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***Anthroponymic constituents of colonial toponyms:
a comparison of Netherlands New Guinea and Portuguese
Timor (as of 1955)***

1. Introduction

In this study, we discuss a special brand of colonial toponyms (= (COL) TOP), namely those macro-TOPs which involve a European anthroponymic (= ANTH) constituent and which, at least temporarily, used to refer to geo-objects in erstwhile overseas possessions of European colonizer nations in the age of colonialism.¹ According to our taxonomy (STOLZ–WARNKE 2018a), these COLTOPs are either exonyms (i.e. they consist exclusively of elements which belong to the linguistic sphere of the colonizers²) or hybrids (i.e. they represent the combination of indigenous and European language material). More specifically, we focus on two territories located in the same geographical macro-area of the Indonesian Archipelago (and neighboring areas) which were still under foreign rule in 1955. These territories were:

- (a) the Dutch colony *Nederlands Nieuw-Guinea* (= NNG) – nowadays the province Irian Jaya of Indonesia – and
- (b) the Portuguese colony *Colónia de Timor* (= CT), the predecessor of the independent state of Timor-Leste of today.

The toponomasticons of NNG and CT are documented fully in Gazetteer No. 13 (NNG = pp. 1237–1355, CT = pp. 1357–1376), published in 1955, which

¹ As shown by SCHULZ–EBERT (2016, 2017), it is also worthwhile looking at micro-TOPs such as dromonyms and hodonyms not only in the toponomasticon of the European territory of the colonizers but also on the maps of their overseas possessions. Recently, we have begun to widen the scope of our project by way of extending the research also over non-European colonialism such as those of Japan, the United States and – as sub-colonialisms of the United Kingdom – Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. Moreover, there have also been several cases of colonization within the bounds of the European continent. The United Kingdom, for instance, possessed the crown colonies of Cyprus and Malta – and still keeps that of Gibraltar. The linguistic effects of the British rule on the toponomasticons of these three territories will have to be studied in future research.

² The concept of linguistic sphere is to be understood as a relatively extended domain in which there is space also for elements which do not directly stem from the language of the present colonizer but may come from that of a previous colonizer or they may belong to the general cultural history of Europeans.



functions as our sole data-base. The principal goal of this investigation is to determine in what way the two colonizers – the Netherlands and Portugal – display similarities and differences as to the employment of European ANTHS as a resource for the coining of exonymic and hybrid COLTOPS in the above two colonies.

To this end, in Section 2., we provide technical information about how COLTOPS are analyzed structurally and functionally in our approach. In the same section, we also review prior linguistic work dedicated to the issue of COLTOPS. The necessary background knowledge as to the history, demography, and geography of the two territories under scrutiny is given in Section 3. The data from NNG are in the focus of Section 4.1. whereas those from CT are discussed subsequently in Section 4.2. The conclusions are drawn in Section 5. As to toponomastics in general, we rely mainly on the categorizations exposed in NÜBLING–FAHLBUSCH–HEUSER (2015: 206–265).

2. Aspects of *Comparative Colonial Toponomastics* (= *CoCoTop*)

Our joint project *CoCoTop* to which this study belongs makes an inquiry into the systematic (structural, functional, and discourse-related) aspects of the COLTOPS as coined by European colonizers in the Americas, Africa, Asia, and Oceania before the advent of decolonization and independence (GAMMELTOFT 2016: 130).³ In previous studies dedicated to our topic, it has been shown that ANTHS are of utmost importance for the coining of COLTOPS. According to STOLZ–WARNKE–LEVKOBYCH (2016: 288–293), COLTOPS which are based on ANTHS may come in two shapes, namely either with or without a second constituent in the construction which functions as COLTOP. These construction types are represented as formulas in (1).⁴ Both constituents may be either simple or complex, i.e. they may consist of one or more sub-constituents.

(1) COLTOPS with ANTH-constituent – construction types

(a) binary construction: $[(X_{\text{EUROPEAN}}) \text{ANTH}_{\text{EUROPEAN}}]_{\text{TOP}} \sim [\text{ANTH}_{\text{EUROPEAN}} (X_{\text{EUROPEAN}})]_{\text{TOP}}$

(b) bare ANTH: $[\text{ANTH}_{\text{EUROPEAN}}]_{\text{TOP}}$

³ *CoCoTop*, in turn, situates itself within the wider framework of *Colonial Linguistics* and *Postcolonial Language Studies* respectively as defined by WARNKE (2009), STOLZ–VOSSMANN–DEWEIN (2011), DEWEIN et al. (2012), and WARNKE–STOLZ–SCHMIDT–BRÜCKEN (2016). In a nutshell, *Colonial Linguistics* is the research program which aims at investigating all aspects of the interrelation of language and colonialism without being ideology-driven. Its spin-off *CoCoTop* focuses upon the appropriation of space via place-identification, place-naming, and place-making in the context of European colonialism – with place-making crucially involving the creation of names for geo-objects (STOLZ–WARNKE 2016: 29–35).

⁴ The formulas are representative only of exonyms. However, type (1a) is also possible with one of the constituents being of non-European origin (cf. below).

The binary construction type (1a) corresponds to the COLTOP-prototype postulated by STOLZ–WARNKE (2015: 135–140) first for the German colonial toponomasticon and subsequently identified in all of the fourteen historically relevant European colonialisms⁵ – independent of the time-span and region in which a given colonizer nation was actively involved in colonizing the extra-European world (STOLZ–WARNKE–LEVKOVYCH 2016: 296–323). Construction type (1b), however, represents a marked option in the sense that it is not as common as (1a) in the European colonial toponomasticons. In the case of German COLTOPS, for instance, it is attested exclusively in Deutsch-Südwestafrika (today’s Namibia) which was Germany’s only settlers’ colony (STOLZ–WARNKE 2018b).

As the formulas in (1) suggest, the ANTH-component is the only obligatory constituent of the ANTH-based COLTOPS. The bracketed X occupies the slot of an optional constituent which may be of different kinds – most often however, it is a classifier (= CLASS) which assigns the geo-object to a given ontological category. The position of X relative to ANTH is largely dependent upon the linearization preferences of the language of the European colonizer. What is important for the prototype is that the constituent X is also of European origin. In (2), we illustrate the above construction types with examples of COLTOPS from four different colonized territories.

(2) Exemplification

(a) binary construction

Finschhafen = [$\{Finsch\}_{ANTH}$ - $\{hafen\}_{CLASS}$]_{TOP} (STOLZ–WARNKE 2015: 144)⁶

Fort Christina = [$\{Fort\}_{CLASS}$ $\{Christina\}_{ANTH}$]_{TOP} (STOLZ–WARNKE 2017: 210)⁷

⁵ The historically relevant European colonizer nations are in alphabetical order: Austria, Belgium, Brandenburg-Prussia, Courland, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. In the future, Norway will be included in the research program since its dependencies in the North Atlantic and Antarctica – though uninhabited – have also been subject to the massive coinage of COLTOPS.

⁶ This COLTOP refers to a major settlement in Kaiser-Wilhelmsland – the mainland part of Deutsch-Neuguinea (the northern half of today’s Papua-New Guinea). The settlement was named auto-referentially for the German geographer and biologist Otto Finsch (1839–1917). The CLASS *Hafen* ‘harbor’ is indicative of the location of the settlement on the coast and its utility for transport, trade, and communication.

⁷ Fort Christina was located in the ephemeral Swedish colony Nya Sverige on what is now the US-American east coast. It was named for the then queen of Sweden Christina Vasa (1626–1696). The CLASS *Fort* is indicative of the military character of the foundation which was intended as a bulwark against the competing Dutch colony in the immediate neighborhood.



(b) bare ANTH

Victoria = [$\{Victoria\}_{\text{ANTH}}]$ TOP (WEBER 2012: 118⁸)

D'Annunzio = [$\{D'Annunzio\}_{\text{ANTH}}]$ TOP (MICCOLI 2017: 198⁹)

The four cases have in common that the COLTOPs are settlement names – a property which is also strongly associated with the above prototype of COLTOPs. HOUGH (2016: 92) states that “[n]on-descriptive names identify a settlement by means of an association, often with a historical or legendary event, or with a person. The latter are known as ‘commemorative’ names, and are particularly common among the settlements founded or renamed by European settlers in the African, American, and Australian continents during the Age of Exploration that began in the fifteenth century.”

The personalities for which the above settlements are named are highly valued representatives of the colonizer nation. The function of the employment of their ANTHs in COLTOPs is to emphasize the exclusive right of possession the colonizer claims as to the territory involved. In a way, COLTOPs of this kind address potential competitors who might challenge the colonizer’s claim. Previous studies have revealed that it may make a difference how important a given geo-object is for the colonizers – (easy to reach) settlements (preferably on or near the coastline) tend to rank particularly high on the scale of importance whereas unpopulated areas in the remote interior are treated differently when it comes to baptizing them (STOLZ–WARNKE 2016: 47–50, 2017: 213–224).

On this basis, it can be assumed that COLTOPs which reflect the construction types in (1) can be found typically with important settlements in the close vicinity of major traffic routes. To check the tenability of this hypothesis, we compare the data from NNG and CT as to the distribution of ANTH-based COLTOPs over the classes of geo-objects. The question arises whether the distribution is random or predictably systematic – and, in the latter case, whether the two colonies give evidence of parallel behavior or idiosyncracies.

⁸ D’Annunzio refers to a settlement (founded in 1938) in the Italian colony Libya. The COLTOP commemorates the Italian nationalistic poet Gabriele D’Annunzio (1863–1938) whose personality and oeuvre was much appreciated by the Fascist regime of Mussolini’s.

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3. Two colonies – history, demography, and geography¹⁰

In 1955, both CT and NNG can be considered the relics of formerly much bigger and more important colonies of Portugal and the Netherlands, respectively. With some 323,000 km² NNG was more than twenty times as big as CT whose territory measured 15,000 km². The population estimates for the two colonies are relatively imprecise since the statistics for NNG oscillates between 320,000 and 420,000 inhabitants. As for CT, a similar number of inhabitants must be assumed. In both cases, the vast majority (i.e. about 90%) of the population can be considered non-European. None of the colonies was originally intended as a genuine settlers' colony.

The Portuguese were the first Europeans to establish themselves as colonial power in the Indonesian Archipelago already in the early 16th century. Until the 1640s, they built up a sizable colonial empire in this part of the world when the rivalry with the Dutch East-India Company turned to the disadvantage of the Portuguese. They had to cede the bulk of their Indonesian possessions to the Dutch so that in the 18th century, only the easternmost segment of their erstwhile *Império Oriental* remained at least nominally under Portuguese control. The island of Timor came to be of interest for the Portuguese imperialistic ambitions only relatively late when in 1642 the first attempts were made to set foot there culminating in the official foundation of the colony some sixty years later. Until the late 19th century however, the presence of the colonizer was largely limited to the coastal regions and the surroundings of the capital Dili. After a long succession of colonial wars, the Portuguese seized control also of the interior in the first half of the 20th century. The geo-objects which the Portuguese identified in the remote hinterland thus, received COLTOPS only in the final phase of colonialism before Portugal withdrew from CT in 1975.

The Dutch entered the Indonesian scene in the 17th century and immediately tried to drive out their Portuguese competitors from their possessions. This process of ousting was finished by the end of the 17th century. It took the Dutch almost another two hundred years before New Guinea was integrated in their sphere of interest. In the 1870s, what was to become NNG was made a Dutch colony. Were it not for the competition with Imperial Germany and the United Kingdom for dominance on the large island of New Guinea, the Dutch might have neglected their new possession completely since it was not suited for large-scale European settlement. After the independence of Indonesia from the Netherlands in 1949, the Dutch retained the colony of NNG until 1962 when

¹⁰ For the purpose of this section, we rely on the information gathered from the extant historiography of Dutch and Portuguese colonialism such as VAN DEN DOEL (1996) and SCHLICHER (1996).



it was handed over to Indonesia. The Indonesian independence of 1949 caused many so-called Indos, i.e. so-called mixed-race inhabitants of the former Dutch colony *Nederlands Oostindië* (= NOI), to move to NNG. It seems that the Dutch were never effectively in control of the interior of NNG. Nevertheless, there is a plethora of COLTOPS which refer to geo-objects located exactly in these hardly accessible regions of the colony.

4. ANTH-based COLTOPS in NNG and CT

In the empirical part of this study, the COLTOPS are presented in the orthographic shape they have in the printed source from which we have taken them. Among other things, this means that the data from NNG reflect the Dutch spelling conventions of the times for Malay and other autochthonous languages. Since the focus is on the distribution of the ANTH-based COLTOPS over the classes of geo-object, we relegate the identification of most of the European namesakes¹¹ to the footnotes provided that the historical person could be identified in the first place.¹² Except a minority of cases, all namesakes must be considered possible candidates rather than uncontroversial cases. We also refrain from providing the postcolonial TOPS which have replaced their colonial predecessors.

4.1. The case of NNG

On the basis of the inventory in the Gazetteer No. 13, we have calculated a total of 4,130 COLTOPS for NNG. Among these COLTOPS there are 94 uncontroversial cases of the ANTH-based kind. This means that we are facing a tiny minority which equals only some 2% of the entire colonial toponomasticon of NNG the vast majority thereof (like in the bulk of the European colonies) being endonyms (i.e. supposedly autochthonous TOPS).¹³ This small turnout is largely unsurprising since the number of settlements in NNG remained insignificant throughout the Dutch period – and we know from the above that, in European colonialism, ANTH-based COLTOPS have been assigned prototypically to settlements.

¹¹ We employ this term to refer to the historical bearer of the ANTH which is involved in a given COLTOP.

¹² For the search of the namesakes we have relied most often on the information provided in <https://www.openarch.nl/>.

¹³ Beside the ANTH-based COLTOPS, there are also cases of differently-based COLTOPS such as the exonymic *Hollandia* – the Latinized name of the capital city of NNG referring to the province Holland in the Netherlands – and the hybrid *Waromge-Baai* which involves the Dutch CLASS *baai* ‘bay’.

In point of fact, there is only a single case of an ANTH-based COLTOP in NNG which refers to a settlement as shown in (3).¹⁴

(3) Settlement name

$$\textit{Steenkool}^{15} = [\{\textit{Steenkool}\}_{\text{ANTH}}]_{\text{TOP}}$$

Interestingly, this is an instance of the marked kind of COLTOP, i.e. the bare ANTH functions as fully-blown COLTOP. Of the remaining ninety-three ANTH-based COLTOPS in NNG, there are only two which instantiate the same pattern as (3). The oronym in (4) is definitely not the best example of an ANTH-based COLTOP.

(4) Oronym

$$\textit{Goliath} = [\{\textit{Goliath}\}_{\text{ANTH}}]_{\text{TOP}}$$

The geo-object of this COLTOP is a single mountain whose particularly striking size is reflected by the Biblical reference to the proverbial giant of the same name. The potential Christian association of the oronym notwithstanding, *Goliath* must be considered a border-line case since the COLTOP involves an ANTH which has an identifiable namesake within the wider range of the colonizer's culture (= Christianity) but lacks any direct link to colonialist activities (if those of missionaries are discounted).

In (5), we have another slightly problematic case.

(5) Island name

$$\textit{Camphuys (Eiland)} = [\{\textit{Camphuys}\}_{\text{ANTH}} (\{\textit{Eiland}\}_{\text{CLASS}})]_{\text{TOP}}$$

The island was named for the 15th Governor General (= GG) of NOI, Johannes Camphuys, who was in charge of the administration of the colony from 1684 to 1691. There is thus a direct connection of the namesake to the colony itself. Structurally, however, the COLTOP is special insofar as it contains an optional CLASS. The Dutch CLASS *eiland* 'island' may be absent from the construction so that the ANTH-constituent alone could do the job of the entire construction. *Camphuys (Eiland)* is the only example of an ANTH-based COLTOP in NNG

¹⁴ *Broemke* and *Doesner* are two cases of settlement names in NNG which we have failed to classify so far.

¹⁵ In spite of being a relatively common Dutch last name in the 18th century, we have not tracked down the historical person who served as name-giver of the settlement *Steenkool* in NNG. A possible candidate is German-born Albert Jochem Steenkool who worked for the Dutch East India Company (= VOC) in NOI in the mid-18th century. However, it cannot be ruled out a hundred percent that we are dealing with a false friend, in a manner of speaking, and that the COLTOP has not ANTH-basis in the first place. As a common noun Dutch *steen* 'hard coal, glance coal' refers to a mineral resource relevant to mining. It is conceivable that the COLTOP was given to a settlement in the vicinity of coal-mines.



which involves an optional CLASS-constituent. Except the three examples in (3)–(5), all ANTH-based COLTOPS in NNG comprise obligatory CLASS-constituents. Accordingly, the vast majority (~ 97%) of the cases under scrutiny reflect the binary pattern of (1a) above.

As to island names in general, GAMMELTOFT (2016: 132) observes that “[w]ith the Renaissance and the Enlightenment, a notable change is observable in many island names coined from then on. Where the focus of naming was previously on the feature itself, naming with the namer in focus becomes normal. This applies particularly to the so-called commemorative names, where naming focuses on people, places, or items special to the namer.”

It is therefore unsurprising to find ANTH-based island names in NNG, too. However, the conformity of the COLTOPS in NNG with the prototype is not absolute for all of the instances. Their binary internal structure notwithstanding, a handful of island names deviates from the prototype in the sense that their CLASS-element stems from Malay – and thus fails to meet the criterion of European origin. The examples in (6) show that in lieu of the Dutch CLASS *eiland* ‘island’ the synonymous Malay CLASS *poelau* ‘island’ is employed in combination with an ANTH_{EUROPEAN}.

(6) Hybrid island names

$$\begin{aligned} Poelau\ Budd^{16} &= [\{Poelau\}_{CLASS} \{Budd\}_{ANTH}]_{TOP} \\ Poelau\ Klaarbeek^{17} &= [\{Poelau\}_{CLASS} \{Klaarbeek\}_{ANTH}]_{TOP} \\ Poelau\ Stephanie^{18} &= [\{Poelau\}_{CLASS} \{Stephanie\}_{ANTH}]_{TOP} \\ Poelau\ Vlaming^{19} &= [\{Poelau\}_{CLASS} \{Vlaming\}_{ANTH}]_{TOP} \end{aligned}$$

The recurrence of this construction pattern with an initial CLASS_{NON-EUROPEAN} and an ANTH_{EUROPEAN} is remarkable in comparative perspective since in the colonial toponomastics of other European colonizers, this combination is largely (albeit not entirely) avoided. It was however widely common in the former Indonesian possessions of the Netherlands so that the class of colonial island

¹⁶ Namesake: either George Budd (1808–1882), British medical scientist, or William Budd (1811–1880), British epidemiologist.

¹⁷ Namesake: either *Poelau Klaarbeek* refers to the town Klaarbeek in the Netherlands and thus is not a case of ANTH-transfer or the island is named for Johan Fredrik Klaarbeek who worked for the VOC in NOI in the mid-18th century.

¹⁸ Namesake: either Johannes Paptista Stephanie from Luxemburg or Etienne Gadia Stephanie from Namur or Michiel Lodewijk Leonard Stephanie from Frankfurt. All three of candidates worked for the VOC in NOI in the second half of the 18th century.

¹⁹ Namesake: one of three regents of Amsterdam, namely Cornelis de Vlaming van Oudshoorn (1613–1688), Dirck de Vlaming van Oudshoorn (1574–1643), or Pieter de Vlaming van Oudshoorn (1563–1628).

names is divided in three sizable sub-categories (STOLZ–WARNKE 2018a), namely

- (a) those island names which involve the Malay CLASS-constituent in combination with a second Malay constituent,
- (b) those island names which combine a CLASS_{MALAY} with an ANTH_{EUROPEAN}, and
- (c) those island names which consist of two European constituents.

The latter sub-category is represented by the island names in (7). Note that in two of the cases in (7) the CLASS is pluralized (*eilanden* ‘islands’).

(7) Exonymic island names

$$\begin{aligned} \textit{Frederik Hendrik-Eiland}^{20} &= [\{\textit{Frederik Hendrik}\}_{\text{ANTH}} - \{\textit{Eiland}\}_{\text{CLASS}}]_{\text{TOP}} \\ \textit{Kerkhoven-Eiland}^{21} &= [\{\textit{Kerkhoven}\}_{\text{ANTH}} - \{\textit{Eiland}\}_{\text{CLASS}}]_{\text{TOP}} \\ \textit{Mansfield-Eilanden}^{22} &= [\{\textit{Mansfield}\}_{\text{ANTH}} - \{\textit{Eiland-en}_{\text{PLURAL}}\}_{\text{CLASS}}]_{\text{TOP}} \\ \textit{Schouten-Eilanden}^{23} &= [\{\textit{Schouten}\}_{\text{ANTH}} - \{\textit{Eiland-en}_{\text{PLURAL}}\}_{\text{CLASS}}]_{\text{TOP}} \end{aligned}$$

The altogether nine colonial island names which involve an ANTH_{EUROPEAN} give evidence of another bipartition since four of them require the presence of the Malay CLASS *poelau* whereas five attest to the obligatory or optional use of the Dutch CLASS *eiland(en)*.

Outside the domain of island names, the employment of a CLASS_{MALAY} in combination with an ANTH_{EUROPEAN} is attested only once as shown in (8).

(8) Hybrid cape name

$$\textit{Tandjoeng Verkam}^{24} = [\{\textit{Tandjoeng}\}_{\text{CLASS}} \{\textit{Verkam}\}_{\text{ANTH}}]_{\text{TOP}}$$

Verkam is a Dutch family name – most probably from the province of Zeeland. It is preceded by the Malay CLASS *tandjoeng* ‘cape’. The COLTOPS in (6) and (8) are special in the toponomasticon of NNG insofar as no other category of geo-objects allows for the employment of CLASS_{NON-EUROPEAN}.

²⁰ Namesake: Prince Frederik Hendrik van Oranje (1584–1647), *Stadhouder* of the United Provinces of the Netherlands 1625–1647.

²¹ *Van Kerkhoven* is a Dutch family name. It is unclear to which historical personality the COLTOP refers.

²² We have not been able to identify the namesake yet.

²³ Namesake: Willem Corneliszoon Schouten (1580–1625), Dutch seafarer who explored some of the islands off the coast of New Guinea.

²⁴ Namesake: There are several candidates with the last name Verkam who worked for the VOC in NOI in the 18th century, one of them being Jan Francois Verkam who was active in Batavia in 1770–1771.



All other ANTH-based names of capes in NNG are instantiations of the prototype (1a). The examples in (9) display different linearization patterns as well as different internal relation marking.

(9) Exonymic cape names

*De Jong's-Punt*²⁵ = [$\{De\ Jong-s\}_{GENITIVE}\}_{ANTH} - \{Punt\}_{CLASS}\}_{TOP}$]

*Jacobus Opdekams-Hoek*²⁶ = [$\{Jacobus\ Opdekam-s\}_{GENITIVE}\}_{ANTH} - \{Hoek\}_{CLASS}\}_{TOP}$]

*Kaap Kolff*²⁷ = [$\{Kaap\}_{CLASS} \{Kolff\}_{ANTH}\}_{TOP}$]

*Kaap Steenboom*²⁸ = [$\{Kaap\}_{CLASS} \{Steenboom\}_{ANTH}\}_{TOP}$]

*Kaap Van den Bosch*²⁹ = [$\{Kaap\}_{CLASS} \{Van\ den\ Bosch\}_{ANTH}\}_{TOP}$]

The Dutch CLASS *punt* ‘point’, *hoek* ‘corner’, and *kaap* ‘cape’ refer to different kinds of geo-objects of the headland type. The CLASS *kaap* occupies the leftmost slot of the construction which thus is right-branching. In this case, the ANTH-constituent functions as apposition to the CLASS-constituent. With *punt* and *hoek*, however, the construction is left-branching with the constructional head requiring that the ANTH-constituent is inflected for the genitive. In most cases, the ANTH-constituent is a Dutch family name or a combination of Christian and family name.

On the basis of the foregoing paragraphs, one easily assumes that COLTOPS related to the coastal regions and further maritime categories form a sizable group within the NNG toponomasticon. This assumption is corroborated by the data in (10).

(10) COLTOPS with maritime associations

(a) straits

*Straat Bougainville*³⁰ = [$\{Straat\}_{CLASS} \{Bougainville\}_{ANTH}\}_{TOP}$]

*Straat Iris*³¹ = [$\{Straat\}_{CLASS} \{Iris\}_{ANTH}\}_{TOP}$]

²⁵ Namesake: Jan Petrus Benjamin de Josselin de Jong (1886–1964), Dutch anthropologist with focus on Indonesia.

²⁶ We have not been able to identify the namesake yet.

²⁷ Namesake: there are two dozen of candidates one of them being Jan de Kolff who worked for the VOC in NOI in the 18th century.

²⁸ Namesake: Captain Laurens Steenboom worked for the VOC in the 1780s.

²⁹ Namesake: Johannes Graf Van den Bosch, 40th GG of NOI from 1830 to 1833.

³⁰ Namesake: French seafarer Louis Antoine de Bougainville (1729–1811) who visited NOI on his circumnavigation of the world in the 1760s.

³¹ This COLTOP takes its ANTH-component probably from the ship *Iris* which formed part of the squadron that went to serve in NOI in 1815.

$$\begin{aligned} \textit{Prinses Marianne-Straat}^{32} &= [\{\textit{Prinses Marianne}\}_{\text{ANTH}} - \{\textit{Straat}\}_{\text{CLASS}}]_{\text{TOP}} \\ \textit{Scholm-Straat}^{33} &= [\{\textit{Scholm}\}_{\text{ANTH}} - \{\textit{Straat}\}_{\text{CLASS}}]_{\text{TOP}} \end{aligned}$$

(b) banks

$$\begin{aligned} \textit{De Jong's-Banken} &= [\{\textit{De Jong-s}_{\text{GENITIVE}}\}_{\text{ANTH}} - \{\textit{Bank-en}_{\text{PLURAL}}\}_{\text{CLASS}}]_{\text{TOP}} \\ \textit{Kolff-Bank} &= [\{\textit{Kolff}\}_{\text{ANTH}} - \{\textit{Bank}\}_{\text{CLASS}}]_{\text{TOP}} \end{aligned}$$

(c) bays

$$\begin{aligned} \textit{Cooks-Baai}^{34} &= [\{\textit{Cooks}_{\text{GENITIVE}}\}_{\text{ANTH}} - \{\textit{Baai}\}_{\text{CLASS}}]_{\text{TOP}} \\ \textit{Humboldt-Baai}^{35} &= [\{\textit{Humboldt}\}_{\text{ANTH}} - \{\textit{Baai}\}_{\text{CLASS}}]_{\text{TOP}} \\ \textit{Iris-Baai} &= [\{\textit{Iris}\}_{\text{ANTH}} - \{\textit{Baai}\}_{\text{CLASS}}]_{\text{TOP}} \\ \textit{Rijklof van Goens-Baai}^{36} &= [\{\textit{Rijklof van Goens}_{\text{GENITIVE}}\}_{\text{ANTH}} - \{\textit{Baai}\}_{\text{CLASS}}]_{\text{TOP}} \end{aligned}$$

There are ANTH-based COLTOPS for straits, banks, and bays. Eight of these ten COLTOPS have the CLASS in the rightmost position. Only the two straits *Straat Bougainville* and *Straat Iris* reflect the inverse order of elements. In another two cases, the ANTH-constituent hosts the genitive suffix *-s*. A pluralized CLASS occurs only once. This means that there is indeed variation on the structural side of the constructions. However, the degree of variation is but moderate.

With a sub-total of twenty-five COLTOPS, the maritime class accounts for 26% of all NNG COLTOPS which are based on an ANTH_{EUROPEAN}. This percentage rises to 27% if we count in the single attestation of an ANTH-based settlement name as given in (3) above. This leaves a majority of 73% for other geo-object classes. In point of fact, the bulk of the NNG-COLTOPS of the kind under scrutiny here are formed by hydronyms and oronyms. We have identified twenty-six different hydronyms and forty-two different oronyms which involve an ANTH_{EUROPEAN}. The shares the different classes of TOPS have of the NNG-toponomasticon are identified in Diagram 1 (absolute numbers as well as percentages).

An almost three-to-one majority of the NNG-COLTOPS thus refers to geo-objects which are situated in the interior of the colony, i.e. more often than not they are located in the mainland part of NNG.

³² Namesake: Princess Marianne van Oranje-Nassau (1810–1883).

³³ Namesake: Johannes Scholm who worked for the VOC in NOI in the 18th century

³⁴ Namesake: British explorer James Cook (1728–1779) who visited NOI on his first journey to the Pacific.

³⁵ Namesake: German explorer Alexander von Humboldt (1769–1859).

³⁶ Namesake: Rijklof van Goens, 13th GG of NOI from 1678 to 1681.



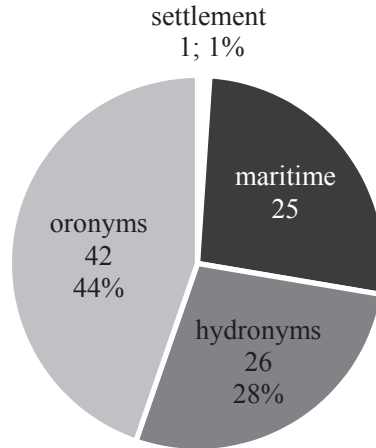


Diagram 1: Shares of TOP-classes in NNG

As to the internal structure of hydronyms and oronyms, if we discount the single instance of a bare oronymic ANTH as given in (4), it can be seen immediately that they are well-behaved in the sense that they follow the pattern of the prototype. Both hydronyms and oronyms are exclusively right-headed with a CLASS_{EUROPEAN}. With hydronyms, we find only two distinct CLASS-elements, namely the Dutch CLASS *rivier* ‘river’ and *meer* (also plural: *meren*) ‘lake’. In (11), we disclose the internal structure for two of the hydronyms which are representative for the entire sub-class.

(11) Hydronyms – structural make-up

(a) rivers

$$Andreae-Rivier^{37} = [\{Andreae\}_{ANTH} - \{Rivier\}_{CLASS}]_{TOP}$$

(b) lakes

$$Prins Bernhard-Meer^{38} = [\{Prins Bernhard\}_{ANTH} - \{Meer\}_{CLASS}]_{TOP}$$

The prototypical binary structure is a recurrent property throughout the inventory of hydronymic COLTOPS based in ANTH_{EUROPEAN} in NNG. In (12), we provide a complete list of river names and lake names of this kind without decomposing them into their constituents.

³⁷ Namesake: Achilles Andreae (1859–1905), German geologist and paleontologist.

³⁸ Namesake: Prince Bernhard zur Lippe-Biesterfeld (1911–2004), the royal spouse of queen Juliana van Oranje-Nassau.

(12) Inventory of ANTH_{EUROPEAN}-based hydronyms in NNG

(a) rivers

Anna-Rivier;³⁹ *Becking-Rivier*;⁴⁰ *Brazza-Rivier*;⁴¹ *Cooks-Rivier*; *Hellwig-Rivier*;⁴² *Idenburg-Rivier*;⁴³ *Kolff-Rivier*; *Legare-Rivier*;⁴⁴ *Lorentz-Rivier*;⁴⁵ *Pater Le Cocq Armandville-Rivier*;⁴⁶ *Reiger-Rivier*;⁴⁷ *Rouffaer-Rivier*;⁴⁸ *Rühl-Rivier*;⁴⁹ *Sborgonjie-Rivier*;⁵⁰ *Steenboom-Rivier*; *Van Daalen-Rivier*;⁵¹ *Van der Sande-Rivier*;⁵² *Van der Willigen-Rivier*;⁵³ *Verkam-Rivier*; *Weehuizen-Rivier*;⁵⁴ *Wildeman-Rivier*⁵⁵

(b) lakes

Herbert Hoover-Meer;⁵⁶ *Prinses Juliana-Meer*; *Wissel-Meren*⁵⁷

³⁹ It is very likely that the ANTH-constituent of this COLTOP is taken from the ship *Anna* that was used during the explorations of 1907–1909 to cross the Flamingo-Baai in NNG.

⁴⁰ Namesakes: (a) Johannes Hendrikus Becking (1890–1972), Dutch botanist, or (b) Lourens Gerhard Marinus Baas Becking (1895–1963), Dutch botanist and micro-biologist.

⁴¹ Namesake: Pierre Savorgnan de Brazza (1852–1905), established French colonial rule in central Africa.

⁴² Namesake: either Johann Otto Hellwig (1654–1698), German explorer in the East Indies, or (more likely) R. L. H. Hellwig, assistant-resident in NNG and organizer of an expedition to the colony in 1907–1908.

⁴³ Namesake: Alexander Willem Frederik Idenburg, 59th GG of NOI in the years 1909–1915.

⁴⁴ We have not been able to identify the namesake yet.

⁴⁵ Namesake: Hendrikus Albertus Lorentz (1871–1944), Dutch explorer in NNG.

⁴⁶ Namesake: Dutch Jesuit missionary Kornelis J. F. Le Cocq d'Armandville (1846–1896), stationed in NNG in 1894–1896.

⁴⁷ Namesake: Sebastiaan Reiger who worked for the VOC in NOI in the 18th century.

⁴⁸ Namesake: Gerret Rouffaer (1860–1928), Dutch indologist.

⁴⁹ We have not been able to identify the namesake yet.

⁵⁰ We have not been able to identify the namesake yet. It is very likely that this COLTOP is not a case of ANTH-transfer.

⁵¹ Namesake: Gotfried Coenrad Ernst van Daalen (1863–1930), general of the colonial military forces in NOI.

⁵² Namesake: Gijbertus Adrian Johan van der Sande (1863–1910), medical officer in NNG.

⁵³ Namesake: either Pieter Cornelis van der Willigen (1859–1910) or Pieter Christiaan van der Willigen (1818–1877), both of them served as high-ranking officers in the colonial military forces of NOI.

⁵⁴ Namesake: There are several officers of the Dutch naval forces with the last name Weehuizen who worked in NOI in the 18th and 19th century one of them being H.Th. Weehuizen.

⁵⁵ Namesake: either Jan Wildeman or Willem Wildeman or Nicolaas Wildeman who worked for the VOC in NOI in the 18th century.

⁵⁶ Namesake: Herbert Clark Hoover (1874–1964), 31st President of the US (1929–1933).

⁵⁷ Namesake: Frits Julius Wissel (1907–1999), pilot and explorer in NOI and NGG.



The vast majority of the hydronyms involve family names the *Anna-Rivier* being the sole example of a Christian name functioning alone as ANTH-constituent. The Christian name *Juliana* in *Prinses Juliana-Meer* is accompanied by the princely title. In the case of *Herbert Hoover-Meer* the combination of Christian and family names serves as ANTH-constituent of the COLTOP.

According to DRUMMOND (2016: 122) “[s]everal of the world’s best-known high peaks carry associative European personal names, reflecting the history of European colonialism.” The situation is similar in the domain of oronyms in NNG. There are four different Dutch CLASS, namely *top* (also plural: *toppen*) ‘peak’, *berg* ‘mountain’, *keten* ‘mountain range’, and *gebergte* ‘mountains’ which always occupy the rightmost slot of the COLTOP-construction. As with the hydronyms, we illustrate the structural make-up of the oronyms with two analyzed examples in (13).

(13) Oronyms – structural make-up

(a) Peaks

Idenburg-Top = [*{Idenburg}*_{ANTH} - *{Top}*_{CLASS}]_{TOP}

(b) mountains

*Cornelis Speelman-Gebergte*⁵⁸ = [*{Cornelis Speelman}*_{ANTH} - *{Gebergte}*_{CLASS}]_{TOP}

The CLASS *top(pen)* is used without exception for peaks (sixteen times). In the case of mountains, both *berg* and *keten* are used only once each whereas *gebergte* is attested in twenty-three COLTOPS. In (14), we enumerate the structurally unanalyzed oronyms which have not been discussed so far.

(14) Inventory of ANTH_{EUROPEAN}-based oronyms in NNG

(a) peaks

Carstensz-Toppen,⁵⁹ *De Kok-Top*,⁶⁰ *Doorman-Top*,⁶¹ *Emma-Top*,⁶² *Gooszen-Top*,⁶³ *Helb-Top*,⁶⁴ *Heldring-Top*,⁶⁵ *Jan Pieterszoon Coen-Top*,⁶⁶ *Johan*

⁵⁸ Namesake: Cornelis Speelman, 14th GG of NOI from 1681 to 1684.

⁵⁹ Namesake: Jan Carstensz, Dutch seafarer who explored parts of New Guinea in 1623.

⁶⁰ Namesake: Jan de Kok who worked for the VOC in NOI in the 18th century. Alternatively (but unlikely because of the spelling), one could think of Hendrik Merkus de Kock (1779–1845), commander-in-chief of the military forces in NOI.

⁶¹ Namesake: Ludolph Doorman, leader of a military expedition to NNG in 1913.

⁶² We have not been able to identify the namesake yet.

⁶³ Namesake: Antony Jan Gooszen (1864–1922), leader of a military expedition to NNG in 1914.

⁶⁴ Namesake: Captain H. Helb, member of the expedition to southern NNG in 1911.

⁶⁵ Namesake: There are two officers of the Dutch naval forces who worked in NOI in the 18th and 19th century, viz. A.L.W. Heldring and O.G. Heldring.

⁶⁶ Namesake: Jan Pieterszoon Coen, 4th GG of NOI.

Willem Friso-Top,⁶⁷ *Julianatop*,⁶⁸ *Prins Hendrik-Top*,⁶⁹ *Van Arkeltop*,⁷⁰ *Van der Bie-Top*,⁷¹ *Van der Ven-Top*,⁷² *Wilhelmina-Top*⁷³

(b) mountains

Charles-Louis-Gebergte,⁷⁴ *Frederik Hendrik-Gebergte*, *Gauttier-Gebergte*,⁷⁵ *Houtman-Gebergte*,⁷⁶ *Jan Pieterszoon Coen-Gebergte*, *Johannes Keijts-Gebergte*,⁷⁷ *Juliana-Gebergte*, *Junghuhn-Gebergte*,⁷⁸ *La Chapelle-Gebergte*,⁷⁹ *Legare-Gebergte*, *Lemaire-Gebergte*,⁸⁰ *Leonard Darwin-Berg*,⁸¹ *Nassau-Gebergte*,⁸² *Oranje-Gebergte*,⁸³ *Prins Maurits-Gebergte*,⁸⁴ *Prins Willem I-Gebergte*,⁸⁵ *Prins Willem V-Gebergte*,⁸⁶ *Rumphius-*

⁶⁷ Namesake: Prince Johan Willem Friso van Nassau-Dietz (1687–1711), *stadhouder* of Friesland and Groningen.

⁶⁸ Namesake: Princess Juliana van Oranje-Nassau (1909–2004), queen of the Netherlands (1948–1980).

⁶⁹ Namesake: Prince Hendrik von Mecklenburg-Schwerin (1876–1934), royal spouse of queen Wilhelmina.

⁷⁰ Namesake: Anton Eduard van Arkel (1893–1976), famous Dutch chemist.

⁷¹ Namesake: Lieutenant J. J. van der Bie, expedition-leader in NNG in 1910.

⁷² Namesake: Cornelis van der Ven who worked for the VOC in NOI in the 18th century.

⁷³ Namesake: Princess Wilhelmina van Oranje-Nassau (1880–1962), queen of the Netherlands (1890–1948).

⁷⁴ We have not been able to identify the namesake yet.

⁷⁵ Namesake: Pierre Joseph Gauttier who worked for the VOC in NOI at the turn of the 19th century.

⁷⁶ Namesake: Frederick Pieterszoon (de) Houtman (1571–1627), Dutch seafarer who went to the East Indies on four expeditions.

⁷⁷ Namesake: Johannes Keijts who worked for the VOC in NOI in the early 18th century.

⁷⁸ Namesake: Franz Wilhelm Junghuhn (1809–1864), Dutch-Prussian biologist and Indologist active in NOI.

⁷⁹ We have not been able to identify the namesake yet.

⁸⁰ Namesake: Jakob Le Maire (1558–1624), participant in an early expedition to New Guinea for the benefit of the VOC.

⁸¹ Namesake: Leonard Darwin, the fourth son of Charles Darwin.

⁸² This COLTOP refers to the Nassau-branch of the ruling dynasty of the Netherlands. We consider the constituent *Nassau* to function as a family name.

⁸³ This COLTOP refers to the Oranje-branch of the ruling dynasty of the Netherlands. We consider the constituent *Oranje* to function as a family name.

⁸⁴ Namesake: most probably Prince Maurits van Oranje (1567–1625), *stadhouder* and military leader of the Netherlands. Alternatively, Prince Willem Frederik Maurits Hendrik Karel van Oranje-Nassau (1843–1850).

⁸⁵ Namesake: Prince Willem Frederik van Oranje-Nassau (1772–1843), King of the Netherlands (1815–1840).

⁸⁶ Namesake: Prince Willem V van Oranje-Nassau (1748–1806), *stadhouder* of the Netherlands (1751–1795).



Keten,⁸⁷ *Steenkoolberg*, *Tasman-Gebergte*,⁸⁸ *Valentijn-Gebergte*,⁸⁹ *Van der Willigen-Gebergte*, *Van Rees-Gebergte*,⁹⁰ *Weijland-Gebergte*⁹¹

The results of our check of the NNG-data are surprising from the point of view of *CoCoTop* because the expected prominence of settlement names is not corroborated by the facts. Of the above COLTOPS in NNG, 99% refer to geo-objects other than settlements. There is a striking predominance of anoikonyms. Moreover, the geo-objects baptized by way of creating COLTOPS on the basis of ANTHs are situated for the most part in almost inaccessible areas of NNG, meaning: their importance to the colonizer is not immediately obvious. That this situation is not the rule across the European colonial toponomasticons becomes clear when we compare the NNG-data to those from CT in Section 4.2.

4.2. The case of CT

In comparison to the inventory of ANTH-based COLTOPS in NNG, the turnout for CT is meagre. Owing to the much smaller size of the Portuguese colony, there is a total of only 665 COLTOPS registered in the Gazetteer No. 13. This means that there are six times as many COLTOPS in NNG as there are in CT. The number of uncontroversial instances of ANTH-based COLTOPS in CT does not exceed eight cases. These eight cases yield a share of slightly more than 1% of the entire toponomasticon of CT.⁹²

In (15), examples of the two construction types – familiar from (1)–(2) – are analyzed.

(15) Construction types in CT

(a) binary construction

*Vila General Carmona*⁹³ = [*{Vila}*_{CLASS} *{General Carmona}*_{ANTH-TOP}]

⁸⁷ Namesake: Georg Eberhard Rumpf (aka Rumphius) (1627–1702), German soldier and botanist working in NOI.

⁸⁸ Namesake: Abel Janszoon Tasman (1603–1659), Dutch explorer working for the VOC.

⁸⁹ Namesake: François Valentijn (1666–1727), Dutch priest who went to NOI twice and published reports on his travels.

⁹⁰ Namesake: Otto van Rees, 54th GG of NOI (1884–1888).

⁹¹ Namesake: in 1705, the Dutch explorer Jacob Weyland discovered the Geelvink Bay in NNG.

⁹² With the capes *Ponta Chater*, *Ponta Maguer* and the mountain *Monte Klus*, there are three additional COLTOPS which might fall into the category which is of interest here. However, we have not been successful yet in our search for the putative ANTHs *Chater*, *Maguer*, and *Klus*.

⁹³ Namesake: General António Óscar de Fragoso Carmona (1869–1951), president of Portugal 1926–1951.



(b) bare ANTH

$$Bandeira^{94} = [\{Bandeira\}_{ANTH}]_{TOP}$$

The binary construction accounts for six out of eight cases whereas the bare ANTH is attested twice. The Portuguese CLASS *vila* ‘village, (small) town’ is without competitor within the group of ANTH-based COLTOPS in CT. It forms part of six COLTOPS. Seven of the eight COLTOPS fall under the rubric of settlement names. The sole example of a hydronym is the river name in (15b) above. In (16), we list the remaining six cases of ANTH-based COLTOPS in CT.

(16) Settlement names in CT

Oliveira,⁹⁵ *Vila Armino Monteiro*,⁹⁶ *Vila Celestino da Silva*,⁹⁷ *Vila Eduardo Marques*,⁹⁸ *Vila Filomeno da Câmara*,⁹⁹ *Vila Salazar*.¹⁰⁰

Except the bare ANTH *Oliveira*, the vast majority of the settlement names reflect the pattern of (15a). In Diagram 2, we identify the strikingly different shares the geo-object classes have of the inventory of ANTH-based COLTOPS (absolute numbers as well as percentages).

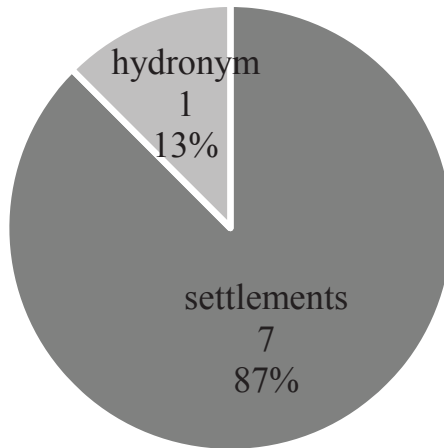


Diagram 2: Shares of TOP-classes in CT

⁹⁴ Namesake: Bernardo de Sá Nogueira de Figueiredo (1795–1876), 1st Viscount Sá da Bandeira, influential Portuguese politician and reformer.

⁹⁵ Namesake: Bento da França Pinto de Oliveira (1833–1889), governor of CT (1882–1883).

⁹⁶ Namesake: Armindo Rodrigues de Sstau Monteiro (1896–1955), politician, diplomat and university professor.

⁹⁷ Namesake: José Celestino da Silva (1849–1911), governor of CT (1894–1908).

⁹⁸ Namesake: Eduardo Augusto Marques (1867–1944), governor of CT (1908–1909).

⁹⁹ Namesake: Filomeno da Câmara de Melo Cabral (1873–1934), governor of CT (1910–1917).

¹⁰⁰ Namesake: António de Oliveira Salazar (1889–1970), Portuguese prime minister (1932–1968) and leader of the crypto-Fascist *Estado novo*.



The dominance of settlement names is so strong that the toponomasticon of CT may be considered a kind of paradigm case in the colonial context. Not only do ANTH-based COLTOPS and settlement names constitute a relatively close relationship, but also do we find a clear preference for the prototypical binary construction type. The latter dominates also among the ANTH-based COLTOPS in NNG. In the latter case however, settlement names are widely underrepresented. The differential behavior of the two colonies under review suggests that it is not possible to predict each and every aspect of the architecture of a given colonial toponomasticon exclusively on the basis of preferences identified across the European colonialisms.

5. Conclusions

The comparison of the data from the toponomasticons of NNG and CT reveals that the similarities between the two cases are especially strong on the formal level, i.e. both of the colonies prefer the application of the prototypical construction pattern (1a). In this way, the evidence gathered from the Gazetteer No. 13 empirically supports the hypothesis that there is a common structural resource for all of the European colonial toponomasticons. The recycling of ANTHs for the purpose of TOP-formation is attested not only in the two colonies under scrutiny but also far beyond. ANDERSON (2007: 189–191) dedicates a section of his monograph to this topic without specifically addressing colonial contexts. What we have seen in Section 4 of this study is the recurrence of the process of eponymization or name transfer (BRINK 2016: 162) – in this case, the use of an existing ANTH to the benefit of the colonial toponomasticon.

The motivation patterns of the COLTOPS discussed above conform largely to what we already know from other colonial toponomasticons with a European background. The ANTHs refer frequently to royalty, colonial administrators, heads of government, or military leaders. What differences there are between the ranges of the semantic motivation of COLTOPS in NNG and CT can be explained by the strikingly different sizes of the inventories of COLTOPS in the two colonies. The more geo-objects have to be named (= tokens), the higher the probability that the number of motivation patterns (= types) increases.

At the same time, it is evident that NNG and CT do not behave homogeneously on all parameters. In stark contrast to NNG, CT clearly favors settlement names. This category is almost completely excluded from the domain of ANTH-based COLTOPS in NNG. NNG employs this pattern preferably for anoikonims. The preference for settlement names in CT is predictable, whereas the situation in the NNG-toponomasticon is not. Furthermore, the data from NNG are indicative of the possibility that not only island names and oronyms are candidates for the employment of ANTH-based COLTOPS but also hydronyms.



In the extant literature (e.g. STRANDBERG 2016: 104), hydronyms are often (and sometimes exclusively) seen as useful indicators of older stages in the diachronic development of languages or in the settlement history of a given country. Our evidence however suggests that rivers and lakes may also be (re-) named much more recently for instance, under the conditions of colonialism – and this in more or less systematic ways.

The lesson that *CoCoTop* has learned from the comparison of the above data from NNG and CT is that the scope of the inquiry has to be widened considerably so that it covers all kinds of geo-objects. The general primacy of settlement names remains certainly unchallenged. Nevertheless, the findings in connection to the composition of the NNG-toponomasticon are telling in the sense that in colonial settings where settlements are scarce other geo-objects invite being named by the colonizers. What geo-object classes compete with settlement names for the use of ANTHS as basis is a question that needs to be answered in follow-up studies. In these future projects, we will also try to determine whether there is a hierarchy of geo-object classes which parallels the anthropocentric cline of ANDERSON'S (2007: 116).

Primary source

Gazetteer No. 13 = *Indonesia, Netherlands New Guinea, and Portuguese Timor. Volume II. Indonesia O-Z, Netherlands New Guinea, and Portuguese Timor*. Official Standard Names approved by the United States Board on Geographic Names. Prepared in the Office of Geography, Department of the Interior. Washington, D.C. September 1955.

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Abstract

A particularly frequent pattern of toponym-formation in colonial contexts involves the use of already established anthroponyms. Across the European colonial toponomasticons, anthroponymically-based toponyms are attested especially in the domain of settlement names. The study investigates whether this pronounced preference of toponym-formation pattern and geo-object class holds generally. To this end, the data from two colonies – Netherlands New Guinea and Portuguese Timor as reported in 1955 – are compared. It is shown that the formal structure of the prototypical colonial toponym predominates also in these two cases whereas the Dutch colony reflects a distribution of anthroponymically-based toponyms over geo-object classes which differs not only from that of the Portuguese colony but stands out from the bulk of the European colonial toponomasticons.

Keywords: colonial toponyms, anthroponymic bases, types of geo-objects, Dutch colonialism, Portuguese colonialism, western New Guinea, East Timor