorsement.[24] Further, other islands on which Papiamento is used are not bound by the Aruban-devised system.

In general, the following rules should be observed when entering Dutch and Papiamento names into the GNDB[25]:

Hyphenation of compound names in Dutch maps varies, sometimes within the same map. Hyphens should be retained or omitted according to the most authoritative map source:

- *Zuid-Schalkwijk* (a hamlet), but *Zuid Schalkwijkerweg* (a street)
- *Oud-Annerveen*, but *Oudemolen*, *Oude Willem*, and *Oud Veeningen* (all towns)
- *Nieuw-Vennep* (a town), but *Klein Vennep* (a farm)

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[21] For the latest list of Dutch municipalities, see footnote 2.

[22] *Kadaster*, 'A brief introduction.' English, Dutch. <http://www.kadaster.nl/web/english.htm> Accessed September 1, 2015.

[23] Ferjan Oermiling, 'From fieldwork to authorized names: the "owner decides" principle followed in the Netherlands.' *United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names*, 'Manual for the National Standardization of Geographical Names': 133-136. English. <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/seriesm/seriesm_88e.pdf> Accessed September 1, 2015.

[24] *Bondianews*, '12 Aña di oficialisacion di Papiamento' ('Twelve Years Since Papiamento Became Official'). Papiamento. <http://bondia.com/?q=node/40517> Accessed September 3, 2015.

[25] Unless otherwise indicated, geographic name examples are to be found in the Netherlands.

A modifier is a word that limits or qualifies the sense of another word. In geographic names, these are generally adjectives, articles, and prepositions. Rules of Dutch grammar dictate that articles and prepositions be written in small letters when they come between substantives. Examples:

- *In den Argus*
- *Duin en Kruidberg*
- *Graan voor Visch*
- *Fort bij Hoofddorp*
- *Weg naar Santa Catarina* (Curaçao)

Capitalize adjectives. Example:

- *De Oude Weide*[26]

Certain Dutch articles and prepositions may appear in contracted form and in lower case, even when they are the first part of a name. Non-capitalization in these cases should be retained. Examples:

- *d'Yserinckhoeve* (*De + Yserinckhoeve*)
- *'t Woud* (*Det + Woud*)
- *'s-Hertogenbosch* (*Des + Hertogenbosch*)

Appendix B contains a list of common modifiers in Dutch place names.

Because Papiamento lacks an authoritative orthography, spellings of a name or name element may differ from island to island or even on the same island. Examples :

- *Caya Cabaron* (Aruba), but *Kaya Limonita* (Curaçao)[27]
- *Esperansa* (Saba), but *Esperanzaweg* (Saba)

Especially in the Caribbean dependencies and special municipalities of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, compound geographic names exist whose constituent parts are in different languages. Such names should not be translated into a single language, whatever its local prominence or status, but retained as spelled in authoritative sources. The language code should be assigned according to the substantive part of the name, not to the generic. Examples:

- *Misa di Kwartier* (Bonaire) – Papiamento and Dutch in the name of a church
- *Tia Juanaweg* (Bonaire) – Spanish and Dutch in the name of a street
- *Kaya Muizenberg* (Bonaire) – Papiamento and Dutch in the name of a street

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[26] However, because languages obey man-made and not natural laws, there will always be exceptions: *De kleine Pothoven*

[27] Both *caya* (Papiamento) and *kaya* (Papiamentu) derive from the Spanish *calle* ('street').

- *Zuid Santa Rosa* (Curaçao) – Dutch and Spanish in the name of a populated place

f. Long and Short Forms

Long forms of geographic names are typically seen with administrative and political divisions and a small number of natural and man-made features. Examples:

- Long form: *Gemeente Beverwijk*
  Short form: *Beverwijk*
- Long form : *Het Nationale Park De Hoge Veluwe (Natuurreservaat)*
  Short form: *Nat. Park De Hoge Veluwe (Natuurres.)*

Short forms of such names usually appear on maps and lists In most instances, the short name of an administrative and political division should be ranked as the primary name. Long and short forms of names of populated places are approved when supported by official evidence.

g. Abbreviations

Abbreviations in geographic names must be written out in the GNDB:

- *Sint Aagtendijk*, not *St. Aagtendijk*

Appendix C contains a list of abbreviations that may be found in Dutch maps.

h. Numbers

Arabic and Roman numerals rarely appear in Dutch and Papiamento geographic names. When found, Arabic cardinal numbers should be expanded and Roman cardinal numbers retained. Ordinal numbers are always spelled out. Examples:

- *Klavertje Vier ('Klavertje 4')*
- *Willem III Polder* (*'Willem the Third Polder'*)
- *Tweede Brabantsche Wijk* ('*2nd Brabantsche Wijk'*)

4. Political Geography Policy

a. Country Names

Netherlands

Conventional Short Form	Netherlands
Conventional Long Form	Kingdom of the Netherlands
Short Form (Dutch)	Nederland
Long Form (Dutch)	Koninkrijk der Nederlanden

Aruba

Approved (Dutch, English, Papiamento)   Aruba

Curaçao

Approved (Dutch, English)   Curaçao
Approved Local Short Form (Papiamento)   Kòrsou
Approved Local Long Form (Papiamento)   Pais Kòrsou

Sint Maarten

Approved Short Form (Dutch, English)   Sint Maarten
Conventional Long Form (Dutch)   Land Sint Maarten
Conventional Long Form (English)   Country of Sint Maarten
Local Short Form (Dutch, English)   Sint Maarten

b. Capital Names

Note: Orthography valid for all relevant languages.

Netherlands

Approved Short Form   Amsterdam
Note: The Hague is the seat of government.
Aruba
Approved Short Form   Oranjestad
Curaçao
Approved Short Form   Willemstad
Sint Maarten
Approved Short Form   Philipsburg

c. First-order Administrative Divisions (ADM1) – The Netherlands

Note: Aruba, Curaçao, Sint Maarten, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius, and Saba do not have ADM1s.

Name	GEC	GENC	Seat
Drenthe	NL01	NL-DR	Assen
Flevoland	NL16	NL-FL	Lelystad
Fryslân	NL02	NL-FR	Leeuwarden
Gelderland	NL03	NL-GE	Arnhem
Groningen	NL04	NL-GR	Groningen
Limburg	NL05	NL-LI	Maastricht
Noord-Brabant	NL06	NL-NB	's-Hertogenbosch
Noord-Holland	NL07	NL-NH	Haarlem
Overijssel	NL15	NL-OV	Zwolle
Utrecht	NL09	NL-UT	Utrecht
Zeeland	NL10	NL-ZE	Middelburg
Zuid-Holland	NL11	NL-ZH	's-Gravenhage

d. Conventional Names

The Netherlands, Aruba, Curaçao, and Sint Maarten country files in the Geographic Names Database (GNDB) contain the following conventional names. To change the list by removing or adding names, BGN approval is required:

Name	UFI	UNI	Designation
Ems, *also* Ems River	-2143891	15144268 -4851793	STM
Frisian Islands	-2156854	-3206478	ISLS
Ijsselmeer Dam	-2140334	-2969495	DIKE
Netherlands, *also* Kingdom of the Netherlands	-2149885	14065499 -2981539	PCL1
Netherlands Antilles	-1710526	-2401164	PCLH
Rhine, *also* Rhine River	-2152115	-2984289 16304753	STM
Saint Martin	-1203745	-1769186	ISL
The Hague	-2152921	-2985310	PPLC
West Frisian Islands	-2155637	-2988711	ISLS

## e. Unique Geopolitical Situations

Due to numerous treaties, agreements, and land exchanges dating back to the thirteenth century, the Dutch municipality of Baarle-Nassau, which borders Belgium, contains twenty-two exclaves belonging to the Belgian municipality of Baarle-Hertog. In turn, these Belgian exclaves contain eight Dutch enclaves, which belong to the municipality of Baarle-Nassau.[28] The resultant intricate demarcation sometimes divides streets and individual buildings across international borders. For purposes of tax assessment and public utilities delivery, inhabitants must register their homes and businesses according to a 'front door rule.' Toponymists should also adhere to this rule when tagging individual structures that cross borders. That is, the location of a building's front door determines the municipality (and, hence, the country) in which the property officially lies and the laws to which the occupants are subject.

At street level, colored number plates aid determination of a building's appurtenance: Belgian structures have white plates with black numbers and a Belgian flag in the upper left corner; Dutch structures, white plates with blue numbers, the plates flanked on the left by a blue stripe and on the right by a red one.[29] Toponymists without such a pedestrian-level view may resort to the cadastral portal offered by the *Publieke Dienstverlening op de Kaart* (Public Services Map), a web-based information service maintained by the Dutch *Ministerie van Infrastructuur en Milieu* (Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment), *Ministerie van Economische Zaken* (Ministry of Economic Affairs), *Rijkswaterstaat* (agency responsible for the design, construction, management, and maintenance of the main infrastructure facilities in the Netherlands), *Kadaster*, and *Geonovum*. Likewise, cadastral data may be accessed via the Dutch *Nationaal Georegister* (NGR, National Register). Links to these services may be found in the Source Material section below.

For the latest country-specific boundary dispute information, consult the US Department of State.

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[28] Baarle Digitaal, 'De enclavituatie in Baarle.' Dutch. <http://www.baarledigitaal.org/algemeen/enclavesituatie.php> Accessed September 2, 2015.

[29] Property values of lots and buildings split by international boundaries are determined on a *pro rata* basis. Communication among inhabitants of these two enclaves poses no problems, as Dutch is an official language of Belgium. For an illustrated, scholarly history and description of the Baarle-Nassau/Baarle-Hertog ex- and enclaves, see the monograph, '"En territoire belge et à quarante centimètres de la frontière": an historical and documentary study of the Belgian and Dutch enclaves of Baarle-Hertog and Baarle-Nassau' (2004), by Brendan R. Whyte, PhD. English. The University of Melbourne. <https://minerva-access.unimelb.edu.au/handle/11343/28979> Accessed March 22, 2016.
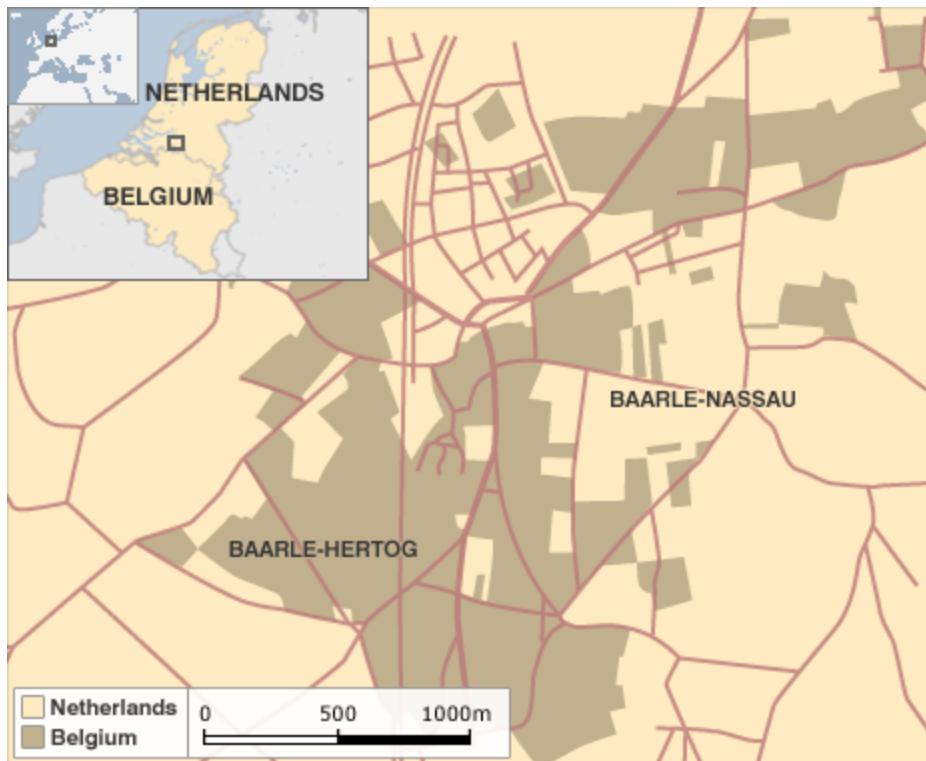
Source: BBC News, 'Elections split Dutch-Belgian community.' English.
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/8027086.stm> Accessed 2 September 2015

5. Source Material

Kadaster
Website of the Netherlands' Cadastre, Land Registry and Mapping Agency (Kadaster), a non-departmental public body under the purview of the Minister of Infrastructure and the Environment. Kadaster collects and registers administrative and spatial data on properties and is also responsible for national mapping and maintenance of the national reference coordinate system. Dutch, some English. *Note: There are fees for some imagery, data, and map products.*
http://www.kadaster.nl/web/english.htm

Opentopo.nl
Aggregator website containing map sheets and data (e.g., hydrographic, toponymic, risk) from a variety of Dutch open sources, including Kadaster. Individual sheets covering all of the Netherlands may be downloaded as pdf or TIF files with resolution to 20 meters. Site also contains an extensive Dutch-English legend.
http://www.opentopo.nl/

Nationaal Georegister (NGR)
Aggregation website for the retrieval of geo-information in the Netherlands, providing numerous data sets, WMS protocols, and WFS interfaces. Cadastral information to assist the toponymist in coding the Baarle-Nassau/Baarle-Hertog area may be obtained here.

Dutch, English.
http://www.nationaalgeoregister.nl/geonetwork/srv/dut/search

Publieke Dienstverlening op de Kaart (PDOK)

Aggregator website, which makes available digital geographical data from about 250 web services available to the general public. Cadastral information to assist the toponymist in coding the Baarle-Nassau/Baarle-Hertog area may be obtained here. Dutch, English.
https://www.pdok.nl/nl

Geonovum

Website of the eponymous organization whose mission is to make geo-information available to the public. Directors and officers of Geonovum come from government organizations and research institutions. User will find links to some of the other websites cited in this section as well as to Dutch regional and local open data. Dutch.
http://www.geonovum.nl/

Ministry of Defence, 'Hydrography'

Website produced and maintained by the Hydrographic Service of the Royal Netherlands Navy. Data and documents therein inform mariners about shipping channels, the seabed, and underwater hazards, including shipwrecks. Site contains nautical charts, products, and publications; navigation software; and Notices to Mariners. Dutch, English.
https://www.defensie.nl/english/topics/hydrography

Historical Dutch Toponyms, Spatio-Temporal 1812-2012

Website contains standardized, historical, and coded values of 7,925 place names (hamlets, villages, towns, cities and municipalities) with latitude and longitude coordinates for the period 1812-2012. Data, which are updated continuously, can be downloaded with a Dutch- or an English-language guide and come in both ACCESS2013 and CSV files. English.
http://www.iisg.nl/hsn/data/place-names.html

ANWB Topografische Atlas Friesland 1:25.000

R. Eckhardt (ed.). Den Haag: ANWB Media, 2006. ISBN/ISBN13: 9018023620. Hard copy atlas of the province of Fryslân. Some features have two names, the first in Frisian and the second in Dutch. Within Fryslân, both are official. Kadaster's predecessor, Topographische Dienst Kadaster, holds the copyright to this volume.

Appendix A. Glossary of Generic Terms in Dutch and Papiamento

Terms are from the Dutch unless otherwise indicated.

Generic	Feature Designation Name	Feature Designation Code
Administrative indeling	administrative division	ADMD
Akkerland	cultivated area	CULT
Baai (Papiamento)	bay	BAY
Boomgaard	orchard	OCH
Bos(ch)	forest	FRST
Autosnelweg	road (freeway)	RD
Stroom	stream, brook	STM
Berg(en)	mountain	MT
Bank	bank	BNK
Beek	river	STM
Begraafplaats	cemetery	CMTY
Berg	mountain	MT
Boka (Papiamento)	bay	BAY
Broek	swamp, marsh	MRSH
Brug	bridge	BRDG
Burg	castle	CSTL
Caya (Papiamento)	street	ST
Colegio (Papiamento)	school	SCH
Dam	dam	DAM
Dijk	dike	DIKE
Droogvallende grond	tidal flat	FLTT
Duin(top)	dune	HLL
Eiland	island	ISL
Gebouw(complex)	building (group of buildings)	BLDG
Geul	channel	CHN
Golfbreker	breakwater	BRKW
Haven	harbor	HBR
Havenhoofd	pier	PIER
Heuvel	hill	HLL
Huis	house	HSE
Hûs (West Frisian)	house	HSE
Kade	quay	QUAY
Kaminda (Papiamento)	street	ST
Kanaal	canal	CNL
Kapel (Papiamento)	church	CH
Kas(a) (Papiamento)	house	HSE
Kaya (Papiamento)	street	ST
Kerk(e)	church	CH

Generic	Feature Designation Name	Feature Designation Code
Kreek	creek	STM
Krib	jetty	JTY
Luchthaven	airfield, airport	AIRF,AIRP
Mar (West Frisian)	lake	LAKE
Meer	lake	LAKE
Militair oefengebied	military training area	INSM
Ondiepte	shallow	SHOL
Plas	pool	POOL
Polder	polder	PLDR
Rivier	stream	STM
Schietterrein	firing range	RNGA
Schutsluis	lock	LOCK
Sero/Seru (Papiamento)	hill	HLL
Sloot	ditch	CNL
Sluis	lock	LOCK
Straat	street	ST
Streeknaam	area name	AREA
Tera (Papiamento)	ground	AREA
Toren	tower	TOWR
Treinstation	train station	RSTN
Tsjerke (West Frisian)	church	CH
Tunnel	tunnel	TNL
Vaargeul	fairway	CHN
Vaart	waterway	CNL
Veld	field	FLD
Verkeersknooppunt	road junction	RDJCT
Verkeersplein	road intersection	RDJCT
Vijver	pond	PND
Vliegveld	airfield, airport	AIRF,AIRP
Vuurtoren	lighthouse	LTHSE
Wad	tidal flat	FLTT
Wâld (West Frisian)	forest	FRST
Windmolen	windmill	MLWND
Woud	forest	FRST
Zand	sand area	SAND
Zee	sea	SEA
Zeearm	estuary	ESTY
Zeegat	inlet	INLT

Appendix B. Modifiers in Dutch and Papiamento Place Names

Dutch/Papiamento	English
aan de(*n*)	on, at
en	in
binnen	in, within, inside
grandi (Papiamento)	large
groote	large, great
halto/-u (Papiamento)	high
hoger	higher, upper
hoofd	main, principal
klein(e)	small, little
midden	middle
nieuwe	new
onder	under, beneath
opper	upper, above
oude	old, ancient
smal(le)	narrow
voor	(be)fore
wijde	wide

Appendix C: Abbreviations in Netherlands Maps

Abbreviation	Expansion	English
A/D, a/d	aan de(n)	at the
GR	groot, grote	great, large
Kl	klein, kleine	lesser, small
Nat	nationaal	national
-N	-Noord	-north
Nw(e)	Nieuw(e)	new
-O	-Oost	-east
's	des	of the
St	Sint	Saint
't	het	the
-W	-West	-west
-Z	-Zuid	-south

Appendix D: First-Order Administrative Division (ADM1) Map of the Netherlands

Source: *d-maps.com, "Netherlands / Koninkrijk der Nederlanden."* English, Dutch. <http://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=18131&lang=en> Accessed August 20, 2015

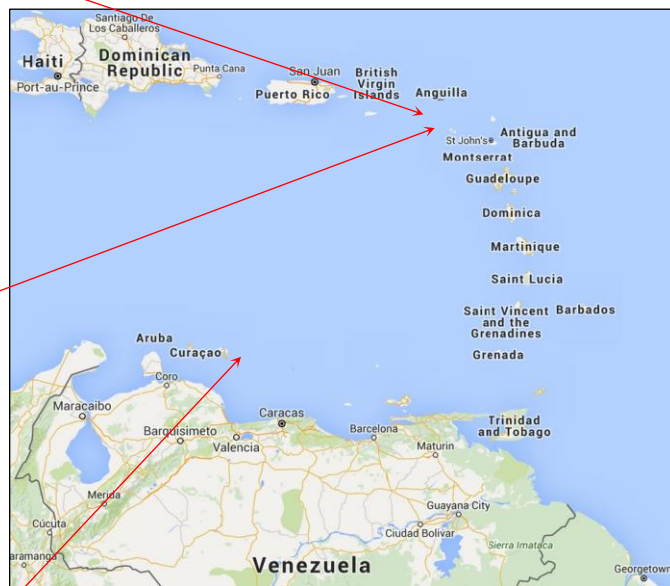# Appendix E: Maps of Special Municipalities of the Netherlands

Saba
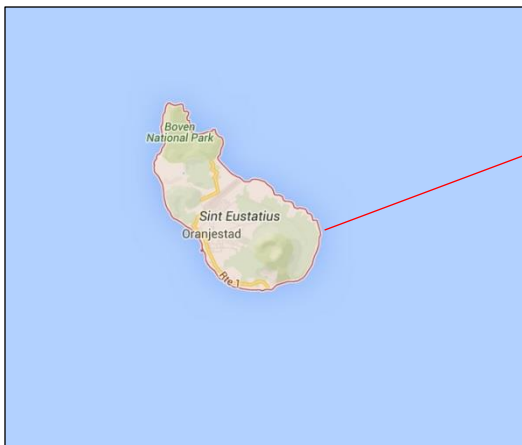
Sint Eustatius
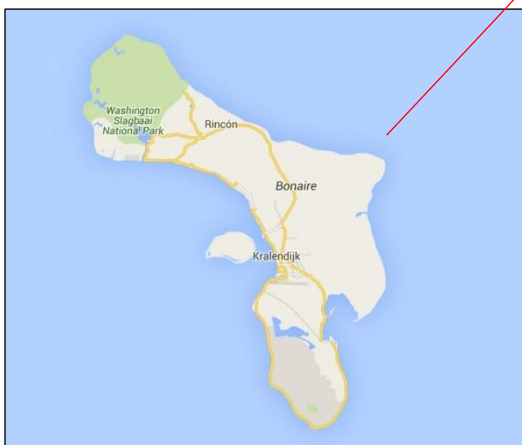
Bonaire

Source: <www.google.com/maps> Accessed September 11, 2015

Appendix F: Maps of Caribbean Netherlands–Aruba

Source: *CIA World Factbook*, 'Aruba.' English. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/aa.html> Accessed August 31, 2015

Appendix F (continued): Maps of Caribbean Netherlands–Curaçao

Source: *CIA World Factbook*, 'Curaçao.' English. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/cc.html> Accessed August 31, 2015

Appendix F (continued):
Maps of Caribbean Netherlands–Sint Maarten
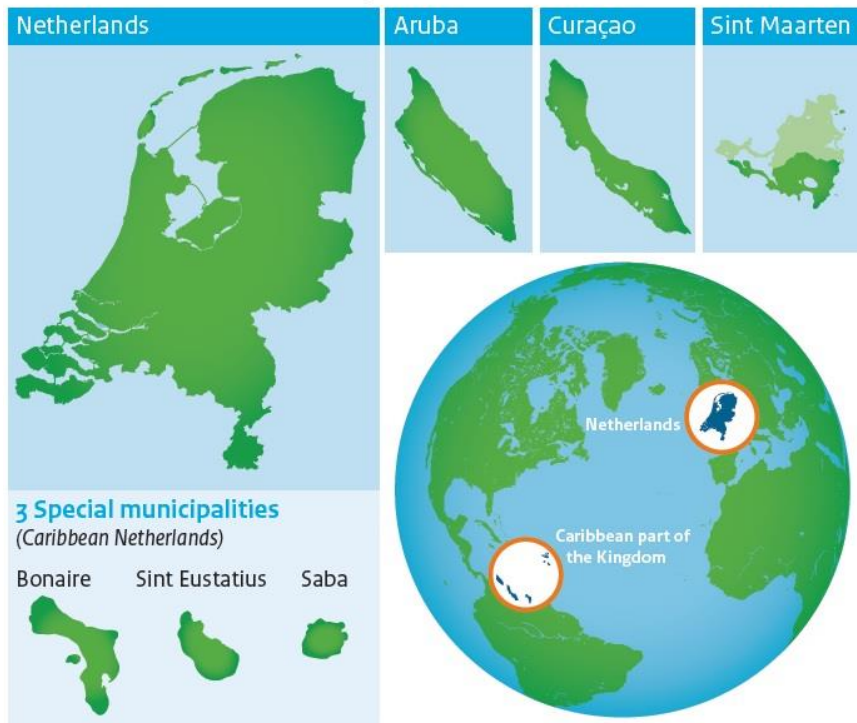

Source: *CIA World Factbook*, 'Sint Maarten.' English.
<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/sk.html> Accessed August 31, 2015

Appendix G: Kingdom of the Netherlands

The graphic below, published by the Government of the Netherlands, depicts the Kingdom of the Netherlands since October 10, 2010, when Aruba, Curaçao, and Sint Maarten acquired a new status and government.

Source: *Government of the Netherlands*, 'Caribbean Parts of the Kingdom.' English. <http://www.government.nl/issues/caribbean-parts-of-the-kingdom/new-constitutional-order> Accessed August 20, 2015.