UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

FIRST REPORT

ON

FOREIGN
GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

1932

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PREPARED BY THE COMMITTEE ON
FOREIGN GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

II

THE SPELLING OF FOREIGN GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

FOREWORD

This report, which is the first publication relating wholly to foreign geographic names to be issued by the United States Geographic Board, has been prepared in response to an insistent demand by Government departments, and by private publishers, students, and business houses. For four years a special committee, consisting of S. W. Boggs, geographer of the Department of State, and Dr. Helen M. Strong, geographer of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has been engaged in a study of foreign geographic names. The committee first formulated a body of rules and principles for the spelling of foreign geographic names, a preliminary edition of which was published in 1928. The appreciation with which that small publication was received, and the many urgent requests for a reasonably large list of foreign geographic names spelled in conformity with a consistent policy, have occasioned the preparation of this first report on foreign names.

The problems involved in spelling foreign geographic names are complicated, the languages are numerous and varied, and the selection of names to be included in such a report as this is difficult. The United States Geographic Board will welcome criticism, comment, and suggestions, which may be taken into account in the preparation of future publications of this character.

FRANK BOND

Chairman, United States Geographic Board

UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

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CORRIGENDA

6. Footnote 4. *After the first sentence insert:* The vowel sound of *u* (as in *boot*) did occur in Latin; the fact that it was not the only sound of the Latin *u–v* accounts for its inclusion here.

14. Line 2. *Add accent on* Città del Lago Salato.

27. Footnote 4. *For* Wein, *read* Wien.

42. *Under* Addis Ababa *revise pronunciation to read:* pr. ä′ dis ä′ bä-bä . . . .

43 *Under* Alicante *after pronunciation insert* seaport and prov.

43. *Revise* Amsterdam . . . *to read:* Amsterdam: seaport, Netherlands; constitutional capital (but not seat of government—*see* 's Gravenhage); 52° 21′ N., 4° 55′ E.

46. *Under* Baden *insert* city officially Baden-Baden.

47. *Under* Barranquilla *for* seaport city *read* port city on Magdalena River . . . .

48. *Under* Bermuda *read as follows:* largest island in group known as the Bermudas, 700 miles s. e. of New York city. . . .

53. *Under* Cataluña *omit* and prov.

56. *Under* Concepción [Chile] *omit* seaport.

57. *Following* Cuenca *insert:* Cuiabá or Cuyabá: pr. kōō-yä-bä′; capital, state of Mato Grosso, w. Brazil; 15° 40′ S., 56° 10′ W.

57. *Revise* Cuyabá . . . *to read* Cuyabá: See Cuiabá.

57. *Under* Czechoslovakia *read* Ger. Tschechoslowakei.

65. *Under* Greece, *for* Gellas *read* Hellas.

71. *For Jitomir* [italics] *read* Jitomir [roman type].

71. *Under* Juan Fernández, *for* island *read* group of three islands.

78. *Under* Llanquihue, *line 3, after* Chile *insert* and lake.

79. *Following* Magallanes [prov.] *insert:* Magallanes: seaport on Strait of Magellan, formerly called Punta Arenas.

83. *Strike out line:* Moose Factory: See Moosonee.

83. *Under* Moosonee, *after* Moose Harbor *strike out* Moose Factory.

88. *Under* Oviedo *after* city *insert* and prov.

90. *Under* Plata *for* often *read* locally; *and add* by the British called the River Plate.

92. *Preceding* Puntarenas *insert* Punta Arenas: See Magallanes (seaport).

95. *Under* Saïgon *for* capital city *read* commercial city and principal port.

96. *Under* Salaverry *for* town *read* seaport city.

96. *For* San Sebastian *read* San Sebastián.

97. *Under* Santander [Spain], *for* seaport, cen. n. Spain *read* seaport and prov., Spain.

99. *Revise* 's Gravenhage (The Hague) *to read* city, seat of government of the Netherlands (but not the constitutional capital—*see* Amsterdam); Dutch 's Gravenhage. . . .

100. *Under* Singapore *after* thereon *insert* in Straits Settlements.

102. *Under* Stuttgart *read* pr. shtut′gärt. . . .

104. *Under* Tacna *for* seaport, n. Peru *read* city, s. Peru.

107. *Under* Trujillo [Peru], *for* seaport *read* dept. and.

109. *Under* Valdivia *for* seaport city *read* river port near coast of.

109. *Under* Valladolid, *after* city *insert* and prov.

109. *Under* Valparaiso *revise pronunciation to read* väl-pä-rä-ē′sō.

111. *Revise* Wesermünde *to read:* pr. vä′zer-mün-deh; seaport at mouth of the Weser, Hannover, n. w. Germany; comprises former Lehe, Geestemünde, and smaller communities; 53° 36′ N., 8° 35′ E.

112. *For* *Wurzburg *read* *Würzburg: pr. vürts′bōōrkh. . . .

113. *Revise* Zhitomir . . . *to read:* city, Ukrainian S. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia); Fr. Jitomir; Ger. Shitomir; Pol. Żytomierz; Ukr. and Russ. Zhitomir;† 50° 19′ N., 28° 40′ E.

THE SPELLING OF FOREIGN GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

1. INTRODUCTORY STATEMENT

There has been a growing interest in foreign geographic names, especially since the beginning of the World War, which has been accelerated by commercial expansion, increased travel in foreign countries, and the development of new instrumentalities of communication. Furthermore, the spelling of foreign names has become more complicated, owing to changes in the sovereignty of one-seventh of the area of Europe, and to the growth of nationalistic feeling which has sometimes expressed itself in the change of familiar place-names to forms characteristic of the languages of the countries concerned.

The spelling of foreign geographic names presents several problems which are only vaguely understood by the general public. In the following pages an attempt is made to contribute to a better comprehension of the problems involved. A background is thus provided for an understanding of the policy adopted by the United States Geographic Board with reference to foreign geographic names.

2. CONSIDERATION OF THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN SPELLING FOREIGN GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

(a) OUTLINE OF THE PROBLEMS INVOLVED

The spelling of geographic names, for use in text matter and on maps in another language, presents problems which can not always be readily solved. The courses which may be followed when foreign geographic names must appear in English-language publications are outlined below.

(1) *With reference to geographic names in countries using a Latin alphabet*, there is a choice between the following forms:

    (a) The *local form* of the name exactly as it is spelled in the language of the country concerned.

        Examples: Warszawa [Warsaw], Wien [Vienna], Köln [Cologne].

(b) The most appropriate *English form:*

(*1*) *A conventional English* form which is familiar through long usage. It may or may not be related to the name in local use. Such names exist for only a comparatively small number of important foreign cities and provinces.

> *Examples:* Naples [Napoli], Leghorn [Livorno], Bavaria [Bayern].

(*2*) *Transliteration* (letter-for-letter) of the names in local use into approximate English sound-equivalents—if such respelling suggests more accurately to English-speaking readers the correct pronunciation in the language of the country concerned.

> *Examples:* Tsetinye [Cetinje], Nish [Niš].

(*3*) *Translation* into English of such foreign names (comparatively few in number) as may be appropriately translated.

> *Example:* Ore Mountains [Erzgebirge].

(2) *With reference to geographical names in countries not using a Latin alphabet* it is obvious that they must be spelled in Latin characters and must, therefore, be transliterated into approximate English sound-equivalents—except for occasional conventional English forms already in use.

Many persons maintain that the most satisfactory rule with reference to names in countries in which the Latin alphabet is used is that which is indicated by the second alternative, namely to use conventional English names where they exist, and to transliterate (or occasionally to translate) other local forms into their English equivalents. Others, more particularly those engaged in foreign business, who have practical reasons for favoring the forms in local use and who are less concerned with traditional practice, favor the first alternative, namely the use of the local forms of foreign names. A brief examination of the problems involved is necessary.

(*b*) LINGUISTIC AND THEORETICAL PROBLEMS

(1) CHARACTERISTICS OF ALPHABETS WHICH ARE BASED UPON THE LATIN ALPHABET

It would be much simpler if the English alphabet were a phonetic alphabet—an alphabet in which each letter designates a single sound and in which each sound is invariably represented by the same letter. *Much confusion, in English and in other modern languages, arises from the fact that the alphabets in which they are written are*

based upon the ancient Latin or Roman alphabet, whereas nearly all such languages have sounds which are foreign to ancient Latin.[1]

In some languages, as in English, an expedient is adopted of representing a sound or a succession of sounds foreign to Latin by assigning to two or more letters of the alphabet a sound value quite different from that of the sum of the letters taken singly; in other languages additional letters are introduced into the alphabet by adding a diacritical mark to a Latin alphabet letter. Thus, for example, we have in English *sh* (as in *ship*), while the same sound is represented in French by *ch*, in German and Danish by *sch*, in Polish by *sz*, in Rumanian by *ş*, and in Croatian and Bohemian by *š*. Similarly, we frequently use in English the two letters *ch* (as in *chair*) for what closely resembles the sound of *t* plus *sh*, which is represented in French by *tch*, in German by *tsch*, in Italian and Rumanian by *c* (before *e* or *i*), in Polish by *cz*, in Magyar (Hungarian) by *cs*, and in Croatian and Czech (Bohemian) by *č*.

In English we have no letter or combination of letters in actual use for the sound common to *fusion* and *azure*, but the sound is frequently indicated by *zh* since it is equal to *sh* when voiced. In French, however, it is represented by *j*, in Polish by *ż*, in Magyar by *zs*, and in Croatian and Czech by *ž*. In English we assign to the letter *j* a consonant value which is practically that of *d* plus *zh* (as in *jury*), which is rendered as *dj*, logically enough, in French, and as *dsch* in German. Rather oddly, in English we use *wh* (as in *what*) for the sound of *h* plus *w*, but we should not be surprised to find in the official romanization of Chinese the reversed but logical order of the letters in such spellings as *Hwangchow* and *Anhwei*.

We should therefore be prepared to find in foreign languages (some of which contain sounds very difficult for an American to imitate) combinations of letters with special sound-values, and letters modified by diacritical marks. The following table illustrates the variety of the means of representing a few of the non-Latin sounds in several of the European languages.

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[1] It should not be overlooked, moreover, that ancient Latin was written in twenty-two letters. It lacked the consonants *j*, *v*, and *w*; and *k* was not used as a regular letter in the alphabet, *c* being almost invariably employed for the sound of *k*.

TABLE OF EQUIVALENT SOUND VALUES

ILLUSTRATING THE VARIETY OF MEANS EMPLOYED IN REPRESENTING SOUNDS NOT OCCURRING IN THE LATIN LANGUAGE

English	French	German	Dutch	Italian	Czech (Bohemian)	Polish	Rumanian
sh (*ship*)	ch	sch	sj	sc before *e* and *i*	š	sz	ş.
ch (*chair*)	tch	tsch	tj	c before *e*, cc before *e* and *i*	č	cz	c before *e* and *i*.
zh (*fusion*)	j¹ (g before *e, i, y*)				ž	ż, rz	j.
j³ (*jury*)	dj	dsch¹, dj¹	dj	g before *e*, gg before *e* and *i*	dž	dz, dž	g before *e* and *i*.
u⁴ (*boot*)	ou before a consonant	u	oe	u	u, ů	ó, u	u.
v⁴ (*van*)	v	w	w	v	v	w	v.
w⁴ (*we*)	ou before a vowel			w¹			
y (consonant, *yet*)	y	j¹	j¹	j³	j²	i (before a vowel), j⁴	i (before a vowel), y¹.
ly (*will-you*)	lh³			gl before *i*			
ny (*canyon*)	gn	nj		gn	ň	ń	

¹ In foreign words only.

² Infrequent.

³ It should be remembered that *j* is a comparatively modern variation of *i*, due to the fact that the Latin *i* was used both as a vowel, and as a consonant with the equivalent of the English *y* in *yet*. In several languages the *j* has retained the consonant value of *y*. The English use of *j* for the sound in *judge* is due to the change of the value of *j* in Old French from the *y* sound (as in *yet*) to the sound of *j* (as in *judge*). Modern French has changed the value of the Old French *j* (as in *judge*) to that of *zh* (as in *azure*).

⁴ The letters *u, v, w* are all derived from the single Latin letter *u*. The letter *v* was a graphic Latin variation representing the same sound, used chiefly as a capital letter, being better suited to the chisel in inscriptions on stone. The letter *v* was commonly called "single *u*" in English (as *w* is called "double *u*"), until the seventeenth century. The typographical offshoots or variants of the Latin *u-v* have been adopted for different sound-values in different languages.

One notable characteristic of English, which must be kept in mind when trying to pronounce foreign words, is *the tendency in English to pronounce single vowels as diphthongs.* Thus what we frequently call the "long *a*" as in *date* is the sound of *eh* plus *ee*. Similarly, the so-called "long *i*" as in *ride* is equal to *ah* plus *ee*. Likewise, the so-called English long *o* as in *froze* is commonly pronounced as the sum of the two vowels in *fro ooze*, slurred together. In many languages, however, each vowel represents a single, simple sound; that is, a sound which may be prolonged indefinitely without variation.

The numerous sound-values for which a single English vowel is employed (e. g., the *a* in *fate, fare, fall, fat, far,* and *afire*), and the equally numerous means of representing a single sound (e. g., *veto, meet, meat, mien, conceive,* and *machine*), frequently necessitate respelling ordinary English words in order to indicate how to pronounce them. Greater uniformity and simplicity of the vowel

sounds in such languages as Italian, Spanish, and German make it unnecessary for the makers of dictionaries to respell words in order to indicate the pronunciation except in rare instances.

On account of the lack of phonetic significance of English vowels, the general rule for the English transliteration of languages which are written in a non-Latin alphabet, and of those which have not been reduced to writing, has come to be: *vowels as in Italian, consonants as in English.* The approximate sound values of four of the Italian vowels are familiar through the music scale names *do, re, mi, fa,* and the *u* has the vowel sound in *rude* or *boot.*

(2) TRANSLITERATION

The spelling of many names, as found in foreign languages (particularly some of those employing diacritical marks), does not suggest to the English-speaking reader a pronunciation which he can attempt with ease or confidence. Some of these names may be respelled in such a way as to suggest the approximate pronunciation to a person who speaks English. The English language is not spoken at all uniformly, however, even throughout the United States, and likewise the local form of a geographical name is spoken differently in the different dialects of the country in which it is found. Possibly by concerted effort and with the help of the radio, uniformity of pronunciation of each language may some day be effected. But it will probably always be true that change will be the law of life for a spoken language. And we can not ignore, at the present time, the wide dialectical differences of many languages, including English. Precise transliteration of foreign names in a manner to indicate the local pronunciation is therefore exceedingly difficult if not altogether impossible.

But when the spelling of place-names within the United States and England does not suggest the pronunciation which generally prevails in the region concerned, how can we expect to respell the names of foreign cities in order to indicate their pronunciation? When *Worcester* (Mass.) and *Wooster* (Ohio) are pronounced identically, when *Cholmondeley* is pronounced *Chumly*, when *Hereford* is pronounced *Heh-reh-furd*, and *Hertford* is pronounced *Harfurd*, and when the simple spelling *Quy* does not indicate that it is pronounced *Kwy* to rhyme with *why*, how can we insist that *Cetinje* be respelled *Tsetinye* in order that the English-speaking reader may know how to pronounce the name!

It would not be reasonable to respell or transliterate the geographical names in foreign countries on a map of Europe, for example, since a map is in no sense a pronunciation table. To respell the names on a map of Yugoslavia in order to assist in pronunciation would

logically require respelling many names on a map of the United
States. American school children are taught how to pronounce Chi-
cago, Worcester, Gloucester, Poughkeepsie, Reading, Sioux City,
Spokane, Tucson, Gila, and scores of other names which may be said
not to be pronounced as they are spelled. It is reasonable to suggest,
therefore, that as school children are taught an increasing number of
names in foreign countries they shall be taught how they are pro-
nounced, without systematically respelling them in the textbooks and
on the maps which they use.

The effect of transliteration may be most readily appreciated by
an American when he sees familiar American geographical names
transliterated into a foreign language, thus:

> German: Jonkers; Djamaica.
> Polish: Waszyngton; Filadelfja.
> Croatian: Šikago; Mišigan; Wičita.

A convenient and practical guide to transliteration may be found
in "Alphabets of Foreign Languages Transcribed into English, ac-
cording to the R. G. S. II System, adopted by the Permanent Com-
mittee on Geographical Names for British Official Use."[1]

(3) ACCENTS AND DIACRITICAL MARKS

As indicated above, several languages represent sounds foreign to
ancient Latin by Latin-alphabet letters which have been modified
by the addition of diacritical marks. Such modified letters usually
are treated as separate letters of the alphabet. Thus in Swedish,
å, *ä*, and *ö* are separate letters, which are placed at the end of the
alphabet, after *z*. The same sort of thing is true of those Slavic
languages which are written in Latin characters, and of Rumanian
and many other languages. In Croatian, for example, we find as
separate letters in the order given, *c* (pronounced *ts*), *ć* (pronounced
ty as in *nature*), and *č* (pronounced *ch* as in *chair*).

The suggestion is not infrequently made that the spelling of for-
eign geographical names be followed exactly as found in the lan-
guage of the country concerned, except that diacritical marks be
omitted. Recourse to such an expedient is indefensible, since it
results in serious misspelling of names, some letters being altogether
omitted from the alphabet and others being substituted for them.

But in order to avoid the necessity of writing a letter with a dia-
critical mark, it would be necessary to transliterate the letter into
English sound equivalents. Thus *č* in Croatian would have to be
written *ch*. To transliterate a letter which bears a diacritical mark,

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however, necessitates the transliteration of unmodified letters in the same word. For example, *Crnač* can not be written *Crnach* but must be written *Tsernach* if transliterated at all. But to transliterate a name bearing one or more diacritical marks, and not to transliterate a name in the same language which bears no diacritical marks, would be illogical. Therefore, if *Crnač* is transliterated, *Cetinje* (also in Croatian) must be transliterated *Tsetinye*.

It would be unreasonable to expect that the average American would learn the sound significance of very many foreign alphabet letters modified by diacritical marks. It is requiring almost as much, however, to expect persons who have not studied foreign languages to know the pronunciation of words in languages which have no diacritical marks whatever. Thus, it is hardly more surprising to find that *Crnač* is pronounced *Tsernach* than to learn that *Ouaga-dougou* [French, in West Africa] is pronounced *Wagadugu*.

The conclusion to which the preceding remarks all point is that if the local forms of names in foreign languages are to be followed at all they must be written exactly as they occur in the appropriate language, including all accents and diacritical marks.

(4) TRANSLATION

Some names may be translated from one language to another. It is highly desirable that the meaning of foreign names be understood when the meaning is significant. It is another thing, however, to insist upon substituting an English translation for the name in the language of the country concerned. It is well to know that *Tierra del Fuego* means "land of fire"; and that therefore, just as the Germans sometimes call it *Feuerland*, so in English we might call it *Fireland*. Similarly, while the German name *Erz Gebirge* is rather widely known outside Germany, it is well, even for a person unacquainted with German, to know that the name means *Ore Mountains*.

Indian names in the United States have interesting and significant meanings, but no one would seriously propose substituting *Father-of-Waters* for *Mississippi*, or *Big Muddy* for *Missouri*.

We have in the United States numerous non-English geographical names of European origin, chiefly Spanish and French, but it is not suggested that they be translated into English. Thus we say *Terre Haute* rather than *High Land*, and *Baton Rouge* instead of *Red Stick*. *Santa Fé* might be translated *Holy Faith*, and *Los Angeles* means *The Angels*. If we do not translate into English the names within our own borders (and may we never attempt it!) why should we translate the names in foreign countries? Neither would it be argued, for example, that the Dutch *Willemstad* [in Curaçao] should be translated *William City* and thus lose the character of the country to which it belongs.

The following examples of the translation of English into foreign languages (or combined transliteration and translation) illustrate the effect of translation:

> Polish: Jezioro Górne [Lake Superior]; Nowy Jork [New York]; Przylądek Kniąże Walji [Cape Prince of Wales].
>
> Italian: Città del Lago Salato [Salt Lake City]; Nuova York [New York]; San Luigi [St. Louis]; Capo Principe di Galles [Cape Prince of Wales]; Montagne Rocciose [Rocky Mountains].
>
> German: Salzseestadt [Salt Lake City]; Oberer See [Lake Superior].

The practical desirability of *knowing* the meaning of a comparatively small number of words, chiefly nouns and adjectives, in several foreign languages is appreciated perhaps best in locating, on maps, features containing such words as " lake," " river," and " cape," in the language of the country concerned.[1] It is convenient to know, for instance, that " kiang " and " ho " mean " river " in Chinese, and in this manner that " Sikiang " means " West River." To know that " río " means " river " in Spanish and that " nyanza " means " lake " in Bantu dialects, should save one from using such illiterate duplications as " Rio Grande River " and " Lake Victoria Nyanza."

We do not overlook the " law of hybrid composition," as it is sometimes called, which accounts for the frequent duplications of meanings in well-established geographical names. The theory is that—

> when the same territory has been subject to the successive occupancy of nations speaking different languages, or different dialects of the same language, the earliest settlers called the river, on whose banks they dwelt, by a word signifying in their own language "The Water," or "The River." As language changed through conquest, or in the lapse of ages, this word was taken for a proper name, and another word for "River" or "Water" was superadded. This process of superimposition may have been repeated again and again by successive tribes, and thus ultimately may have been formed the strange aggregations of synonymous syllables which we find in so many river-names.
>
> . . . In the name of *Brindon Hill*, in Somersetshire, we have first the Cymric *bryn*, a hill. To this was added *dun*, a Saxonised Celtic word, nearly synonymous with *bryn;* and the English word *hill* was added when neither *bryn* nor *dun* were any longer significant words. . . .

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[1] The *Glossary of Geographical and Topographical Terms* by Alexander Knox (Edward Stanford, London), contains several thousand words commonly found in geographical names, in European, Asiatic, African, and other languages and dialects, alphabetically arranged, and indicates the language and the meaning of each term. *Stielers Hand-Atlas* contains a large table of similar terms, arranged in parallel columns, one of which is in English. In the *Atlante Internazionale del Touring Club Italiano* (Italian Touring Club Atlas) the back of each map sheet carries a very useful list of generic terms, in the language or languages of the regions covered, translated into Italian, the utility of which is by no means limited to those who read Italian. *The Story Key to Geographic Names* by O. D. von Engeln and Jane McKelway Urquhart (D. Appleton and Co., New York), gives in text form the derivation and meaning of many geographical names, and contains an alphabetical index.

Trajan's bridge, over the Tagus, is called the *La Puente de Alcantara* . . . *Al Cantara* means " the Bridge " in Arabic, and *La Puente* means precisely the same thing in Spanish. In the case of the city of *Nagpoor* [Nagpur, in India] we have *nagara*, a city, and *pura*, a city.

—Isaac Taylor: *Words and Places*, 4th ed., 1873, pp. 140–142.

The growth of names by accretion in the past, however, does not justify duplication of names today, in forms such as " Hwang-ho River " and " Lake Victoria Nyanza." In the nature of the case, the day of such growth is nearly past.

(5) COMMON NOUNS

It will now be readily appreciated that the question of the transliteration of common nouns meaning " mountain," " river," " cape," etc., presents special difficulty. This is particularly true in a region which is divided among two or more European powers, but in which a single native language prevails.

North Africa and the Near East, in which Arabic is the native language, furnishes the best example. Thus, the Arabic noun for " mountain " is *jebel* (English transliteration). Accordingly, *Jebel Harir*, near Aden, is so spelled in English. The French transliteration *djebel*, and the Italian transliteration *gebel*, represent the same Arabic sounds as the English *jebel*. In Egypt, however, the official romanization is *gebel*, but it represents a different pronunciation of the same Arabic characters which is prevalent in Egypt, the *g* being pronounced hard as in *get*.

In choosing a rule to be followed with reference to such common nouns as *jebel* (mountain) and *wadi* (water-course, dry in summer) the choice is frequently between (1) transliterating the common noun uniformly into English, and (2) accepting the transliteration in the language of the governing country. The first alternative would result in mixed transliteration such as *Jebel Ouenza*, in which *Jebel* is English and *Ouenza* is French. (According to Geographic Board rules, as explained later, a proper name such as *Ouenza* in French territory would be spelled in the French transliteration, instead of being retransliterated into English as *Wenza*.) The second alternative results in a variety of spellings for the same Arabic word, as *jebel*, *djebel*, and *gebel*.

The Geographic Board prefers the second of the two alternatives, namely, spelling both the common and the proper nouns according to the usage of the governing country, rather than introducing uniformity in common nouns which would result in discordant combinations. According to this rule, *Jebel Harir* (English), *Djebel Ouenza* (French), and *Gebel Nefusa* (Italian), should be spelled as here indicated, in preference to using the English form *jebel* in all instances.

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In dividing a foreign geographical name at the end of a line, the hyphen should always be placed between syllables in accordance with proper usage in the language concerned, rather than in accordance with rules applying to English words. Therefore no general rule can be given which is applicable to all foreign languages. One general caution may be given: Never divide vowels which are inseparable in a foreign language (e. g., *oe* and *aoe* in Dutch), or combinations of consonants which are regarded as a simple consonant in the language concerned (e. g., *ch*, *ll*, and *rr*, all three of which are independently alphabetized in Spanish), or combinations of English consonants required in transliterating a single character in a foreign language (e. g., *shch*—pronounced as in *parish church*—for the Russian щ). Thus *Taoe-noe-sa*, *Ca-llao*, *Bla-go-ve-shchensk*, *Kilima-njaro*, *Tanga-nyika*.

An understanding of the characteristics of certain sounds and their occurrence in syllables in foreign languages will enable one to appreciate, for instance, that *Tokyo* is so spelled rather than *Tokio*, because in Japanese *kyo* (and likewise *kyu*) occurs as a single and indivisible syllable. *To-kyo*, *Kyo-to*, *Kyu-shu*, for example, are pronounced as words of two rather than three syllables

In a number of instances spellings of foreign geographical names have gained wide currency which are an objectionable combination of the spellings in two languages. For example, the official Dutch spelling of a Malay name in Java, *Soerabaja*, is properly transliterated into English sound-equivalents as *Surabaya* (pronounced Soo-rah-bah'yah). Such composite spellings as *Soerabaya* are unjustifiable, and they should be avoided.

Similarly, the half-Spanish, half-Portuguese form, *San Paulo*, which is occasionally used for São Paulo (in Brazil), should be avoided.

The relation of the English adjective and substantive forms, such as *Florentine*, *Neapolitan*, and *Viennese*, to conventional English forms and to the local official forms of the place-names should not be overlooked. In some cases they are nearer to the conventional English names, but in others the reverse is true.

Florentine more closely resembles the French and conventional English *Florence* than the Italian *Firenze*, but it still more closely resembles the Latin *Florentia* from which it is derived. *Neapolitan*, on the other hand, is nearer to the Italian *Napoli* than to the French and conventional English *Naples*, but it is still nearer to the Greek *Neapolis* (" new city ") to which all the later forms owe their origin.

The question of policy regarding the use of local official forms and conventional forms is discussed in preceding pages. The existence or nonexistence of an adjective or substantive form which more nearly resembles either the local form or the conventional English form, as the case may be, can hardly be urged, however, as a sufficient reason for a choice of the nominative form if a broad general policy is to be established.

(c) PRACTICAL PROBLEMS

(1) MAINTAINING HISTORICAL CONTINUITY

Many geographical names have long been known in English-speaking countries by names foreign to the language of the country concerned. Thus the Italian city known as *Roma* in Italian has long been known in English in the French form *Rome*. The Austrian city of *Wien* is likewise known to English-speaking peoples by the Italian name *Vienna*. The Polish city of *Lwów*, which was under Austrian rule for more than a century, is known in English-speaking countries by the German name *Lemberg*. Similarly, the Baltic port city in Latvia, in former Russian territory, has been known in English by the German name *Libau*, rather than by the Lettish name *Liepaja*, or the Russian name *Libava*. Several important cities in Germany are known in English-speaking countries by their French names, for example *Cologne* for *Köln*, *Munich* for *München*. Other names have a distinctly English form, such as *The Hague* for the Dutch name *'s Gravenhage*. Names long in use have been officially changed since the World War for example, *Kristiania* (*Christiania*) in Norway, to *Oslo*, and *Revel*, in Estonia, to *Tallinn*.

Such forms as *Naples*, *Vienna*, *Lemberg*, and *Cologne* will not quickly disappear from English literature. They have their roots well in the past and will doubtless persist even though the local official forms (e. g., *Napoli*, *Wien*, *Lwów*, and *Köln*) may become much more commonly used.

(2) INSURING THE DELIVERY OF MAIL IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

In addressing a letter to a foreign country, the letter is more certain to be delivered properly and promptly if the address is written *in the language of the country to which it is going*. The name of the *country*, however, may better be given in the *English form*, as it facilitates handling on the part of postal employees in the United States up to the time when it is loaded on to the proper steamer. A letter addressed to Livorno, Italy, may be more promptly delivered than one addressed to Leghorn, just as a letter addressed

in Italy to Salt Lake City, Utah, is likely to be delivered more speedily than one addressed to Città del Lago Salato.

(3) TRADE AND BUSINESS CONSIDERATIONS

The use of the local official forms of geographic names on letters and publications intended for use in foreign countries creates a good impression, which is favorable to the transaction of business. When an American banking firm finds it worth while to publish for distribution in England and Canada an edition of a report differing from the American edition in the substitution of typical English spellings such as *cheque, labour,* and *specialise,* simply in order to create a better impression upon the recipient, one may appreciate the practical business consideration of using such local official names as *Napoli* and *Wien* on letters and in publications intended for foreign readers.

(4) SIMPLICITY AND UNIFORMITY AS DESIDERATA

It would appear desirable always to use a single name for a given city, but the fact is that many important foreign cities have long been known by different names in different countries and that a certain degree of confusion will continue—at least until the public can be educated to the equivalence of different names.

An extensive correspondence conducted by the Committee on Foreign Geographic Names appointed by the United States Geographic Board reveals a marked tendency on the part of publishing houses and business firms to use the local official forms rather than the English conventional forms of geographical names. The person unacquainted with the practical considerations for using the local names, baffled perhaps by the occasional occurrence of some form which is new to him (e. g., *Livorno*), may plead in the interest of simplicity and uniformity for using nothing but the conventional forms where such exist. On the other hand, the person interested in practical trade considerations, reasoning also in behalf of simplicity and uniformity, may propose dropping altogether, as soon as possible, the familiar forms, such as *Naples* and *Vienna,* and adopting the official forms such as *Napoli* and *Wien.*

(5) USAGE OF INTERNATIONAL ATLASES, ETC.

Several foreign atlases which have long been published for sale and use in other countries have maintained a policy of spelling the names of cities, provinces, rivers, etc., in countries foreign to the country of publication exactly as spelled in the language of the country concerned. Only the names of countries have regularly appeared in the language of the country in which the atlas was published.

Thus in a German atlas, although *Vereinigte Staaten* appears instead of *United States*, the names *New York, St. Louis, Lake Superior, Rocky Mountains, New Mexico*, etc., are spelled in English because it is the official language of the United States. The same is true of a recent Italian atlas, in which *Stati Uniti (United States of America)* is given as the name of the country, although state and local names are given in the American form, even to spelling out the word "river."

Some of the largest American publishers of maps and atlases have in recent years adopted this same policy, and it now promises to become the almost universal practice of the countries in which the Latin alphabet is employed.

(6) THE CHOICE BETWEEN ALTERNATIVE FORMS

In the next succeeding section it is indicated (on p. 16) that where there is a conventional English name which differs from the local official form, the decisions of the Geographic Board give both forms. In such instances the Board does not undertake to indicate a preference for either the local official form or the conventional English form, and it can give no better general suggestion than to say " The choice of the form of the name should be made with proper regard for the purposes for which the particular publication is intended."[1]

In some instances it is suggested that it may be found desirable—in connection with a particular publication, in making up a mailing list, etc.—to adopt a preference for the local official forms in one country, and for the conventional English forms in another. The practical considerations in favor of using, for the city in Germany, the German name *Köln* rather than the French name *Cologne*, for example, may be greater than those in favor of using, for the city in the Irish Free State, the Gaelic name *Baile Atha Cliath* rather than the more familiar name, *Dublin* (which is also of Celtic origin).

3. POLICY ADOPTED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

(a) OUTLINE OF POLICY

The United States Geographic Board, while officially concerned only with rendering decisions to be followed by the departments and establishments of the Federal Government, is aware of the fact that its published decisions and policies inevitably receive attention from the general public—publishing houses, business concerns, and individuals. Desiring to make its decisions useful to the largest possible number, and acceptable both to scholars and business men, the Board

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[1] See also the note following Rule 3, on p. 27.

finds it necessary, in some instances, to indicate, not a single form as correct and proper, but two alternative forms, the choice depending upon the context and the nature of the publication in which it is to be employed. It is impossible, for instance, for the Board to say either, use *Vienna* but not *Wien*, or use *Wien* but not *Vienna*, because either is correct, and the choice should be made to conform to the requirements of the occasion.

The Geographic Board has adopted six rules for the spelling of foreign geographical names (see pages 26–28). Briefly, these rules state that the several types or forms of names are to be employed as follows:

(1) *Conventional English names:* for "countries" (Rule 1); for international geographic features in certain instances (Rule 2); and, alternatively, for certain local names (Rules 3 and 6).

(2) *Local official names:* for local names in countries in which a Latin alphabet is used (Rule 3), including the use of accents and diacritical marks (Rule 4).

(3) *Transliteration* of non-Latin alphabet names: (*a*) according to official transliteration where such is provided (Rule 5); or (*b*) according to a letter-for-letter transliteration scheme where an official transliteration is not provided (Rule 6).

Where the use of both a conventional English form and the local form is authorized, there remains for the Board the minor question as to which form shall be placed first in its published list of decisions. For example, should the entry read *Wien (Vienna)* with a cross reference under *Vienna*, or *Vienna (Wien)* with a cross reference under *Wien?*

With reference to this question of the *order* of the names, it may be noted in favor of placing the conventional forms first that the majority of those who use the publication know the conventional name of a foreign city or province, and therefore where to look for the main entry. In favor of placing the local or official form first it may be stated that no other form exists in the majority of cases and that, therefore, it is a simpler procedure to place all main entries under the local official forms. Also, that people who see such a name as *Wien* upon a map of a foreign country, or on a foreign letterhead, or in a foreign statistical publication, and who do not know that *Wien* is the official German name of the city which we commonly call *Vienna*, will find the information in which they are interested under the name which puzzles them, rather than having to look for it after finding a cross-reference.

The consensus of opinion of the publishing houses, business concerns, and individual geographers to whom the Committee has written being in favor of the policy of *placing the local official form first* (followed in parentheses by the conventional form where such exists),

the Geographic Board has adopted that policy in preparing its lists of decisions. This applies, of course, only in those instances in which both a local official form and a conventional English form are given, and does not apply to the names of countries, of international geographic features, etc., for which only the conventional English form is given.

There are, however, a number of regional names which it has seemed necessary to treat in a somewhat exceptional manner—more as if they were the names of "major territorial divisions, such as countries, self-governing dominions, colonies, and protectorates" than as if they were subdivisions of the country to which they now belong. Instead of giving only the conventional English name in boldface, as for names of "countries," the local official name has been added in boldface type, because such names partake somewhat in character both of "major territorial divisions" (conventional English, by Rule 1, p. 26), and "local geographic names" (choice between local official and conventional English names, by Rule 3, p. 27). It has seemed appropriate, however, to depart from the usual form of entry. For example, in listing the decision on the region of which the conventional English name is "Croatia," and of which the local official (Croatian) name is "Hrvatska," the entry reads "Croatia or Hrvatska."

(b) Differences between the Policies of the United States Geographic Board and the P. C. G. N.

The majority of the decisions of the United States Geographic Board relate to the United States and its possessions, and such decisions of the Board are widely accepted by the general public in the United States, and by other governments. The decisions rendered by the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use (P. C. G. N.), on the other hand, relate wholly to foreign countries, and are much more numerous than those which the United States Geographic Board has had occasion to render concerning geographic names foreign to the United States and its possessions.

It is, of course, desirable to avoid the establishment of appreciably divergent practice in the English-speaking countries with reference to the spelling of foreign geographical names. The policy which has recently been adopted by the United States Geographic Board differs very little from that of the P. C. G. N., principally in two respects—one relating to the rules for spelling, and the other to the transliteration system—with a few additional differences in the transliteration of Russian.

The difference between the rules adopted by the two boards relates to the spelling of "native" names in the colonies and possessions of

European powers other than Great Britain. The P. C. G. N. rule
is that such names shall be transliterated into English, e. g., that
Djibouti be transliterated *Jibuti*. According to the United States
Geographic Board Rule 3, "native" names, as well as names of
European origin, in the colonies and possessions of European coun-
tries, are to be spelled in accordance with the official usage of the
governing country—except that where a conventional English form
has already become established, a choice is allowed between the two
forms.

The difference with reference to the transliteration system relates
to the use of *j* and *zh* in transliterating certain languages which do
not employ the Latin alphabet, and is explained in footnotes 4 and
7 appended to the transliteration table, pages 34 and 35.

In the great majority of cases the forms of foreign geographic
names preferred by the American and British boards agree. Where
the decisions of the two boards differ, the difference is frequently due
to the fact that the United States Geographic Board, in conformity
with its rule number 3, desires to authorize the use of either the local
official form or the conventional English form, and therefore finds it
expedient to publish both forms together. However, the United
States Geographic Board has, in some instances, rendered decisions
with reference to foreign geographical names which have previously
been covered by identical decisions of the P. C. G. N., and in the
future will continue the practice, in order to make them more readily
available in the United States. In order to avoid unnecessary dupli-
cation, and at the same time to utilize the excellent and more vo-
luminous work of the P. C. G. N., the United States Geographic Board
has adopted a rule of procedure [1] which provides that, in the absence
of a specific decision on its own part, the decision of the P. C. G. N.
is to be followed in certain cases.

(c) POLICY WITH REFERENCE TO CERTAIN LANGUAGES

There are several languages and alphabets which present special
problems. The more important of these are treated briefly below.
In all cases there are general policies of the Board which underlie
the practice which is followed.

Transliteratiton not for re-transliteration.—One of these general
policies relates to transliteration. There are two alternatives in
transliterating from one alphabet to another: (1) to transliterate
in such a way that it is possible to re-transliterate into the original
language; and (2) to transliterate with disregard for the possibility
of re-transliterating into the original. To take Russian as an exam-
ple, there are 31 letters in the Russian alphabet as it is now written,

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[1] See the Rule of Procedure to be followed in absence of a published decision, pp. 28–30.

and until recently there were 36. If the first alternative were followed, so that when a Russian word had been transliterated into English one might re-transliterate back into Russian in the original spelling, it would require a separate English letter, or a distinctive combination of letters, for each of the Russian characters. This would involve the introduction of letters or characters in the English alphabet especially designed for transliterating Russian. There are, for example, 3 Russian letters (formerly 5) with sound values approximating that of the English letter " i," and if re-transliteration were made possible it would of course require a separate letter (possibly differentiated by diacritical marks) for each of these characters. Such practice would be of little use except to individuals who themselves read Russian readily, while it would confuse and annoy the great majority of persons who tried to read the transliteration.

The general rule for transliterating into English—which is followed, for example, not only by the United States Geographic Board and the P. C. G. N. but also by practically all publishers of atlases and gazetteers—is to use only the letters of the English alphabet and combinations thereof which are logical and distinctive, and not to attempt to make it possible to re-transliterate from English into the original language. The same rule is followed in transliterating from any language to any other, for example, from Bulgarian to German, or from English to Greek.

Use of accents and diacritical marks.—A second general rule of the Geographic Board is to avoid the use of accents and diacritical marks in transliterating from a non-Latin alphabet into English—in the absence of an official transliteration. This rule may be regarded as a corollary of the rule which is explained in the preceding paragraphs, since the principal advantage to be gained by using diacritical marks would be to facilitate re-transliteration into the original language. Where a government provides an *official transliteration* into Latin characters, as in the case of Egypt, the Geographic Board follows the official transliteration, including the use of diacritical marks. In other words, official transliterations into a Latin alphabet are followed exactly as if they constituted the sole alphabet of the country concerned. (See pp. 8–9 for discussion of the use of accents and diacritical marks in Latin alphabets.)

In the succeeding sections relating to certain languages, reference is made to the use of diacritical marks in transliterating Greek, and to their omission in the romanization of Japanese.

(1) RUSSIAN

The table for transliteration from Russian, adopted and followed by the Geographic Board, is given below. In the decisions of the Board a letter-for-letter transliteration in accordance with this table is

given first, followed by the conventional English form (in parentheses) wherever such form is recognized by good usage; both forms are shown in boldface type.

For Russian names for which a Board decision is lacking, an English form may be transcribed direct from the Russian characters with the aid of this transliteration table.

RUSSIAN TRANSLITERATION TABLE [1]

	Russian		English		Russian		English
1	А	а	a	18	Р	р	r
2	Б	б	b	19	С	с	s
3	В	в	v	20	Т	т	t
4	Г	г	g	21	У	у	u
5	Д	д	d	22	Ф	ф	f
6	Е	е	e [2]	23	Х	х	kh
	Ё	ё	e	24	Ц	ц	ts
7	Ж	ж	zh [3]	25	Ч	ч	ch
8	З	з	z	26	Ш	ш	sh
9	И	и	i	27	Щ	щ	shch
10	I [4]	i	i	28	Ъ	ъ [5]	omit
11	Й	й	i Omit after ы, и, or i,	29	Ы	ы	y [6]
			at the end of a word.	30	Ь	ь	omit
12	К	к	k	31	Ѣ	ѣ [7]	e
13	Л	л	l	32	Э	э	e
14	М	м	m	33	Ю	ю	yu
15	Н	н	n	34	Я	я	ya
16	О	о	o	35	Ѳ	ѳ [8]	f
17	П	п	p	36	V	v [9]	i

[1] For the Russian script characters (frequently used on Russian maps) and notes on the pronunciation of Russian, see "Alphabets of Foreign Languages . . ." (cited above), Russian table, pp. 37–39.

[2] "Ye" at the beginning of a word, in the R. G. S. II table.

[3] "J" in the R. G. S. II table—"pronounced as zh or French j." See p. 21, and the general transliteration table and footnotes 4 and 7 thereto, pp. 34 and 35.

[4] Recently abolished, and replaced by И.

[5] Recently abolished.

[6] "i" in the R. G. S. II table—" 'hard,' almost a guttural öi."

[7] Recently abolished, and replaced by "e"; "ye" in the R. G. S. II table.

[8] Recently abolished, and replaced by ф.

[9] Very rare; recently abolished.

Although in the transliteration of Russian geographic names which are of non-Slavic origin, departures are frequently made from strict transliteration of the Russian spellings,[1] the Geographic Board has followed its transliteration table without exception, thus applying the system uniformly throughout the U. S. S. R.

[1] It is frequently indicated (in tables for the transliteration of Russian) that Russian forms of non-Slavic names are not to be transliterated strictly in accordance with the transliteration table (those of western European origin being most generally so treated), but are to be given in their original form, or transliterated direct from the alphabet of the language to which they belong. It is very difficult to ascertain when such exceptions are called for, however, and the Geographic Board has not made them. When such transliterations result in unfamiliar forms, the conventional English forms are given (in parentheses) in boldface type.

For notes on the transcription of non-Slavic names in Russian, see "Alphabets of Foreign Languages . . ," (cited above), Russian table, pp. 37–39.

For the Russian дж the Geographic Board sanctions the use of either "dzh" or "j,"[1] and for the Russian кс[2] either "ks" or "x." As conforming to the "local official" forms, the spellings with the letter-for-letter transliterations ("dzh" and "ks") are given first. The spellings with "j" and "x" respectively conform to the "conventional English" forms, and follow (in parentheses). This policy applies to recently adopted Russian geographic names, for which there is as yet no established conventional English form—for example, Gandzha (Ganja).

If at some future date a Latin alphabet is adopted which replaces the Cyrillic alphabet, or if a system of romanized spellings is placed on a basis of official equality with those in the Cyrillic alphabet,[3] the transliteration table given above will, in all probability, require revision. For the present, at least, it should serve a useful purpose, because of its simplicity in application and its adaptation to the somewhat simplified Cyrillic alphabet which is now in use.

The Geographic Board differs from the P. C. G. N. in the transliteration of Russian in certain particulars.[4] These differences relate to the Russian char-

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[1] The Geographic Board differs from the P. C. G. N. in the transliteration of certain non-Latin alphabets (Russian, Bulgarian, and Chinese) in restricting the use of "j" to the sound of the English j. In the R. G. S. II System, since j is employed in the transliteration of the Russian ж, it is necessary to use "dj" for the Russian дж.

[2] A single letter in one alphabet frequently represents a sound, or a combination of sounds, for which there is no equivalent single letter in another alphabet, and which must therefore be represented by two or more letters as illustrated below:

Russian	English	Russian	English
(1) ж	zh (in azure)	(5) щ	shch
(2) ц	ts	(6) дж	j (= dzh)
(3) ч	ch (in chair)	(7) кс	x (= ks)
(4) ш	sh (in ship)		

In transcribing Russian into the English alphabet there is no alternative, in the first four examples, to the use of two letters, and in the fifth example to the use of four letters. A general problem arises as to the extent to which, conversely, a single English letter may be used in representing a sound which in another language is represented by two or more letters—except when it is philologically unsound to do so, as when the letters belong to different syllables.

In common practice the single English letter is frequently so employed—for example, "x" for Russian кс in Alexandrov, Alexandropol, and Alexin.

Generally, the two-letter combinations do not occur in Russian except in words of non-Slavic origin. Thus the "j" sound is found in Russia principally in names of Tatar and Turki origin, such as Джанкой (Jankoi or Dzhankoi, a Tatar name in the Crimea), and Джаркентъ (Jarkent or Dzharkent, a Turki name in Russian central Asia). The equivalence of дж and "j" is evident from the fact that they are used in Russian and English, respectively, in transliterating words foreign to both languages, e. g., Jidda (Arabic), Jask (Persian), Rajputana (Hindi, in India), and Kulja (Turki, in Chinese territory).

[3] Tables have recently been adopted for transliteration of several languages of the U. S. S. R. into the Latin alphabet, but none has been adopted for "Great Russian" or any of the more closely related languages. The Geographical Society of the U. S. S. R. is understood to be engaged in the preparation of such a table, which may sometime, perhaps, obtain an official status.

[4] The Russian e is invariably transliterated "e" by the Geographic Board, for the sake of uniformity and simplicity, and because even when it is the first letter of a Russian name it is frequently transliterated "E," instead of "Ye" as called for by the R. G. S. II table.

The Russian ѣ has been abolished, and has been replaced by e in current publications; it is therefore desirable to regard the ѣ (wherever it is still found) as having been replaced by e, and to transliterate it "e," instead of "ye" as has heretofore been customary.

The Russian ы has been transliterated "y" instead of "i" because its sound is quite different from that of the other letters which are transliterated by "i," and because "y" is so widely used in this connection.

The footnotes to the table sufficiently explain the other differences between the practice of the Geographic Board and the P. C. G. N. in the transliteration of Russian.

acters e (at the beginning of a word), æ, ĭ (only with reference to the occasions when it is omitted in transliteration), ы, and Ხ—Nos. 6, 7, 11, 29 and 31 in the table which is reproduced above.

(2) GREEK

" The transliteration of Greek presents peculiar difficulties owing to the conventional forms that have been established by familiarity with the ancient language." [1] For the sake of maintaining these conventions the R. G. S. II table for the transliteration of Greek departs in a number of particulars from the general transliteration table (which is reproduced on pp. 33–35 with minor modifications).

In the transliteration of the "local official" Greek names, the United States Geographic Board employs the table for the transliteration of Greek which has been published by the P. C. G. N. [2] This includes the use of the macron over the letter " e " [ē] in transliterating " η ", to differentiate it from the unmodified " e " which is used in transliterating the Greek " ε ". The macron is not to be confused with a pronunciation symbol. The " η," transliterated " ē," is believed to have been pronounced in ancient Greek like " e " in " eight," but in modern Greek it is like " e " in " be " or " seal."

(3) TURKISH

The Government of Turkey adopted in 1928 a new Turkish alphabet, in Latin characters, consisting of 28 letters. It differs from the English alphabet in that it omits q, w, and x, and adds the consonants ç and ş and the vowels ı (without a dot), ö, and ü. The forms ğ, â, î, and û are also employed but are not considered as separate letters of the alphabet. [3] Since the new alphabet is in Latin characters (with several modified letters), in reality no transliteration problem arises. The United States Geographic Board uses the new Turkish alphabet with all its accents and diacritical marks in accordance with its general rule.

One or two letters of the new alphabet, however, call for special comment. As indicated above, there are two letters similar to the English " i," one with a dot (above the capital letter as well as above the small letter), and one without a dot (small letter as well as capital). The official Turkish names İstanbul (conventionally Constantinople) and İzmir (conventionally Smyrna) both have a dot over the capital "I."

Comment may be made on another letter of the new Turkish alphabet. The letter c in the new alphabet is the equivalent of the English

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[1] "Alphabets of Foreign Languages Transcribed into English according to the R. G. S. II System . . .," p. 51. See page 28 and footnote 2 thereon for complete title, etc.

[2] Ibid., pp. 52–54.

[3] See " The New Orthography in Turkey," by J. H. Reynolds, secretary of the P. C. G. N., in The Geographical Journal, vol. 74 (1929), pp. 72–74.

j. The related voiceless sound of the English *ch* is written ç in the new Turkish alphabet. As an example of the change which is occasioned by the introduction of these new characters, the familiar spelling " Chatalja " becomes " Çatalca " in the new orthography.

(4) JAPANESE

In Japan there are two systems of transcribing the Japanese language into roman characters, namely, the Hepburn system and the system recently devised by the Nippon Romazikwai (Roman Letter Association of Japan).[1] Until a few years ago the Hepburn system was the only one in general use, both in Japan and in other countries, and it continues to be generally used to-day, by certain of the departments of the Japanese Government (including some which publish maps), by the railways, post offices and newspapers in Japan, and in diplomatic circles. The Nippon Romazikwai system, however, is also used by certain of the departments of the Japanese Government (including some which publish maps).

The Geographic Board, in the numerous cases in which the two Japanese systems differ, has selected the Hepburn system of spelling, and has not adopted the Nippon Romazikwai spelling as an alternative spelling in local usage. The Nippon Romazikwai spelling is given, however, in the text accompanying the decision (not in boldface type), and is alphabetically cross-referenced

It is not claimed for the Nippon Romazikwai system that the spellings indicate the pronunciation more accurately. The differences between the two systems, which relate to 15 out of a total number of Japanese syllables variously estimated from 47 to 72, are given below. It may be noted that a difference in the initial letter is involved in 9 of the 15 syllables and sometimes in a tenth (dzu).

Hepburn	Nippon Romazikwai system	Hepburn	Nippon Romazikwai system
cha	tya	jo	zyo or dyo
chi	ti	ju	zyu or dyu
cho	tyo	sha	sya
chu	tyu	shi	si
dzu	zu or du	sho	syo
fu	hu	shu	syu
ja	zya or dya	tsu	tu
ji	zi or di		

There is also the syllable *zu* which, although not found in Hepburn's dictionary, has long been widely used, which is written *du* by the Nippon Romazikwai.

In addition to the differences of spelling, there is a difference in the accent mark, the Nippon Romazikwai using the circumflex [^] where the Hepburn system uses the macron [¯]. In the decisions

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[1] See the article on " The Official Romanization of Japanese," by J. H. Reynolds, secretary of the P. C. G. N., in The Geographical Journal, vol. 72 (1928), pp. 360–362.

of the Geographic Board these diacritical marks have been omitted from Japanese geographic names.

The extent of the differences in the two systems may be appreciated from the following examples taken, respectively, from the Hepburn and the Nippon Romazikwai systems: Fukui, Hukui; Himeji, Himedi; Jinsen, Zinsen; Shimizu, Simidu; and Tōkyō, Tôkyô.

(d) Spellings Selected in the Board's Decisions

For the majority of foreign geographic names there is only one spelling, which is used not only in the country itself but in foreign countries. This is not true, however, for a comparatively small but relatively important group of names where, in addition to the name in the language of the country itself, commonly known as the " local official " name, there is a different conventional name or spelling in English, French, German, etc.

In some countries, however, the spelling of geographic names has not crystallized; in several countries, in fact, the alphabet itself is undergoing change, usually in the direction of simplification by the elimination of certain letters or combinations of letters. Furthermore, the official publications of bi-lingual or poly-lingual countries do not always indicate a preference for a single form. As has been stated above (p. 23), there are at present in Japan two systems of romanization, which are equally official, some departments of the Japanese Government using one, other departments using the other. In some countries, e. g., Albania, there are variations in the endings of a name to signify the definite article and the indefinite article.

It is therefore sometimes necessary for the Geographic Board to choose between two or more forms in the language of the country concerned, and in such cases the Board usually selects a single spelling for the authorized local official form.

Where there is a conventional English name differing from the local official name there is, not infrequently, variation in English usage. In such instances the Board selects a single spelling which is believed to conform to the most widely accepted or the most clearly justifiable usage.

Because of these considerations, therefore, the Geographic Board, in its decisions relating to foreign geographic names, usually indicates (in boldface type) either a single spelling, or a choice between a single local official form and a single conventional English form.

(e) Pronunciations Indicated in the Board's Decisions

In indicating the pronunciation of foreign geographic names the policy of the Board is to indicate the pronunciation as accurately as possible in those cases in which the sounds are not radically unlike

those of English. In other cases an attempt is made to indicate only the approximate pronunciation of unfamiliar sounds.

The pronunciation key on page 36 conforms very closely to the system with which the majority of Americans are believed to be familiar. In the opinion of the Board, to use a more specific key for the sake of indicating greater accuracy in pronunciation of sounds essentially different from those of the English language would appear to be pedantic, and would be much less useful to the majority of persons who use the Board's reports.

In the case of Spanish and Portuguese names, however, especially in the Latin-American countries, an effort has been made both to ascertain the local pronunciation, from those who have long resided in the areas concerned, and to represent the local pronunciation as accurately as is possible by means of the pronunciation key which the Board has adopted.

(f) ALPHABETICAL POSITION OF LETTERS MODIFIED BY DIACRITICAL MARKS

It has already been pointed out in the section on "Accents and Diacritical Marks" (page 8) that in several of the alphabets which are derived from the Latin alphabet, the letters which are modified by diacritical marks are alphabetized separately. For example, in Swedish, although *a* and *o* have the same positions in the alphabet as in English, the letters *å*, *ä*, and *ö* all follow the letter *z* at the end of the alphabet. Likewise, *ć*, *č*, *š*, and *ž* in Croatian, *ñ* in Spanish, and numerous similar letters in other languages, are alphabetized independently of the unmodified letters. In Spanish the digraphs *ch*, *ll*, and *rr* are alphabetized independently of *c*, *l*, and *r*, respectively; similarly the Croatian digraphs *dž*, *lj*, and *nj* are alphabetized independently; other pairs of letters are regarded as single letters in various alphabets.

In using alphabetical lists of geographical names published in the language of a foreign country, therefore, such as postal guides and indexes of national atlases, one should know the alphabetical positions of the letters which are modified by diacritical marks, and of the pairs of letters which are regarded as single letters. But in international lists of geographical names, such as the International Postal Guide and the indexes of " international " atlases, the custom is to alphabetize all letters according to the alphabetical rules of the language of the country in which the publication is issued.

The alphabetization of names in the list prepared by the United States Geographic Board accords with that of other international lists. Therefore, å, ä and other modifications of *a* are all merged with the unmodified *a*, although the diacritical marks are shown

exactly as found in the language of the countries concerned. Similarly, foreign digraphs such as *ch*, *cs*, and *cz* are not treated as digraphs, but are alphabetized under the first letter in what would be their normal English alphabetical positions.

(*g*) NEW DECISIONS SUPERSEDE ALL PREVIOUS DECISIONS

The decisions of the United States Geographic Board which appear in this report supersede all previous decisions of the Board with reference to foreign geographical names. Many of the decisions which are published in the fifth report of the United States Geographic Board (1921) were rendered before the World War and do not take account of the political changes since 1918. Some of them require revision only in the definition and description of the term, others in the spelling itself.

The present report, however, is intended to cover all of the previous decisions relating to foreign names, except a few which were of only temporary importance at the time of their adoption. It includes in addition many foreign geographic names which have not been covered by previous decisions of the Board. It is for these reasons that all previous decisions with reference to foreign geographical names are to be regarded as cancelled, being superseded by this report and by future decisions of the United States Geographic Board.

4. RULES FOR THE SPELLING OF FOREIGN GEOGRAPHIC NAMES, FOR OFFICIAL USE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ADOPTED BY THE UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHIC BOARD, MAY 1, 1929; REVISED DECEMBER 7, 1931

1. The names of major territorial divisions, such as countries, self-governing dominions, colonies, and protectorates, shall regularly be spelled in accordance with conventional English usage. It is permissible for the departments of the Government, however, to use the local official name (in the language of the country concerned) when such practice is clearly preferable.

> *Examples:* The regular practice is to use Germany, *not* Deutschland; Finland, *not* Suomi. The name of a foreign country, in the language of the country itself, is *not* found in boldface type in the decisions of the Board, but in the body of the paragraph which follows, where it is indicated, for example, with reference to the country which we commonly call Finland, that the Finnish name is Suomi. As is implied in the rule, however, it is permissible to use the local official name, when such practice is clearly preferable, exactly as if the name were printed in boldface type.

2. The names of geographic features (rivers, mountains, deserts, lakes, etc.) common to two or more major territorial divisions in which the official languages are different, shall be spelled in accord-

ance with conventional English usage,[1] but the local official form employed within a given country may be used parenthetically wherever it seems desirable.

> *Example:* The Danube, known as the Donau in Germany, as the Dunav in Bulgaria, etc., may be written as follows: Danube River; Danube (Donau) River; Danube (Dunav) River; etc.

3. Local geographic names in each country, dominion, colony, protectorate, or possession, in which a Latin alphabet [2] is habitually or alternatively used, shall be spelled in accordance with local official usage; [3] except that in cases where there is a conventional English form which differs from the official name,[4] the departments of the Government may use either or both forms which are printed in boldface type in the decisions of the United States Geographic Board; if both forms are used together, either may be placed first, the other following in parentheses.

NOTE.—Where the conventional English form—sometimes a transliteration—differs from the local official form, the trend both in the United States and abroad is toward the adoption of the local official forms and the more restricted use of the conventional English forms of foreign geographic names. In accordance with Rule 3 each department of the Government has the option of determining whether it shall adopt a standard practice with reference to all of its publications (using either the local official form or the conventional English form), or whether, with reference to each publication, the choice of the form of the name shall be made with due regard for the purposes for which the particular publication is intended. In the published decisions of the United States Geographic Board, for convenience of reference, the local official form is regularly given first, followed in parentheses ( ) by the conventional English form, e. g., " Wien (Vienna)."

> *Examples*: Firenze is the name by which a city in Italy is regularly and officially known in Italy; the conventional English name is Florence. According to this rule the city may be indicated in any of the four following ways: Firenze; Florence; Firenze (Florence) ; or Florence (Firenze).
>
> Ouagadougou—official name of a town in French West Africa—will be so spelled, rather than in the English transliterated form, Wagadugu, which simply indicates to English-speaking people the approximate pronunciation.

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[1] The names of international geographical features common to countries in which the same language is spoken do not, however, raise the problem covered by Rule 2, and should be spelled in accordance with Rule 3 as if they were local rather than international names. The Sierra de Perijá may be cited as an example—the crest being followed by the Colombia-Venezuela boundary, and the official language in both countries being Spanish.

[2] Including Latin alphabets which have extra or modified letters; e. g., č ł, å, in Croatian, Polish, and Swedish, respectively.

[3] According to this rule, all geographical names in colonies, protectorates, etc., shall be spelled in accordance with the official spelling of the governing country.

[4] For example, Vienna for Wien, Prague for Praha, and The Hague for 's Gravenhage.

4. Accents and diacritical marks shall be retained in all local geographic names in which they are commonly employed in the accepted spellings—official, if any—in the language or languages of the country concerned.

Examples: Åbo, Alagôas, Cepões, Curaçao, Köln, Niš, Sète.

5. Geographic names in countries which have a non-Latin alphabet (e. g., Egypt) or no alphabet (e. g., China), but which provide an official transliteration into Latin characters (e. g., post or survey services), shall be spelled in accordance with such official transliteration.

Examples: Gîza; Qena; Anhwei; Yünnanfu.

6. Geographic names in countries which have a non-Latin alphabet (e. g., Greece) or no alphabet (e. g., Japan), but which do not provide an official transliteration into Latin characters, shall be spelled in accordance with the transliteration table adopted by the United States Geographic Board (printed below).[1] In case there is a conventional name which differs from that commonly employed in the country concerned, either the conventional name, or the transliteration of the name in local use, or both names, may be employed.

NOTE.—The transliteration table indicates the Latin-alphabet letters to be used in expressing the sound values in languages which come under this rule. The sounds represented by letters in the non-Latin alphabets may be obtained in the transliteration table for the language concerned (e. g., Greek) which is found in "Alphabets of Foreign Languages Transcribed into English according to the R. G. S. II System ";[2] this is to be followed in making a letter-for-letter transliteration (except that in the transliteration of Russian the table on p. 20 is to be used).

The note which follows Rule 3 applies equally to the alternative use of conventional English and local official names which are covered by Rule 6.

Examples: Isfahan (in Persia) ; Jidda (in Arabia).

RULE OF PROCEDURE IN ABSENCE OF A PUBLISHED DECISION

The foregoing rules embody the broad principles by which the United States Geographic Board is governed in rendering its decisions concerning foreign geographic names—cities, provinces, rivers, mountains, etc. Furthermore these rules, in the absence of specific decisions by the United States Geographic Board, are to be

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[1] This table is a slight modification of the transliteration system adopted by the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use generally known as the "R. G. S. II System "; see footnotes — [j] and — [zh] for the differences in the two transliteration systems. See text preceding the transliteration table for explanation of how it is to be used.

[2] Published by the Royal Geographical Society, Kensington Gore, London, S. W. 7, price 7s. 6d.; may be obtained in the United States through Rand, McNally & Co., National Press Building, Washington, D. C., price $2.00.

followed by the departments and establishments of the Government, as their " standard authority," [1] so far as available materials make it feasible to do so. If the Geographic Board has not yet rendered a decision with reference to a foreign geographic name, and if it is not clear what the spelling would be in accordance with the preceding six rules, in editing manuscript and correcting proof the rule of procedure given below should be followed.

RULE OF PROCEDURE (FOR EDITING MANUSCRIPT AND CORRECTING PROOF)

In the absence of a decision by the Board use the following authorities (and in case of doubt communicate with the Secretary of the Board):

For local official forms—(these are contained in the publications indicated below [2] which are to be used in the order given, the search to end when the name is found):

(1) National postal guide of country concerned (if available). [3]

(2) International postal guide (Dictionnaire des Bureaux de Poste, publié par le Bureau International de l'Union Postale Universelle), [4] *to be used only with reference to names of cities, towns, and provinces in countries which use a Latin alphabet* (caution to be exercised in using these names because the French form rather than the local official form is occasionally given) ; [5] *not* to be used with reference to names of cities, etc., in countries which do *not* use a Latin alphabet, since they are given in French rather than English form; [6] *not* to be used for names of countries, colonies, etc. [7]

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[1] The executive order of September 4, 1890, creating the United States Geographic Board, contains the following paragraph : " To this Board shall be referred all unsettled questions concerning geographic names which arise in the departments, and the decisions of the Board are to be accepted by these departments as the standard authority in such matters."

[2] See Geographic Board authorized list of available foreign publications containing local official names.

[3] Postal guides published in foreign countres may be purchased from G. E. Stechert & Co., 31 East Tenth Street, New York.

[4] May be purchased from G. E. Stechert & Co., 31 East Tenth Street, New York (price $4.50) ; supplements are issued from time to time.

[5] For countries which use a Latin alphabet, the names of provinces and other political divisions of a country, and the names of cities and towns, are *generally* given in the International Postal Guide in the language of the country.

[6] For example, suppose that it be desired to ascertain the correct English transliteration of the name of the Russian city which is spelled " Oufa " in the International Postal Guide. Suppose that no decision had been rendered by the United States Geographic Board. There being no official Russian postal guide, the International Postal Guide would be followed next in sequence if it were not for the fact that the Russian language is not written in a Latin alphabet. The International Postal Guide is to be followed for names in countries using non-Latin alphabets, however, only when the French and English transliterations coincide. Distinctly French forms (*ou, dj, tch,* etc.) which appear in the International Postal Guide in such instances should therefore be replaced by English equivalents (*u, j* or *dzh, ch,* etc.). Instead of using the French transliteration " Oufa," therefore, the anglicized form " Ufa " should be employed.

[7] The names of counties, colonies, etc., regardless of language or alphabet, are regularly given in French.

(3) Lists of names prepared by the Permanent Committee on Geographic Names for British Official Use (P. C. G. N.)[1]— the local official form is usually found in the body of the paragraph, *not* in boldface type at the beginning.

For conventional English forms:

Lists of names prepared by the P. C. G. N.[1]—the form in bold-face type.

Whenever the decisions or the rules of the Geographic Board permit the use of either the local official or the conventional English form, the problem in editing manuscript and reading proof is not to choose between the two forms, but only to verify or correct the spelling of the particular form used by the originating office or department.

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[1] Published for the P. C. G. N. by the Royal Geographical Society, Kensington Gore, London, S. W. 7, price 6d. each; may be obtained in the United States from Rand, McNally & Co., National Press Building, Washington, D. C. (price, 15 cents each). Regional lists only (e. g., "Second General List of European Names," "First List of Names in Fiji") are issued from time to time by the P. C. G. N. These lists usually give the form of the name in the language or languages of the country, and occasionally also in other languages, notably French and German; in cases in which the language of the country is written in a non-Latin alphabet the name is given in non-Latin characters followed by a transliteration into Latin characters.

FIRST GENERAL LIST OF FOREIGN GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

DECISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

1. TRANSLITERATION TABLE

The "R. G. S. II System," which is reproduced below, is to be used as the basis for *spelling* only in the transliteration of *non-Latin alphabets;* with reference to languages which employ the so-called *Latin alphabet* it is to be used, ordinarily, simply as a *guide to pronunciation.*

The broad features of the R. G. S. II System are:

(*a*) That vowels are pronounced as in Italian and consonants as in English;

(*b*) That every letter is pronounced, and no redundant letters are used.

" The [R. G. S. II] system aims at giving a close approximation to the *local* pronunciation; but it is recognized that in some languages, notably Russian, Greek, and Arabic, the necessity for letter-for-letter transliteration often renders this impossible."

The " R. G. S. II System," as here reproduced by the United States Geographic Board, differs from the original system in only one particular (see footnotes 4 and 6) so far as *sound values* are concerned. The *explanations* of the sound values have been modified and amplified, in a number of instances, largely because in the United States the pronunciation of words given as examples in the published " R. G. S. II System " differs somewhat from the pronunciation of the same words in Great Britain.

TRANSLITERATION TABLE

"R. G. S. II System," Slightly Modified by the United States Geographic Board

a	Long and short, as in *lāvă* (pr. lahvah)_____	Somāli, Bukhārā.[1]
ă	Chiefly in Teutonic languages; almost equivalent to *e* (*q. v.*)_____	Mähringen, Eichstätt.
ai [2]	The sound of the two Italian vowels; normally diphthongal, almost as in English *aisle, ice*___	Wadai; Shanghai.
au	The two Itialian vowels; normally diphthongal, almost as *ou* in *out*_____	Sakau; Bauchi.
aw	When followed by a consonant, or when terminal, as in *awl, law*_____	Dawna, Saginaw.
b	As in English.	
c	Not to be used, but always replaced by *k* or *s;* except in the compound *ch*, and in many conventionally-spelled words, as Calcutta, Celébes_____	Kabul, Serang.
ch	As in *church;* never *tch* or *tsch* for this sound___	Chad, Naroch.
d [2] [3]	As in English.	

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[1] The long and short symbols given here are merely for explanation, not for use; they indicate, not different sounds, but *different time and stress* given to a single sound.

[2] Pronounced differently in Greek: See "Alphabets of Foreign Languages transcribed into English according to the R. G. S. II System" (Royal Geographical Society, London, 1921).

[3] See note at end on *Liquid sounds.*

dh	Soft (i. e., sonant) *th* as in *they*; a slight *d* sound sometimes preceding it in Semitic languages_	Dhuvu; Riyadh.
e [2]	Long as in *eh?*; short as in *bet*. (For the *e* sound in the French *je*, see note at end on the "neutral vowel")_____	Gēlo; Mafĕking.[1]
(ee)	Used for *i* (*q. v.*) only in a few conventional names_____	Darjeeling, Keelung.
ei [2]	The two Italian vowels, normally diphthongal, almost as in *weight*_____	Beirut, Raheita.
(eu)	Not used to designate a single sound.	
f	As in English; *ph* must not be used for this sound (except in Greek; see *ph*)_____	Mustafa, Maidan-i-Naftun.
g	Hard, as in *get*, *gift*, never as in *gem*, *gin*_____	Gedáref, Gilgit.
gh	Soft (i. e., sonant), guttural, the Arabic *ghain*. (غ)_____	Dagh, Baghdad.
h	Used only when sounded; or in the compounds *ch*, *dh*, *gh*, *kh*, *sh*, *th*, *zh*_____	Hankow, Ahmadabad.
i	Long as in *marine*_____	Fījī.[1]
	Short as in *piano* (not as in *pin*)_____	Kībonde.[1]
j [4]	As in *judge*_____	Juba, Ujiji.
k	As in English: hard *c* should never be used (except in conventionally spelled words)—thus, not Corea, Cabul, but_____	Korea, Kabul.
kh	Hard, aspirated guttural (i. e., surd velar fricative), as in the German *doch* or the Scottish *loch* (not as in *lock*)_____	Khan, Sebkha.
l [3] m n [3]	}As in English.	
ng	Has three separate sounds:	
	(1) as in *vanguard*_____	In-gássana.
	(2) as in *finger* (see also *ngg* below)_____	Bongo.
	(3) as in *singer*_____	Ng-ami, Tong-a.
	If necessary to distinguish, a hyphen may be placed, as in van-guard, sing-er.	
ngg	May be used for the sound of *ng* (*q. v.*) as in *finger*, e. g. in transliterating Arabic-Malay words in which separate characters are used for the *ng* and *g* sounds_____	Trengganu, Banggai.
o	Long as in *both*;[5] short as in *rotunda*_____	Angōla, Kigōma; Ŏhiŏ, Mexicŏ.[1]
ö	As in German; equals the French *eu* in *peu*; or nearly the English sound in *fur*_____	Gömle, Yeniköi.
(oo)	Used for *u* (*q. v.*) only in a few conventional names, chiefly Indian and Chinese_____	Poona, Foochow.

[1] The long and short symbols given here are merely for explanation, not for use; they indicate, not different sounds, but *different time and stress* given to a single sound.

[2] Pronounced differently in Greek: See "Alphabets of Foreign Languages transcribed into English according to the R. G. S. II System" (Royal Geographical Society, London, 1921).

[3] See note at end on *Liquid sounds*.

[4] The United States Geographic Board differs from the "P. C. G. N." in restricting the use of *j* to the sound of the English *j*; in the R. G. S. II System *j* is also employed "in transliteration of Russian, Bulgarian, and Chinese, where it equals *zh*, or the French *j*." See p. 2 for practice of the Geographic Board in the use of *j* in transliterating Russian.

[5] The true Italian *o* is broader than this; almost as in *broth* (=R. G. S. II *aw*).

oi [2]	The Italian vowels; normally diphthongal as in *oil*. If necessary for pronunciation, a hyphen may be inserted, as in Tro-itskoi_____	Hanoi.
ou [2]	Dissyllabic, and not as in English nor as in French; nearly as in *toast* uttered slowly, or the vowel sounds in *no ooze*_____	Zlatoust.
ow	Represents, as a diphthong, nearly the *au* sound (above) *only* in the romanisation of Chinese. Conventional_____	Hankow.
p	As in English.	
ph	As in *loophole*_____	Chemulpho.
	Not to be used for the *f*-sound, except in Greek, or conventionally_____	Paphos, Haiphong.
q	Represents *only* the Arabic Qaf (ق) and the Hebrew Koph (ק): *i. e.* a guttural *k* a little harder than the *k*-sound in *card*_____	Qena, 'Iraq.
(qu)	Should never be employed to represent the sound of *kw*: thus, not Namaqua, Quorra, but_____	Namakwa, Kworra.
r [3]	As in English; should be distinctly pronounced.	
s	As English *ss* in *boss*, not as in *these* or *pleasure*_	Rosario, Masikesi.
sh	As in *shall;* never *ch* nor *sch* for this sound_____	Shanghai.
t [3]	As in English.	
th	Hard (i. e., surd) *th* as in *thick*, not as in *this*____	Tharmida.
u	Long as in *rude*, or as *oo* in *boot;* short as in *pull*_____	Zūlū; Rŭanda.[1]
ü	As in German; equals the French *u*, as in *tu* (Fr.)_____	Üskūb.
v **w** **x**	As in English.	
y [2]	Always a consonant, [6] as in *yard;* it should not be used as a terminal vowel, *e* or *i* being substituted; *e. g.* not Kwaly or Wady but_____	Kwale, Wadi. Kikuyu, Maya.
z	As in *gaze*, not as in *azure*.	
zh [7]	As the *s* in *treasure*, the *z* in *azure*, or the French *j* in *je*_____	Zhob, Azhdaha.

NOTES

The doubling of a vowel or a consonant is only necessary when there is a distinct repetition of the single sound, and should otherwise be avoided_____	Nuulua, Moorea, Jidda, Muhammad.

Accents should not generally be employed in transliteration; but in order to indicate or emphasize the

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[1] The long and short symbols given here are merely for explanation, not for use; they indicate, not different sounds, but *different time and stress* given to a single sound.

[2] Pronounced differently in Greek: see "Alphabets of Foreign Languages transcribed into English according to the R. G. S. II System" (Royal Geographical Society, London, 1921).

[3] See note at end on *Liquid sounds*.

[6] Exception is made by the Geographic Board in the transliteration of Russian. See the Russian transliteration table (p. 20), and reasons for the use of *y* as a vowel, p. 21, footnote 4.

[7] The United States Geographic Board differs from the "P. C. G. N." in employing *zh* for this sound in *all* languages, whereas in the R. G. S. II System *j* is used for this sound in Russian, Bulgarian, and Chinese.

stress, an acute accent may be used_____ Saráwak, Qántara, Tong-
atábu.

A long or short mark over a vowel (e. g. ă, ŏ) should
only be used (and that sparingly) when without it
there would be danger of mispronunciation_____ Kūt, Hashīn, Angŏra.

Hyphens will not be used except to indicate pro-
nunciation and with the Persian *izafat(-i-)*_____ Mus-hil; Pusht-i-Kuh.

Inverted comma and apostrophe.—The inverted comma (') is employed
only to represent the Arabic *'ain*, Ʃ, and the Hebrew *'ayin*, ע. The apostrophe (')
in foreign words indicates a liquid sound (see below).

Liquid sounds.—The occasional "liquid" or "palatalized" sound of *d, l,
n, r, t*, etc. (as in *d'you, rebellion, canyon, clarion, best yet*, etc.) is as a rule suffi-
ciently represented by a following *y*; where, however, owing to a following conso-
nant, or to the letter in question coming at the end of a word, the *y* is inapplica-
ble, the liquid sound will be represented by an apostrophe, thus: *d', l', n', r', t'*, etc.

The "neutral vowel."—The "indeterminate" or "neutral" vowel sound
(*er*), i. e., the sound of *a* in *marine*, *e* in *crater*, *i* in *tapir*, *o* in *connect*, *ou* in *curious*,
u in *decorum*, etc., *e* in French *je*, or the often unwritten vowel (‾ *Fat-ha,*) in
Arabic, etc., is represented as a rule by *a*, as in Basra, Hawiya; but sometimes by
e, when the sound approximates more to *e* than to *a*, as Meshed, El Gezira.

(In any guide to pronunciation issued by the Permanent Committee on Geo-
graphic Names, the "neutral vowel" is represented generally by the italic *e*:
occasionally also by italic *a* or *u*.)

This sound must not be confused with *e-mute*, where the *e* is not sounded at all.

Nasal vowels.—In illustrating the pronunciation of French, Portuguese
Polish, etc., nasal vowels, the nasalization will be represented by a small capital
N, as Czestochowa, pr. Chänstokhóva.

For the pronunciation of particular languages, see "Alphabets of Foreign
Languages Transcribed into English according to the R. G. S. II System," R. G.
S. Technical Series, No. 2.

2. PRONUNCIATION KEY [1]

Letter or symbol	Examples of sound values
ă	*at, bat, baffle.*
ā	*ate, eight, great, wait* (=the diphthong ĕ+ē).
a, aw, ô	*awl, tall, haul, or.*
ä, ah	*calm, ah, art, father.*
à	*ask.*
â, ê	*fare, air, bear, there, heir.*
a, e	the "indeterminate" or "neutral" vowel sound, as in *marine, crater, tapir, connect, curious, decorum.*
[c]	[only in the compound *ch*; elsewhere replaced by *k* or *s*].
ch	*church, watch*, ques*ti*on.
d	*do*, ha*d* (the voiced counterpart of *t*).
dh	*this, that* (the voiced counterpart of *th* in *thick, thin; see th*).
e, ĕ	*get, says, said, head, bury.*
ē, ee	*be, beet, sea*, ma*chi*ne.

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[1] The pronunciation key differs from the transliteration table (which see, on pp. 33–35), with reference
to vowel sounds only. The diacritical marks here employed are selected from those with which Americans
are generally familiar. The letters and symbols in the pronunciation key do not provide for all the recog-
nized shades of vowel sounds in English, to say nothing of the sounds in many foreign languages. They
are believed to be sufficient to indicate (to a person of English speech who is not versed in phonetics and
foreign languages) the approximate pronunciation of geographic names in any language. The key is made
simple in order to make it unnecessary to refer to it in the majority of instances. For a discussion of the
problems involved in indicating pronunciation, see pp. 7–9.

Letter or symbol	Examples of sound values
ê, â	there, heir, fare.
e, a	the "indeterminate" or "neutral" vowel sound, as in marine, crater, tapir, connect, curious, decorum.
eh	eh, prey.
f	fine, enough, phantom.
g	get, gift, ghost (never as in gem, gin).
h	used only when sounded, as in hot; or in compounds ch, dh, sh, th, zh; or to modify a vowel sound, as in ah, eh.
hw	when, what, which (i. e., the sound of h+w).
i, ĭ	bit, rhythm, busy.
ī	bite, aisle, height, type (=the diphthong ä+ē).
j	judge.
kh	hard aspirated guttural, as in Scottish loch (not as in lock), or Ger. ach.
ks	box.
kw	queer, quick.
N	indicates nasal tone (as in French) of preceding vowel; e. g., bon (bôN), ensemble (äN-säN'bl).
ŋ, ng	ink, singer.
ŋg, ngg	finger.
ŏ	not, odd, what.
ō	go, hotel, flow, soul, boat, door, beau.
ô, aw, a̦	north, awl, haul, tall.
oi	oil, boy.
ōō, u	food, who, rule, true.
ŏŏ	foot, put, would.
ow	now, out, sauerkraut (=the diphthong ah+ōō.)
rr	a distinctly trilled or "rolled" sound of r.
s	so, miss, nice, scene.
sh	ship, dish, machine, nation, sugar.
t	it, note (the voiceless counterpart of d).
th	thick, thin (the voiceless counterpart of dh).
ū	you, cube, few, view.
u, ōō	rule, food.
ŭ	up, undone, blood, touch.
ü	menu (as in French), über (as in German).
û	fur, urn.
v	valve.
w	we, swim.
y	yet, yellow.
y'	consonant sound of y as in yet, not followed by a vowel sound.
z	zebra, dizzy, has.
zh	azure, leisure, vision (the voiced counterpart of sh).

3. ABBREVIATIONS

abbrev.	abbreviation.
adj.	adjective.
admin.	administrative.
Alb.	Albanian.
anc.	ancient.
Armen.	Armenian.
bdy.	boundary.
Belg.	Belgian.
bet.	between.
Br.	British.
Bulg.	Bulgarian.
B. W. I.	British West Indies.
cap.	capital.
cen.	central.
Chin.	Chinese.
colloq.	colloquial(ly).
com.	common(ly).
conv.	conventional(ly).
Cz.	Czech (Bohemian).
Dan.	Danish.
dept.	department, département (Fr.), departamento (Sp.).
dist.	district.
div.	division.
e.	eastern.
E.	East.
e. g.	exempli gratia (Lat., for example).
elev.	elevation.
Eng.	English.
equiv.	equivalent.
erron.	erroneous(ly).
esp.	especially.
Est.	Estonian.
etc.	et cetera.
exc.	except.
ext.	extreme.
Finn.	Finnish.
Fr.	French.
freq.	frequent(ly).
geog.	geographical.
Geor.	Georgian.
Ger.	German.
govt.	government.
Gr.	Greek.
Gt. Brit.	Great Britain.

Heb.	Hebrew.
hist.	historical(ly).
I(s).	Island(s).
Icel.	Icelandic.
i. e.	id est (Lat., that is).
ind.	independent.
intl.	international.
Ital.	Italian.
Jap.	Japanese.
Jew.	Jewish.
km.	kilometer(s).
Kurd.	Kurdish.
lat.	latitude.
Lat.	Latin.
Lett.	Lettish (Latvian).
lit.	literal(ly).
Lith.	Lithuanian.
loc.	local(ly).
long.	longitude.
Mag.	Magyar (Hungarian).
Mex.	Mexican.
mi.	mile(s).
mod.	modern.
mt(s).	mountain(s).
n.	northern.
N.	North.
n. e.	northeast(ern).
Neth.	Netherland ("Dutch").
Nor.	Norwegian.
n. w.	northwest(ern).
occ.	occasional(ly).
off.	official(ly).
orig.	original(ly).
P. C. G. N.	Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use.
Per.	Persian.
Pol.	Polish.
Port.	Portuguese.
pr.	pronounced.
prop.	proper(ly).
prov.	province.
q. v.	quod vide (Lat., which see).

rep.	republic.	ter.	territory, territorial.
rev.	revised.	tr.	translated, translation.
Rum.	Rumanian.	translit.	transliterated, transliteration.
Russ.	Russian.		
R. R.	railroad.	Turk.	Turkish.
		Ukr.	Ukrainian.
s.	southern.	U. S. G. B.	United States Geographic Board.
S.	South.		
Serb.	Serbian.	var.	variant(s).
s. e.	southeast(ern).	viz.	videlicet (Lat., namely).
Sp.	Spanish.		
St.	Saint.	w.	western.
s. w.	southwest(ern).	W.	West.
Swed.	Swedish.	W. I.	West Indies.

FIRST GENERAL LIST OF FOREIGN GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

DECISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHIC BOARD

NOTE.—This list supersedes all previous decisions of the Board with reference to foreign geographic names.

Names in **boldface** type are approved decisions of the United States Geographic Board. When two names are printed in **boldface** type, that which is regularly given first is the local official form, being followed in parentheses by the conventional English form, e. g., **Wien (Vienna)**. The departments of the Government are authorized to use either form or both forms which are printed in **boldface** type. Each department of the Government has the option of determining whether it shall adopt a standard practice with reference to all of its publications (using either the local official form, or the conventional English form), or whether, with reference to each publication, the choice of the form of the name shall be made with due regard for the purposes for which the particular publication is intended. The trend, both in the United States and abroad, is toward the adoption of the local official forms and the more restricted use of the conventional English forms of foreign geographic names.

A name preceded by an asterisk (*) is *a revision of the most recently published decision.* In some instances, the only revision consists in the addition of one or more accents or diacritical marks. When the second of two alternative names is a revision, an asterisk is shown before that name only under its cross-reference entry.

Cross-reference names in **boldface** type are alternative names or spellings the use of which is approved by decisions of the Geographic Board. Cross-reference names in *italics* are rejected names or spellings. Cross-reference names in ordinary roman type (e. g., La Haye) are foreign geographic names in a language other than that of the country concerned, e. g., the French name of a city in the Netherlands.

Spellings followed by a dagger (†) are English transliterations from a non-Latin alphabet.

The latitude and longitude are given with a sufficient degree of accuracy to facilitate finding names on a map readily; longitude is indicated from Greenwich.

For the rules of the Geographic Board relating to foreign geographic names, see pp. 26–28; for pronunciation key see pp. 36–37; for information concerning diacritical marks on foreign geographic names see pp. 8–9. For alphabetical position of letters modified by diacritical marks see pp. 25–26.

A

Aachen: pr. ä'khen; city, w. Germany; Fr. Aix-la-Chapelle; 50° 45′ N., 6° 2′ E.

Aalborg: city, n. Jutland, Denmark; 57° 1′ N., 9° 55′ E.

Aarhus: city, mainland of cen. Denmark; 56° 11′ N., 10° 15′ E.

Abaco and Cays: pr. ä-bä'kō and kä'ēs; island, the Bahamas; 26° 15′ N., 77° 15′ W.

Aberdeen: county and seaport, n. e. Scotland; 57° 9′ N., 2° 6′ W.

~~Abo: See Turku.~~

Abruzzi: pr. ä-brōōt'sē; former division of Italy, cen. Italy.

Abyssinia: See Ethiopia.

Accra: seaport town, Gold Coast Colony, Africa; 5°37′ N., 0° 10′ W.

Accrington: city, Lancashire, England; 53° 46′ N., 2° 21′ W.

Acklins Island: pr. ăk'lĭns; island, the Bahamas; 22° 30′ N., 74° W.

Aconcagua: pr. ä-kōn-kä'gwä; prov., river, Chile, and volcano, Argentina.

Açores (Azores): Port. islands 1000 mi. w. of Portugal; 38° 30′ N., 28° W.

Acre: pr. ä'kreh; territory, w. Brazil.

Adan: See Aden.

Adana: vilayet and city, s. Turkey; 36° 55′ N., 35° 10′ E.

Addis Ababa: pr. ä'dĭs ä'ya-ya (nearly); capital of Ethiopia, e. Africa; 9° N., 38° 30′ E. Not Adis Abbaba.

Adelaide: seaport, capital of S. Australia; 34° 56′ S., 138° 36′ E.

Aden: seaport and Br. protectorate, s. w. Arabia; 12° 45′ N., 45° 12′ E. Not Adan.

Adis Abbaba: See Addis Ababa.

Adrianople: See Edirne.

Adrianoutherai: See Balıkesir.

Aegean Sea: arm of the Mediterranean bet. Greece and Asia Minor; Gr. Aigaion Pelagos;† Fr. Mer Égée; Ger. Ägäisches Meer; Ital. Mare Egeo.

Afghanistan: country, Asia, bet. India, Persia, and Russia.

Afini: See Athēnai.

Afion-Kara-Hissar: See Afyon Karahisar.

Afium Karahisar: See Afyon Karahisar.

Afiun Qarahisar: See Afyon Karahisar.

Africa, French Equatorial: See French Equatorial Africa.

Afrique Equatoriale française: See French Equatorial Africa.

Afyon Karahisar (Afion-Kara-Hissar): vilayet and town, Turkey. Not Afium Karahisar, Afiun Qarahisar, Kara Hissar Sahib.

Ägäisches Meer: See Aegean Sea.

Agra: city, United Provinces, n. India; 27° 10′ N., 78° 10′ E.

Agram: See Zagreb.

Aguadulce: pr. ä-gwa-dōōl'seh; town, Panama; 8° 19′ N., 80° 25′ W.

Aguan: pr. ä'gwän; river, Honduras.

Aguascalientes: pr. ä-gwäs-käl-ē-ehn'-täs; state and city, Mexico; 21° 50′ N., 102° 30′ W.

Ägypten: See Egypt.

Ahmadabad: See Ahmedabad.

Ahmedabad: city, India; off. spelling Ahmedabad; 23° N., 72° 35′ E. Not Ahmadabad (though frequently so spelled).

Ahvenanmaa (Åland Islands): islands, Finland; Swed. Åland, pr. öland; 60° 10′ N., 20° E.

Aïdin: See Aydin.

Aïdínion: See Aydin.

Aigaion Pelagos: See Aegean Sea.

Aintab: See Gazi antep.

Aisen: pr. ī-sehn'; prov. and river, Chile; 45° 18′ S., 72° W. Not Aysen.

Aix-la-Chapelle: See Aachen.

Ajmer: city, Ajmer-Merwara, n. w. India; 26° 35′ N., 74° 40′ E.

Ajmer-Merwara: Br. prov., n. w. India.

Akaba: See Aqaba.

Ak-Denghiz: See Balkhash.

Akhisar: town, Turkey; Gr. Azarion.† Not Akhissar, Aq Hisar, Axari.

Akita: city, n. Honshu, Japan; 39° 50′ N., 140° 10′ E.

Alachehir: See Alaşehir.

Ala-Denghiz: See Balkhash.

Alagôas: pr. ä-lä-gō'äs; state and seaport, e. Brazil; city 9° 50′ S., 35° 49′ W.

Alajuela: pr. ä-lä-hweh-lä; prov. and city, n. Costa Rica; 10° 1′ N., 84° 14′ W.

Åland Islands: See Ahvenanmaa.

Alaşehir (Alashehir): town, w. Turkey; Turk. Alaşehir (pr. alashehír); Fr. Alachehir; Ger. Alaschehír; 38° 21′ N., 28° 30′ E.

Alashehir: See Alaşehir.

Albania: kingdom, s. Europe; Alb. Shqypnië, variants Shqipnia, Shqipenia, Shqiperia, Shqipria; Fr. Albanie; Ger. Albanien; Ital. Albania; Serb-Croat, Albanija.

Alberta: prov., s. w. Canada; 55° N., 115° W.

Aleksandropol: See Leninakan.

Aleksandrov (Alexandrov): city, 65 mi. n. e. of Moskva, Russia; 56° 28′ N., 38° 35′ E. Not Aleksandrovskoe.

Aleksandrovskoe: See Aleksandrov.

Alep or Haleb (Aleppo): city, n. Syria; Arabic, Haleb;† Fr. Alep; Ital. and conv. Eng., Aleppo; Gr. Khalepion;† 36° 5′ N., 37° 20′ E.

Aleppo: See Alep.

Alessandretta: See Alexandrette.

Alessandria: city, Piedmont, n. w. Italy; 44° 54′ N., 8° 37′ E.

Alexandretta: See Alexandrette.

Alexandrette or Iskanderun (Alexandretta): gulf and seaport, ext. n. w. Syria; Fr. Alexandrette; Arabic, Iskanderun;† Turkish, İskenderun; Ital. Alessandretta; 36° 35′ N., 36° 15′ E.

Alexandria: seaport, n. Egypt; 31° 10′ N., 29° 50′ E.

Alexandropol: See Leninakan.

Alexandrov: See Aleksandrov.

Alexandrovsk: See Zaporozhe.

Al Furat: See Euphrates.

Algeciras: pr. äl-hä-thē′räs, locally äl-hä-sē′ra; seaport, s. Spain, near Gibraltar; Arabic, Al Jezira; 36° 8′ N., 5° 30′ W.

Alger (Algiers): seaport, n. Algeria; 36° 40′ N., 3° 5′ E.

Algeria: a possession of France, n. w. Africa; Fr., Algérie.

Algérie: See Algeria.

Algiers: See Alger.

Alicante: pr. ä-lē-kän′tä; s. e. Spain; 38° 21′ N., 0° 29′ W.

Aligarh: city, United Provinces, n. India, near Delhi; 27° 50′ N., 78° 15′ E. Not Koil.

Allahabad: city, n. cen. India, on Ganges river; 25° 35′ N., 81° 55′ E.

Allemagne. See Germany.

Almahera: See Halmahera.

Almería: pr. äl-mä-rē′ä; seaport and province, s. e. Spain; 36° 50′ N., 2° 32′ W.

Alsace: region, n. e. France; the depts. of Bas-Rhin and Haut-Rhin; Fr. Alsace; Ger. Elsass.

Alsace-Lorraine: region, e. France; formerly German; Ger. Elsass-Lothringen. See also Alsace and Lorraine.

Altai: mt. range, Outer Mongolia and Siberia.

Altona: a suburb of Hamburg, Germany; 53° 33′ N., 9° 55′ E.

Amacuro, Delta: See Delta Amacuro.

Amagasaki: a suburb w. of Osaka, Japan; 34° 44′ N., 135° 25′ E.

Amasia: See Amasya.

Amassia: See Amasya.

Amasya (Amasia): vilayet and town, Turkey. Not Amassia.

Amazon (river): See Amazonas.

Amazonas (Amazon): pr. ä-mä-zōn′äs; river, Brazil. .

Amazonas (Brazil): pr. ä-mä-zōn′äs; state, w. Brazil.

Amazonas (Venezuela): pr. äm-ä-sōn′äs; territory, Venezuela.

Ambala: city, e. Punjab, n. w. India; 30° 25′ N., 76° 50′ E.

Amiens: pr. ä′myäɴ; city on Somme river, almost ext. n. France; 49° 55′ N., 2° 20′ E.

Amoy: seaport on Formosa Strait, Fukien prov., s. e. China; 24° 30′ N., 118° 15′ E.

Amritsar: city, Punjab, n. w. India; 31° 50′ N., 74° 55′ E.

Amsterdam: seaport, Netherlands; 52° 21′ N., 4° 55′ E.

*Amu Darya (Oxus River): river, Turkmen S. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia, Asiatic), n. w. to Aral Sea; Persian, Amu river (darya); Russ. Amu Darya; conv. (Latin) Oxus; also formerly called Jihun or Jaihun.

Amur River or **Heilungkiang**: pr. ämōōr'; river, bet. Manchuria and the U. S. S. R., and through the Far Eastern Krai, U. S. S. R. (Russia, Asiatic), into the Sea of Okhotsk; Russ. Amur;† Chinese, Heilungkiang (kiang=river).

Anadolu: See Anatolia.

Anatolia (Asia Minor): region, w. Asia, comprising most of Asiatic Turkey; Fr. Anatolie; Ger. Anatolien; Gr. Anatolē; Ital. Anatolia; Turk. Anadolu: 39° N., 35° E.

Ancona: seaport, e. Italy; 43° 38' N., 13° 30' E.

Ancyra: See Ankara.

Andalucía (Andalusia): region, and ancient division, s. Spain; Fr. Andalusie; Ger. Andalusien.

Andalusia: See Andalucía.

Andaman: pr. ăn-dăm'ăn; islands, Br. India, in Bay of Bengal, comprising part of the prov. of the Andamans and Nicobars; 12° N., 93° E.

Andes, Los (the Andes): pr. lōs ăn'dehs; mountain system, w. South America extending from Panama to Cape Horn; known locally as "Cordillera de los Andes."

Andes, The: See Andes, Los.

Andorra: semi-independent principality, in Pyrenees bet. Spain and France; Fr. Andorre; Sp. Andorra; 42° 30' N., 1° 35' E.

Andros Island: pr. ăn'drôs; largest island, the Bahamas; 24° 30' N., 78° W.

Angers: pr. äN-zhä; city on lower Loire river, w. cen. France; 47° 30' N., 0° 33' W.

Angleterre: See England.

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan: British-Egyptian protectorate, n. e. Africa.

Angola: Portuguese colony, w. Africa. Not Portuguese West Africa.

Angora: See Ankara.

Anguilla: pr. än-gwē'lyä; island, Leeward Islands, B. W. I., 18° 15' N., 63° W.

Anhui: See Anhwei.

Anhwei: prov., e. cen. China proper. Not Anhui, Nganhui, Nganhwei.

Ankara (Angora): vilayet and capital city, Turkey; Turk. Ankara (pr. ánkara); Gr. Ankyra;† Lat. Ancyra; 39° 50' N., 32° 45' E. Not Engüri.

Ankyra: See Ankara.

~~*Annam: a protectorate, e. part of Fr. Indochina.~~

~~Antakiya: See Antioche.~~

Antananarivo: See Tananarive.

Anticosti: island at mouth of St. Lawrence estuary, Canada; 49° N., 63° W.

Antigua: pr. än-tē'gwä; island and presidency, Leeward Islands, B. W. I.; 17° N., 61° 45' W.

~~Antioch: See Antioche.~~

~~Antioche or Antakiya (Antioch): town, n. w. Syria; Arabic and Turkish, Antakiya; Fr. Antioche; Ger. Ital. and Lat. Antiochia; Gr. Antiokheia;† 36° 5' N., 36° 12' E.~~

Antioquia: pr. än-tē-ō'kē-ä; dept. and city, Colombia; 6° 20' N., 76° 10' W.

Antofagasta: pr. än-tō-fa-gäs'tä; prov. and seaport city, n. Chile; 24° S., 70° 10' W.

Antung: port, Liaoning prov., s. Manchuria; at mouth of Yalu river; 39° 59' N., 124° 30' E.

Antwerp: See Antwerpen.

Antwerpen or **Anvers (Antwerp)**: seaport, n. Belgium; Flemish (and Ger.), Antwerpen, pr. änt-vêr-pĕn; Fr. Anvers, pr. än-vâr'; 51° 13' N., 4° 25' E.

Anvers: See Antwerpen.

Anzoátegui: pr. än-sō-ät'eh-gē; state and city, Venezuela; 9° N., 64° W.

~~Aomori: seaport, ext. n. end of main island, Japan; 40° 55' N., 140° 40' E.~~

Apeldoorn: pr. ä'pĕl-dōrn; city e. cen. Netherlands; 52° 13' N., 5° 58' E.

*Apennines: See Apennino.

Apia: seaport capital of W. Samoa; 13° 50' S., 171° 50' W.

*Appennino (Apennines): mtn. chain, traversing Italian peninsula.

Apure: pr. ä-pōō'reh; state and river, Venezuela.

Aqaba: gulf, n. end of Red Sea; Arabic, Bahr (i. e., gulf) el 'Aqaba;† 29° N., 34° 40' E. Not Akaba.

Aquila: pr. ä′kwē-lä; prov. and city, cen. Italy; 42° 22′ N., 13° 22′ E.

Arabia: large s. w. peninsula of Asia.

Aracajú: pr. ä-rä-kä-zhōō′; city, e. Brazil, capital, state of Sergipe; 10° 55′ S., 37° 4′ W.

Arad: city, ext. w. Rumania; 46° 11′ N., 21° 19′ E.

Aragua: pr. ä-rä′gwä; state, Venezuela.

Araguaya: pr. är-ä-gwī′yä; river, Brazil.

Arauco: pr. ä-row′kō; city, Chile; 37° 16′ S., 73° 25′ W.

Arbe: See Rab.

Archangel: See Arkhangelsk.

Ardagan: See Ardahan.

Ardahan: town, Turkey. Not Ardagan, Ardakhan.

Ardakhan: See Ardahan.

Ardennes: pr. är-děn′; dept. n. e. France, and forested region, s. e. Belgium and n. e. France.

Arequipa: pr. ä-reh-kē′pä; dept. and city, s. Peru; 16° 20′ S., 71° 25′ W.

Arezzo: pr. ä-ret′sō; city, n. cen. Italy; 43° 25′ N., 11° 53′ E.

Argentina: pr. är-jĕn-tē′na; off. rep. S. America; Fr. République Argentine; Ger. Argentinien; Ital. and Sp. Argentina.

Argentine, République: See Argentina.

Argentinien: See Argentina.

Argyrokastron: See Gjinokastër.

Arima: pr. ä-rē′ma; town, Trinidad, B. W. I.

Arkhangelsk (Archangel): seaport, on White Sea, n. U. S. S. R. (Russia); 64° 35′ N., 40° 50′ E.

Armavir: city, near Caucasus mts., U. S. S. R. (Russia); 45° 0′ N., 41° 8′ E.

Armenia: ancient kingdom, w. Asia; a constituent republic of Transcaucasian S. F. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia); Armenian, Hayasdan; Fr. Arménie; Ger. Armenien; Russ. Armeniya.†

Arnhem: city, s. cen. Netherlands; 51° 59′ N., 5° 55′ E.

Arno: river, n. cen. Italy, w. through Firenze and Pisa.

Artigas: pr. är-tē′gäs; dept. and city, Uruguay; 32° 28′ S., 53° 18′ W.

Artvin: vilayet and town, Turkey. Not Artwin.

Artwin: See Artvin.

Asahigawa: city, cen. Hokkaido, Japan; 43° 47′ N., 142° 20′ E.

Ashkhabad: capital of Turkmen S. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia, Asiatic); formerly Poltoratsk; 37° 57′ N., 58° 23′ E. Not Ashqabad, Askabad.

Ashqabad: See Ashkhabad.

Ashton-under-Lyne: city, Lancashire, England; suburb of Manchester; 53° 30′ N., 2° 6′ W.

Asia Minor: See Anatolia.

Askabad: See Ashkhabad.

Asnières: pr. ä′nyâr; a n. suburb of Paris, France; 48° 54′ N., 2° 17′ E.

Assam: a Br. prov., and an Indian state, n. e. India; 26° N., 93° E.

Assiut: See Asyût.

Astrakhan: city at mouth of Volga river, on Caspian Sea, U. S. S. R. (Russia); 46° 15′ N., 48° 10′ E.

Asunción: pr. ä-sōōn-sē-ōn′; capital city of Paraguay; 25° 30′ S., 57° 30′ W.

*****Aswân:** town, on the Nile, Egypt, near famous dam; 24° 5′ N., 32° 57′ E.

Asyût: city on Nile river, n. Egypt, 27° 12′ N., 31° 11′ E. Not Assiut.

Atacama: pr. ä-tä-kä′mä; desert, and prov. n. Chile.

Atene: See Athēnai.

Athabaska: river, cen. Alberta, and lake, n. e. Alberta; 59° N., 110° W.

Athēnai (Athens): capital of Greece; Gr. Athēnai;† Intl. postal guide, Athinai; Fr. Athènes; Ger. Athen; Ital. Atene; Russ. Afini;† 38° N., 23° 45′ E.

Athens: See Athēnai.

Athinai: See Athēnai.

Äthiopien: See Ethiopia.

Atlántico: pr. ät-län′tē-kō; dept., Colombia.

Atrato: pr. ä-trä′tō; river, n. Colombia.

Auckland: seaport, n. e. North Island, New Zealand; 36° 52′ S., 174° 46′ E.

Augsburg: city, Bavaria, s. Germany; 48° 20′ N., 10° 53′ E.

Australia: continent; a Br. dominion.

Austria: republic, cen. Europe; Ger. Österreich; Fr. Autriche; Ital. Austria; Cz. Rakousko; Croat, Austrija; Mag. Ausztria. For territorial changes since 1919, see Bohemia, Bukovina, Dalmatia, Galicia, Kärnten, Krain, Küstenland, Moravia, Niederösterreich, Schlesien, Steiermark, Tirol; see also Bosnia, Hercegovina, and Burgenland.

Austria, Lower: See Niederösterreich.

Austria, Upper: See Oberösterreich.

Austrija: See Austria.

Auszig: See Ústí.

Ausztria: See Austria.

Autriche: See Austria.

Aux Cayes: pr. ō-kī; city, Haiti; 18° 11′ N., 73° 44′ W.

Avignon: pr. ä′vë′nyoN; city on lower Rhone river, s. France; 43° 55′ N., 4° 50′ E.

Avlon: See Vlorë.

Avloniya: See Vlorë.

Ayacucho: pr. ī-ya-kōō′chō; dept. and city, Peru; 12° 50′ S., 74° 18′ W.

Aydın (Aïdin): vilayet and town, Turkey; Turk. Aydın (the "i" is written without a dot); Gr. Aïdínion.†

Ayr: county and seaport, s. w. Scotland; 55° 27′ N., 4° 37′ W.

Aysen: See Aisen.

Azarion: See Akhisar.

Azerbaidzhan (Azerbaijan): pr. ä-zer-bī-jän′; a constituent republic of the Transcaucasian S. F. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia).

Azerbaijan: pr. ä-zer-bī-jän′; region and prov., n. Persia.

Azerbaijan (Russian): See Azerbaidzhan.

Azof: See Azov.

Azores: See Açores.

*Azov: sea (connected with the Black Sea), and town near mouth of the Don River, U. S. S. R. (Russia). Not Azof.

Azua: pr. ä-sōō′a; town, Dominican Republic; 18° 25′ N., 70° 44′ W.

B

Bab al Mandeb: See Bab el Mandeb.

Bab el Mandeb: strait bet. Red Sea and Gulf of Aden; Arabic name meaning "gate of tears"; 12° 30′ N., 43° 30′ E. Not Strait of Bab el Mandeb, Bab al Mandeb.

~~*Babol (Barfrush): town, near Caspian Sea, n. Persia; off. Babol; formerly Barfrush; 36° 40′ N., 52° 55′ E. Not Barforoush.~~

Baden: state and city, s. w. Germany; 48° 48′ N., 8° 12′ E.

Bagdad: See Baghdad.

Baghdad: city on Tigris river, capital of Iraq; 33° 15′ N., 44° 25′ E. Not Bagdad.

Bahama: pr. ba-hä′ma; British archipelago of coral islands, e. and s. e. of Florida, and n. of Cuba; Fr., Ger., and Ital., Bahama; Br. Bahamas or Bahama Islands.

Bahia: pr. bä-ē′ä; state, e. Brazil.

Bahia (city): See São Salvador.

Bahía Blanca: pr. bä-hē′a blän-cä; seaport city, s. e. Argentina; 38° 40′ S., 62° 15′ W.

Baiazid: See Bayazıt.

*Baikal: pr. bī-käl; lake, and mts., Siberian Krai, U. S. S. R. (Russia, Asiatic); 55° N., 108° E.

Baile Atha Cliath (Dublin): capital, Irish Free State; 53° 20′ N., 6° 15′ W.

Baja California: pr. bä′hä käl-ē-fôr′-nē-ä; territory and gulf, w. Mexico.

Bajasid: See Bayazıt.

Bajesid: See Bayazıt.

Baku: pr. bä-kōō′; capital of Azerbaijan, Transcaucasian S. F. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia, Asiatic); in oil field, on peninsula in Caspian Sea; 40° 25′ N., 49° 50′ E.

Bâle: See Basel.

Baleares, Islas (Balearic Islands): pr. bäl-e-är′ik; island group, Mediterranean Sea, province of Spain; Fr. Iles Baléares.

Bali: pr. bä-lē; island, Netherland East Indies, just e. of Java; 8° 30′ S., 115° E.

Balıkesir: vilayet and town, w. Turkey; the first "i" is written without a dot; Gr. Adrianouthērai;† Ger. Balikesri; 39° 39′ N., 27° 58′ E. Not Balikesr, Bali-Kessir, Karassi.

Balikesr: See Balıkesir.

Bali-Kessir: See Balıkesir.

*Balkhash: lake, Kazak A. S. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia, Asiatic); also called Ak-Denghiz or Ala-Denghiz; Ger. Balchasch; 45°–47° N., 74°–78° E.

Ballarat: city, w. cen. Victoria, s. e. Australia; 37° 35′ S., 144° E.

Baltic Sea: large sea, northern Europe.

Baluchistan: pr. bä-lōō-chi-stăn′; Br. prov. and native states, India, n. w. of India proper; 28° N., 65° E.

Bamberg: city, n. Bavaria, s. Germany; 49° 52′ N., 10° 52′ E.

Banat: region, between the Maros and the Danube, formerly in Hungary; now comprising parts of Rumania and Yugoslavia; also called "The Banat of Temesvar"; Mag. Bánát.

Bandar Abbas: seaport, s. Persia; 27° 15′ N., 56° 20′ E. Not Bender Abbas.

Banderma: See Bandırma.

Bandırma (Panderma): town, Turkey; Turk. Bandırma (the "i" is written without a dot); G. Panormos.† Not Banderma.

Bangalore: city, s. India, capital of Mysore; 12° 55′ N., 77° 30′ E.

~~*Bangka (Banka): island; Neth. E. Indies, e. of Sumatra; 2° 15′ S., 106° E.~~

~~**Bangkok:** capital of Siam, and port, on Menam river; formerly Siayuthia; 13° 45′ N., 100° 30′ E. Not Bankok.~~

Banja Luka: town, Bosnia, Yugoslavia; Serb-Croat, Banja Luka, pr. banya luka; Ital. Banialuca; 44° 46′ N., 17° 10′ E.

Banka: See Bangka.

~~*Bankok:* See Bangkok.~~

Barbados: pr. bär-bā′dōs; island, Windward Islands, B. W. I.; 13° 15′ N., 59° 30′ W.

Barbuda: pr. bär-bōō′dä; island, Leeward Islands, B. W. I.; 17° 40′ N., 61° 40′ W.

Barcelona: province and leading seaport, n. e. Spain; 41° 30′ N., 2° 10′ E.

Bareilly: city, e. of Delhi, n. cen. India; 28° 20′ N., 79° 20′ E.

~~*Barforough:* See Babol.~~

~~*Barfrush:* See Babol.~~

Bari: pr. bä′rē; seaport, s. e. Italy; 41° 8′ N., 16° 51′ E.

Barking Town: e. suburb of London, England; 51° 23′ N., 0° 5′ E.

Barmen: See Wuppertal.

Barnaul: pr. bär-nä-ōōl′; city, Siberian Krai, U. S. S. R. (Russia, Asiatic); 53° 20′ N., 83° 48′ E.

Barnsley: city, Yorkshire, England, near Sheffield; 53° 33′ N., 1° 29′ W.

Baroda: an Indian state, and its capital, w. India; 22° 25′ N., 73° 20′ E.

Barquisimeto: pr. bär-kē-sĭ-meh′tō; city, Venezuela; 10° 0′ N., 69° 25′ W.

Barra do Rio Negro: See Manaus.

Barranquilla: pr. bär-rän-kē-lyä; seaport city, Colombia; 11° N., 74° 55′ W.

Barrow, or Barrow-in-Furness: seaport, Lancashire, England; 54° 7′ N., 3° 14′ W.

Basel: city, ext. n. Switzerland, on the Rhine; Fr. Bâle or Basle; Ger. Basel; Ital. Basilea; 47° 35′ N., 7° 32′ E.

Basilea: See Basel.

Basle: See Basel.

Basra: city near head of Persian Gulf, Iraq; 30° 35′ N., 47° 4′ E. Not Bassorah, Busrah.

Basseterre: pr. bäs-sĕ-tĕr′; city, St. Kitts, Leeward Islands, B. W. I.; 17° 19′ N., 62° 43′ W.

Bassorah: See Basra.

Batavia: seaport, capital of Neth. E. Indies, n. w. Java; 6° 10′ S. 106° 45′ E.

Bath: city, Somersetshire, England; 51° 23′ N., 2° 21′ W.

Batum: pr. bä-tōōm′; seaport, e. end of Black Sea, Transcaucasian S. F. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia, Asiatic); 41° 40′ N., 41° 35′ E.

Bavaria: See Bayern.

Bayazid: See Bayazıt.

Bayazıt (Bayazid): vilayet and town, Turkey; Turk. Bayazıt (the "i" is written without a dot). Not Baiazid, Bajasid, Bajesid, Karaköse.

Bayern (Bavaria): state, s. Germany. See also Saar Basin Territory, and Rheinpfalz.

Bécs: See Wien.

Bedford: county and city, cen. England; 52° 8′ N., 0° 27′ W.

Beirut: See Beyrouth.

Beit Lahm: See Bethlehem.

Békéscsaba: pr. beh-kĕsh-chaw-ba; city, e. Hungary; 46° 39′ N., 21° 5′ E.

Belém (Pará): pr. beh-lehn′, pä-rä′; seaport capital of Pará, n. e. Brazil; 1° 30′ S., 48° 20′ W.

Belfast: city and seaport, Northern Ireland; 54° 35′ N., 5° 56′ W.

Belfort: pr. bĕl-fŏr′; city, e. France, 47° 40′ N., 6° 55′ E.; and pass between Rhone and Rhine river basins.

Belgian Congo: colony, equatorial Africa; Fr. Congo Belge; Flemish, Belgisch Congo.

Belgisch Congo: See Belgian Congo.

Belgrade: See Beograd.

Belitoeng or Billiton: island, Neth. E. Indies, near Bangka; Dutch, Belitoeng or Billiton; conv. Eng. Belitong or Billiton; 2° 50′ S., 108° E.

Belitong: See Belitoeng.

Belize: pr. beh-lēs′; seaport capital, Br. Honduras; 17° 20′ N., 88° 2′ W.

Belle Isle: small island in Strait of Belle Isle, bet. Newfoundland and Labrador; 51° 15′ N., 56° 15′ W.

Bello Horizonte: pr. behl′ō-rē-zōn′ teh; city, capital of state of Minas Geraes; 19° 54′ S., 44° W.

Benares: city, United Provinces, n. India, on the Ganges river; 25° 20′ N., 83° E.

Bender Abbas: See Bandar Abbas.

Bendigo: city, Victoria, s. e. Australia; gold mines; 36° 40′ S., 144° 20′ E.

Bengal: Br. prov., India, and bay bet. India proper and Burma.

Beni: pr. beh′ nē; river, n. Bolivia.

*****Beograd (Belgrade):** capital of Yugoslavia; Fr. Belgrade; Ger. Belgrad; Ital. Belgrado; Mag. Belgrád; 44° 50′ N., 20° 30′ E.

Berdichev: city, Ukraine, s. w. U. S. S. R. (Russia); 49° 55′ N. 28° 35′ E.

Bergama: town, Turkey; anc. Gr. Pergamon; mod. Gr. Pergamos; Lat. Pergamum. Not Pergame, Pergamo.

Bergamo: pr. bĕr′gä-mo; prov. and city, Lombardy, n. w. Italy; 45° 41′ N., 9° 43′ E.

Bergen: seaport, s. w. Norway; 60° 20′ N., 5° 20′ E.

Berlin: capital of Germany; 52° 31′ N., 13° 24′ E.

Berlin (Ontario): See Kitchener.

Bermejo: pr. behr-meh′hō; river, n. Argentina.

Bermuda: island 700 mi. s. e. of New York city, a Br. colony; 32° 20′ N., 64° 45′ W.

Bern (Berne): capital of Switzerland; Fr. Berne; Ger. Bern; Ital. Berna; 47° N., 7° 28′ E.

Berna: See Bern.

Berne: See Bern.

Berry: pr. bĕr′rĭ; islands, the Bahamas.

Besançon: pr. be-zäɴ-soɴ′; city, near the Juras, e. cen. France; 47° 15′ N., 6° 2′ E.

Bethlehem or Beit Lahm: town, Palestine, 5 mi. s. of Jerusalem; Arabic, Beit Lahm;† 31° 43′ N., 35° 10′ E.

Beuthen: pr. boi′ten; city, ext. s. e. Ger. Silesia; 50° 21′ N., 18° 58′ E.

Bey-Oghlu: See Beyoğlu.

Beyoğlu (Pera): pr. bei-oh-lu, nearly; Turkey in Europe, division of İstanbul (Constantinople); 41° 3′ N., 29° E. Not Bey-Oghlu.

*****Beyrouth (Beirut):** pr. beh-root′; seaport, s. Syria, and capital of the Lebanon; 33° 53′ N., 35° 30′ E.

Béziers: pr. bä-zyä′; city near the Mediterranean, s. France; 43° 2′ N., 3° 15′ E.

Bhagalpur: city, Bihar and Orissa, n. India, on the Ganges river; 25° 15′ N., 87° E.

Bhutan: state or country, e. Himalayas, n. of Assam, India; 27° 30′ N., 90° 30′ E.

Bialystok: pr. byä-wĭs′tok; Ger. Bjelostock; Russ. Belostok;† city, n. Poland; 53° 8′ N., 23° 9′ E.

Bianco, Monte: See Blanc, Mont.

Biel: city on Lake Neuchâtel, n. w. Switzerland; Fr. Bienne; 47° 10′ N., 7° 15′ E

Bielefeld: pr. bē′le-felt; city, Westphalia, w. Germany; 52° 2′ N., 8° 30′ E.

Bienne: See Biel.

Bihar and Orissa: a prov., Br. India.

Biisk: pr. bēēsk; city on Ob river, Siberian Krai, U. S. S. R. (Russia, Asiatic); 52° 35′ N., 85° E. Not Bisk, Biysk.

Bikaner: city, Rajputana, n. w. India; 28° 5′ N., 73° 15′ E.

Bilbao: pr. bĭl-bä′ō; seaport, n. Spain, on Bay of Biscay; 43° 15′ N., 2° 58′ W.

Billiton: See Belitoeng.

Bimini: pr. bĭ-mĭn′ĭ; island, the Bahamas; 25° 46′ N., 79° 18′ W.

Bío-Bío: pr. bē′ō bē′ō; prov. and river, Chile.

Birkenhead: city, Cheshire, England, opposite Liverpool; 53° 24′ N., 3° 2′ W.

Birmingham: city, cen. England; 52° 28′ N., 1° 55′ W.

Biscay, Bay of: part of Atlantic ocean bet. France (near Brest) and Spain (C. Ortegal). Fr., Golfe de Gascogne, applies to s. e. part of the Bay of Biscay.

Bisk: See Biisk.

Bismarck: archipelago, e. of New Guinea island, administered by Australia as part of the mandated Ter. of New Guinea; formerly called New Britain archipelago.

Bitlis: town, Turkey; 38° 29′ N., 42° E. Not Bitliss.

Bitliss: See Bitlis.

Bitolj: pr. bĭtōl′; city, ext. s. Yugoslavia; Bulg. Bitolya;† Gr. Monasterion;† Turk. Monastir;† 41° 2′ N., 21° 20′ E.

Biysk: See Biisk.

Bjelostock: See Białystok.

Blackburn: city, Lancashire, England; 53° 45′ N., 2° 29′ W.

Blackpool: seaport, Lancashire, England; 53° 49′ N., 3° 3′ W.

Black Sea: inland sea bet. Europe and Asia Minor; Lat. Pontus Euxinus; Fr. Mer Noire; Ger. Schwarzes Meer; Russ. Chernoe More.†

Blagoveshchensk: city, on the Amur river, Far Eastern Krai, U. S. S. R. (Russia, Asiatic); Ger. Blagowjeschtschensk; 50° 25′ N., 127° 30′ E. Not Blagovyeshchensk.

Blagovyeshchensk: See Blagoveshchensk.

Blanc, Mont: pr. môN blän′; highest peak of the Alps, bet. France and Italy; Fr. Mont Blanc; Ital. Monte Bianco; 45° 48′ N., 6° 50′ E.

Blgariya: See Bulgaria.

Bloemfontein: city, Orange Free State, Union of S. Africa; 29° 8′ S., 26° 10′ E.

Bluefields: See Escondido.

Blumenau: pr. blōō-měn-ow′; town, Santa Catharina, Brazil; 26° 56′ S., 49° 7′ W.

Bocas del Toro: pr. bō′käs dehl tō′rō; prov. and town, Panama; 9° 20′ N., 82° 15′ W.

Bochum: pr. bōkh′um; city, Westphalia, Ruhr valley, w. Germany; 51° 3′ N., 7° 10′ E.

Boden See: See Constance, Lake of.

Boemia: See Bohemia.

Bogotá: pr. bō-gō-tä′; capital city, Colombia; 4° 40′ N., 74° 15′ W.

Bohême: See Bohemia.

Bohemia: historic region, now comprising the western part of Czechoslovakia (see Čechy); in 1914, a part of Austria (Böhmen); Cz. Čechy; Fr. Bohême; Ger. Böhmen; Ital. Boemia; Pol. Czechy. See also Čechy.

Bohemian Forest or **Böhmer Wald:** mt. range divide bet. Bavaria (Germany) and Czechoslovakia; Ger. Böhmer Wald; Cz. Česky Les.

Böhmen: See Bohemia.

Böhmer Wald: See Bohemian Forest.

Bois-le-Duc: See 's Hertogenbosch.

Bokhara: See Bukhara.

Bolan: pass, n. e. Baluchistan, n. w. India, 29° 45′ N., 67° 35′ E.

Bolívar (Colombia): pr. bō-lē′vär; dept. and city, Colombia, 1° 48′ N., 77° 13′ W.

Bolívar (Venezuela): pr. bō-lē′vär; state and city, Venezuela; 8° 8′ N., 63° 55′ W.

Bolivia: pr. bō-le′vyä; rep. S. America; Fr. Bolivie; Ger., Ital., Sp. Bolivia.

Bolivie: See Bolivia.

Bologna: pr. bō-lōn'yä; prov. and city, n. cen. Italy; 44° 29' N., 11° 20' E.

Bolos: See Volos.

Bolton: city, Lancashire, England; 53° 35' N., 2° 26' W.

Bolzano: pr. bōl-tsä'no; prov. and city, n. Italy; 46° 31' N., 11° 22' E.

Bombay: Br. prov. (Presidency), and its capital city, w. India; 18° 55' N., 72° 5' E.

Bonn: city on the Rhine above Köln, w. Germany; 50° 45' N., 7° E.

Bootle: city, Lancashire, England; 53° 28' N., 3° 1' W.

Borås: city, s. w. Sweden; 57° 42' N., 12° 59' E.

Bordeaux: pr. bôr-do'; seaport on the Garonne, s. w. France; 44° 50' N., 0° 30' W.

Borgerhout: a suburb of Antwerpen, Belgium; 51° 13' N., 4° 26' E.

Borneo: island, E. Indies, Netherland and British.

Borneo, British: n. and n. w. parts of Borneo, comprising British North Borneo, Brunei, and Sarawak.

Bornholm: the ext. e. island of Denmark; 55° 10' N., 15° E.

Bosna (Bosnia): region, Yugoslavia; formerly a ter. of Austria-Hungary; Bosnia, conv. and Ital. for Serb-Croat Bosna; Fr. Bosnie; Ger. Bosnien.

Bosnia: See Bosna.

Bothnia, Gulf of: n. extension of Baltic Sea, bet. Sweden and Finland.

Bottrop: city, Westphalia, near Essen, w. Germany; 51° 31' N., 6° 54' E.

Boulogne or Boulogne-sur-Mer: pr. bōō-lōn'y'; seaport on Strait of Dover, n. e. France; 50° 45' N., 1° 40' E.

Boulogne-sur-Seine: a s. w. suburb of Paris, France; 48° 50' N., 2° 14' E.

Bourdour: See Burdur.

Bourgas: See Burgas.

Bournemouth: seaport resort, Hampshire, s. England; 50° 43' N., 1° 53' W.

Boursa: See Bursa.

Boyacá: pr. boi-ä-kä'; dept. and city, Colombia; 5° 40' N., 73° 40' W.

Brabant: prov. Belgium.

Bradford: city, Yorkshire, England; 53° 47' N., 1° 45' W.

Brahmaputra: river, Tibet and India, to the Bay of Bengal; called the Tsangpo in Tibet.

*Brăila: pr. brä-ē'la; city on lower Danube, e. Rumania; Russ. Brailov;† 45° 20' N., 27° 50' E.   Not Ibrail.

Brailov: See Brăila.

Brandenburg: city s. w. of Berlin, and Prussian province, Germany.

Brasil: See Brazil.

Brasîle: See Brazil.

Brasilien: See Brazil.

Brașov: pr. brashōv; city, s. e. Transylvania, cen. Rumania; Mag. Brassó; Ger. Kronstadt; 45° 38' N., 25° 34' E.

Brassó: See Brașov.

Bratislava: city, s. Czechoslovakia, on the Danube; Ger. Pressburg; Mag. Pozsony; 48° 12' N., 17° 8' E.

Braunschweig (Brunswick): city and state, cen. Germany; city, 52° 18' N., 10° 32' E.

Bravo, Río: See Rio Grande.

Brazil: pr. bräzîl'; rep., S. America; Fr. Brésil; Ger. Brasilien; Ital. Brasîle; Port. and Sp. Brasil.

Breda: pr. brä-dä; city, s. cen. Netherlands; 51° 34' N., 4° 48' E.

Bremen: seaport on Weser river, n. w. Germany; 53° 5' N., 8° 50' E.

Brenner: pass, Italian-Austrian frontier, in the Tirol; 19 mi. s. and e. of Innsbruck, Austria; R. R., Venice to Munich; 47° N., 11° 30' E.; elev. 4,470 ft.

Brentford: town, Middlesex, England, a w. suburb of London; 51° 30' N., 0° 19' W.

Brescia: pr. brä'shä; prov. and city, Lombardy, n. w. Italy; 45° 30' N., 10° 15' E.

Brésil: See Brazil.

Breslau: city on the Oder, Silesia, s. e. Germany; Ital. Breslavia; Pol. Wroclaw; 51° 6' N., 17° 2' E.

Brest: pr. brĕst; city, Brittany, n. w. France; 48° 25' N., 4° 30' W.

Bretagne: See Brittany.

Bridgetown: pr. brĭj′-town; cap. and seaport city, Barbados, Windward Islands, B. W. I.

Brighton: city, seaside resort, Sussex, s. England; 50° 50′ N., 0° 9′ W.

Brindisi: pr. brĕn′dē-zē; prov. and seaport, ext. s. e. Italy; 40° 35′ N., 17° 50′ E.

Brisbane: seaport, Queensland, ext. e. Australia; 27° 30′ S., 153° E.

Bristol: city, w. England; 51° 27′ N., 2° 35′ W.

Britisch Guayane: See British Guiana.

British Columbia: w. prov. of Canada.

British Guiana: pr. gē-än′a; British colony, n. South America; Fr. Guyane britannique; Ger. Britisch Guayane; Ital. Guiana britannica.

British Honduras: pr. brĭt′ĭsh hŏn-dōō′ras; Br. colony, Central America.

British Somaliland: A protectorate, e. Africa.

Brittany or Bretagne: peninsula, region and ancient province, n. w. France; Fr. Bretagne, pr. bretän′y′.

Brno (Brünn): city, w. cen. Czechoslovakia; Ger. Brünn; 49° 12′ N., 16° 38′ E.

Broken Hill: famous mining camp, w. New S. Wales, Australia; 32° S., 141° 35′ E.

Bromberg: See Bydgoszcz.

Bromley: a s. e. suburb of London, England; 51° 32′ N., 0° 1′ W.

Brousse: See Bursa.

Brunei: Br. protectorate n. w. Borneo, and its capital; 4° 50′ N., 115° E.

Brünn: See Brno.

Brunswick: See Braunschweig.

Brusa: See Bursa.

Brussa: See Bursa.

Brussel, Brussels: See Bruxelles.

Bruxelles or Brussel (Brussels): capital of Belgium; Fr. Bruxelles, pr. brüxél in Belgium, brüsél in France; Flem. Brussel; Ger. Brüssel; 50° 50′ N., 4° 20′ E.

Bucaramanga: pr. bōō-kä-rrä-män′gä; city, state of Santander, n. Colombia; 7° 10′ N., 73° 25′ W.

Bucarest: See Bucureşti.

Bucharest: See Bucureşti.

Bucovina (Bukovina): province, Rumania; formerly an Austrian crownland; Ger. Bukowina; Fr. Bukovine; Rum. and Ital. Bucovina.

***Bucureşti (Bucharest):** pr. bukuresht(ĭ); capital of Rumania; Fr. Bucarest; Ger. Bukarest; 44° 25′ N., 26° 10′ E.

Budapest: pr. bṹdapesht; capital of Hungary, on the Danube; 47° 30′ N., 19° 5′ E.

Budějovice, České: See České Budějovice.

Budweis: See České Budějovice.

Buenaventura: pr. bweh-nä-vehntōō′rä; seaport, Colombia; 3° 55′ N., 77° 11′ W.

Buenos Aires: pr. bweh′nōs ī′rehs, capital, seaport, and prov. Argentina; 34° 40′ S., 58° 30′ W.

Bughdan: See Moldavia.

Bukarest: See Bucureşti.

***Bukhara:** city and region, Uzbek S. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia, Asiatic); 39° 48′ N., 64° 25′ E. Not Bokhara.

Bukowina: See Bucovina.

Buldur: See Burdur.

Bulgaria: kingdom, Europe; Bulg. Blgariya;† Fr. Bulgarie; Ger. Bulgarien; Turk. Bulgaristan.†

Burdur: vilayet and town, Turkey; Fr. Bourdour. Not Buldur.

Burgas: seaport and bay, Bulgaria, on Black Sea; Fr. Bourgas; 42° 30′ N., 27° 30′ E.

Burgenland: new province, Austria, comprising ter. transferred by Hungary in accordance with treaties of St. Germain (1919) and Trianon (1920); does not include Sopron (q. v.). Sometimes called West Hungary.

Burma: Br. prov., India, e. of Bay of Bengal.

Burnley: city, Lancashire, England; 53° 48′ N., 2° 14′ W.

Bursa (Brusa): vilayet and city, Turkey, w. Anatolia; Gr. Prousa;† Fr. Brousse; 40° 10′ N., 29° 3′ E. Not Boursa, Brussa.

Burton-on-Trent: city, Staffordshire and Derbyshire, England; 52° 48' N., 1° 37' W.

Bury: city, Lancashire, England; 53° 36' N., 2° 18' W.

Busrah: See Basra.

Bydgoszcz: pr. bid'goshch; city, n. w. Poland; Ger. Bromberg; 53° 9' N., 18° E.

Byelostok: See Białystok.

Byzantium: See İstanbul.

C

Cacequy: pr. kä-seh-kē'; town, Brazil, in state of Rio Grande do Sul; 29° 49' S. 54° 52' W.

Cádiz: gulf, bay, province, and an Atlantic seaport, s. w. Spain; 36° 29' N., 6° 18' W.

Caen: pr. kän; city, Normandy, n. France; 49° 12' N., 0° 18' W.

Caesarea: See Kayseri.

Cagliari: pr. käl-yä-rē; prov. and seaport, s. Sardegna, Italy; 39° 13' N., 9° 7' E.

Caicos: pr. kī'kos; four islands, B. W. I.; 21° 40' N., 72° W.

Caiffa: See Haifa.

Cairo: pr. kī'rō; capital of Egypt, on lower Nile; 30° 2' N., 31° 13' E.

Calais: pr. käl'ā; seaport, ext. n. France; 50° 58' N., 1° 50' E.

Calcutta: city, Bengal, India, Ganges river delta; 22° 30' N., 88° 30' E.

Caldas: pr. käl'däs; dept., Colombia.

Caledonia, New: See Nouvelle Calédonie.

Calgary: city, s. Alberta, Canada; 51° 5' N., 114° 5' W.

Cali: pr. käl'ē; city, Colombia; 3° 25' N., 76° 40' W.

Calicut: seaport, s. w. India; 11° 15' N., 75° 45' E.

Callao: pr. kä-lyä'ō; seaport city, w. Peru; 12° 2' S., 77° 4' W.

Caltanissetta: pr. käl-tä-nēs-set'tä; prov. and city, cen. Sicilia, Italy; 37° 26' N., 14° 7' E.

Camagüey: pr. käm-ä-gwä'ē; prov. and city, Cuba; 21° 25' N., 78° W.

Camberwell: a div. of London, England; 51° 28' N., 0° 4' W.

Cambodge (Cambodia): a protectorate, s. w. part of Fr. Indochina.

Cambodia: See Cambodge.

Cambridge: city, and county (Cambridgeshire), England; 52° 12' N., 0° 7' E.

Cameroon: mts., Br. mandated ter. of Cameroons, w. Africa.

Cameroons: Br. mandated ter., w. equatorial Africa (part of former Ger. Kamerun), administered with Nigeria.

Cameroons (French): See Cameroun.

Cameroun (Cameroons): Fr. mandated ter., w. equatorial Africa; part of former Ger. Kamerun; 4° N., 12° E.

Campania: pr. käm-pän'yä; ter. division, s. Italy.

Campeche: pr. käm-peh'cheh; state, seaport city, and bay, s. Mexico; city, 19° 47' N., 90° 32' W.

Campinas: pr. käm-pe'näs; town, Brazil, in state of São Paulo; 22° 50' S., 47° 5' W.

Çanakkale boğazi: See Dardanelles.

Canal Zone: pr. ka-näl zōn; leased zone in Rep. of Panama; governed by United States.

Canberra: capital and federal ter. of Australia; 35° 20' S., 149° 10' E.

Candahar: See Kandahar.

Candia (city): See Ērakleion.

Candia (island): See Krētē.

Canea: See Khania.

Canée, La: See Khania.

Canton: seaport, capital of Kwangtung prov., s. China; Chinese, Shengcheng, or Kwang-chowfu; 23° 7' N., 113° 15' E.   Not Puyün.

Cape Breton: island, n. e. Nova Scotia, e. Canada; 46° 30' N., 61° W.

Capetown: joint capital, Union of S. Africa; 33° 55' S., 18° 25' E.

Cap Haitien: pr. käp äē'sï-ĕn; seaport city, Haiti; 19° 45' N., 72° 11' W.

Capocesto: See Primošten.

Carabobo: pr. kär-ä-bō'bō; state Venezuela.

Caracas: pr. kä-rä'käs; capital city, Venezuela; 10° 30' N., 66° 55' W.

Carapeguá: pr. kär-a-pä-gwä'; city, Paraguay.

Caravellas: pr. kä-rä-vĕ'las; town, Brazil, in state of Bahia; 17° 42' S., 39° 9' W.

Cárdenas: pr. kär'dä-näs; seaport, n. w. Cuba; 23° 5' N., 81° 15' W.

Cardiff: city and seaport, s. Wales; 51° 30' N., 3° 12' W.

Carinthia: See Kärnten.

Carlisle: city, Cumberland county, n. w. England; 54° 54' N., 3° W.

Carlsruhe: See Karlsruhe.

Carniola: former Austrian crownland, Krain, now comprising parts of Yugoslavia and Italy; Ger. Krain, pr. krīn; Serb-Croat, Kranj; Fr. Carniole; Ital. Carniola.

Caroline: island group, w. Pacific, under Japanese mandate; formerly German; Ger. Karolinen; 3° to 6° N., 137° to 163° E.

Carpates: See Carpathian Mts.

*Carpathian Mts.: mt. range, s. cen. Europe; Cz. and Pol. Karpaty; Fr. Carpates; Ger. Karpaten; Hung. Karpátok; Rum. Carpaţii.

Carpathian Ruthenia: See Podkarpatská Rus.

Carpaţii: See Carpathian Mts.

Cars: See Kars.

Cartagena: pr. kär-tä-heh'nä; seaport city, Colombia; 10° 28' N., 75° 34' W.

Cartagena: pr. kär-tä-hä'nä; Mediterranean seaport, prov. of Murcia, s. e. Spain: 37° 40' N., 1° 5' W.

Cartago: pr. kär-tä'go; prov. and city, Costa Rica; 9° 51' N., 83° 55' W.

Casablanca: city, Fr. zone, Morocco, n. w. Africa; Arabic, Dar-el-Beida; 33° 37' N., 7° 35' W.

Cashmere: See Kashmir.

Cassel: See Kassel.

Castamoni: See Kastamonu.

Castries: pr. käs'trĕs; town, Santa Lucia, Windward Islands, B. W. I.; 13° 59' N., 61° 1' W.

Castrop-Rauxel: city, Westphalia, Germany; 51° 30' N., 7° 20' E.

Cat: island, the Bahamas; 24° 20' N., 75° 30' W.

Çatalca (Chatalja): town, Turkey in Europe; Turk. Çatalca (pr. chatálja); Fr. Tchataldja; Ger. Tschataldja.

Catalonia: See Cataluña.

Cataluña (Catalonia): ancient principality ~~and prov.~~ ext. n. e. Spain; 42° N., 2° E.

Catania: pr. kä-tä'nyä; prov. and seaport, e. Sicilia, Italy; 37° 20' N., 15° E.

Catanzaro: pr. kä-tän-dzä'rō; prov. and city, s. Italy; 38° 55' N., 16° 39' E.

Cattaro: See Kotor.

Cattegat: See Kattegat.

Cauca: pr. kow'kä; dept. and river, w. Colombia.

Cautín: pr. kow-tēn'; prov. and city, Chile; 38° 32' S., 72° 20' W.

Cavalla: See Kavalla.

Cawnpore: city, United Provinces, n. cen. India, on Ganges river; 26° 25' N., 80° 20' E.

Cayenne: pr. kī-ĕn'; capital city and seaport, Fr. Guiana; 5° N., 52° 20' W.

Cayman: islands belonging to Jamaica, B. W. I., 19° 20' N., 81° 20' W.

Cay Sal and Labos: pr. kē säl and lä'bōs; island, the Bahamas.

Ceará: pr. seh-ä-rä'; state, e. Brazil.

Ceará (city): See Fortaleza.

Čechy (Bohemia): pr. chékhi; w. province, Czechoslovakia; formerly a part of Austria, called Böhmen. See also Bohemia.

Ceho-Slovacia: See Czechoslovakia.

Ceiba, La: See La Ceiba.

Celebes: island, Neth. E. Indies, and sea n. thereof; Dutch, Celebes or Selébès.

Ceram: island, one of the Moluccas, Neth. E. Indies, and sea north thereof; Dutch, Ceram or Séran. Not Serang.

Cernaŭti: pr. cherna-úts(i); city, Bucovina, n. Rumania; Ger. Czernowitz; Pol. Czerniowce; Ukr. Chernivtsi;† 48° 20' N., 25° 50' E.

Cerro Azul: pr. seh'rrō ä-sool'; seaport, Peru; 12° 59' S., 76° 39' W.

Cerro Largo: pr. seh'rrō lär'gō; dept., Uruguay; 32° 30' S., 54° 30' W.

Césarée: See Kayseri.

Čeaké Budějovice: pr. chĕs'keh búdyĕyovĕtseh; city, Czechoslovakia, in s. Bohemia; Ger. Budweis; 48° 59' N., 14° 28' E.

Československo: See Czechoslovakia.

Česky Les: See Bohemian Forest.

Cetinje: pr. tsĕtĭnyĕ; town, s. w. Yugoslavia; former capital of Montenegro; Ital. Cettigne; 42° 24′ N., 18° 55′ E.

Cette: See Sète.

Cettigne: See Cetinje.

Ceylon: Br. island colony, s. e. of India proper; 8° N., 80° E.

Chabarowsk: See Khabarovsk.

Chabats: See Šabac.

Chaco, El (the Chaco): region, S. America; part is in Argentina, but larger part is claimed by Bolivia and Paraguay.

Chamelecón: pr. chä-meh-leh-kōn′; river, Honduras.

Chandernagor: See India, French.

Changan: See Sian.

Changchun: city, Kirin prov., Manchuria; also called Kwanchengtze; 43° 55′ N., 125° 10′ E.

Changsha: capital city, Hunan prov. cen. China; 28° 10′ N., 113° E.

Chania: See Khania.

~~Channel: British group of islands in English Channel; 49° 30′ N., 2° 00′ W.~~

Charkow: See Kharkov.

Charput: See Harput.

Chatalja: See Çatalca.

Chatham: borough, Kent county, England, 30 mi. e. s. e. of London; 51° 23′ N., 0° 31′ E.

Chefoo: seaport, Shantung prov., n. e. China proper; 37° 35′ N., 121° 24′ E. Not Chifu.

Chekiang: maritime prov., China; Fr. Tche-kiang; Ger. Tsche-kiang.

Cheliabinsk: See Chelyabinsk.

Cheltenham: borough, Gloucestershire, England; 51° 57′ N., 2° 5′ W.

Chelyabinsk: pr. chĕl-yä′binsk; city just e. of s. end of the Urals, Ural Oblast, Soviet Union (Russia, Asiatic); Fr. Tcheliabinsk; Ger. Tscheljabinsk; 55° 10′ N., 61° 10′ E. Not Cheliabinsk.

Chemnitz: pr.kem′nits; city, state of Saxony, s. cen. Germany; 50° 50′ N., 12° 55′ E.

Chemulpho: See Jinsen.

*Chemulpo: See Jinsen.

Chengtu: capital city, Szechwan prov., w. China proper; 30° 45′ N., 104° 15′ E.

Chenstokhov: See Częstochowa.

Cherbourg: pr. shĕr-bōōr′; seaport, n. France; 49° 40′ N., 1° 37′ W.

Cheribon: pr. chĕ-rĕ-bon′; city, Java, Neth. E. Indies; Dutch, Cheribon or Tjirebon; 6° 45′ S., 108° 33′ E.

Chernivtsi: See Cernăuţi.

Chernoe More: See Black Sea.

Cherson: See Kherson.

Cheshire: county, w. England (= Chester county).

Chester: city, Cheshire, w. England, 12 mi. s. of Liverpool; 53° 12′ N., 2° 55′ W.

Chester County: See Cheshire.

Chesterfield: city, Derbyshire, England; 53° 15′ N., 1° 25′ W.

Chiapas: pr. chē-ap′as; state and city, s. Mexico; 16° 39′ N., 92° 58′ W.

Chiclayo: pr. chē-clä′yō; city, Peru; 6° 42′ S., 79° 54′ W.

Chiengmai: city, n. w. Siam; 18° 50′ N., 99° E. Not Kiangmai, Zimme.

Chifu: See Chefoo.

Chihli: See Hopeh.

Chihli, Gulf of: See Pohai.

Chihuahua: pr. chē-wä-wä; state and city, n. Mexico; 28° 40′ N., 106° 3′ W.

Chile: pr. chē′leh; rep., w. South America; Fr., Sp., Ger. Chile; Ital. Chili.

Chili: See Chile.

Chillán: pr. chē-lyän′; city Chile; 36° 34′ S., 72° 9′ W.

Chiloé: pr. chē-lō-eh′; island and prov. Chile; island, 41° 52′ S., 74° W.

China: republic, e. Asia.

China Sea, or South China Sea: sea bet. China, Taiwan, Indochina, and the Philippine Islands; Chin. Nan Hai (i. e. southern sea); Jap. Nan Kai. See also East China Sea.

Chingtao: See Tsingtao.

Chinkiang: city, Kiangsu prov., China, on the Yangtze river; 32° 10′ N., 119° 33′ E.

*Chishima (Kurile Islands): island group, Japan, bet. Hokkaido and Kamchatka; Jap. Chishima (the "myriad islands"); alternate Jap. off. romanization, Tisimarettô; conv. (from Russ.) Kurilski Ostrova. Not Chishima Is.

Chişinău (Kishinev): capital of Bessarabia (q. v.); Rum. Chisinău, pr. kishinau; Ger. Kischinew; Russ. Kishinev;† Ukr. Kishiniv;† 46° 55′ N., 28° 50′ E.

Chita: pr. chĕ-tä′; city, Siberian Krai, U. S. S. R. (Russia, Asiatic); on Trans-Siberian R. R.; Fr. Tchita; Ger. Tschita; 51° 55′ N., 113° 55′ E.

Chitré: pr. chĕ-treh′; town, Panama.

Chiwa: See Khiva.

Chocó: pr. chō-kō′; intendencia, Colombia; 5° 20′ N., 77° W.

Choimulpo: See Jinsen.

Cholon: city, Fr. Indochina, adjacent to Saïgon; 10° 45′ N., 106° 30′ E.

Choluteca: pr. chō-lōō-teh′ka; prov., city, and river, Honduras; 13° 20′ N., 87° 11′ W.

Chosen (Korea): pr. chō-sen′; Japanese ter., e. Asia; Korean, Chyosyŏn; alternate Jap. off. romanizations, Chōsen and Tyōsen; Eng. Korea, conv. for Chin. Kaoli; Fr. Corée. Not Corea.

Christchurch: seaport, n. e. South Island, New Zealand; 43° 25′ S., 172° 40′ E.

Christiania: See Oslo.

Chubut: pr. chōō-bōōt′; prov. and river, Argentina.

Chudskoe: See Peipus.

Chungju: See Seishu.

Chungking: city, Szechwan prov., w. China proper, on Yangtze River; 29° 30′ N., 106° 5′ E.

Chunju: See Zenshu.

Chuquisaca: pr. chōō-kē-sä′cä; dept. Bolivia; 21° S., 63° W.

Chypre: See Cyprus.

Cienfuegos: pr. sĕ-an-fweh′gōs; seaport city, s. Cuba; 22° 15′ N., 80° 30′ W.

Cieszyn: pr. tsye′shin; district and town, s. w. Poland; in former Austrian Silesia; Cz., Tĕšín; Ger., Teschen; 49° 46′ N., 18° 36′ E.

Cipro: See Cyprus.

Cirenaica (Cyrenaica): Ital. colony, n. Africa, part of Libya.

Città Vaticano: See Vatican City.

Civitavecchia: pr. chē-vē-tä-vĕ-kyä; chief port of Roma, Italy; 42° 6′ N., 11° 48′ E.

Clermont-Ferrand: pr. klĕr-môn′ fĕ-rän′; city, s. cen. France; 45° 45′ N., 3° 2′ E.

Clichy: a n. w. suburb of Paris, France; 48° 54′ N., 2° 18′ E.

Cluj: pr. kluzh; city, Transylvania, n. w. Rumania; Ger. Klausenburg; Mag. Kolozsvár; 46° 44′ N., 23° 33′ E.

Clyde: river, s. Scotland, flowing through Glasgow.

Clydebank: city, Dumbarton county, s. Scotland, near Glasgow; 55° 55′ N., 4° 30′ W.

Coahuila: pr. kō-ä-wē′la; state, cen. Mexico; 27° N., 102° W.

Coatbridge: town, Lanark county, s. Scotland, e. of Glasgow; 55° 50′ N., 4° 5′ W.

Coatepeque: pr. kō-ä-teh-peh′keh; town, Guatemala.

Cobán: pr. kō-bän′; city, Guatemala; 15° 40′ N., 90° 25′ W.

Cóbh (Queenstown): seaport, s. Ireland, county Cork; 51° 53′ N., 8° 15′ W.

Coblenz: See Koblenz.

Cochabamba: pr. kō-chä-bäm′bä; dept. and city, Bolivia; 17° 20′ S., 66° 20′ W.

*Cochinchine (Cochinchina): s. part of Fr. Indochina.

Coimbatore: city, Madras, s. India; 11° 0′ N., 77° 0′ E. Not Koimbatur.

Cojedes: pr. kō-heh′dehs; state, river, and town, Venezuela.

Colchagua: pr. kōl-chä′gwä; prov. Chile, 34° 30′ S., 71° W.

Colchester: seaport, Essex, England; 51° 52′ N., 0° 50′ E.

Colima: pr. kō-lē′ma; state and city, Mexico; 19° 15′ N., 103° 42′ W.

Cöln: See Köln.

Cologne: See Köln.

Colombia: pr. kō-lŏm'bĕ-ä; rep, S. America; Fr. Colombié; Ger. Columbien; Ital. and Sp. Colombia.

Colombié: See Colombia.

Colombo: seaport and capital of Ceylon; 7° N., 79° 45' E.

Colón: pr. kō-lōn'; seaport city, Panama; 9° 22' N., 79° 54' W.

Colón, Archipiélago de (Archipiélago de Galápagos): pr. kō-lōn'; pr. gä-lä'pä-gōs; islands in Pacific Ocean near and belonging to Ecuador; prov. Ecuador.

Colonia: pr. kō-lō'nĕ-ä; dept. and city, Uruguay; 34° 28' S., 57° 50' W.

Colorado: pr. kōl-ō-rä'dō; river, s. Argentina.

Columbien: See Colombia.

Comayagua: pr. kō-mä-yä'gwä; dept. and city, Honduras; 14° 30' N., 87° 34' W.

Como: city, and lake, n. w. Italy; 45° 47' N., 9° 5' E.

Concepción: pr. kŏn-sehp-syōn'; prov. and ~~seaport~~ city, Chile; 36° 50' S., 73° 10' W.

Concepción: pr. kŏn-sehp-syōn'; city, Paraguay.

Congo: river, cen. Africa to the Atlantic, at 6° S.

Congo Belge: See Belgian Congo.

Conia: See Konya.

Constance, Lake of: Austria-German-Switzerland; Fr. Lac de Constance; Ger. Boden See; Ital. Lago di Costanza.

*Constanţa: pr. constantsa; chief Rumania seaport on the Black Sea; 44° 10' N., 28° 40' E. Not Constanza.

Constantine: city, n. e. Algeria; 36° 21' N., 6° 35' E.

Constantinople: See İstanbul.

Constanza: See Constanţa.

Coorg: Br. prov., s. India; 12° 30' N., 75° 30' E.

Copán, Santa Rosa de: See Santa Rosa de Copán.

Copenhagen: See Köbenhavn.

Coquimbo: pr. kō-kēm'bō; prov. and seaport city, cen. Chile; 29° 58' S., 71° 21' W.

Cordillera de los Andes: See Andes, Los.

*Córdoba: pr. kôr'dō-bä; prov. and city, Argentina; 31° 22' S., 64° 15' W.

*Córdoba: province and city, s. Spain; Fr. Cordove; city 37° 52' N., 4° 50' W.

Corea: See Chosen.

Corée: See Chosen.

Cork: City and county, Irish Free State; 51° 55' N., 8° 30' W.

Corrientes: pr. kōr-rē-ehn'tehs; city, Argentina; 27° 28' S., 58° 48' W.

Corse (Corsica): Fr. island in the Mediterranean, s. e. of France; 42° N., 9° E.

Corsica: See Corse.

Corumbá: pr. kō-rŏŏm-bä'; town, cen. Brazil, in state of Matto Grosso; 15° 59' S., 48° 42' W.

Coruña, La (Corunna): pr. lä korúnya; seaport, and province, ext. n. w. Spain; Fr. La Corogne; old Eng., The Groyne; 43° 23' N., 8° 25' W.

Corunna: See Coruña, La.

Costanza, Lago di: See Constance, Lake of.

Costa Rica: pr. cō'stä rē kä; rep. Central America; Fr. Costa-Rica; Ger. and Ital. Costarica; Sp. Costa Rica.

Costarica: See Costa Rica.

Côte d'Ivoire: See Ivory Coast.

Côte française des Somalis: See French Somaliland.

Cotopaxi: pr. kō-tō-pä'gē; volcano, n. Ecuador; 0° 40' S., 78° 33' W.

Cottbus: city, Brandenburg, e. Germany; also spelled Kottbus; 51° 46' N., 14° 20' E.

Coventry: borough, Warwickshire, cen. England; 52° 25' N., 1° 33' W.

*Cracow: See Kraków.

Craiova: pr. krī-ōva; city, s. w. Rumania; 44° 18' N., 23° 48' E.

Crefeld: See Krefeld.

Cremona: prov. and city, n. Italy; 45° 18' N., 10° 2' E.

Crete: See Krētē.

Crewe: borough, Cheshire, England; 53° 7' N., 2° 30' W.

Crna Gora: See Montenegro.

Croatia or Hrvatska: region, n. w. Yugoslavia; formerly Hungarian; Serb-Croat, Hrvatska, pr. khĕrvät-skä; Fr. Croatie; Ger. Kroatien; Ital. Croazia; Mag. Horvátorszag.

Croazia: See Croatia.

Cronstadt: See Kronstadt.

Crooked: pr. crŏŏk'ed; island, the Bahamas; 22° 45' N., 74° 10' W.

Croydon: a s. suburb of London, England; 51° 23' N., 0° 6' W.

Cseh-Szlovákia: See Czechoslovakia.

Cuajiniquilapa, or shortened form, Cuilapa: pr. kwä-hē-nē-kē-lä'pä or kwē-lä'pä; town, Guatemala; 14° 14' N., 90° 20' W.

Cuba: pr. ku'ba; loc. pr. kōō'bä; island rep., W. I.; Fr. Ital., and Sp., Cuba; Ger., Kuba or Cuba.

Cúcuta: pr. kōō'kōō-tä; city, state of Norte de Santander in n. Colombia; 7° 47' N., 72° 50' W.

Cuenca: pr. kwehn'kä; city, Ecuador; 2° 53' S., 79° 9' W.

Cuilapa: See Cuajiniquilapa.

Cumaná: pr. kōō-mä-nä'; seaport city, Venezuela; 10° 26' N., 64° 0' W.

Cundinamarca: pr. kōōn-dē-nä-mär'-ka; dept., Colombia.

Curicó: pr. kōō-rē-ko'; prov. and city, Chile; 34° 58' S., 71° 11' W.

Curitiba: pr. kōō-rē-tē'bä; city, s. Brazil, capital, state of Paraná; 25° 26' S., 49° 16' W. Not Curityba.

Curityba: See Curitiba.

Ourupira: pr. kōō-rōō-pē'rä; mts. on boundary bet. Amazonas Territory, in Venezuela, and Brazil.

~~Cusco: pr. kōōs'kō; city, s. Peru; 12° 30' S., 72° 10' W. Usual Eng., Fr., and Ger. spelling; Cuzco.~~

Cutch: native state, Bombay, w. India; gulf, and shallow basin or seasonal marsh called the Rann of Cutch (Great, and Little); 23° N., 70° E. Not Kutch, Katch.

Cuyabá: pr. kōō-yä-bä'; capital, state of Matto Grosso, w. Brazil; 15° 40' S., 56° 10' W.

Cuzco: See Cusco.

Cypern: See Cyprus.

Cyprus: Br. island, ext. e. Mediterranean Sea; Fr. Chypre; Ger. Cypern; Gr. Kypros;† Ital. Cipro.

Cyrenaica: See Cirenaica.

Czechoslovak: adjective, of or pertaining to Czechoslovakia. Not Czecho-Slovak, Czechoslovakian.

Czechoslovakia: republic, cen. Europe; Cz. Československo, pr. chĕ'skō-slō-vĕn-skō; Fr. Tchécoslovaquie; Ger. Tschechoslowakei; Magyar, Cseh-Szlovákia; Pol. Czechoslowacja; Rum. Ceho-Slovacia.

Czechy: See Bohemia.

Czerniowce: See Cernăuți.

Czernowitz: See Cernăuți.

Częstochowa: pr. chĕn-stō-khô'va; city, s. w. Poland; Ger. Tschenstochau; Russ. Chenstokhov;† 50° 49' N., 19° 5' E.

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Dabrowa Górnicza: pr. doN-bro'va gur-nē'cha; city, s. w. Poland; Ger. Dombrowa; 50° 19' N., 19° 11' E.

Dacca: city, Bengal, India; 23° 50' N., 90° 20' E.

Dagenham: suburb of London, England, in Essex; 51° 33' N., 0° 10' E.

Dairen: port, Kwantung Leased Territory, s. Manchuria; Jap. Dairen; Chin. Talien or Talienwan; Russ. Dalny;† 38° 55' N., 121° 40' E.

Dalmacija: See Dalmatia.

Dalmatia: region, e. Adriatic coast; former Austrian province, now comprising parts of Yugoslavia and of Italy (small part); Ger. Dalmatien; Fr. Dalmatie; Ital. Dalmazia; Serb-Croat, Dalmacija, pr. däl-mäts'ēya.

Dalmatien: See Dalmatia.

Dalny: See Dairen.

Damanhûr: city, Nile delta, n. Egypt; 31° 3' N., 30° 28' E.

Damão: See India, Portuguese.

Damas or Esh Sham (Damascus): city, s. Syria; Lat. and conv. Eng., Damascus; Arabic, Dimishq,† or Esh Sham;† Fr. Damas; Ger. Damaskus; Heb. Dammeseq;† Ital. Damasco; 33° 30' N., 36° 15' E.

Damascus: See Damas.

Danmark: See Denmark.

Dantzig: See Danzig.

Danube: river, s. Germany to the Black Sea; Ger. Donau; Cz. and Pol. Dunaj; Mag. Duna; Serb-Croat and Bulg. Dunav; Rum. Dunărea; Ital. Danubio; Russ. Dunai.†

Danubio: See Danube.

Danzig (Free City of): territory on Gulf of Danzig, Baltic Sea; Ger. (off.) name, (Die Freie Stadt) Danzig; Pol. (Wolne Miasto) Gdańsk; Fr. (La Ville Libre de) Dantzig; Lith. Giedainys; 54° 20′ N., 18° 40′ E.

Dardanelles or Çanakkale boğazi: strait bet. Aegean and Marmara seas, Turkey; Turk. Çanakkale boğazi; Ger. Dardanellen; Gr. Ellēspontos† (Hellespont), or Dardanellia;† Ital. Dardanelli; 40° 15′ N., 26° 30′ E.

Dar-el-Beida: See Casablanca.

Darjeeling: town, Bengal, n. India, on e. border of Nepal; 27° N., 88° 25′ E.; elev. 8,000 ft.

Darlington: city, Durham county, n. e. England; 54° 32′ N., 1° 34′ W.

Darmstadt: city, capital of Hessen, Germany; 49° 50′ N., 8° 38′ E.

Daugava: See Düna.

Daugavpils (Dvinsk): city on Daugava (Düna) river, s. e. Latvia; Ger. Dünaburg; Lith. Daugpilis; Pol. Dyneburg; Russ. Dvinsk;† 56° N., 26° 30′ E.   Not Dwinsk.

Daugpilis: See Daugavpils.

David: pr. dä-vēd′; town, Panama; 8° 28′ N., 82° 24′ W.

Debrecen: city, n. e. Hungary; 47° 30′ N., 31° 25′ E.   Not Debreczen.

Debreczen: See Debrecen.

*Deccan: main peninsular part of India.   Not Dekkan.

Dekkan: See Deccan.

Delft: city, s. of The Hague, Netherlands; 52° N., 4° 22′ E.

Delhi: pr. dĕl′ĭ; Br. prov. and city, the capital of India; 28° 35′ N., 77° 20′ E.

Delta Amacuro: pr. dehl′tä äm-ä-kōō′rō; territory, Venezuela; 8° 28′ N., 60° 30′ W.

Denisli, Denislü: See Denizli.

Denizli: vilayet and town, Turkey. Not Denisli, Denislü.

Denmark: kingdom, Europe; Dan., Nor., and Swed. Danmark; Fr. Danemark; Ger. Dänemark; Ital. Danimarca.

Derby: pr. där′bĭ; city, and county (Derbyshire), England; 52° 56′ N., 1° 30′ W.

Derry: See Londonderry.

Despoto Dagh: See Rhodope.

Dessau: city on the Elbe, state of Anhalt, cen. Germany; 51° 50′ N., 12° 15′ E.

Desterro: See Florianopolis.

Deutsches Reich: See Germany.

Deutschland: See Germany.

Dewsbury: city, Yorkshire, n. England; 53° 42′ N., 1° 37′ W.

Diamantina: pr. dē-ä-män-tē′nä; town, state of Minas Geraes, Brazil; 18° 15′ S., 43° 36′ W.

Diarbekir: See Diyarbekir.

Diarbekr: See Diyarbekir.

Diari-Békir: See Diyarbekir.

Dijon: pr. dē-zhôn′; city, e. cen. France; 47° 20′ N., 5° 1′ E.

Dikranakerd: See Diyarbekir.

Diu: See India, Portuguese.

*Diyarbekir (Diarbekr): vilayet and town, Turkey; Arm. Dikranakerd;† 37° 50′ N., 40° 10′ E.   Not Diarbekir, Diari-Békir.

Djailolo: See Halmahera.

Djanik: See Samsun.

Djeddah: See Jidda.

Djibouti (Jibuti): seaport, Fr. Somaliland, n. e. Africa; Fr. Djibouti; Ger. Djibuti; Ital. Gibuti; 11° 34′ N., 43° 9′ E.

Djibuti: See Djibouti.

Djidda: See Jidda.

*Dnepr (Dnieper): pr. dnyĕ′per; river, s. w. U. S. S. R. (Russia), flowing into the Black Sea; Russ. Dnepr;† Ukr. Dnipro;† Ger. Dnjepr; Pol. Dnepr.

Dnepropetrovsk (Dniepropetrovsk): pr. dnyĕ-pro-pyĕ-trovsk; formerly Ekaterinoslav; city at rapids of the Dnieper, cen. Ukraine U. S. S. R. (Russia); 48° 28′ N., 34° 35′ E.   Not Yekaterinoslav.

Dnestr (Dniester): river, s. e. Poland, and bet. Ukraine and Bessarabia to the Black Sea; Pol. Dniestr; Rum. Nistrul; Russ. Dnestr,† pr. dnyĕster; Ukr. Dnister.†

Dnieper: See Dnepr.

Dniepropetrovsk: See Dnepropetrovsk.

Dniester: See Dnestr.

Dnjepr: See Dnepr.

Dobrigno: See Dobrinj.

Dobrinj (Dobrigno): bay, Krk island, n. w. Yugoslavia; Serb-Croat, Dobrinjski zaliv = Dobrinj bay; Ital. Dobrigno, pr. dŏbrĕnyō.

Dobrinjski zaliv: See Dobrinj.

Dobrogea (Dobruja): region bet. the Danube and the Black Sea, s. e. Rumania; Rum. Dobrogea, pr. dóbrojya; Ger. Dobrudscha.

Dobrudscha: See Dobrogea.

Dobruja: See Dobrogea.

Dolon Nor: See Tolunnoerh.

Dombrowa: See Dąbrowa Górnicza.

Dominica: pr. dŏ-mē'ni-ka; island. Leeward Islands, B. W. I., 15° 30′ N., 61° 20′ W.

Dominican Republic: pr. dŏ-mĭn'ĭkan rē-pŭb-lĭc; rep., W. I.; Fr. République Dominicaine; Ger. Dominikanische Republik; Ital. and Sp., República Dominicana.

Dominikanische Republik: See Dominican Republic.

Don: river, s. U. S. S. R. (Russia) to Sea of Azov.

Donau: See Danube.

Doncaster: city, Yorkshire, n. England; 53° 32′ N., 1° 7′ W.

*Donets: river, tributary of the Don, s. U. S. S. R. (Russia). Not Donetz.

Donetz: See Donets.

*Doornyk: See Tournai.

Dordrecht: pr. dôr'drekht; river port near Rotterdam, s. w. Netherlands; 51° 48′ N., 4° 40′ E.

Dorpat: See Tartu.

Dortmund: city, Westphalia, w. Germany; 51° 31′ N., 7° 27′ E.

Dorylaeum: See Eskişehir.

Dospad Dagh: See Rhodope.

Douro or Duero: river, n. Spain and Portugal, w. to Atlantic Ocean, forming part of Sp.-Port. boundary; Port. Douro; Sp. Duero.

Dover: seaport, on Strait of Dover, s. e. England; 51° 8′ N., 1° 18′ E.

Drač: See Durrës.

Drakensberg: high mountains, ext. s. e. Africa; 29° S., 29° E.

Drau: See Drava.

Drava: river, w. tributary of the Danube, Austria, and Yugoslavia; Fr. Drave; Ger. Drau; Ital. and Serb-Croat, Drava; Mag. Dráva.

Drave: See Drava.

Dresden: city on Elbe river, state of Saxony, s. cen. Germany; 51° 3′ N., 13° 45′ E.

Dublin: See Baile Atha Cliath.

Dubrovnik (Ragusa): town and dist., s. Dalmatian coast, Yugoslavia; Serb-Croat, Dubrovnik; Ital. Ragusa; 42° 39′ N., 18° 9′ E.

Dubrovnik II: See Gruž.

Dudley: city, Worcestershire, England, near Birmingham; 52° 31′ N., 2° 10′ W.

*Duero: See Douro.

Dugi (Lunga): island, n. Dalmatian coast, Yugoslavia; Serb-Croat, Dugi; Ital. Lunga or Grossa; 44° N., 15° E.

Duisburg-Hamborn: city, Rheinprovinz, w. Germany, at mouth of the Ruhr; formerly Duisburg and Hamborn; 51° 26′ N., 6° 45′ E.

Duitschland: See Germany.

Dulce: pr. dōōl'seh; river, Guatemala.

Duna: See Danube.

Düna (Western Dvina): river, w. U. S. S. R. (Russia) and Latvia to Gulf of Riga; Ger. Düna; Lett. Daugava; Russ. Dvina† or Zapadnaya Dvina† (Western Dvina).

Dünaburg: See Daugavpils.

Dunai: See Danube.

Dunaj: See Danube.

Dunărea: See Danube.

Dunav: See Danube.

Dundee: seaport, Forfar county, e. cen. Scotland; 56° 30′ N., 2° 58′ W.

Dunedin: seaport, s. e. South Island, New Zealand; 45° 45′ S., 170° 30′ E.

Dunfermline: city, Fife county, Scotland; 56° 5′ N., 3° 28′ W.

Durango: pr. dōō-rän'gö; state and city, cen. Mexico; 24° N., 104° 40′ W.

Durazno: pr. dŏŏ-räs'nŏ; dept. and
city, Uruguay; 33° 24' S., 56° 38' W.
Durazzo: See Durrës.
Durban: seaport, Natal, S. Africa;
29° 50' S., 30° 55' E.
Durësi: See Durrës.
Durrës (Durazzo): chief seaport of
Albania; Alb. Durrës; variants Du-
rësi and Durssi; Ital. Durazzo, pr.
du-rät-so; Serb-Croat, Drač, pr.
dräch; 41° 20' N., 19° 25' E.
Durssi: See Durrës.
Düsseldorf: city, Rheinprovinz, near
the Ruhr, w. Germany; 51° 14' n.,
6° 45' E.
Dutch New Guinea: See Netherland
New Guinea.
Dvina (Northern Dvina): river, n.
U. S. S. R. (Russia), to the White
Sea; Ger. Dwina; Russ. Severnaya
Dvina,† meaning Northern Dvina.
Dvina, Western: See Düna.
Dvinsk: See Daugavpils.
Dwina: See Dvina.
Dwinsk: See Daugavpils.
Dyushambe: See Stalinabad.

E

Ealing: town, Middlesex, England, a
w. suburb of London; 51° 30' N.,
0° 19' W.
Eastbourne: city, Sussex, England,
on the English Channel; 50° 48' N.,
0° 15' E.
East China Sea: sea bet. China,
Japan, and Taiwan; Chin. Tung Hai
(i. e, eastern sea); Jap. Tō Kai.
See also China Sea.
East Ham: a suburb of London, Eng-
land, in Essex; 51° 32' N., 0° 3' E.
East Lothian: county, s. Scotland;
formerly Haddingtonshire.
East Prussia: See Ostpreussen.
Ebro: river, n. e. Spain, to the Medi-
terranean.
Eccles: borough, Lancashire, England,
53° 29' N., 2° 20' W.
Ecuador: pr. eh'kwä-dōr; rep. South
America; Fr. Equateur; Ital. Equa-
tore; Sp. Ecuador.
Edessa: See Urfa.
Edinburgh: capital of Scotland; 55°
55' N., 3° 12' W.

Edinburghshire: See Midlothian.
Edirne (Adrianople): vilayet and
town, Turkey; Bulg. Odrin;† Gr.
Adrianoupolis;† Fr. Adrinople; Ger.
Adrianopel; Ital. Adrianopoli; 41°
40' N., 26° 35' E.
Edmonton: capital of Alberta, Can-
ada; 53° 40' N., 113° 30' W.
Edmonton: a n. suburb of London,
England; 51° 36' N., 0° 4' W.
Eesti, Eestimaa: See Estonia.
Égée, Mer: See Aegean Sea.
Egeo, Mare: See Aegean Sea.
Egitto: See Egypt.
Egypt: kingdom, n. e. Africa; Arabic,
Misr;† Fr. Egypte; Ger. Ägypten;
Ital. Egitto.
Eindhoven: pr. Ind'hō-věn; city, s.
Netherlands; 51° 26' N., 5° 30' E.
Ekaterinburg: See Sverdlovsk.
Ekaterinodar: See Krasnodar.
Ekaterinoslav: See Dnepropetrovsk.
Elba: island, Italy, near w. coast; 42°
46' N., 10° 15' E.
Elbe: river, Czechoslovakia and Ger-
many, to North Sea near Hamburg.
El Beni: pr. ehl beh'nē; dept. Bolivia;
14° S., 64° W.
Elberfeld: See Wuppertal.
Elbing: seaport, E. Prussia, n. e. Ger-
many; 54° 13' N., 19° 25' E.
Elborus: See Elbrus.
*Elbrus: mountain, in the Caucasus,
s. U. S. S. R. (Russia); highest in
Europe: 43° 15' N., 42° 25' E. Not
Elborus, Elbruz, Elburz.
Elbruz: See Elbrus.
Elburz: mts., s. of Caspian sea, n.
Persia.
Elburz: See Elbrus.
Eleuthera: pr. ē-lŏŏ-thē'ra; island,
the Bahamas; 25° 10' N., 76° 10' W.
El Habesha: See Ethiopia.
Elisavetpol: See Gandzha.
Elizavetgrad: See Zinovievsk.
El Khalil: See Hebron.
El Khulil: See Hebron.
El Kuds: See Jerusalem.
Ellas: See Greece.
El Maghreb el Aqsa: See Morocco.
El Quds esh Sherif: See Jerusalem.
El Salvador or Salvador: pr. ehl säl'
vä-dōr; rep., Central America. Not
San Salvador.

Elsass: See Alsace.

Elsass-Lothringen: See Alsace-Lorraine.

Emesa: See Homs.

Emmen: city, n. e. Netherlands; 52° 47′ N., 6° 53′ E.

Ems: river, ext. n. w. Germany, to North Sea, near Emden.

Enfield: town, Middlesex, England, n. of London; 51° 40′ N., 0° 4′ W.

England: division of Great Britain; Fr. Angleterre.

English Channel: narrow sea bet. England and France; Fr. La Manche; Ger. Der Kanal.

Engŭri: See Ankara.

Enisei (Yenisei): pr. yĕn-ē-sĕ′ē; river, U. S. S. R. (Russia, Asiatic), to the Arctic Sea.

En Nasira: See Nazareth.

Enschede: pr. ĕn′skhä-dĕ; city, e. Netherlands; 52° 14′ N., 6° 54′ E.

Entre Rios: ehn′treh rē′ōs; prov. Argentina; 32° S., 59° W.

Enzeli: See Pahlevi.

Equateur: See Ecuador.

Equatore: See Ecuador.

Ērakleion (Candia): seaport, Crete, s. Greece; Gr. Ērakleion;† Intl. postal guide, Iraclion; Arabic, Khandax;† Fr. Candie; Ital. Candia; 35° 21′ N., 25° 7′ E.   Not Heraklion, Megalokastron.

Erdély: See Transilvania.

Erfurt: city, prov. of Saxony, cen. Germany; 51° N., 11° 2′ E.

Ergeri: See Gjinokastër.

Eritrea: Italian colony, on Red Sea, e. Africa.

Erivan: capital of Armenia, Transcaucasian S. F. S. R. Soviet Union (Russia, Asiatic); 40° 15′ N., 44° 35′ E.

Ersingan: See Erzincan.

Erzegovina: See Hercegovina.

Erzerum: See Erzurum.

Erz Gebirge or Ore Mountains: mt. range bet. Germany and Czechoslovakia; Ger. Erz Gebirge (freq. used as conv. Eng. name); Eng. translation, Ore Mts.; Cz. Krušné hory (same meaning); 50° 30′ N., 13° E.

Erzincan (Erzinjan): vilayet and town, Turkey; Turk. Erzincan (pr. erzinján); Armen. Yerznka.† Not Ersingan.

Erzinjan: See Erzincan.

Erzurum (Erzerum): vilayet and town, Turkey; Fr. Erzéroum; Armen. Karin;† 39° 50′ N., 41° 20′ E.

Escaut: See Scheldt.

Escondido: pr. ehs-kōn-dē′dō; river, Nicaragua.   Not Bluefields.

Escuintla: pr. ehs-kwēnt′lä; dept. and town, w. Guatemala; 14° 15′ N., 90° 48′ W.

Esh Sham (city): See Damas.

Esh Sham (ter. and state): See Syria.

Eski-Chéhir: See Eskişehir.

Eskişehir (Eskishehir): vilayet and town, Turkey, w. Anatolia; Fr. Eski-Chéhir; Ger. Eskischehir; anc. Lat. Dorylaeum; 39° 44′ N., 30° 30′ E.

Eskishehir: See Eskişehir.

Espagne: See Spain.

España: See Spain.

Espanha: See Spain.

Espirito Santo: pr. eh-spē′rē-tō sän-tō; state. e. Brazil.

Essen: city, Rheinprovinz, in Ruhr valley, w. Germany; 51° 25′ N., 6° 58′ E.

Esthonia: See Estonia.

Estija: See Estonia.

Estland: See Estonia.

Estonia: republic, on Gulf of Finland, Europe; Est. Eesti or Eestimaa; Finn. Vironmaa; Fr. Esthonie; Ger. Estland; Lett. Igaunija; Lith. Estija; Pol. Estonja; Russ. Estoniya.† Not Esthonia.

Estoniya: See Estonia.

Estonja: See Estonia.

Ethiopia: kingdom, e. Africa; often called Abyssinia; Amharic, Ityopya;† Fr. Ethiopie and Abyssinie; Ger. Äthiopien and Abessinien; Ital. Etiopia and Abissinia; Arabic, El Habesha.†

Etna: volcano, e. Sicilia, Italy; Lat. Aetna; 37° 50′ N., 14° 55′ E.

Eubée: See Evvoia.

*Euboea: See Evvoia.

Euphrates: river, Anatolia, Syria and Iraq, to Persian Gulf; Arabic, Al Furat;† Armenian, Yeprad;† Fr. Euphrate; Ger. Euphrat; Hebrew, Ferath.†

Euxinus, Pontus (Euxine Sea): See Black Sea.

Everest, Mount: world's highest mt., el. 29,141 ft.; Himalayas, Nepal-Tibet border; 28° N., 87° E.

Evvia: See Evvoia.

*Evvoia (Euboea): large island, Greece; Gr. Evvoia,† pr. év-via; Fr. Eubée; Ital. Negroponte; 38° 30′ N., 24° E. Not Evvia.

Exeter: city, Devon, s. w. England; 50° 42′ N., 3° 32′ W.

Exuma and Cays: pr. ex-ūm-a and kā′ēs; island, the Bahamas, 23° 30′ N., 75° 50′ W.

F

Fachan: See Fatshan.

*Faeröerne (Faeroe Is., The Faeroes): island group n. of Scotland, belonging to Denmark; Dan. Faeröerne (lit. tr. The Faer Islands); Faeroese, Föroyar; Icelandic, Faereyjar; Ger. Die Fär Oer.

Faiyum: See Fayûm.

Falcón: pr. fäl-kōn′; state, Venezuela.

Fatshan: city, Kwangtung prov., s. China, near Canton; 23° 2′ N., 113° 10′ E. Not Fachan.

Fayûm (Faiyum): oasis city, w. Egypt; 29° 15′ N., 30° 47′ E.

Fengtien: See Liaoning.

Fengtienfu: See Mukden.

Fernández, Juan: See Juan Fernández.

Fernando de Noronha: pr. fehr-nän′-do nō-rō′nyä; island n. e. of Brazil, belonging to Brazil; 3° 40′ S., 32° 25′ W.

Ferrara: prov. and city, n. Italy; 44° 50′ N., 11° 35′ E.

Fès: See Fez.

Fez: city, Morocco, n. w. Africa; Fr. Fès or Fez; 34° N., 4° 55′ W.

Fiji: pr. fē-jē: island group n. of New Zealand, a Br. crown colony; 18° S., 178° E.

Filiba: See Plovdiv.

Filipopol: See Plovdiv.

Finchley: a n. w. suburb of London, England; 51° 36′ N., 0° 10′ W.

Finistère: See Finisterre.

Finisterre: cape, ext. n. w. Spain; 42° 50′ N., 9° 20′ W. Not Finistère.

Finland: republic, n. Europe; Finn. Suomi; Swed. Finland; Fr. Finlande; Ger. Finnland.

Finland, Gulf of: arm of Baltic Sea, bet. Finland, Estonia, and the Soviet Union (Russia).

Finlande: See Finland.

Finnland: See Finland.

Fionie: See Fyn.

Firenze (Florence): pr. fē-rĕn′tsä; prov. and city, Italy; Fr. Florence; Ger. Florenz; 43° 46′ N., 11° 15′ E.

Fiume: pr. fyōō′mä; seaport, ext. n. e. Italy; 45° 21′ N., 14° 24′ E.

Flensburg: seaport, e. Jutland peninsula, n. Germany; 54° 45′ N., 9° 30′ E.

Florence: See Firenze.

Flores: island, Netherland E. Indies, and sea north of it.

Flores: pr. flō′rehs; dept., Uruguay; 33° 35′ S., 57° W.

Florianopolis: pr. flō-rē-än-ō′pō-lĭs; seaport city, capital, state of Santa Catharina, Brazil; 27° 40′ S., 48° 30′ W. Not Desterro.

Florida: pr. flō-rē′dä; dept. and city, Uruguay; 34° 7′ S., 56° 14′ W.

Foggia: pr. fod′ja; prov. and city, e. Italy; 41° 27′ N., 15° 34′ E.

Fokien: See Fukien.

Folkestone: borough, Kent county, s. e. England, near Dover; 51° 7′ N., 1° 6′ E.

Foochow: city, capital of Fukien prov., China, near mouth of Min river; 26° 15′ N., 119° 20′ E. Not Fuchow, Fuchau.

Forli: pr. for-lē′; prov. and city, Italy, near e. coast; 44° 13′ N., 12° 3′ E.

*Formosa: See Taiwan.

Föroyar: See Faeröerne.

Fortaleza (Ceará): pr. fôr-tä-lä′za sä-a-rä′); seaport city, Brazil, capital state of Ceará; 3° 50′ S., 38° 30′ W.

Fort-de-France: pr. fort-de-frans′; seaport capital of Martinique, Fr. W. I.; 14° 35′ N., 61° 5′ W.

Fort William: port, Ontario, Canada, on w. Lake Superior, adjacent to Port Arthur; 48° 20′ N., 89° 20′ W.

France: republic, w. Europe; Ger. Frankreich; Ital. Francia.

Francia: See France.

*Frankfurt, Frankfurt-am-Main (Frankfort on the Main): city, Hessen-Nassau, Germany; 50° 8′ N., 8° 40′ E.

*Frankfurt, Frankfurt-an-der-Oder (Frankfort on the Oder): city, Brandenburg, Germany; 52° 22′ N., 14° 30′ E.

Frankreich: See France.

Französische Guyana: See French Guiana.

Fraser: river, cen. Br. Columbia to the sea near Vancouver.

Fredrikshald: See Halden.

Freetown: capital of Br. Sierra Leone; chief seaport on w. coast of Africa; 8° 30′ N., 13° 15′ W.

Freiburg (Germany): city, Baden, s. w. Germany; 50° 55′ N., 13° 22′ E.

Freiburg (Switzerland): See Fribourg.

Fremantle: outer port of Perth, W. Australia; 32° 3′ S., 115° 45′ E.

French Equatorial Africa: Fr. possession, cen. Africa; Fr., Afrique Equatoriale française.

French Guiana: pr. ge-än-a; Fr. colony, S. America; Fr. Guyane française; Ger. Französische Guyana; Ital. Guiane francese; Eng. French Guiana.

French India: See India, French.

French Somali Coast: See French Somaliland.

French Somaliland: a colony, e. Africa; Fr. Côte française des Somalis (i. e., French Coast of the Somalis); sometimes called French Somali Coast.

French Sudan: colony in w. N. Africa; Fr. Soudan français.

Fribourg: canton and city, w. cen. Switzerland; Fr. Fribourg; Ger. Freiburg; Ital. Friburgo.

Friburgo: See Fribourg.

Friendly: See Tonga.

Friesland: pr. frēz′lănd; prov., n. e. Netherlands.

Frisian: islands, coast of n. Netherlands, n. w. Germany, and w. Denmark.

Fuchau: See Foochow.

Fuchow: See Foochow.

Fukien: maritime prov., s. e. China proper. Not Fokien.

~~Fukui: city, w. cen. of main island, Japan; alternate Jap. off. romanization, Hukui; 36° 3′ N., 136° 15′ E.~~

Fukuoka: seaport, n. Kyushu island, Japan; alternate Jap. off. romanization, Hukuoka; 33° 32′ N., 130° 27′ E.

Funchal: seaport capital of Madeira islands (Port.); 32° 38′ N., 16° 58′ W.

Fünen: See Fyn.

Fünfkirchen: See Pécs.

Fürth: city, near Nürnberg, Bavaria, s. Germany; 49° 28′ N., 11° E.

Fusan (Pusan): seaport, s. e. Chosen; alternate Jap. off. romanizations, Fusan and Husan; 35° 5′ N., 129° E.

Fyen: See Fyn.

*Fyn: pr. fün; island, Denmark; Fr. Fionie; Ger. Fünen; Ital. Fionia; Swed. Fyen; 55° 20′ N., 10° 30′ E.

G

*Galaţi: pr. gäläts(i); city on the Danube, e. Rumania; Fr. and Ger. Galatz; 45° 30′ N., 28° E.

Galatz: See Galaţi.

Galicia: a region in n. w. Spain.

Galicia: a former Austrian crownland now comprising s. part of Poland. Ger. Galizien; Pol. Galicja.

Galicja: See Galicia (in Poland).

Galizien: See Galicia (in Poland).

Galle: seaport, s. w. Ceylon; 6° 20′ N., 80° 12′ E.

Gallipoli: See Gelibolu.

Gand: See Gent.

Gandzha (Ganja): formerly Elisavetpol; city, Azerbaijan, Transcaucasian S.F.S.R., Soviet Union (Russia); 40° 43′ N., 46° 20′ E.

Ganges: river, n. India, e. and s. to Bay of Bengal.

Ganja: See Gandzha.

Gardinas: See Grodno.

Gascogne: See Gascony.

Gascogne, Golfe de: See Biscay, Bay of.

Gascony or Gascogne: region and ancient province, ext. s. w. France; Fr. Gascogne; pr. gås-kŏn'y*. See also Biscay, Bay of.

Gateshead: city, Durham county, n. England, on Tyne river, opposite Newcastle; 54° 50′ N., 1° 36′ W.

Gatún: pr. gä-tōōn'; lake, Canal Zone, Panama.

Gävle: seaport, e. cen. Sweden, on Gulf of Bothnia; 60° 30′ N., 16° 50′ E.

Gaya: city, Bihar and Orissa, India; 24° 45′ N., 85° E.

Gazi antep (Aintab): vilayet and town, Turkey; 37° 4′ N., 37° 25′ E. Not Ghazi-Aïntab.

Gdańsk: See Danzig.

Gdynia: pr. gdĭn'ya; artificial seaport on Bay of Danzig, Poland; 54° 38′ N., 18° 35′ E.

Geelong: seaport, near Melbourne, s. Australia; 38° 20′ S., 144° 25′ E.

Gelibolu (Gallipoli): town, Turkey in Europe; conv. (Ital.) Gallipoli, derived from Gr. Kallipolis.† Not Guélibolou. Not to be used for the peninsula without the word Peninsula.

Gelsenkirchen: city, Ruhr valley, Westphalia, w. Germany; 51° 30′ N., 7° 5′ E.

Genès: See Genova.

Geneva: lake, bet. Switzerland and France; Fr. Lac Léman; Ger. Genfer See; Ital. Lago di Ginevra.

Geneva (city and canton): See Genève.

Genève (Geneva): canton and city, ext. s. w. Switzerland; Fr. Genève; Ger. Genf; Ital. Ginevra; 46° 12′ N.. 6° 10′ E.

Genf: See Genève.

Genfer See: See Geneva.

Genoa: See Genova.

Genova (Genoa): gulf, prov., and seaport, n. w. Italy; Fr. Genès; Ger. Genua; 44° 20′ N., 8° 58′ E.

Gensan (Wonsan): seaport, e. coast, Chosen; Jap. Gensan or Genzan; Korean, Wonsan; 39° 10′ N., 127° 30′ E.

~~Gent or Gand (Ghent): city, n. Belgium; Flemish (and Ger.), Gent; Fr. Gand; 51° 6′ N., 3° 42′ E.~~

Genzan: See Gensan.

Georgetown: capital and seaport city, Br. Guiana; 6° 50′ N., 58° 20′ W.

Georgia: constituent republic, Transcaucasian S. F. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia); Georgian, Sakartvelo;† Russ. Gruziya;† Fr. Géorgie; Ger. Georgien.

Georgian: large bay, n. e. Lake Huron, Ontario; 45° 30′ N., 81° W.

Gera: city, Thüringen, Germany; 50° 52′ N., 12° 5′ E.

Germany: republic, cen. Europe; Ger. Deutsches Reich, Deutschland; Fr. Allemagne; Cz. Německo; Dan. Tyskland; Dutch, Duitschland; Ital. Germania, Mag. Nemetország; Pol. Niemcy. For territorial changes in 1919, see notes under Preussen, Bayern, Alsace-Lorraine, and Saar Basin Territory.

Gerusalemme: See Jerusalem.

Ghats: low mts., s. India (Western Ghats, and Eastern Ghats), on w. and e. margins of the Deccan.

Ghazi-Aïntab: See Gazi Antep.

~~Ghent: See Gent.~~

Giaffa: See Jaffa.

Giappone: See Japan.

Gibilterra: See Gibraltar.

Gibraltar: Br. colony and fortress, s. Spain, 36° 10′ N., 5° 20′ W.; strait connecting Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean, least width 8½ mi.; Ital. Gibilterra.

Gibuti: See Djibouti.

Gidda: See Jidda.

Giedainys: See Danzig.

Gifu: city, cen. part main island, Japan; alternate Jap. off. romanization, Gihu; 35° 30′ N., 136° 45′ E.

Gihu: See Gifu.

Gijón: pr. hē-hōn′; seaport, province of Oviedo, n. Spain; 43° 25′ N., 5° 40′ W.

Gillingham: town, Kent county, England, s. e. of London; 51° 24′ N., 0° 34′ E.

Gilolo: See Halmahera.

Ginevra (city and canton): See Genève.

Ginevra, Lago di: See Geneva (lake).

Gironde: pr. zhĕ-rôⁿd'; estuary, Garonne and Dordogne rivers, w. France.

Gjinokastër (Argyrokastron): town and district, s. Albania; Alb. Gjinokastër; pr. gyĕ-nō-käs-ter; Gr. Argyrokastron,† pr. aryirókastron; Turk. Ergeri;† 40° 5' N., 20° 10' E.

Gladbach-Rheydt: city, w. Germany, in Rhine-Westphalian industrial region; comprises former München-Gladbach, Rheydt, Odenkirchen, and smaller communities, united in 1929; 51° 12' N., 6° 26' E.

Gladbeck: city, Westphalia, w. Germany, on the Rhine, opposite Köln; 51° 34' N., 7° E.

Glasgow: city and seaport, w. Scotland; 55° 50' N., 4° 15' W.

Gleiwitz: city, Silesia, ext. s. e. Germany; 50° 17' N., 18° 40' E.

Gloucester: pr. glŏs'ter; city, and county (Gloucestershire), w. England; 51° 50' N., 2° 15' W.

Gôa: Port. ter., w. coast of India; capital city, Nova Gôa, India; 15° 35' N., 74° E.

Gobernación de Tierra del Fuego: See Tierra del Fuego.

Gobi Desert: See Gobi, The.

Gobi, The: desert, mostly in Mongolia; Chinese, Kwopi Shamo. Not Gobi Desert.

Goiás or Goyaz: pr. goi-äz'; state, cen. Brazil.

Gold Coast: Br. colony, w. Africa, on the Gulf of Guinea; 6° N., 1° W.

Gomel: city, near Dnieper river, White Russian S. S. R. Soviet Union (Russia); 52° 25' N., 30° 55' E. Not Homel.

Gonaïves: pr. gō-nä-ēf'; city, Haiti; 19° 23' N., 72° 39' W.

Good Hope: cape, s. w. tip of Africa; Dutch, Kaap de Goede Hoop; Port. Cabo de Boa Esperança: 34° 20' S., 18° 30' E.

Gorcha: See Korçë.

Gorica: See Korçë.

Goritsa: See Korçë.

Gorizia: pr. gō-rē'tsē-ä; prov. and seaport, n. e. Italy; 45° 56' N., 12° 40' E.

Görlitz: city, Silesia, e. Germany; 51° 10' N., 15° E.

*Göteborg: seaport, s. w. Sweden; 57° 43' N., 11° 58' E. Not Gothenburg.

Gothenburg: See Göteborg.

Gothland: See Gotland.

Gotland: large Swedish island, in Baltic, also spelled Gottland; 57° 45' N., 18° 45' E. Not Gothland.

Gottland: See Gotland.

Gottschee: See Kočevje.

Goyaz: See Goiás.

Gradec: See Graz.

*Grampians, The (Grampian Hills): mtn. range, crossing Scotland, s. w. and n. e.

Granada: pr. grä-nä'dä; city, Nicaragua; 11° 58' N., 85° 58' W.

Granada: pr. grä-nä'-dä; province and city, s. Spain; Sp. Granada; Fr. Grenade; Ital. Granata; 37° 13' N., 3° 41' W.

Grand Bahama: pr. grănd ba-hä'ma; island, the Bahamas.

Grande: pr. grän'deh; river, Nicaragua.

Grande, Rio: See Rio Grande.

Gratz: See Graz.

Gravenhage, 's: See 's Gravenhage.

Gravosa: See Gruž.

Graz: pr. gräts; city, s. e. Austria; Serb-Croat, Gradec, pr. grädets; 47° 3' N., 15° 28' E. Not Gratz, Gräz.

Great Bear: lake, n. w. Canada; 66° N., 121° W.

Great Britain: island comprising England, Wales, and Scotland; Fr. Grande Bretagne; Ger. Groszbritannien; Ital. Gran Bretagna.

Greater Walachia: See Muntenia

Great Slave: lake, n. w. Canada; 61° N., 114° W.

Great Yarmouth: See Yarmouth.

Grèce: See Greece.

Grecia: See Greece.

Greece: republic, s. Europe; Gr. Ellas,† anc. Gollas;† Fr. Grèce; Ger. Griechenland; Ital. Grecia.

Greenland: large island, n. e. N. America; Danish, Grönland.

Greenock: city, Renfrew county, w. Scotland, w. of Glasgow; 55° 56' N., 4° 45' W.

Grenada: pr. greh-nä′dä; island, Windward Islands, B. W. I.; 12° 10′ N., 61° 40′ W.

Grenade: See Granada [Spain].

Grenoble: pr. grĕ-nō′bl; city s. e. France; 45° 12′ N., 5° 45′ E.

Grenzmark Posen-Westpreussen: pr. grents′märk pō′zen vĕst-proi′sen; province ("Border march"), Prussia, e. Germany, comprising parts of the former provinces of Posen and Westpreussen (q. v.).

Griechenland: See Greece.

Grijalva: pr. grē-häl′va; river, Mexico.

Grimsby: seaport, Lincolnshire, on the Humber, England; 53° 32′ N., 0° 3′ W.

Grodno: city, n. Poland, on Niemen river; Russ. Grodno;† Lith. Gardinas; 53° 40′ N., 23° 40′ E.

Groningen: pr. grō′nǐng-ĕn; city, n. e. Netherlands; 53° 13′ N., 6° 33′ E.

Grönland: See Greenland.

Grossa: See Dugi.

Grosswardein: See Oradea.

Groyne, The: See Coruña, La.

Grozny: city near Caspian Sea, North Caucasian Krai, U. S. S. R. (Russia); 43° 20′ N., 45° 42′ E.

Gruž ̌ (Gravosa): town, Dalmatia, Yugoslavia; Serb-Croat, Gruž, pr. gruzh; also called Dubrovnik II; Ital. Gravosa; 42° 40′ N., 18° 5′ E.

Gruziya: See Georgia.

Guadalajara: pr. gwäd-ä-lä-hä′rä; city, cen. Mexico, 20° 40′ N., 103° 20′ W.

Guadalquivir: pr. gwä-dhäl-kē-vēr′; river, s. Spain, to the Atlantic near Cádiz.

Guadeloupe: pr. gwäd-a-lōōp′; Fr. island, Leeward Islands, W. I.; 10° 10′ N., 61° 40′ W.

Guaira, La: See La Guaira.

Guanacaste: pr. gwän-ä-käs′teh; prov., Costa Rica; 10° 30′ N., 85° 20′ W.

Guanajuato: pr. gwä-nä-hwä′to; state, Mexico, and its capital; 21° N., 101° 17′ W.

Guanape: pr. gwä-nä′peh; river, Honduras.

Guárico: pr. hwär′ē-kō; state, river, and town, Venezuela.

Guatemala: pr. gwä-ta-mä′lä; rep. and its capital; Fr. Ger., Ital., and Sp. Guatemala; 14° 36′ N., 90° 27′ W.

Guayaquil: pr. gwī-yä-kēl′; seaport city and gulf, Ecuador; city 2° 10′ S., 79° 50′ W.

Guélibolou: See Gelibolu.

Guerrero: pr. geh-rreh′rō; state, s. w. Mexico.

Guiana britannica: See British Guiana.

Guiane francese: See French Guiana.

Guiane olandese: See Surinam.

Guinea: large open gulf, w. of equatorial Africa.

Guinea, New: See New Guinea.

Gumry: See Leninakan.

Guyane britannique: See British Guiana.

Guyane française: See French Guiana.

Guyane néerlandaise: See Surinam.

Györ: city, n. w. Hungary; Ger. Raab; 47° 41′ N., 17° 38′ E.

H

Haag: See 's Gravenhage.

Haarlem: pr. här′lĕm; city, near Amsterdam, Netherlands; 52° 22′ N., 4° 39′ E. Not Harlem.

Habana: pr. hä-bä′nä; cap. and seaport city, Cuba. Not Havana.

~~Hachinoe: See Hachinohe.~~

~~Hachinohe: city, n. part main island, Japan; alternative Jap. off. romanizations, Hachinoe, Hatinohe, 40° 30′ N., 141° 20′ E.~~

~~Hachioji: city, cen. part main island, Japan; alternate Jap. off. romanization, Hatiozi; 35° 30′ N., 139° 20′ E.~~

Hackney: an e. div. of London, England; 51° 33′ N., 0° 3′ W.

Haddingtonshire: See East Lothian.

Hagen: city, Westphalia, w. Germany; 51° 22′ N., 7° 28′ E.

Hague, The: See 's Gravenhage.

Haidar Pasha: See Haydarpaşa.

Haifa: seaport, n. w. Palestine; Fr. Caiffa; 32° 50′ N., 35° E. Not Haïfa.

Hainan: island, s. China, part of Kwangtung prov.

Haiti: pr. hä′tē; rep., W. I.; Fr. Haïti; Ger. and Ital. Haiti; Sp. Haití.

Haitien, Cap: See Cap Haitien.

Hakodate: seaport, s. tip of Hokkaido, Japan; 41° 46′ N., 140° 35′ E.

Halden: city, s. e. Norway; name officially changed from Fredrikshald, effective Jan. 1, 1928; 59° 10′ N., 11° 20′ E.

Haleb: See Alep.

Halifax: city, Yorkshire, England; 53° 43′ N., 1° 51′ W.

Halifax: seaport, capital of Nova Scotia, e. Canada; 44° 39′ N., 63° 35′ W.

Halle: city, Prussian Saxony, Germany, on Saale river; 51° 30′ N., 12° E.

Halmahera: island, one of the Moluccas, Netherland E. Indies; also called Djailolo (Dutch) or Jailolo; 0° 45′ N., 128° E. Not Almahera, Gilolo, Jilolo.

Hälsingborg: seaport, s. w. Sweden; formerly Helsingborg; 56° 4′ N., 12° 45′ E.

Hamadan: prov. and town, n. w. Persia; 34° 50′ N., 48° 15′ E.

~~Hamamatsu: city, s. coast of main island, Japan; alternate Jap. off. romanization, Hamamatu; 34° 40′ N., 137° 45′ E.~~

Hamamatu: See Hamamatsu.

Hamborn: See Duisburg-Hamborn.

Hamburg: seaport, on the Elbe, n. Germany; 53° 34′ N., 10° E.

Hamheung: See Kanko.

Hamhun: See Kanko.

Hamid-Abad: See Isparta.

Hamilton: pr. hăm′ĭl-tŭn; capital and seaport, Bermuda; 32° 18′ N., 64° 42′ W.

Hamilton: city, Ontario, Canada, at w. end of Lake Ontario; 43° 15′ N., 79° 50′ W.

Hamilton: city, Lanark county, s. Scotland; 55° 46′ N., 4° 2′ W.

Hamm: city, Westphalia, w. Germany; 51° 40′ N., 7° 48′ E.

Hammersmith: a w. division of London, England; 51° 30′ N., 0° 14′ W.

Hangchow: seaport, capital of Chekiang prov., China; 30° 15′ N., 120° 7′ E.

Hanoi: capital, Fr. Indochina, and river port; 21° N., 105° 45′ E.

Hankow: city, Hupeh prov., cen. China, on Yangtze river; 30° 35′ N., 114° 18′ E.

Hannover (Hanover): city, and Prussian prov., n. w. Germany; Fr. Hanovre; 52° 20′ N., 9° 40′ E.

Hanover: See Hannover.

Hanyang: city, Hupeh prov., cen. China, on Yangtze river, adjacent to Hankow; 30° 34′ N., 114° 18′ E.

Harbin: city, Kirin prov., Manchuria, on Sungari river; Russ. Kharbin;† 45° 45′ N., 126° 40′ E.

Harbour: pr. här′bôr; island, the Bahamas.

Harburg (Elbe): See Harburg-Wilhelmsburg.

Harburg-Wilhelmsburg: city, Hannover, near Hamburg, n. Germany; 53° 28′ N., 9° 58′ E. Not Harburg (Elbe).

Harlem: See Haarlem.

Harpout: See Harput.

Harput: town, Turkey. Not Charput, Harpout, Kharput.

Hastings: city, Sussex, England; 50° 5′ N., 0° 36′ E.

Hatinohe: See Hachinohe.

Hatiôzi: See Hachioji.

Havana: See Habana.

Havre, Le: seaport, on Seine estuary, n. France; 49° 30′ N., 0° 8′ E.

Hayasdan: See Armenia.

Haydarpaşa (Haidar Pasha): Asiatic suburb of İstanbul (Constantinople), Turkey; Turk. Haydarpaşa (pr. hidarpasha); Fr. Haïdar Pacha; Ger. Haidar Pascha.

Hebrides: island group, n. w. Scotland.

Hebrides, New: See New Hebrides.

Hebron or El Khalil: town, s. cen. Palestine; Arabic, El Khalil;† 31° 30′ N., 35° 5′ E. Not El Khulil, Khalil-el-Rahman.

Hedjaz: See Hejaz.

Heerlen: pr. här′lĕn; city, s. Netherlands; 50°54′ N., 6° E.

Heidelberg: pr. hī′dĕl-burg; city, Baden, s. w. Germany; 49° 25′ N., 8° 42′ E.

Heijo (Pyengyang): city, n. w. Chosen; alternate Jap. off. romanizations, Heijo and Heizyô; Korean, Pyengyang; 39° N., 126° E. Not Phyongyang, Pienyang, Pyöng-yang.

Heilungkiang: n. province of Manchuria.

Heilungkiang (river between Manchuria and the U. S. S. R.): See Amur River.

Heizyô: See Heijo.

Hejaz: state, w. Arabia; capital, Mecca. Not Hedjaz, Hijaz.

Helgoland: Germany; island, North Sea; 54° 15′ N., 7° 55′ E. Not Heligoland.

Heligoland: See Helgoland.

Hellas: See Greece.

Hellespont: See Dardanelles.

Helsingborg: See Hälsingborg.

~~Helsingfors: See Helsinki.~~

~~Helsinki (Helsingfors): capital of Finland; Swed. Helsingfors; 60° 12′ N., 24° 58′ E.~~

Hendon: a n. w. suburb of London, England; 51° 36′ N., 0° 13′ W.

Heraklion: See Erakleion.

Herat: city, n. w. Afghanistan; 34° 30′ N., 62° 10′ E.

Hercegovina: pr. hertsegovē′na; a part of Yugoslavia, formerly in Austria-Hungary; Fr. Herzégovine; Ger. Herzegowina; Ital. Erzegovina. Not Herzegovina.

Heredia: pr. eh-reh′dē-ä; prov. and city, n. Costa Rica; 10° 1′ N., 84° 8′ W.

Hermannstadt: See Sibiu.

Herne: a suburb of Bochum, Westphalia, Germany; 51° 32′ N., 7° 12′ E.

Hertogenbosch, 's: See 's Hertogenbosch.

Herzegovina: See Hercegovina.

Herzegowina: See Hercegovina.

Hesse: See Hessen.

Hessen (Hesse): state, w. Germany.

Hessen-Nassau (Hesse-Nassau): Prussian province, w. Germany.

Hidalgo: pr. ē-däl′gō; state, cen. Mexico.

Hijaz: See Hejaz.

Hildesheim: city, s. Hannover, w. cen. Germany; 52° 10′ N., 9° 58′ E.

Hilversum: city, 16 mi. s. e. of Amsterdam, Netherlands; 52° 13′ N., 5° 10′ E.

Himalayas, The: pr. hi-mä′la-yas; more properly The Himalaya; mt. system, India, Tibet, Nepal, and Bhutan.

Himedi: See Himeji.

Himeji: city, near Kobe, Japan; alternate Jap. off. romanization, Himedi; 34° 50′ N., 134° 45′ E.

Hindenburg: city, Silesia, ext. s. e. Germany; 50° 19′ N., 18° 47′ E.

Hindu Kush: mt. range e. Afghanistan and n. w. India.

~~Hiroshima: seaport, s. w. part of main island, Japan; alternate Jap. off. romanization, Hirosima; 34° 28′ N., 132° 30′ E.~~

~~Hirosima: See Hiroshima.~~

Hobart: seaport, capital of Tasmania, Australia; 42° 55′ S., 147° 20′ E.

Hódmezövásárhely: pr. hōdmězövä-särhĕl′; city, s. e. Hungary; 46° 25′ N., 20° 16′ E.

*Hokkaido: large n. island of Japan (also called Yezo), and northern division of the empire, including Yezo, the Kuriles, and adjacent islets. Not Yeso, Jesso, Hokushu.

Hokushu: See Hokkaido.

Holland: See Netherlands.

Homel: See Gomel.

Homs: city, cen. Syria; Lat. Emesa; 34° 45′ N., 36° 45′ E.

Honan: prov. cen. China proper.

Hondo: See Honshu.

Honduras: pr. hŏn-dū′ras; off. ondoo′räs; rep. Central America; Fr., Ger., Ital., Sp., Honduras.

Hong Kong: Br. colony on island and coast of s. China; off. name of city, Victoria; 22° 15′ N., 114° 10′ E. Not Hongkong.

Hongrie: See Hungary.

Honshiu: See Honshu.

Honshu: main island of Japan. Not Honshiu, Hondo.

Hooghly: river and town, Bengal, India. Not Hugli, Hoogly.

Hoogly: See Hooghly.

*Hopeh: prov., n. e. China proper; formerly Chihli. Not Hopei.

Hopei: See Hopeh.

Horn, Cape: See Hornos, Cabo de (Horn, Cape).

Hornos, Cabo de (Cape Horn): cape, s. extremity of S. America, on Horn Island off Tierra del Fuego; 55° 59' S., 67° 12' W.

Hornsea: seaport, Yorkshire, England; 53° 54' N., 0° 10' W.

Horvátorszag: See Croatia.

Hove: suburb of Brighton, Sussex county, s. England; 50° 50' N., 0° 11' W.

Hrvatska: See Croatia.

Hsingan: See Sian.

Hsuchou: See Süchow.

Huancayo: pr. hwän-kī'yō; city, Peru; 12° S., 75° 4' W.

Huarás: pr. hwä-räs'; city, Peru; 9° 32' S., 77° 32' W. Not Huaraz.

Huaraz: See Huarás.

Hubli: city, s. w. India, e. of Gôa; 15° 18' N., 75° 10' E.

Huddersfield: city, Yorkshire, England; 53° 40' N., 1° 50' W.

Hudson Bay: large bay, n. Canada.

Hué: capital of Annam, Fr. Indochina; 16° 30' N., 107° 20' E.

Hugli: See Hooghly.

Huila: pr. hwē'lä; dept., s. w. Colombia, and a volcano therein.

Hukui: See Fukui.

Hukuoka: See Fukuoka.

Hull: town, Quebec, Canada, a suburb of Ottawa; 45° 26' N., 75° 44' W.

Hull: city, Yorkshire, England, on the Humber; formerly Kingston upon Hull; 53° 43' N., 0° 20' W.

Hulutao: seaport, Liaoning prov., s. Manchuria; 40° 42' N., 120° 55' E.

Humber: river, estuary formed by Ouse and Trent rivers, e. England.

Humuya: pr. hōō-mōō'yä; river, Honduras.

Hunan: prov., s. cen. China.

Hunchun: city, s. e. Kirin prov., Manchuria; 42° 54' N., 130° 25' E.

Hungary: kingdom, s. cen. Europe; Mag. Magyarország; Fr. Hongrie; Ger. Ungarn; Serb-Croat, Madiarska; Cz. Madarsko; Ital. Ungheria; Pol. Węgry; Rum. Ungaria.

Hungary, West: See Burgenland.

Hupeh: prov., cen. China. Not Hupei.

Husan: See Fusan.

Hvar (Lesina): island and town, Dalmatian coast, Yugoslavia; Serb-Croat, Hvar; Ital. Lesina; 43° 7' N., 16° 45' E.

Hwang Hai (Yellow Sea): sea bet. n. e. China and Chosen. Not Hwang Hai Sea.

Hwang Hai Sea: See Hwang Hai.

Hwang Ho (Yellow River): large river, n. China. Not Hwang-ho River.

Hwang-ho River: See Hwang Ho.

Hyderabad: native state, India (the Nizam's dominions), and its capital city (often called Hyderabad-Deccan); 17° 15' N., 78° 30' E.

Hyderabad or Hyderabad, Sind: city, Sind, Bombay presidency, India, on lower Indus river; 25° 25' N., 68° 30' E.

Hyderabad-Deccan: See Hyderabad (native state).

I

Iaroslavl: See Yaroslavl.

Iaşi (Jassy): pr. yäshi; district and city, n. e. Rumania; 47° 10' N., 27° 37' E.

Ibagué: pr. ē-bä-geh'; city, Colombia, capital department of Tolima; 4° 29' N., 75° 26' W.

Ibrail: See Brăila.

Ica: pr. e'kä; dept. and city, Peru; 14° 4' S., 75° 39' W.

Iceland: island kingdom, n. Atlantic; Icel. Ísland; Dan., Ger., and Nor. Island; Fr. Islande; Ital. Islanda.

Ichang: city, Hupeh prov., cen. China proper, on Yangtze river; 30° 40' N., 111° 25' E.

Iconium: See Konya.

Iflaq: See Walachia.

Igaunija: See Estonia.

Ilford: urban district, Essex county, England, suburb of London; 51° 33' N., 0° 3' E.

Ilo: pr. ē'lō; city, Peru; 17° 40' S., 71° 22' W.

Imataca: mts. e. Venezuela. Not Imataka, Mataca.

Imataka: See Imataca.

Imphal: city, Manipur state, Assam, India; 24° 44' N., 93° 58' E. Not Manipur.

Inagua: pr. ē-nä′gwä; islands, the Bahamas; 21° 15′ N., 73° 10′ W.

India: region s. Asia, comprising Br. India and native states, and Fr. and Port. India.

India, French: five small colonies in India; Pondichéry, Chandernagor, Karikal, Mahé, and Yanaon.

India, Portuguese: three small possessions in India; Gôa, Damão, and Diu.

Indore: native state, cen. India, and its capital; 22° 50′ N., 75° 55′ E.

Indus: river, Tibet and n. w. India, s. w. to the Arabian Sea.

Innsbruck: city, w. Austria on Inn river; 47° 17′ N., 11° 24′ E.

Invercargill: seaport, ext. s. of South Island, New Zealand; 46° 20′ S., 168° 30′ E.

Ionian Sea: part of the Mediterranean bet. Greece and s. Italy; Ital. Mar Ionio.

Ipswich: city, Suffolk county, e. England; 52° 5′ N., 1° 10′ E.

Iquique: pr. ē-kē′keh; seaport city, n. Chile; 20° 19′ S., 70° 10′ W.

Iquitos: pr. ē-kē′tōs; city, e. Peru; 3° 45′ S., 73° 10′ W.

Iraclion: See Ērakleion.

Irak: See Iraq.

~~Iran: See Persia.~~

Iraq: properly written ′Iraq;† country, w. Asia; includes area commonly called Mesopotamia. Not Irak.

Irawaddy: See Irrawaddy.

Ireland, Northern: since 1920, six of nine counties of the province of Ulster.

Irish Free State: Br. dominion, cen. and s. Ireland; Irish, Saorstát Eireann.

Irish Sea: arm of the Atlantic, bet. Ireland and Great Britain.

Irkutsk: city near Lake Baikal, Siberian Krai, U. S. S. R. (Russia, Asiatic); 52° 12′ N., 104° 35′ E.

Irrawaddy: river, Burma. Not Irawaddy.

Isfahan: pr. ĕsfahan; prov. and city, w. Persia; 32° 45′ N., 51° 40′ E. Not Ispahan, Isphahan.

Ishqodra: See Shkodër.

Iskanderun: See Alexandrette.

Iskenderun: See Alexandrette.

Island, Islanda, Islande: See Iceland.

Islington: pr. ĭz′lĭng-tun; a n. div. of London, England; 51° 32′ N., 0° 6′ W.

Ismail: city on the Danube, near mouth, e. Rumania; 45° 21′ N., 28° 46′ E. Not Tuchkov.

Ismid: See Izmit.

Ispahan: See Isfahan.

Isparta: vilayet and town, Turkey; Gr. Spartē† (pr. sparti). Not Hamid-Abad, Izparta, Sparta.

Isphahan: See Isfahan.

Istanbul (Constantinople): vilayet and city (former capital), Turkey; Turk. İstanbul (the capital "I" is written with a dot above it); mod. Gr. Konstantinoupolis;† Fr. and conv. Eng. Constantinople; Ger. Konstantinopel; Bulg. Tsarigrad;† anc. Gr. Byzantion;† Lat. Byzantium; 41° 1′ N., 29° E.

Istria: peninsula, n. e. Italy; formerly Austrian.

Itajahi or Itajahy: pr. ē-tä-zhä-ē′; seaport, Brazil in state of Santa Catharina; 26° 53′ S., 48° 39′ W.

Itajahy: See Itajahi.

Italia: See Italy.

Italian Somaliland: a colony, e. Africa; Ital. Somalia Italiana; frequently called Italian Somalia.

Italie, Italien: See Italy.

Italy: kingdom, s. Europe; Ital. Italia, pr. ē-täl′yä; Fr. Italie; Ger. Italien.

Ityopya: See Ethiopia.

Ivanovo-Voznesensk: city, n. e. of Moskva, U. S. S. R. (Russia); 57° 5′ N., 41° 2′ E.

Ivory Coast: Fr. colony, w. Africa, on the Gulf of Guinea; Fr. Côte d′Ivoire.

Ixtacihuatl: pr. ēs-tä-sē′wä-tl; volcano, elev. 17,343 ft., Mexico; 19° 15′ N., 98° 40′ W.

Izmir (Smyrna): vilayet and city, w. Turkey; Turk. İzmir (the capital "I" is written with a dot above it); conv. (Lat.) Smyrna, for Gr. Smyrnē† (pr. smirni); Fr. Smyrne; Ital. Smirne; 38° 25′ N., 27° 10′ E.

Izmit or Kocaeli: town, in vilayet Kocaeli (pr. koja-eli), Turkey; the capital "I" in İzmit is written with a dot above it; Gr. Nikomēdeia.† Not Ismid, Ismit, Koja-Ili.

Izparta: See Isparta.

J

Jabalpur: See Jubbulpore.

Jacmel: pr. zhăk-mel'; seaport city, Haiti; 18° 13' N., 72° 32' W.

Jaffa or *Yafa:* seaport, Palestine; Arabic, Yafa;† Fr., Ger., and conv. Eng. Jaffa; Gr. Iopē;† Heb. Yāfō;† Ital. Giaffa; Lat. Joppe (conv. Joppa); 32° 2' N., 34° 45' E.

Jaffna: seaport, ext. n. Ceylon; 9° 45' N., 80° E.

Jaguariahyva: pr. zhă-wä-rēā-ē'vă; town, Brazil, in state of Paraná; 24° 15' S., 49° 49' W. Not Jajuaryahiva.

Jaihun: See Amu Darya.

Jailolo: See Halmahera.

Jaipur: native state, Rajputana, India and its capital; 26° 57' N., 75° 50' E. Not Jaypur.

Jajuaryahiva: See Jaguariahyva.

Jalandhar: See Jullundur.

Jalapa: pr. hä-lä'pä; city, Mexico; 19° 28' N., 96° 56' W.

Jalisco: pr. häl-ēs'kō; state, Mexico.

Jamaica: pr. ja-mä-ka; Br. island colony, W. I., Eng., Ger., and Ital. Jamaica; Fr. La Jamaïque; 18° N., 77° W.

Janik: See Samsun.

Japan: empire, e. Asia; Jap. Nihon, conv. Nippon; Fr. Japon; Ital. Giappone; Russ. Yaponiya.†

Japan: sea bet. Japan and Chosen.

Japon: See Japan (empire).

*Japurá: pr. zhă-pōōr-ä'; river, Brazil; 1° 40' S., 66° W. Not Yapura.

Jarosław: pr. yaróswaf; dist. and town, s. Poland; Ger. Jaroslau; Ukr. Yaroslav;† 50° 5' N., 22° 40' E.

Jaroslawl: See Yaroslavl.

Jassy: See Iași.

Java: island, Neth. E. Indies, and sea north thereof.

Jaxartes: See Syr Darya.

Jaypur: See Jaipur.

Jedda: See Jidda.

Jena: pr. yā'na; city, Thüringen, s. cen. Germany; 50° 56' N., 11° 35' E.

Jerez: pr. hĕ-răth'; officially Jerez de la Frontera; city 10 mi. n. of Cádiz, s. Spain; 36° 40' N., 6° 10' W.

Jerusalem or *El Quds esh Sherif:* capital of Palestine; Arabic, El Quds esh Sherif;† Ital. Gerusalemme; 31° 46' N., 35° 14' E. Not El Kuds, Kouds.

Jesd: See Yezd.

Jesso: See Hokkaido.

Jhansi: city, United Provinces, India; 25° 30' N., 78° 40' E.

Jibuti: See Djibouti.

Jidda: seaport of Mecca, on the Red Sea, w. Arabia; Fr. Djeddah; Ger. Djidda; Ital. Gidda; 21° 35' N., 39° 10' E. Not Jedda.

Jihun: See Amu Darya.

Jilolo: See Halmahera.

Jinsen (Chemulpo): seaport of Keijo (Seoul), Chosen; alternate Jap. off. romanizations, Jinsen and Zinsen; Korean, Chemulpo; 37° 30' N., 126° 30' E. Not Chemulpho, Choimulpo.

Jitomir: See Zhitomir. *Jitomir - Russ. J.*

Jodhpur: native state, Rajputana, India, and its capital; 26° 15' N., 73° E.

Johannesburg: city, Transvaal, Union of S. Africa; 26° 12' S., 28° 5' E.

Joppa: See Jaffa.

*Joshin (Songjin): coastal town, Chosen; alternate Jap. off. spellings, Joshin and Sondin; Korean, Songjin; 40° 38' N., 129° 10' E.

Juan Fernández: pr. hwän fehrnän'dehs; island, west of Chile; *group of three Is.* 33° 36' S., 78° 55' W.

Jubbulpore: city, Cen. Provinces, India; 23° 15' N., 80° E. Not Jabalpur.

Jugoslavia, Jugoslavija: See Yugoslavia.

Jugoszlávia: See Yugoslavia.

Jullundur: city, Punjab, India; 31° 19' N., 75° 18' E. Not Jalandhar.

Jundiahy pr. zhōōn-dyä-ē'; town, n. e. Brazil, in state of Maranhão; 23° 12' S., 46° 52' W.

Jura: mt. range, e. France, and w. Switzerland.

Jushambe: See Stalinabad.

Juticalpa: pr. hōō-tē-kăl'pä; city, Honduras; 14° 43' N., 85° 50' W.

Jutland: See Jylland.

Jylland (Jutland): peninsular main-
land of Denmark; Dan. Jylland, pr.
yŭlan; Fr. Jutland; Ger. Jŭtland.

K

Kabul: the capital of Afghanistan;
34° 35' N., 69° E.

Kagoshima: city, s. Kyushu island,
Japan; alternate Jap. off. romaniza-
tion, Kagosima; 31° 35' N., 130°
30' E.

Kagosima: See Kagoshima.

Kaijo (Songdo): town, Chosen; Jap.
Kaijo, Korean, Songdo; 37° 58' N.,
126° 45' E.

Kaisaria: See Kayseri.

Kaiserslautern: city, Rheinpfalz, s.
w. Germany; 49° 27' N., 7° 45' E.

Kaiser-Wilhelm Spitze: See Kilimanjaro.

Kalinin: until Nov. 1931, Tver; city,
U. S. S. R. (Russia), n. w. of Moskva;
56° 50' N., 35° 45' E.

Kalisz: pr. kálish; Ger. Kalisch; city,
w. Poland; 51° 45' N., 18° 5' E.

Kallipolis: See Gelibolu.

Kamchatka: peninsula, U. S. S. R.
(Russia, Asiatic); bet. Okhotsk and
Bering Seas.

Kamerun: See Cameroun and Came-
roons.

~~Kanazawa: city, n. coast of main
island, Japan; 36° 35' N., 136° 37' E.~~

Kandahar: city, s. Afghanistan; 31°
45' N., 65° 45' E.   Not Candahar,
Qandahar.

*Kanko (Hamheung): coastal city,
Chosen; alternate Jap. off. spellings,
Kanko and Hamhun; Korean, Ham-
heung; 39° 56' N., 127° 45' E.

Kansu: prov., n. w. China proper.

Karachi: seaport, Sind, Bombay, In-
dia; 24° 55' N., 67° E.

Kara Dagh: See Montenegro.

Karafuto: s. half of Sakhalin island, a
possession of Japan; alternate Jap.
off. romanizations, Karafuto and
Karahuto.

Kara Hissar Sahib: See Afyon Kara-
hisar.

Karahuto: See Karafuto.

Karakoram: mt. range, n. border of
Kashmir, India.

Karaköse: See Bayazıt.

Kara Kum or Qara Qum: desert,
Turkmen S. S. R., Soviet Union
(Russia, Asiatic); Russ. Kara Kum,†
for Turki Qara Qum,† meaning
"black sands."

Karassi: See Balıkesir.

Karikal: See India, French.

Karin: See Erzurum.

Karlovac: town, n. w. Yugoslavia;
Serb-Croat, Karlovac, pr. karlovats;
Mag. Karolyváros; Ger. Karlstadt;
45° 32' N., 15° 33' E.

Karlsruhe: capital of Baden, s. w.
Germany; 49° 2' N., 8° 25' E.   Not
Carlsruhe.

Karlstadt: See Karlovac.

Kärnten (Carinthia): prov., Aus-
tria; the province included, prior to
1919, small ter. now comprising parts
of Yugoslavia and Italy; Fr. Carin-
thie; Ital. Carinzia; Serb-Croat,
Koruška; Slovene, Koroška.

Karolinen: See Caroline.

Karolyváros: See Karlovac.

Karpaten: See Carpathian Mts.

Karpátok: See Carpathian Mts.

Kars: vilayet and town, Turkey;
Armen. Vanand.†   Not Cars, Qars.

Kaschau: See Košice.

Kashmir: native state, n. India; 34°
N., 76° E.   Not Cashmere.

Kassa: See Košice.

Kassel: city w. cen. Germany; 51° 17'
N., 9° 30' E.   Not Cassel.

Kastamonu (Kastamuni): vilayet
and town, Turkey; 41° 16' N., 34° E.
Not Castamoni, Kastamouni, Qasta-
muni.

Kastamouni: See Kastamonu.

Kalch: See Cutch.

Katmandu: capital of Nepal; 27° 50'
N., 85° 20' E.

Katowice: pr. katové'tseh; Ger. Kat-
towitz; city, s. w. Poland; 50° 16' N.,
19° 1' E.

Kattegat: arm of North Sea bet. Den-
mark and Sweden; Dan. Kattegat;
Swed. Kattegatt.   Not Cattegat.

Kattegatt: See Kattegat.

Kattowitz: See Katowice.

Kaunas: capital of Lithuania; Russ.
Kovno;† Pol. Kowno; 54° 50' N.,
23° 50' E.

Kavalla: seaport, n. e. Greece; 40° 58′ N., 24° 25′ E. Not Cavalla.

Kawasaki: suburb s. of Tokyo, Japan.

Kayseri (Kaisaria): vilayet and town Turkey; Fr. Césarée; Ger. Kaisarie; 38° 40′ N., 35° 25′ E. Not Caesarea, Qaisariye.

Kazan: pr. kā-zän′; city on the middle Volga, capital, Tatar A. S. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia); 55° 45′ N., 49° 5′ E.

Kazvin: prov. and town n. w. Persia; 36° 15′ N., 50° E.

Kecskemét: pr. kech-kĕmĕt; city, cen. Hungary, on the Tisza river; 46° 54′ N., 19° 44′ E.

Keighley: city, Yorkshire, England; 53° 53′ N., 1° 55′ W.

Keijo (Seoul): capital of Chosen; alternate Jap. off. romanizations, Keijo and Keizyô; Korean, Seoul; 37° 45′ N., 127° E. Not Sôul.

Keizyô: See Keijo.

Kenia: See Kenya.

Kenya: Br. colony and protectorate, e. Africa; formerly Br. E. Africa Protectorate. Not Kenia.

Kerman: prov. and city, s. e. cen. Persia; 30° 30′ N., 57° 5′ E. Not Kirman.

Kermanshah: prov. and city, w. Persia; 34° 10′ N., 47° E.

Khabarovsk: capital city, Far Eastern Krai, U. S. S. R. (Russia, Asiatic), on lower Amur river; Ger. Chabarowsk; 48° 40′ N., 135° 10′ E.

Khaibar: See Khyber.

Khalil-el-Rahman: See Hebron.

Khandax: See Ērakleion.

Khania (Canea): seaport, Crete, s. Greece; Gr. Khania;† Intl. postal guide, Chania; Fr. La Canée; Ital. Canea; 35° 30′ N., 24° 1′ E.

Kharbin: See Harbin.

Kharkov: capital city, Ukrainian S. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia); Ger. Charkow; Ukr. Kharkiv;† 50° N., 36° 15′ E.

Kharput: See Harput.

Khartoum: capital of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; on the Nile; 15° 30′ N., 32° 30′ E. Not Khartum.

Khartum: See Khartoum.

Kherson: seaport, mouth of Dnieper river, Ukrainian S. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia); Ger. Cherson; 46° 40′ N., 32° 35′ E.

Khiva: city, Uzbek S. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia, Asiatic); Ger. Chiwa; 41° 30′ N., 60° 18′ E.

Khyber: important pass, ext. n. w. India, el. 6,825 ft.; 34° 10′ N., 71° 10′ E. Not Khaibar.

Kiangmai: See Chiengmai.

Kiangsi: prov., s. e. cen. China proper.

Kiangsu: prov., e. China proper.

Kibo: See Kilimanjaro.

Kief: See Kiev.

Kiel: seaport, e. end of Kiel canal, Germany; 54° 20′ N., 10° 10′ E.

Kielce: pr. kyéltse; city s. w. Poland; 50° 50′ N., 20° 40′ E.

Kiev: city, Ukrainian S. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia); Ukr. Kiyiv;† Ger. Kijew; Pol. Kijów; 50° 20′ N., 30° 25′ E. Not Kief.

Kijew: See Kiev.

Kijów: See Kiev.

Kilimanjaro: pr. kil-ē-mä-nja′rō; mt., Kenya Colony, highest in Africa; consists of two peaks, the higher, Kibo (first named Kaiser-Wilhelm Spitze) and Mawenzi; 3° S., 37° E.

Kilmarnock: city, Ayr county, Scotland, 20 mi. s. of Glasgow; 55° 38′ N., 4° 32′ W.

Kingston: seaport capital of Jamaica; 18° N., 76° 50′ W.

Kingston upon Hull: See Hull.

Kingstown: capital, St. Vincent Island, Windward Islands, B. W. I.; 13° 10′ N., 61° 14′ W.

Kioto: See Kyoto.

Kirghiz: steppe region, and an autonomous Soviet Socialist republic, Asia; Turki, Qirghiz.†

Kirid: See Krētē.

Kirin: prov. China (Manchuria), and city (ancient capital of the Manchus).

Kirkcaldy: seaport, Fife county, Scotland, on Firth of Forth; 56° 7′ N., 3° 10′ W.

Kirk-Kilissa: See Kirklareli.

Kirklareli (Kirk-Kilissa): vilayet and town, Turkey in Europe; Turk. Kirklareli (the first "i" is written without a dot); Bulg. Lozen;† Gr. Saranta Ekklēsiai.†

Kirman: See Kerman.

Kischinew: See Chişinău.

Kishinev: See Chişinău.

Kispest: a s. e. suburb of Budapest, Hungary; 47° 29' N., 19° 7' E.

Kitchener: city, s. Ontario, Canada; formerly Berlin; 43° 25' N., 80° 35' W.

Kiungchow: city, Hainan island, Kwangtung prov., s. China; 20° N., 110° 20' E.

Kiushiu: See Kyushu.

Kiushu: See Kyushu.

Kiyiv: See Kiev.

Kjøbenhavn: See København.

Kjölen: mtn. range bet. Sweden and Norway.

Klaipėda (Memel): seaport, Lithuania; Ger. Memel; 55° 40' N., 21° 5' E.

Klausenburg: See Cluj.

~~Kobe: pr. kō-bĕ; seaport, s coast of main island; Japan; alternative Jap. off. romanization, Kōbe or Kābe; 34° 40' N., 135° 10' E.~~

Kjøbenhavn: See København.

København (Copenhagen): capital of Denmark; Dan. København or Kjøbenhavn, formerly Kjøbenhavn; Fr. Copenhague; Ger. Kopenhagen; 55° 40' N., 12° 35' E.

Koblenz (Coblenz): city, Rhine prov., Prussia, Germany; Ger. Koblenz, formerly Coblenz; Fr. Coblence; 50° 20' N., 7° 35' E.

Kocaeli: See İzmit.

Kočevje: pr. kochevye; district and town, n. w. Yugoslavia; Ger. Gottschee; 45° 39' N., 14° 51' E.

Kochi: seaport, s. Shikoku island, Japan; alternate Japanese off. romanization, Kôti; 33° 35' N., 133° 30' E.

~~Kofu: city, cen. part of main island, Japan; alternate Jap. off. romanization, Kôhu; 35° 45' N., 138° 35' E.~~

~~Kôhu: See Kofu.~~

Koil: See Aligarh.

Koimbatur: See Coimbatore.

Koja-Ili: See İzmit.

Kokand: city, Uzbek S. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia, Asiatic); 40° 30' N., 71° E.

Kokura: seaport, ext. n. Kyushu island, Japan; 33° 50' N., 130° 55' E.

Kola: peninsula bet. the White Sea and the Arctic Sea, n. w. U. S. S. R. (Russia).

Köln (Cologne): city on the Rhine, w. Germany; Ger. Köln or Cöln; Fr. and conv. Eng. Cologne; 50° 57' N., 6° 55' E.

Kolozsvár: See Cluj.

Kongmoon: seaport, Kwangtung prov., s. China, near Hong Kong; also called Pakhai; 22° 31' N., 113° 5' E. Not Kongmun.

Kongmun: See Kongmoon.

Konia: See Konya.

Konieh: See Konya.

Königsberg: cap., E. Prussia; n. e. Germany; Pol. Krolewiec; 54° 45' N., 20° 30' E.

Königshütte: See Królewska Huta.

Konya (Konia): vilayet and town, Turkey; Ital. Conia; Gr. Ikonion;† Lat. Iconium; 37° 50' N., 32° 25' E. Not Konieh, Qonia.

Kopenhagen: See København.

Korçë (Koritsa): town, s. Albania; Alb. Korçë or Korça, pr. kôrcha; Gr. Korytsa;† Serb-Croat, Gorica, pr. goritsa. Not Gorcha, Goritsa, Korcha.

Korcha: See Korçë.

Korea: See Chosen.

Koritsa: See Korçë.

~~Koriyama: city, Fukushima prefecture; main island; Japan; 37° 25' N., 140° 25' E.~~

Koroška: See Kärnten.

Koruška: See Kärnten.

Korytsa: See Korçë.

Košice: pr. kō'shĕ-tse; city, e. Czechoslovakia; Mag. Kassa; Ger. Kaschau; 48° 42' N., 21° 15' E.

Kostroma: city on the Volga, n. e. of Moskva, U. S. S. R. (Russia); 57° 40' N., 40° 50' E.

Kôti: See Kochi.

Kotor (Cattaro): town, s. Dalmatian coast, Yugoslavia; Serb-Croat, Kotor; Ital. Cattaro; 42° 25' N., 18° 46' E.

Kottbus: See Cottbus.

Kouds: See Jerusalem.

Kovno: See Kaunas.

Kowloon: mainland city, part of Br. colony of Hong Kong; 22° 20′ N., 114° 10′ E.

Kowno: See Kaunas.

Krain: See Carniola.

*Kraków (Cracow): prov. and city, s. w. Poland; ancient cap. of Poland; Pol. Kraków, pr. krä′kuf; Fr. Cracovie; Ger. Krakau; 50° 5′ N., 19° 55′ E.

Kranj: See Carniola.

Krasnodar: formerly Ekaterinodar, city on Kuban river, North Caucasian Krai, U. S. S. R. (Russia); 45° 2′ N., 39° E.

Krasnoyarsk: city, Siberian Krai, U. S. S. R. (Russia, Asiatic), on Yenisei river, and on Trans-Siberian R. R.; 56° 5′ N., 92° 55′ E.

Kreevija: See Russia.

Krefeld: pr. krä′felt; Rheinland; w. Germany; 51° 23′ N., 6° 30′ E. Not Crefeld.

Kremenchug: city on Dnieper river, Ukrainian S. S. R. Soviet Union (Russia); 49° 5′ N., 33° 25′ E.

Krētē (Crete): island, s. Greece; Gr. Krētē;† Fr. Crète; Ital. Creta; old Turk. Kirid.†   Not Candia.

Kristiania: See Oslo.

Krk (Veglia): island and town, ext. n. Dalmatian coast, Yugoslavia; Serb-Croat, Krk, pr. kerk; Ital. Veglia, pr. velya; 45° 5′ N., 14° 35′ E.

Kroatien: See Croatia.

Krolewiec: See Königsberg.

Królewska Huta: pr. kruléfska húta; Ger. Königshütte; city, s. w. Poland; 50° 18′ N., 18° 58′ E.

Kronstadt: fortress and seaport, n. w. U. S. S. R. (Russia), on island in Gulf of Finland, near Leningrad; 59° 55′ N., 29° 35′ E.   Not Cronstadt.

Kronstadt (Rumania): See Braşov.

Krušné hory: See Erz Gebirge.

Kuangchou: See Kwangchowan.

Kuenlun: See Kunlun.

Kulun: See Urga.

Kumamoto: city, w. Kyushu island, Japan; 32° 50′ N., 130° 45′ E.

Kümri: See Leninakan.

*Kunlun: mts., Tibet and Sinkiang. Not Kuenlun, Kwenlun.

~~Kura: seaport, s. w. part of main island, Japan; 34° 15′ N., 132° 32′ E.~~

Kurile Islands: See Chishima.

*Kuroshio: Japanese or "Black" current, Pacific Ocean. Not Kuroshiwo, Kurosio.

Kuroshiwo: See Kuroshio.

Kurosio: See Kuroshio.

Kursk: city, s. of Moskva, U. S. S. R. (Russia); 51° 44′ N., 36° 15′ E.

Kurume: city, n. Kyushu, Japan; 33° 20′ N., 130° 30′ E.

Kushiro: seaport, e. Hokkaido, Japan; alternate Jap. off. romanization, Kusiro; 42° 57′ N., 144° 30′ E.

Kusiro: See Kushiro.

Küstenland: former "Coast Province" of Austria, now comprising ter. of Italy and of Yugoslavia (small part).

Kutais: city, Georgia, Transcaucasian S. F. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia); 42° 19′ N., 42° 44′ E.

Kutch: See Cutch.

Kwanchengtze: See Changchun.

Kwangchow: See Kwangchowan.

*Kwangchowan (Kwangchow): Fr. leased territory on s. coast of China; Fr. alternate spelling, Kouang-Tchéou-Wan; 21° 15′ N., 110° 30′ E. Not Kuangchou, Kwang-chow-wan, Quang-tchéou.

Kwang-chowfu: See Canton.

Kwang-chow-wan: See Kwangchowan.

Kwangsi: prov., s. China.

Kwangtung: prov., s. China. Not Kwantung.

Kwangtung (leased territory): See Kwantung Leased Territory.

Kwantung (province): See Kwangtung.

Kwantung Leased Territory: portion of Liaotung peninsula, Manchuria, leased to Japan. Not Kwangtung.

Kweichau: See Kweichow.

Kweichow: prov., s. w. China proper. Not Kweichau.

Kweiyang: city, Kweichow prov., s. w. China proper; 26° 30′ N., 106° 50′ E.

Kwenlun: See Kunlun.

Kwopi Shamo: See Gobi, The.

~~Kyoto: city, w. main island, Japan; more correctly written Kyōto; alternative Jap. off. romanizations, Kioto, Kyōto; 35° N., 135° 45′ E.~~

Kypros: See Cyprus.

Kyushu: s. large island of Japan. Not Kiushiu, Kiushu, Kyushyu.
Kyushyu: See Kyushu.

L

Labrador: mainland ter. of Newfoundland, e. of Quebec.

La Ceiba: pr. lä sä'bä; city, n. Honduras; 15° 46′ N., 86° 50′ W.

Lachine: town, s. Quebec, Canada; on canal on the St. Lawrence around Lachine rapids; 45° 25′ N., 73° 40′ W.

La Corogne: See Coruña, La.

La Coruña: See Coruña, La.

Ladhiqiye: See Lattaquié.

Ladikiya: See Lattaquié.

Ladoga: pr. lä'do-ga; lake, bet. s. e. Finland and U. S. S. R. (Russia); 61° N., 31° E.

La Guaira: pr. lä gwï'ra; city, seaport for Caracas, Venezuela; 10° 38′ N., 66° 54′ W.

La Haye: See 's Gravenhage.

Lahore: city, Punjab, India; 31° 45′ N., 74° 20′ E.

Laibach: See Ljubljana.

Lake Victoria Nyanza: See Victoria, Lake.

La Linea: See Linea, La.

Lambeth: a s. div. of London, England; 51° 30′ N., 0° 7′ W.

Lancashire: county n. w. England.

Lancaster: city and seaport, Lancashire, England; 54° 4′ N., 2° 50′ W.

Lancaster county: See Lancashire.

Lanchow: city, capital of Kansu prov., n. w. China proper; 36° 15′ N., 103° 50′ E.

Landes: pr. länd; coastal dept. and natural region, ext. s. w. France.

Lands End: cape, Cornwall county, ext. s. w. England; 50° 5′ N., 5° 45′ W.

Langensee: See Maggiore.

Laodicea: See Lattaquié.

La Paz: pr. lä päs'; prov. and city, Bolivia; 16° 40′ S., 68° W.

Lapland: region inhabited by the Lapps, northern Norway, Sweden, Finland, and the U. S. S. R. (Russia). Not Lappland.

La Plata: pr. lä plä'tä; seaport city, Argentina; 34° 54′ S., 57° 59′ W.

Lappland: See Lapland.

Lara: pr. lä'rä; state, n. cen. Venezuela.

La Romana: pr. lä ro-män'a; town, Dominican Republic.

Lasa: See Lhasa.

Lashkar: city, cen. India; 26° 15′ N., 78° 15′ E.

Las Palmas: See Palmas, Las.

La Spezia: See Spezia, La.

Las Tablas: pr. läs täb'läs; town, Panama; 7° 52′ N., 80° 23′ W.

Latakia: See Lattaquié.

Lätimaa: See Latvia.

La Trinité: See Trinidad.

Lattaquié or Ladhiqiye (Latakia): pr. latakía; seaport, and capital of the Govt. of Lattaquié, n. w. Syria; Arabic, El Ladhiqiya† or Ladhiqiye;† Fr. Lattaquié; Gr. Laodikeia;† Lat. Laodicea; 35° 32′ N., 35° 58′ E. Not Ladikiya.

Latvia: republic, n. Europe, bet. Estonia and Lithuania; Lett. (and Lith.) Latvija, pr. látveya; Est. Lätimaa; Fr. Lettonie; Swed. and Ger. Lettland; Pol. Łotwa.

Latvija: See Latvia.

Lausanne: city on Lake Geneva, s. w. Switzerland; Ital. Losanna; 46° 32′ N., 6° 40′ E.

Lavalleja: pr. lä-vä-lyeh'hä; dept. Uruguay; 31° 2′ S., 57° 3′ W.

La Vega: pr. lä vä'ga; town, Dominican Republic; 19° 18′ N., 70° 29′ W.

Lecce: pr. lä'chä; prov. and city, s. e. Italy; 40° 23′ N., 18° 11′ E.

Leeds: city, Yorkshire, England; 53° 48′ N., 1° 35′ W.

Leedumaa: See Lithuania.

Leeuwarden: pr. lä'wär-dĕn; city, n. e. Netherlands; 53° 12′ N., 5° 47′ E.

Leghorn: See Livorno.

Le Havre: See Havre, Le.

Leicester: pr. lĕs'ter; city, Leicestershire, cen. England; 52° 35′ N., 1° 10′ W.

Leiden: city, Netherlands; 52° 9′ N., 4° 30′ E. Not Leyden.

Leigh: pr. lē; city, Lancashire, England; 53° 29′ N., 2° 31′ W.

Leipzig: city, state of Saxony, Germany; 51° 18′ N., 12° 20′ E.

Léman, Lac: See Geneva.

Le Mans: See Mans, Le.

Lemberg: See Lwów.

Lempa: pr. lehm'pä; river, El Salvador.

Lena: pr. lyĕ'nä; river, Siberian Krai, U. S. S. R. (Russia, Asiatic), to Arctic Sea.

Lengyelország: See Poland.

Leninakan: town, Armenia, Transcaucasian S. F. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia); formerly Alexandropol or Aleksandropol;† Armenian Kümri;† 40° 48′ N., 43° 50′ E.   Not Gumry.

Leningrad: pr. lyéningrad; city, capital of the Leningrad Oblast, U. S. S. R. (Russia); until 1918, capital of Russia.   Formerly St. Petersburg; conv. for Sankt Peterburg; popular Russ. Peterburg.   Officially changed from St. Petersburg to Petrograd August 31, 1914.   Changed from Petrograd to Leningrad January 26, 1924; 59° 55′ N., 30° 15′ E.

Lenkija: See Poland.

León: pr. leh-ōn'; city, Mexico; 21° 5′ N., 101° 50′ W.

León: pr. leh-ōn'; city, Nicaragua; 12° 29′ N., 86° 51′ W.

Leopol: See Lwów.

Leopoldina: pr. lĕō-pōl-dē'nä; town, Brazil, in state of Pernambuco; 7° 49′ S., 39° 50′ W.

Lesbos: See Mytilini.

Lesina: See Hvar.

Lesser Walachia: See Oltenia.

Lesvos: See Mytilini.

Lettland: See Latvia.

Lettonie: See Latvia.

Levallois-Perret: pr. le-vàl-wä-pe-re; a n. suburb of Paris, France; 48° 53′ N., 2° 17′ E.

Lewisham: pr. lōō' ish-am; a s. e. div. of London, England; 51° 27′ N., 0° 1′ W.

Leyden: See Leiden.

Leyton: pr. lā'tun; town, Essex county, England, 5 mi. n. e. of London; 51° 34′ N., 0° 1′ W.

Lhasa: capital city, Tibet; 29° 50′ N., 91° E.   Not Lasa, Lhassa.

Lhassa: See Lhasa.

Liaoning (Fengtien): province, Manchuria.   Name officially changed from Fengtien to Liaoning, in 1929. Not Shengking.

Liaotung: peninsula, s. Manchuria, and gulf w. of it.

Libau: See Liepāja.

Libava: See Liepāja.

Liberec (Reichenberg): city, n. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia; Cz. Liberec, pr. lĕberets; Ger. Reichenberg; 50° 47′ N., 15° 3′ E.

Liberia: republic, w. Africa; 7° N., 10° W.

Liberia: pr. lē-beh'rē-ä; town, Costa Rica; 10° 39′ N., 85° 27′ W.

Libia: See Libya.

Libya: Italian possession, n. Africa, comprising the colonies of Cirenaica and Tripolitania; Ital. Libia, or Libia Italiana.

Liechtenstein: pr. lĕkh'ten-shtīn; small principality bet. Switzerland and Austria; 47° 10′ N., 9° 32′ E.

Liége or Luik: city, e. Belgium; Fr. Liége, pr. lē-ĕzh'; Walloon, Lige; Flemish, Luik; Ger. Lüttich.   50° 40′ N., 5° 33′ E.   Not Liège.

Liegnitz: pr. lēg'nits; city, Silesia, s. e. Germany; 51° 12′ N., 16° 12′ E.

Liepāja (Libau): seaport, w. Latvia; Ger. Libau; Lith. Liepoja; Russ. Libava;† 56° 35′ N., 21° 5′ E.

Liepoja: See Liepāja.

Lietuva: See Lithuania.

Lige: See Liége.

Liguria: former division, Italy, n .w. coast; largest city, Genova.

Ligurian Sea: part of the Mediterranean bet. Corsica, n. Italy, and s. e. France; Fr. Mer Ligurienne; Ital. Mare Ligure.

Lille: pr. lēl; city, n. France; 50° 40′ N., 3° E.

Lima: pr. lē'mä; capital of Peru; 12° 2′ S., 77° 2′ W.

Limburg: prov., s. Netherlands.

Limerick: See Luimneach.

Limoges: pr. lē-mōzh'; city, s. w. cen. France; 45° 45′ N., 1° 15′ E.

Limón: pr. lē-mōn'; prov. and seaport city, Costa Rica; 10° N., 83° 2′ W.

Linares: pr. lē-nä'rehs; city, Chile; 35° 49′ S., 71° 44′ W.

Linares: pr. lē-nä'rehs; city, s. Spain; 38° 7′ N., 3° 39′ W.

Lincoln: city, Lincolnshire, England; 53° 15′ N., 0° 35′ W.

Lindesnes (The Naze): cape, ext. s. Norway; Nor. formerly Lindesnäs or Lindesnaes; 58° N., 7° 2' E.

Linea, La: city, s. Spain, near Gibraltar; 36° 10' N., 5° 19' W.

Linlithgowshire: See West Lothian.

Linz: city on the Danube, n. Austria; 48° 18' N., 14° 15' E.

Lion: gulf, arm of the Mediterranean, s. coast of France, w. of Marseille; Fr. Golfe du Lion. Not Lions, Lyons.

Lione: See Lyon.

*Lisboa (Lisbon): seaport, capital of Portugal; Port. Lisboa, pr. lēzh-bóa; Fr. Lisbonne; Ger. Lissabon; Ital. Lisbona; 38° 44' N., 9° 15' W.

Lisbon: See Lisboa.

Lisbona: See Lisboa.

Lisbonne: See Lisboa.

Lissabon: See Lisboa.

Litauen: See Lithuania.

Lithuania: republic, n. Europe; Lith. Lietuva, pr. lě-eh-tōō'va; Est. Leedumaa; Russ. Litva;† Pol. Litwa; Swed. and Ger. Litauen; Fr. Lithuanie.

Lithuanie: See Lithuania.

Litva: See Lithuania.

Litwa: See Lithuania.

Liverpool: city and seaport, Lancashire, England; 53° 25' N., 3° W.

Livorno (Leghorn): prov. and city, Tuscany, Italy; Fr. Livourne; 43° 33' N., 10° 17' E.

Ljubljana: pr. lyōōb-lyä-nä; city, Yugoslavia; Ger. Laibach; Ital. Lubiana; 46° 2' N., 14° 30' E.

Llanquihue: pr. lyän-kē'weh; former prov., which is now part of Chiloé prov., Chile; 41° 15' S., 72° 50' W.

Locarno, Lac de: See Maggiore.

Lódz: pr. wudzh (nearly); city, w. Poland; 51° 46' N., 19° 25' E.

Lofoten: islands, n. Norway; 68° 30' N., 15° E.

Loire: pr. lwär; largest river in France, flowing w. to the Atlantic.

Lombardia (Lombardy): former division, n. Italy; largest city, Milano.

Lombardy: See Lombardia.

Lombok: island, Neth. E. Indies, e. of Java; 8° 45' S., 116° 30' E.

London: city, Ontario, Canada, bet. lakes Erie and Huron; 43° N., 81° 20' W.

London: capital city, England; 51° 3' N., 0° 7' W.

Londonderry: seaport, county Londonderry (or Derry), Northern Ireland; 55° N., 7° 28' W.

Long: pr. lóng; island, the Bahamas; 23° 20' N., 75° 10' W.

Long Cay: pr. lóng kē; island, the Bahamas; 23° 20' N., 75° 10' W.

Lorca: city, Murcia, s. e. Spain; 37° 42' N., 1° 40' W.

Lorraine: former kingdom, part later comprising division of France, afterward part of Alsace-Lorraine, Germany; now dept. of Moselle, France; Ger. Lothringen.

Losanna: See Lausanne.

Lothian: See East Lothian, Midlothian, West Lothian.

Lothringen: See Lorraine.

Lotwa: See Latvia.

Lower Austria: See Niederösterreich.

Lowestoft: seaport, Suffolk county, ext. e. England; 52° 32' N., 1° 43' E.

Lozen: See Kirklareli.

Lübeck: seaport, ext. s. w. Baltic Sea, n. Germany; 53° 50' N., 10° 40' E.

Lubiana: See Ljubljana.

Lublin: city, s. cen. Poland; Russ. Lyublin;† 51° 15' N., 22° 34' E.

Lucca: prov. and city near Pisa, n. w. Italy; 43° 50' N., 10° 29' E.

Lucerna: See Luzern.

Lucerne (city and canton): See Luzern.

Lucerne: lake, cen. Switzerland; Fr. Lac des Quatre Cantons; Ger. Vierwaldstättersee.

Lucknow: city, United Provinces, India; 26° 55' N., 80° 55' E.

Ludwigshafen: city, Rheinpfalz; s. w. Germany; 49° 30' N., 8° 25' E.

Lugansk: city, ext. e. Ukrainian S. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia); 48° 33' N., 39° 16' E.

Luik: See Liége.

Luimneach (Limerick): city on the Shannon river, s. w. Irish Free State; 52° 40' N., 8° 36' W.

Lunga: See Dugi.

Luque: pr. lōō'keh; town, Paraguay; 25° 19′ S., 57° 25′ W.

Luton: city, Bedfordshire, England, 25 mi. n. n. w. of London; 51° 53′ N., 0° 25′ W.

Lüttich: See Liége.

Luxembourg: prov., Belgium; Fr. (off.) Luxembourg; Flemish (also off.), Luxemburg.

Luxembourg (Luxemburg): grand duchy and capital city, Europe; Fr. Luxembourg; Ger. Luxemburg. By the constitution, the use of French and German is optional and unrestricted. City, 49° 35′ N., 6° 12′ E.

Luxemburg: See Luxembourg.

Luzern (Lucerne): canton, and city, cen. Switzerland; Ger. Luzern; Fr. Lucerne; Ital. Lucerna; 47° 5′ N., 8° 16′ E.

Lwów: pr. lvoof; city, s. e. Poland; Ger. Lemberg; Fr. Leopol; Russ. Lvov;† Ukr. L'viv;† 49° 50′ N., 23° 55′ E.

Lyon: city, on the Rhône, s. e. cen. France; Ital. Lione; 45° 45′ N., 4° 50′ E. Not Lyons.

Lyons (city): See Lyon.

Lyons (gulf): See Lion.

M

Maas: See Meuse.

Maastricht: pr. mäs'trĭkht; city, s. Netherlands; 50° 52′ N., 5° 39′ E.

Macao: See Macau.

Macapá: pr. mä-kä-pä'; seaport, Brazil, in state of Pará; 0° 15′ N., 51° 15′ W.

Macassar: See Makassar.

Macau (Macao): Portuguese colony on island, s. China; Port. Macau; Chinese, Aomen; 22° 10′ N., 113° 35′ E.

Maceió: pr. mä-sä-ō'; seaport city, Brazil, capital, state of Alagôas; 9° 49′ S., 35° 40′ W.

Mackenzie: river, Canada, from Great Slave Lake to the Arctic Sea.

Macorís, San Pedro de: See San Pedro de Macorís.

Madagascar: large island, s. e. of Africa; a Fr. colony; 20° S., 47° E.

Madarsko: See Hungary.

Madeira: pr. mä-dä'rä; river, Brazil.

Madeira: Portuguese islands, 500 mi. s. w. of Portugal; 32° 40′ N., 16° 45′ W.

Madiarska: See Hungary.

Madoera (Madura): pr. mä-dōō'rä; island, Neth. E. Indies, n. e. of Java; politically attached thereto; 7° 5′ S., 113° 20′ E.

Madras: Br. prov., s. e. India, and capital city; 16° N., 81° E.

Madrid: capital city, and province, Spain; 40° 20′ N., 3° 45′ W.

Madura: city, Madras, ext. s. India; 9° 55′ N., 78° 15′ E.

Madura (island): See Madoera.

~~Maebashi: city, cen. main island, Japan; alternate Jap. off. romanization, Maebasi; 36° 25′ N., 139° 5′ E.~~

~~Maebasi: See Maebashi.~~

Maes: See Meuse.

Magallanes: pr. mä-gä-lyän'ehs; prov., s. Chile.

Magallanes, Estrecho de (Magellan, Strait of): strait, bet. Tierra del Fuego and mainland of S. America, extending across s. Chile.

Magdalena: pr. mäg-dä-leh'nä; dept. and river, Colombia.

Magdeburg: city on the Elbe, Prussian Saxony, Germany; 52° 10′ N., 11° 40′ E.

Magellan, Strait of: See Magallanes, Estrecho de.

Maggiore: lake, n. w. Italy, and s. Switzerland; Ital. Lago Maggiore; Fr. Lac Majeur; also known as Langensee, Lac de Locarno, and (lake) Verbano.

Magnésia: See Manisa.

Magnetogorsk: See Magnitogorsk.

Magnitogorsk: new city near s. end of Ural mts., U. S. S. R. (Russia); 53° 28′ N., 59° E. Not Magnetogorsk.

Magyarország: See Hungary.

Mahé: See India, French.

Mahnisa: See Manisa.

Mähren: See Moravia.

Mährisch-Ostrau: See Moravská Ostrava.

Maidstone: city, Kent county, England, 25 mi. s. e. of London; 51° 16′ N., 0° 31′ E.

Mailand: See Milano.

Mainz: pr. mïnts; city on the Rhine, Hessen, s. w. Germany; Fr. Mayence; 49° 50′ N., 8° E.

Maiorca: See Mallorca.

Majeur, Lac: See Maggiore.

Majorca: See Mallorca.

Majorque: See Mallorca.

Makassar (Macassar): strait bet. Celebes and Borneo, Neth. E. Indies; Dutch, also Makasser.

*Malacca: seaport, w. coast of Malay peninsula, and strait bet. the peninsula and Sumatra; Dutch, Malaka.

Málaga: seaport, province, and bay, s. Spain; 36° 45′ N., 4° 25′ W.

Malaka: See Malacca.

Malatia: See Malatya.

Malatya (Malatia): vilayet and town, Turkey.

Malay States, Federated: Br. protected states, s. Malay Peninsula.

Maldonado: pr. mäl-dō-nä′dō; dept. and city, Uruguay. 34° 55′ S., 54° 55′ W.

Malines or Mechelen: city bet. Antwerpen and Bruxelles, Belgium; Fr. Malines; Flemish, Mechelen; 51° 3′ N., 4° 27′ E.

Malleco: pr. mä-lyeh′ko; former prov. Chile; now part of Cautín prov.; 38° 10′ S., 72° 35′ W.

*Mallorca (Majorca): largest Balearic Island, Spain; Fr. Majorque; Ital. Maiorca; 39° 30′ N., 3° E.

*Malmö: seaport, ext. s. Sweden; 55° 35′ N., 13° E.

Malta: island, Mediterranean Sea, bet. Sicily and Africa; name also used for the British dependency of the Maltese Islands (Malta, Gozo, and Comino); Ital. Isole Maltesi (=Maltese Is.); capital, Valletta.

Man, Isle of: a British island in Irish Sea; 54° 15′ N., 4° 30′ W.

Managua: pr. mä-nä′gwä; dept. and capital city, Nicaragua; 12° 10′ N., 86° 15′ W.

Manãos: See Manaus.

Manãos: See Manaus.

Manaus or Manãos: pr. mä-nä′ŏŏs; city, Brazil, capital, state of Amazonas; on Rio Negro; 3° S., 60° W. Not Manãos, Barra do Rio Negro.

Manche, La: See English Channel.

Manchester: city, Lancashire, England; 53° 30′ N., 2° 13′ W.

Manchouli: town, n. w. Heilungkiang prov., Manchuria, on Chinese Eastern R. R.; freq. called Station Manchuria.

Manchow: See Manchuria.

Manchuria: the three n. e. provinces of China; Chinese, Manchow or Tungsansheng; Fr. Mandchourie; Ger. Mandschurei; Jap. Manshu.

Manchuria, Station: See Manchouli.

Mandalay: city, Burma, 650 miles up the Irrawaddy; 22° N., 96° E.

Mandchourie: See Manchuria.

Mandschurei: See Manchuria.

Manipur: See Imphal.

Manisa: vilayet and town, Turkey; Gr. Magnēsía;† 38° 25′ N., 27° 40′ E. Not Mahnisa, Manissa, Saruhan.

Manissa: See Manisa.

Manitoba: prov., cen. Canada, and a lake therein.

Manizales: pr. män-ĕ-säl′ehs; city, Colombia; 5° 5′ N., 75° 36′ W.

Mannheim: pr. män′hïm; city on the Rhine, Baden, s. w. Germany; 49° 30′ N., 8° 28′ E.

Mans, Le: pr. le män′; city n. w. cen. France; 48° N., 0° 15′ E.

Mansfield: city, Nottinghamshire, England; 53° 8′ N., 1° 12′ W.

Manshu: See Manchuria.

Mansûra: city, Nile delta, Egypt; 31° 2′ N., 31° 22′ E.

Mantova (Mantua): prov. and city, n. Italy; Fr. Mantoue; 45° 9′ N., 10° 48′ E.

Mantua: See Mantova.

Maraache: See Maraş.

Maracaibo: pr. mär-ä-kī′bō; seaport city and lake, Venezuela; 10° 37′ N., 71° 41′ W.

Marache: See Maraş.

Maraksh: See Marrakech.

Máramaros: former district (comitat), Hungary, now comprising parts of Czechoslovakia and Rumania; Cz. Marmaroš; Rum. Maramureş (q. v.).

Maramureş: pr. maramúresh; district and province, n. w. Rumania, comprising former Hungarian ter. of Szatmár (Satu-Mare) and part of Máramaros (q. v.).

Maranham: See Maranhão.

Maranhão: pr. mä-rän-yôɴ'; state, n. Brazil. Not Maranham.

Maranhão (city): See São Luiz.

Maraş (Marash): vilayet and town, Turkey; Fr. Marache or Maraache; Ger. Marasch; 37° 34' N., 36° 55' E.

Marash: See Maraş.

Marburg: See Maribor.

March: See Morava.

Mardin: vilayet and town, Turkey.

Marianao: pr. mä-rē-ä-na'ōō; seaport city, Cuba; 23° 4' N., 82° 28' W.

Maria Theresiopel: See Subotica.

Maribor: town, n. w. Yugoslavia; Ger. Marburg; Ital. Marburgo; 46° 35' N., 15° 40' E.

Maroc: See Morocco.

Marokko: See Morocco.

***Marrakech (Marrakesh):** pr. marrákesh; city, Morocco, n. w. Africa; Fr. Marrakech; Sp. Merrakex; 31° 38' N., 8° W. Not Morocco City, Maraksh.

***Marrakesh** (city): See Marrakech.

Marrakesh (sultanate): See Morocco.

Marruecos: See Morocco.

Marseille: pr. mär-sâ'y'; city and seaport, dept. of Bouches-du-Rhône, s. e. France; Ital. Marsiglia; Sp. Marsella; 43° 18' N., 5° 25' E. Not Marseilles.

Marseilles: See Marseille.

Marsella: See Marseille.

Marsiglia: See Marseille.

Martinique: pr. mär-te-nēk'; island possession of France, near Windward Islands, W. I.

Masaya: pr. mä-sä'yä; city, Nicaragua; 12° N., 86° 2' W.

Mashhad: See Meshed.

Maskat: See Masqat.

***Masqat (Muscat):** town, Oman, e. coast of Arabia; Arabic, Masqat.† Not Maskat.

~~**Massa:** prov. and city, n. w. Italy; 44° 30' N., 11° 50' E.~~

Mataca: See Imataca.

Matagalpa: pr. mät-ä-gäl'pä; dept. and city, Nicaragua; 13° 11' N., 85° 40' W.

Matanzas: pr., mä-tän'säs; prov. and seaport city, Cuba; 23° N., 81° 45' W.

Matapan: See Tainaron.

Mato Grosso or Matto Grosso: pr. mä'tō grō'sō; state, cen. Brazil.

~~**Matsumoto:** city, cen. main island, Japan; alternate Jap. off. romanization, Matumoto; 36° 15' N., 138° E.~~

Matsuyama: city, Shikoku island, Japan; alternate Jap. off. romanization, Matuyama; 33° 50' N., 132° 45' E.

Matto Grosso: See Mato Grosso.

Matumoto: See Matsumoto.

Matuyama: See Matsuyama.

Maule: pr. mow'leh; prov. Chile; 36° 5' S., 72° 40' W.

Mauritius: Br. island, e. of Madagascar; 20° S., 57° 50' E.

Mawenzi: See Kilimanjaro.

Mayaguana: pr. mä-yä-gwä'nä; island, the Bahamas.

Mayence: See Mainz.

Mazatenango: pr. mä-sä-tē-nän'gō; town, Guatemala; 14° 30' N., 91° 34' W.

Mazatlán: pr. mä-sät-län'; city, state of Sinaloa, and towns, states of Guerrero and Oaxaca, republic of Mexico; city, 23° 15' N., 106° 30' W.

Mecca: capital of the Hejaz, w. Arabia; Fr., and Intl. postal guide, La Mecque; Ger. Mekka; 21° 30' N., 39° 45' E.

Mechelen: See Malines.

Mechhed: See Meshed.

Mecque, La: See Mecca.

Medellín: pr. meh-deh-lyēn'; city, Colombia; 6° 15' N., 75° 45' W.

Meerut: city, United Provinces, India, near Delhi; 28° 55' N., 77° 50' E. Not Mirat.

Megalokastron: See Ērakleion.

Mejico: See Mexico.

Mekka: See Mecca.

Meknès: city, n. w. French Morocco; 33° 54' N., 5° 39' W.

~~**Mekong:** river, China and French Indochina, and part boundary of Burma and Siam.~~

Melbourne: capital, Victoria, Australia; 37° 48′ S., 144° 58′ E.

Meleda: See Mljet.

Melita: See Mljet.

Memel: See Klaipėda.

Mendoza: pr. mehn-dō′sä; prov. and city, cen. Argentina; 32° 50′ S., 68° 52′ W.

Mengku: See Mongolia.

***Menorca (Minorca):** n. island, Balearic Islands, Spain; Sp. Menorca; Fr. Minorque; Ital. Minorca; 40° N., 4° E.

Mercedes: pr. mehr-seh′dehs; city, Uruguay; 33° 12′ S., 58° 5′ W.

Mérida: pr. meh′rē-dä; city, s. e. Mexico; 20° 54′ N., 89° 40′ W.

Mérida: pr. meh′rē-dä; state and city, Venezuela; 8° 16′ N., 71° 5′ W.

Mer Noire: See Black Sea.

Mersey: river, England, w. past Manchester and Liverpool to Irish Sea.

Mersin (Mersina): vilayet and town, Turkey; Fr. Mersine.

Mersina: See Mersin.

Merthyr Tydfil: city, Glamorganshire, s. Wales; 51° 48′ N., 3° 28′ W.

Meschhed: See Meshed.

Meshed: city, n. e. Persia; Fr. Mechhed; Ger. Meschhed; 36° 25′ N., 59° 25′ E. Not Mashhad.

Mèssico: See Mexico.

Messina: prov. and seaport, n. e. Sicilia, Italy; 38° 10′ N., 15° 30′ E.

Meta: pr. meh′ta; river, Colombia.

Metelino: See Mytilini.

Metz: city, on Moselle river, n. e. France; 49° 5′ N., 6° 10′ E.

Meuse (Maas): river, France-Belgium-Netherlands, to the Rhine; Dutch, Maas; Flemish, Maes; Fr. Meuse, pr. mûz; Walloon, Mouse.

Mexico: pr. mĕx′-I-kō; off. meh′hē-kō; republic, North America; Fr. Mexique; Ger. Mexiko; Ital. Mèssico; Sp. Méjico or México.

Mexico City: See México, D. F.

***México, D. F. (Mexico):** pr. meh′-hē-kō; capital city, Mexico; 19° 26′ N., 99° 1′ W. Not Mexico City.

***México (Mexico):** pr. meh′hē-kō; state, Mexico.

Mexiko: See Mexico.

Mexique: See Mexico.

***Michoacán:** pr. mē-chō-ä-kän′; state, Mexico; 19° N., 102° W.

Middlesborough: See Middlesbrough.

Middlesbrough: pr. mid′lz-bru; city, Yorkshire, England, on North Sea; 54° 37′ N., 1° 15′ W. Not Middlesborough.

Midillü: See Mytilini.

Midlothian: county, s. Scotland; formerly Edinburghshire.

Milan: See Milano.

***Milano (Milan):** prov. and city, Lombardia, n. Italy; Fr. and conv. Eng. Milan; 45° 28′ N., 9° 10′ E.

***Minas:** pr. mē′näs; city, Uruguay; 34° 21′ S., 55° 10′ W.

Minas Geraes: pr. mē′näs zheh-rēs′; state, Brazil.

Minorca: See Menorca.

Minorque: See Menorca.

Minsk: capital city, White Russian S. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia); 53° 50′ N., 27° 35′ E.

Miquelon: small island, s. of Newfoundland, part of Fr. colony of St. Pierre and Miquelon; 47° N., 56° 10′ W.

Miranda: pr. mē-rän′dä; state and city, Venezuela; 10° 10′ N., 66° 30′ W.

Miskolc: pr. mis-kōlts; city, n. e. Hungary; 48° 10′ N., 20° 50′ E.

Misr: See Egypt.

***Mitcham:** a s. suburb of London, England; 51° 24′ N., 0° 10′ W.

Mitilini: See Mytilini.

~~**Mito:** city, e. part of main island, Japan; 36° 30′ N., 140° 30′ E.~~

***Mitrovica:** pr. mitrovitsa; town, n. Yugoslavia; Serb-Croat and Mag. Mitrovica; Ger. Mitrowitz; 44° 58′ N., 19° 37′ E.

Mitrowitz: See Mitrovica.

***Miyazaki:** seaport, s. e. Kyushu island, Japan; 31° 56′ N., 131° 26′ E.

***Mljet (Meleda):** island, Dalmatian coast, Yugoslavia; Serb-Croat, Mljet, pr. mlyĕt; Ital. Meleda; pr. mēhlĕdah; anc. Melita; 42° 45′ N., 17° 30′ E.

***Moçambique (Mozambique):** seaport, Mozambique, s. e. Africa; 15° 5′ S., 40° 35′ E.

Modena: prov. and city, n. Italy; Fr. Modène; 44° 40′ N., 10° 55′ E.

Moji: seaport, ext. n. Kyushu island, Japan; alternate Jap. off. romanization, Mozi; 33° 58′ N., 131° E.

Mokpo: See Moppo.

Mokuho: See Moppo.

Moldau: See Moldavia.

Moldavia: region, e. Rumania (former principality); Rum. Moldova; Fr. Moldavie; Ger. Moldau; old Turk. Bughdan.†

Moldavie: See Moldavia.

Moldova: See Moldavia.

Mollendo: pr. mō-lyehn′dō; seaport city, s. Peru; 17° 5′ S., 72° 2′ W.

*Moluccas: See Molukken.

*Molukken (Moluccas): island group, Neth. E. Indies; often called Spice Islands.

Mombasa: seaport city, Kenya, e. Africa; 4° 10′ S., 39° 40′ E.

Monaco: pr. mŏn′a-kō; small principality on Mediterranean Sea, surrounded landwardly by s. e. France; 43° 44′ N., 7° 24′ E.

Monaco (Germany): See München.

Monagas: pr. mō-nä′gäs; state, Venezuela; 9° 30′ N., 63° 30′ W.

Monasterion: See Bitolj.

Monastir: See Bitolj.

Mongolia: region, comprising Inner and Outer Mongolia, n. China; Chinese, Mengku; Fr. Mongolie; Ger. Mongolei.

Mont Blanc: See Blanc, Mont.

Montego Bay: town, Jamaica, B. W. I.; 18° 29′ N., 77° 58′ W.

Montenegro: former kingdom, incorporated into Yugoslavia since 1919; Montenegro is the Ital. equivalent of the Serbian name Crna Gora (pr. tserna gora), and of the Turk. Kara Dagh, both meaning Black Mountain.

Monte Rosa: See Rosa, Monte.

Monterrey: pr. mŏn-teh-rreh′ē; city, n. e. Mexico; 25° 45′ N., 100° 20′ W.

Montevideo: pr. mŏn-teh-vē-deh′ō; capital city, Uruguay; 34° 55′ S., 56° 11′ W.

Montpellier: city, near the Mediterranean, s. France; 43° 40′ N., 3° 55′ E.

Montreal: city and port, on St. Lawrence river, Quebec, e. Canada; 45° 35′ N., 73° 35′ W.

Montreuil: an e. suburb of Paris, France; 48° 52′ N., 2° 25′ E.

Montserrat: pr. mŏn-sä-rät; Br. island, Leeward Islands, W. I.; 16° 42′ N., 62° 13′ W.

Mooltan: See Multan.

Moose Factory: See Moosonee.

Moose Harbor: See Moosonee.

Moosonee: port and railway terminus at tidewater on Moose River, at s. tip of James Bay, Ontario, Canada; name adopted in 1932. Not Moose Harbor, Moose Factory.

Moppo (Mokpo): seaport, s. w. Chosen; alternate Jap. romanizations, Moppo and Mokuho; Korean, Mokpo; 34° 50′ N., 126° 25′ E.

Moradabad: city, United Provinces, n. cen. India; 28° 51′ N., 78° 49′ E.

*Morava or March: river, Moravia, and forming part of boundary bet. Czechoslovakia and Austria; tributary of the Danube; Cz. Morava; Ger. March; Mag. Morva.

Morava (Moravia): province, Czechoslovakia; formerly a part of Austria; Cz. Morava; Fr. Moravie; Ger. Mähren; Ital. Moravia.

Moravská Ostrava: city, n. e. Moravia, Czechoslovakia, on the Oder; Ger. Mährisch-Ostrau; Pol. Morawska Ostrawa; 49° 51′ N., 18° 18′ E.

Morawska Ostrawa: See Moravská Ostrava.

Morea: See Peloponnesus.

Morelia: pr. mō-reh′lē-ä; city, s. w. Mexico; 19° 40′ N., 101° 10′ W.

Morelos: pr. mō-reh′lōs; state, and cities in the states of Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Zacatecas, in the republic of Mexico.

Morioka: city, n. part main island, Japan; 89° 42′ N., 141° 9′ E.

Morlacca Channel: See Planinski Kanal.

Morocco: sultanate, n. w. Africa, comprising Fr., Sp., and International zones; Fr. Maroc; Sp. Marruecos; Ger. Marokko; Ital. Marocco; Arabic, Marrakesh† or El Maghreb el Aqsa.†

Morocco City: See Marrakech.

Morva: See Morava.

Moscou: See Moskva.

Moscow: See Moskva.

Mosel: See Moselle.

Moselle: river, n. e. France, w. Germany, to the Rhine at Coblenz; Ger. Mosel; also dept. n. e. France, comprising Lorraine (q. v.).

Moskau: See Moskva.

*Moskva (Moscow): city, capital of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U. S. S. R.); also capital of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic (R. S. F. S. R.), largest constituent republic of the U. S. S. R. (Russia); Fr. Moscou; Ger. Moskau; Pol. Moskwa; 55° 45′ N., 37° 35′ E.

Mossoul: See Mosul.

Mosul: city, n. Iraq, opposite ancient Nineveh, on Tigris river; 36° 5′ N., 43° E.   Not Mossoul, Moussoul.

Motagua: pr. mō-tä′gwä; river, Guatemala.

Motherwell: city, Lanark county, s. Scotland; 55° 47′ N., 4° W.

*Moukden: See Mukden.

Mouse: See Meuse.

Moussoul: See Mosul.

Mozambique: channel, Port. prov., and dist., s. e. Africa; ter. often called Portuguese E. Africa.

Mozambique (city): See Moçambique.

Mozi: See Moji.

Mukden or Moukden: pr. mōōk′den; capital city, Liaoning prov., Manchuria; Chin. Shenyang or Fengtienfu; China Postal Guide, Moukden; 41° 50′ N., 123° 30′ E.

Mülhausen: See Mulhouse.

Mülheim: city on the Ruhr, Rheinprovinz, Germany; 50° 58′ N., 7° 1′ E.

Mulhouse: pr. mül-ōōz, city near the Rhine, ext. e. France; Ger. Mülhausen; 47° 45′ N., 7° 25′ E.

Multan: city, Punjab, India; 30° 15′ N., 71° 35′ E.   Not Mooltan.

*München (Munich): city, Bavaria, s. Germany; Fr. Munich; Ital. Monaco; 48° 9′ N., 11° 35′ E.

München-Gladbach: See Gladbach-Rheydt.

Munich: See München.

Münster: city, Westphalia, w. Germany; 52° 30′ N., 9° W.

Muntenia (Greater Walachia): region, Rumania, e. of the Olt river; Fr. Valachie.   See also Walachia.

Murcia: pr. mōōr′thyä; province and city, s. e. Spain; 38° N., 1° 10′ W.

Muroran: seaport, s. w. Hokkaido, Japan; 42° 18′ N., 140° 59′ E.

*Muscat: See Masqat.

Mysore: native state, and city, s. India; 12° 15′ N., 76° 36′ E.

Mytilini: city, Greece, island of Mytilini (Lesbos) q. v.; 39° 5′ N., 26° 35′ E.

Mytilini (Lesbos): island, Greece, near Asia Minor; Gr. Mytilēnē,† Mytilini,† or Lesbos;† Ital. Metelino; Turk. Midillü.†   Not Mitilini, Lesvos.

N

Nagano: city, cen. part main island, Japan; 36° 40′ N., 138° 10′ E.

Nagaoka: city, n. w. cen. part main island, Japan; 37° 27′ N., 138° 50′ E.

Nagasaki: seaport, w. Kyushu island, Japan; 32° 48′ N., 129° 55′ E.

Nagoya: city, s. coast of main island, Japan; 35° 15′ N., 136° 55′ E.

Nagpore: See Nagpur.

Nagpur: city, Cen. Provinces, India; 21° 15′ N., 79° 10′ E.   Not Nagpore.

Nagyszeben: See Sibiu.

Nagyvárad: See Oradea.

Najd: See Nejd.

Namangan: city, Uzbek S. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia, Asiatic); 41° 10′ N., 71° 35′ E.

Nanchang: city, capital of Kiangsi prov., China; 28° 35′ N., 116° E.

Nancy: pr. näN′si; city, n. e. France; 48° 40′ N., 6° 15′ E.

Nan Hai: See China Sea.

Nan Kai: See China Sea.

Nanking: capital city, China, Kiangsu prov., on Yangtze river; 32° 10′ N., 118° 55′ E.

Nanning: city, Kwangsi prov., s. China; 22° 50′ N., 108° E.

Nantes: pr. näNt; seaport on Loire estuary, w. cen. France; 47° 15′ N., 1° 30′ W.

Naples: See Napoli.

*Napoli (Naples): gulf, prov., and seaport, s. Italy; Fr. Naples; Ger. Neapel; 40° 50′ N., 14° 15′ E.

Nara: city near Osaka, Japan; 34° 40′ N., 135° 42′ E.

Nariño: pr. när-ē′nyō; dept. and towns, Colombia.

Nassau: capital of the Bahama Islands; on New Providence Island; 25° N., 77° 30′ W.

Natal: pr. nä-täl′; seaport city, Brazil, capital state of Rio Grande do Norte; 5° 47′ S., 35° 12′ W.

Nayarit: pr. nī-yä-rēt′; state, Mexico (formerly Tepic), and city; 21° 25′ N., 104° 50′ W.

Nazareth or En Nasira: town, n. Palestine; Arabic, En Nasira;† 32° 45′ N., 35° 14′ E.

Naze, The: See Lindesnes.

Neapel: See Napoli.

Nedjd: See Nejd.

Nedjed: See Nejd.

Negro, Río: See Río Negro.

Negroponte: See Evvoia.

Nejd: sultanate, cen. Arabia. Not Nedjd, Nedjed, Najd.

Německo: See Germany.

Nemetország: See Germany.

Nepal: state or country, n. of India.

Netherland New Guinea (Dutch New Guinea): w. half of the island of New Guinea; Dutch, Nieuw Guinee.

Netherlands: kingdom, n. w. Europe; Dutch, Nederlanden or Nederland; Fr. Pays Bas; Ger. Niederlande; Ital. Olanda. Not Holland. Preferred Eng. adjective form, Netherland (Dutch adj., Nederlandsch).

*Neuchâtel: canton, lake, and town, n. w. Switzerland; Fr. Neuchâtel; Ger. Neuenburg (lake, Neuenburger See); 47° N., 6° 58′ E.

Neuenburg: See Neuchâtel.

Neu Guinea: See New Guinea.

Neuilly-sur-Seine (Neuilly): pr. nû-yē-sür-sān′; a n. w. suburb of Paris, France; 48° 53′ N., 2° 17′ E.

Neu-Pest: See Újpest.

Neusatz: See Novi Sad.

Neva: river, U. S. S. R. (Russia), from Lake Ladoga to Gulf of Finland, through Leningrad.

Nevis: pr. nĕv′ĭs; island, Leeward Islands, B. W. I.; 17° 18′ N., 62° 37′ W.

New Britain (archipelago:) See Bismarck.

New Caledonia: See Nouvelle Calédonie.

Newcastle: seaport, near Sydney, New South Wales, Australia; 33° S., 151° 50′ E.

Newcastle, or Newcastle-on-Tyne: city, Northumberland county, England; 55° N., 1° 36′ W.

Newchwang: city, Liaoning prov., s. Manchuria; also called Yingkow; 40° 30′ N., 122° 20′ E.

Newfoundland: island, n. e. North America; a Br. dominion.

New Guinea: large island n. of Australia, comprising Netherland New Guinea (w. half), Ter. of Papua (s. e. part), and Mandated ter. of New Guinea (n. e. part). Sometimes called Papua; Dutch, Nieuw Guinee; Fr. Nouvelle Guinée; Ger. Neu Guinea.

New Guinea, Netherland: See Netherland New Guinea.

New Guinea, Territory of: Br. mandated ter., administered by Australia, comprising n. e. part of the island of New Guinea, the Bismarck archipelago, and other islands.

New Hebrides or Nouvelles Hébrides: island group, e. of Australia; joint Br. and Fr. administration; 16° S., 167° E.

Newport: borough, Monmouthshire, England, on the Severn; 50° 40′ N., 2° 55′ W.

New Providence: island, the Bahamas; 25° 3′ N., 77° 25′ W.

New South Wales: state, s. e. Australia.

New Zealand: islands, s. w. Pacific; a Br. dominion.

Nganhui: See Anhwei.

Nganhwei: See Anhwei.

Nicaragua: pr. nĭ-ka-raw′gwa, locally nē-ka-rä′gwä; republic, Central America; Fr., Ger., Ital., Sp. Nicaragua.

Nice: pr. nēs; coastal city, ext. s. e. France; Ital. Nizza; 43° 40′ N., 7° 20′ E.

Nich: See Niš.

Nicobar: islands, Br. India, in Bay of Bengal, comprising part of the prov. of the Andamans and Nicobars; 7° N., 93° 50′ E.

Nictheroy: See Niteroi.

Nidaros: See Trondheim.

Niederländisch Guayana: See Surinam.

Niederösterreich (Lower Austria): pr. nē′der-es′ter-rīkh; province, Austria; the province included, prior to 1919, small ter. now comprising part of Czechoslovakia.

Niederschlesien: See Schlesien.

Niemcy: See Germany.

Nieuw Guinee: See New Guinea.

Niger: river, n. w. Africa, and Fr. colony, e. thereof.

Nigeria: Br. colony protectorate, w. Africa; 10° N., 8° E.

Nihon: See Japan.

Niigata: seaport, n. w. part main island, Japan; 37° 55′ N., 139° E.

Nijmegen (Nimwegen): pr. ni′mā-gen; city on Rhine (Waal) river, e. Netherlands; Fr. Nimègue; Ger. Nimwegen; 51° 50′ N., 5° 52′ E.

Nijni Novgorod: See Nizhni Novgorod.

Nikolaev: See Vernoleninsk.

Nikolaevsk (Nikolaievsk): city near mouth of Amur river, Siberian Krai, U. S. S. R. (Russia, Asiatic); 53° N., 141° 5′ E.

*Nikolaievsk: See Nikolaevsk.

Nikolainkaupunki, Nikolaistad: See Vaasa.

Nikomēdeia: See İzmit.

Nile: river, e. cen. Africa n. to Mediterranean Sea.

Nîmes or Nismes: pr. nēm; city, s. France; 43° 50′ N., 4° 25′ E.

Nimwegen: See Nijmegen.

Ningpo: city, Chekiang prov., e. China; 30° N., 121° E.

Nippon: See Japan.

Niš (Nish): dist. and city, e. Yugoslavia; Serb-Croat, Niš; Fr. Nich; Ger. Nisch; Ital. Nissa; 43° 25′ N., 21° 50′ E.

Nish: See Niš.

Nishnij Nowgorod: See Nizhni Novgorod.

Nismes: See Nîmes.

Nissa: See Niš.

Nistrul: See Dnestr.

Niteroi or Nictheroy: pr. nĕk-thĕ-roy′; city, Brazil, capital, state of Rio de Janeiro; 22° 55′ S., 43° 6′ W.

Nizam's dominions: See Hyderabad.

Nizhni Novgorod: city on the Volga, U. S. S. R. (Russia); Fr. Nijnii Novgorod; Ger. Nishnij Nowgorod; 56° 20′ N., 43° 55′ E. Not Nijni Novgorod.

Nizza: See Nice.

Nord Slesvig: See Slesvig.

Norge: See Norway.

Normandie (Normandy): region, and ancient coastal province, n. France.

Normandy: See Normandie.

Norrköping: seaport, s. e. Sweden; 58° 30′ N., 16° 10′ E.

Norte de Santander: pr. nôr′teh deh sän-tän-dehr′; dept., Colombia; 6° 50′ N., 73° 30′ W.

Northampton: city, Northamptonshire, England; 52° 15′ N., 0° 53′ W.

*Northern Dvina: See Dvina.

Northern Territory: ter., cen. n. Australia.

Northwest Territories: n. part of Canada.

Norvège: See Norway.

Norway: kingdom, n. Europe; Nor., Swed., and Dan. Norge; Fr. Norvège, Ger. Norwegen; Ital. Norvegia.

Norwegen: See Norway.

Norwich: city, Norfolk county, England; 52° 40′ N., 1° 15′ E.

Notioslavia: See Yugoslavia.

Nottingham: city, Nottinghamshire, England; 52° 58′ N., 1° 10′ W.

Nouvelle Calédonie (New Caledonia): large island e. of n. Australia; French; 21° S., 166° E.

Nouvelle Guinée: See New Guinea.

Nouvelles Hébrides: See New Hebrides.

Nova Gôa: See Gôa.

Novara: prov. and city, n. w. Italy, near Milano; 45° 28′ N., 8° 37′ E.

Novi Sad: city on Danube river, n. e. Yugoslavia; Ger. Neusatz; Mag. Újvidék; 45° 15′ N., 19° 50′ E.

Novocherkassk: city near mouth of Don river, North Caucasian Krai, U. S. S. R. (Russia); 47° 28′ N., 40° 5′ E.

Novo-Nikolaevsk: See Novosibirsk.

Novorossiisk: seaport, Ukrainian S. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia), on Black Sea; 44° 42′ N., 37° 25′ E.

Novosibirsk: formerly Novo-Nikolaevsk; capital of western Siberian Krai, U. S. S. R. (Russia, Asiatic); on Trans-Siberian R. R.; 55° 6′ N., 83° 6′ E.

Nuble: pr. nyŏŏ′bleh; prov. Chile; 36° 30′ S., 72° 8′ W.

Nueva Esparta: pr. nweh′vä ehs-pär′tä; state, Venezuela.

Nuevo León: pr. nweh′vō leh-ōn′; state, Mexico.

Nuremberg: See Nürnberg.

Nürnberg (Nuremberg): city, Bavaria, s. Germany; Fr. Nuremberg; 49° 27′ N., 11° 5′ E.

Nyasaland: Br. protectorate bordering Lake Nyasa, s. e. Africa; 12° S., 34° 30′ E.

Nyíregyháza: city, n. e. Hungary; 47° 58′ N., 21° 43′ E.

O

Oaxaca: state, s. Mexico and its capital; 17° 10′ N., 96° 50′ W.

Ob: river, Ural Oblast, U. S. S. R. (Russia, Asiatic), from Altai mts. to Ob Bay of Arctic Sea.

Oberhausen: city, lower Ruhr valley, Rheinprovinz, w. Germany; 51° 28′ N., 6° 50′ E.

Oberösterreich (Upper Austria): pr. ōb′er-es′ter-rĭkh; province, Austria.

Oberschlesien: See Schlesien.

Ödenburg: See Sopron.

Odenkirchen: See Gladbach-Rheydt.

Odense: city, Fyn island, Denmark; 55° 25′ N., 10° 27′ E.

Oder: river, Czechoslovakia and Germany, n. to Baltic Sea, near Stettin; Cz. Odra.

Odessa: seaport, Ukrainian S. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia); 46° 29′ N., 30° 40′ E.

Odeypore: See Udaipur.

Odra: See Oder.

Odrin: See Edirne.

Oesel: See Saare.

Offenbach: a suburb of Frankfurt-am-Main, state of Hessen, w. Germany; 50° 6′ N., 8° 45′ E.

O'Higgins: pr. o-hē′gens; former prov., cen. Chile; now part of prov. Colchagua.

Oita: seaport, n. e. Kyushu island, Japan; 33° 15′ N., 131° 40′ E.

~~Okayama: city, w. part main island, Japan; 34° 40′ N., 133° 55′ E.~~

~~Okazaki: city, s. cen. part main island, Japan; 35° N., 137° 10′ E.~~

Okhotsk: sea, arm of Pacific Ocean w. of Kamchatka peninsula, Far Eastern Krai, U. S. S. R. (Russia, Asiatic); Russ. Okhotskoe More.†

Öland: long island in the Baltic, Sweden; 57° N., 16° 30′ E.

Oldenburg: city and state, n. w. Germany; 53° 10′ N., 8° 12′ E.

Oldham: city, Lancashire, England; 53° 33′ N., 2° 7′ W.

Olmütz: See Olomouc.

Olomouc: pr. ólomots; city on the Morava, Czechoslovakia; Ger. Olmütz; 49° 35′ N., 17° 15′ E.

Oltenia (Lesser Walachia): region, Rumania, w. of the Olt river; Fr. Olténie. See also Walachia.

Oman: sultanate, e. coast, Arabia; capital, Masqat (Muscat).

Omdurman: city, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, near Khartoum; 15° 37′ N., 32° 32′ E.

Omsk: city, w. Siberian Krai, U. S. S. R. (Russia, Asiatic), on Trans-Siberian R. R.; 55° 10′ N., 73° 50′ E.

Omuda: See Omuta.

Omuta: city, Kyushu island, Japan; 33° 5′ N., 130° 25′ E. Not Omuda.

Ontario: prov., Canada.

Oostende: See Ostende.

Oporto: See Porto.

Oradea: pr. orádya; city, n. w. Rumania; also called Oradea Mare; Ger. Grosswardein; Mag. Nagyvárad; 47° 5′ N., 21° 55′ E.

Oradea Mare: See Oradea.

Oran: seaport, n. w. Algeria; 35° 40′ N., 0° 20′ W.

Orange: river, S. Africa, w. to the Atlantic.

Orange Free State: prov. of the Union of S. Africa.

Ordzhonikidze (Orjonikidze): city, North Caucasian Krai, U. S. S. R. (Russia); 43° N., 44° 40′ E.; until August, 1931, named Vladikavkaz.

Orekhovo-Zuevo: city, U. S. S. R. (Russia), e. of Moskva; Ger. Orjechowo Sujewo; 55° 50′ N., 39° E.

Orel: city, on Oka river, s. w. of Moskva, U. S. S. R. (Russia); 52° 55′ N., 36° E.

Ore Mountains: See Erz Gebirge.

Orenburg: city, U. S. S. R. (Russia), on the Ural river, at s. end of Ural mts.; 51° 50′ N., 55° 10′ E.

Orfa: See Urfa.

Oriente: pr. ō-rē-ehn′teh; prov., e. Cuba.

Orinoco: pr. ō-rē-nō′kō; river, Venezuela.

Orizaba: pr. ō-rē-sä′bä; city, Mexico; 18° 50′ N., 97° 6′ W.

Orjechowo Sujewo: See Orekhovo-Zuevo.

Orjonikidze: See Ordzhonikidze.

Orkney: islands constituting county, n. Scotland; 59° N., 3° W.

Orléans: pr. or-lā-äN′; city, on the Loire, cen. France; 47° 55′ N., 1° 58′ E.

Oruro: pr. o-rōō′rō; dept. and city, Bolivia; 17° 55′ S., 67° 19′ W.

Osaka: seaport, s. part main island, Japan; 34° 41′ N., 135° 30′ E.

Ösel: See Saare.

Oslo: capital, Norway; Kristiania until 1925; 59° 55′ N., 10° 45′ E. Not Christiania.

Osnabrück: city, Hannover, w. Germany; 52° 18′ N., 8° 5′ E.

Ostend: See Ostende.

Ostende or Oostende (Ostend): seaport, W. Flanders, Belgium; Fr. Ostende; Flemish Oostende; 51° 13′, N., 2° 58′ E.

Österreich: See Austria.

Ostpreussen (East Prussia): pr. ōst-proi′sen; prov., Prussia, e. Germany; prior to 1919 it included ter. now comprising parts of Lithuania and Poland; the province now includes part of the former province of Westpreussen; Fr. Prusse Orientale; Pol. Prusy Wschodnie.

Ostrava, Moravská: See Moravská Ostrava.

Otaru: seaport, s. w. Hokkaido, Japan; 43° 13′ N., 141° E.

Otranto: strait bet. Italy and Albania, s. end of Adriatic Sea; Ital. Canale d′Otranto.

Ottawa: city, Ontario, capital of Canada, on Ottawa river; 45° 25′ N., 75° 42′ W.

Ouchak: See Uşak.

Oufa: See Ufa.

Oujitse: See Užice.

Oulu (Uleåborg): seaport, w. cen. Finland; Swed. Uleåborg; 65° 8′ N., 25° 35′ E.

Ourfa: See Urfa.

Ourga: See Urga.

Ourmiah: See Urmia.

Oviedo: pr. ō-vyā′dho; city, and prov. n. Spain; 43° 15′ N., 5° 45′ W.

Oxford: city, Oxfordshire, England; 51° 45′ N., 1° 15′ W.

Oxus River: See Amu Darya.

P

Pacaraima: pr. pä-kä-rāē′ma; mts. bet. dept. of Bolívar in Venezuela, and Brazil.

Pacasmayo: pr. pä-käs-mī′yo; town, n. Peru; 7° 22′ S., 79° 39′ W.

Pachuca: pr. pä-chōō′kä; city, Mexico; 20° 3′ N., 98° 45′ W.

Padang: seaport, w. cen. Sumatra; 0° 55′ S., 100° 25′ E.

Padova (Padua): prov. and city, n. Italy, near Venezia; Fr. Padoue; Ger. Padua; 45° 23′ N., 11° 52′ E.

Padua: See Padova.

Pag (Pago): island and town, n. Dalmatian coast, Yugoslavia; Serb-Croat, Pag; Ital. Pago; 44° 30′ N., 15° E.

Pago: See Pag.

Pahlevi: seaport on Caspian Sea, n. Persia; formerly Enzeli; 37° 28′ N., 49° 26′ E.

Paisley: city, Renfrew county, s. Scotland; 55° 50′ N., 4° 26′ W.

Paita: pr. pī′tä; seaport, n. Peru; 5° 2′ S., 81° W. Not Payta.

Pakhai: See Kongmoon.

Palatinate: See Rheinpfalz.

Palembang: city, s. e. Sumatra; 2° 55′ S., 104° 40′ E.

Palermo: prov. and seaport, n. w. Sicilia, Italy; 38° 10′ N., 13° 25′ E.

Palestine: Br. mandated territory, w. Asia.

Palma: seaport, Mallorca, Balearic Islands, Spain; 39° 34′ N., 2° 41′ E.

Palmas, Las: seaport, Canary Islands, Spain; 28° 6′ N., 15° 30′ W.

Pamirs, The: high rugged plateau in Asiatic Russia, extending slightly into Afghanistan and Chinese Turkistan (Sinkiang); 38° N., 73° E.

Panamá: pr. pä-nä-mä′; prov., capital, and seaport, republic of Panama; 9° 20′ N., 79° 35′ W.

Panamanian: noun meaning a national of Panama; adjective meaning of or pertaining to Panama.

Panderma: See Bandirma.

Panjab: See Punjab.

Papeete: Tahiti, Society Islands; capital of Fr. Oceania, and chief seaport of large area; 17° 32′ S., 149° 33′ W.

Papua, Territory of: s. e. part of the island of New Guinea, a territory of Australia. The name Papua also sometimes applied to the entire island.

Pará: pr. pä-rä′; state, Brazil.

Pará (city): See Belém.

Paraguarí: pr. pär-a-gwär-ē′; dept. and city, Paraguay; 25° 36′ S., 57° 3′ W.

Paraguay: pr. pär-a-gwī, locally pär-ä-gwī′; republic, S. America; Fr., Ger., Ital. and Sp. Paraguay.

Parahiba or Parahyba: pr. pä-rä-ē′-bä; seaport city, e. Brazil; 7° 11′ S., 34° 50′ W.

Parahiba do Norte or Parahyba do Norte: pr. pä-rä-ē′bä dō nôr′te; state, e. Brazil.

Parahyba: See Parahiba.

Parahyba do Norte: See Parahiba do Norte.

Paramaribo: pr. pär-a-mär′ē-bō; capital city, and seaport, Surinam; 5° 50′ N., 55° 20′ W.

Paraná: pr. pär-ä-nä′: state, Brazil.

Paraná: pr. pär-ä-nä′; river, s. Brazil and Argentina, to the Rio de la Plata.

Paranaguá: pr. pä-rä-nä-gwä′; town, Brazil, in state of Paraná; 25° 32′ S., 48° 35′ W.

Paris: capital of France; 48° 52′ N., 2° 20′ E.

Parma: prov. and city, Italy; 44° 47′ N., 10° 17′ E.

Parnahiba or Parnahyba: pr. pär-nä-ē′bä; river, Brazil.

Parnahyba: See Parnahiba.

Passero: cape, ext. s. e. Sicilia; 36° 40′ N., 15° 5′ E.

Patna: city, Bihar and Orissa, India, on the Ganges river; 25° 40′ N., 85° 15′ E.

Patos: pr. pä′tōōs; coastal lagoon, s. Brazil.

Patrae: See Patrai.

Patrai (Patras): seaport, n. Peleponnesus, s. Greece; Intl. postal guide, Patrai; Ital. Patrasso; Lat. Patrae; 38° 15′ N., 21° 45′ E.

Patras: See Patrai.

Patrasso: See Patrai.

Pavia: prov. and city, Lombardia, n. Italy; 45° 15′ N., 9° 10′ E.

Paysandú: pr. pī-sän-dōō′; dept. and city, Uruguay; 32° 19′ S., 58° 8′ W.

Pays Bas: See Netherlands.

Payta: See Paita.

Pechili: See Pohai.

Pécs: pr. pĕch; city, s. w. Hungary; Ger. Fünfkirchen; 46° 5′ N., 18° 13′ E.

Peiping: city (former capital), China; name officially changed from Peking to Peiping in 1929; 39° 55′ N., 116° 22′ E. Not Peping.

Peipus: lake bet. Estonia and Russia; Russ. Chudskoe;† 58° 45′ N., 27° 30′ E.

Peiraievs (Piraeus): seaport of Athēnai, Greece; Gr. Peiraievs,† pr. pē-rĕ-ĕfs′; Intl. postal guide, Piréefs; Fr. Le Pirée; Ital. Pireo; Lat. Piraeus; 37° 57′ N., 23° 40′ E.

Pekin: See Peking.

Peking: former name of city (former capital), China; name officially changed from Peking to Peiping in 1929; 39° 55′ N., 116° 22′ E. Not Pekin.

Peloponèse: See Peloponnesus.

Peloponnesus: that part of Greece s. of the Isthmus of Corinth; Fr. Peloponèse; also called Morea.

Pelotas: pr. peh-lŏ'täs; town, Brazil, in state of Rio Grande do Sul; 31° 42' S., 52° 23' W.

Pennine Chain: low north-south range, n. England.

Penonomé: pr. peh-no-no-meh; town, Panama; 8° 24' N., 80° 24' W.

Pensa: See Penza.

Penza: city, U. S. S. R. (Russia); Ger. Pensa; 53° 10' N., 45° 3' E.

Peping: See Peiping.

Pera: See Beyoğlu.

Pergamon: See Bergama.

Perm: city, U. S. S. R. (Russia), on Kama river; 58° N., 56° 20' E.

Pernambuco: pr. per-näm-bōō'kō; state, e. Brazil.

Pernambuco (city): See Recife.

Pérou: See Peru.

Perpignan: pr. pêr-pēn-yäN; city, near e. end of Pyrenees, s. France; 42° 40' N., 2° 55' E.

Perse: See Persia.

~~**Persia:** country, s. w. Asia; Persian, Iran;† pr. ō-rän; Fr. Perse; Ger. Persien.~~

Persien: See Persia.

Perth: seaport, capital of W. Australia; 31° 56' S., 115° 50' E.

Peru: pr. peh-rōō'; rep., w. S. America; Fr. Pérou; Ger. Peru; Ital. Perù; Sp. Perú.

Perugia: pr. pä-rōō'jä; prov. and city, cen. Italy; 43° 8' N., 12° 22' E.

Pesaro: prov. and city, n. Italy, e. coast; 43° 54' N., 12° 54' E.

Pescara: prov. and seaport, e. cen. Italy; 42° 28' N., 14° 13' E.

Peshawar: pr. pĕ-shä'war; city; N. W. Frontier Provinces, India, near the Khyber pass; 34° N., 71° 32' E. Not Peshawur.

Pesterzsébet: pr. pĕsh-ter-zhĕ-bet; a suburb of Budapest, Hungary.

Peterburg: See Leningrad.

Petrikau: See Piotrków.

Pfalz: See Rheinpfalz.

Pforzheim: city, Baden, s. w. Germany; 48° 53' N., 8° 40' E.

Philippopolis: See Plovdiv.

Phnom-Penh: See Pnom-Penh.

Phyong-yang: See Heijo.

Piacenza: pr. pyä-chĕn'tsä; prov. and city, n. w. Italy; 45° 1' N., 9° 40' E.

Piauhy: pr. pē-ä-wē'; state, n. e. Brazil.

Piedmont: See Piemonte.

Piemonte (Piedmont): region, former division, n. w. Italy; chief city, Torino.

Pienyang: See Heijo.

Pilcomayo: pr. pēl-kō-mī'yō; river, s. Bolivia and bdy. of Argentina with Bolivia and Paraguay, to the Paraguay river.

Pilsen: See Plzeň.

Pinar del Río: pr. pē-nar'dehl rē'o; prov. and city, w. Cuba; 22° 25' N., 83° 45' W.

Pińsk: city, e. Poland; 52° 9' N., 26° 7' E.

Piotrków: pr. pyŏtrkuf; city, w. Poland; Ger. Petrikau; Russ. Petrokov;† 51° 24' N., 19° 41' E.

Piraeus: See Peiraievs.

Pirapora: pr. pē-rä-pō'rä; town, Brazil, in state of Minas Geraes; 17° 20' S., 44° 57' W.

Pirée, Le: See Peiraievs.

Pireo: See Peiraievs.

Pisa: pr. pē'zä; prov. and city, n. Italy, w. coast; 43° 43' N., 10° 23' E.

Pisco: pr. pēs'kō; seaport city, Peru; 13° 45' S., 76° 10' W.

Pistoia: prov. and city, Toscana, n. w. Italy; 43° 55' N., 10° 54' E.

Piura: pr. pēōō'rä; dept., city, and river, n. Peru; 5° 9' S., 80° 40' W.

Planinski Kanal (Morlacca Channel): channel near Dalmatian coast, Yugoslavia; 45° N., 14° 50' E.

Plata: pr. plä'tä; estuary bet. Argentina and Uruguay; often called *locally* Rio de la Plata, *and in the British the River Plate*

Plauen: city, state of Saxony, s. cen. Germany; 50° 30' N., 12° 8' E.

Ploeşti: city, s. cen. Rumania; 44° 50' N., 25° 50' E.

Plovdiv (Philippopolis): city, s. Bulgaria; Fr. Philippopoli; Ger. Philippopel; Ital. Filipopol; Turk. Filiba; 42° 8' N., 24° 45' E.

Plymouth: seaport, Devonshire, s. w. England; 50° 24' N., 4° 7' W.

Plzeň: city, w. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia; Cz. Plzeň, pr. púlzen; Ger. Pilsen; 49° 45' N., 13° 22' E.

*Pnom-Penh: capital of Cambodia, Fr. Indochina; 11° 30′ N., 104° 55′ E. Not Phnom-Penh.

Po: river, n. Italy, e. to Adriatic Sea

Podkarpatská Rus (Carpathian Ruthenia): region, e. Czechoslovakia; Fr. Russie Souscarpathique; Ger. Karpato-Ruthenien.

Pohai (Gulf of Chihli): arm of the Yellow Sea, n. e. China. Not Pechili.

Pointe-à-Pitre: pr. pwănt′ ă-pĕtr′; city, Grande-Terre, Guadeloupe, Fr. W. Indies; 16° 17′ N., 61° 31′ W.

Pola: seaport, s. end of Istria, n. e. Italy; 44° 50′ N., 13° 50′ E.

Poland: republic, cen. Europe; Pol. Polska; Fr. Pologne; Ger. Polen; Cz. Polsko; Ital. and Rum. Polonia; Lett. Polija; Lith. Lenkija; Mag. Lengyelország; Russ. Polsha.†

Polen: See Poland.

Polija: See Poland.

Pologne: See Poland.

Polska: See Poland.

Poltava: city, n. e. Ukrainian S. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia); 49° 45′ N., 34° 15′ E.

Poltoratsk: See Ashkhabad.

Pomerania: See Pommern.

Pommern (Pomerania): prov., Prussia, n. e. Germany; Fr. Poméranie. The province included, prior to 1919, very small ter. (3.7 sq. mi.) now comprising part of Poland.

Pondichéry: Fr. colony, India, s. of Madras (city); 12° N., 79° 45′ E. See also India, French.

Poole: city, Dorsetshire, s. England; 50° 43′ N., 2° W.

Poona: city, 75 mi. s. e. of Bombay, India; 18° 30′ N., 73° 45′ E.

Popocatepetl: pr. pō-pō-kä-teh′pĕtl; volcano, Mexico; 19° N., 98° 7′ W.

Port Antonio: pr. pōrt ăn-tō′nĭ-o; seaport, n. e. Jamaica, B. W. I.; 18° 10′ N., 76° 28′ W.

Port Arthur: port, Ontario, Canada, on w. Lake Superior; near Fort William; 48° 30′ N., 89° 10′ W.

*Port-au-Prince: pr. pōrt-ō-prĭns′; capital and seaport, Haiti; 18° 35′ N., 72° 25′ W.

Port Elizabeth: seaport, Union of S. Africa; 33° 58′ S., 25° 30′ E.

Porto (Oporto): seaport, n. w. Portugal; 41° 15′ N., 8° 40′ W.

Porto Alegre: pr. pōr′tō ä-leh′greh; seaport city, s. Brazil; 30° 15′ S., 51° W.

Port-of-Spain: pr. port-ŭv spän′; capital city, Trinidad, B. W. I.; 10° 39′ N., 61° 31′ W.

Porto Tibiriça: See Tibiriça.

Port Said: pr. sä-ēd; seaport, n. end of Suez canal, n. e. Egypt; 31° 16′ N., 32° 19′ E.

Portsmouth: seaport, Hampshire, s. England; 50° 46′ N., 1° 5′ W.

Portugal: republic, w. Europe.

Portuguesa: pr. pōr-tōō-geh′sä; state, Venezuela.

Portuguese India: See India, Portuguese.

Portuguese West Africa: See Angola.

Posen: pr. pō′zen; former prov., Prussia, e. Germany; the larger part now comprises part of Poland; that part remaining to Germany is now incorporated in the Grenzmark Posen-Westpreussen. Ger. Posen; Pol. Poznań.

Posen (Poland): See Poznań.

Posen-Westpreussen, Grenzmark: See Grenzmark Posen-Westpreussen.

Potosí: pr. pō-tō-sē′; dept. and city, Bolivia; 19° 38′ S., 65° 48′ W.

Potsdam: an outer s. w. suburb of Berlin, Germany; 52° 24′ N., 13° 4′ E.

Poznań (Posen): prov. and city, w. Poland; Ger. Posen; 52° 25′ N., 16° 58′ E.

Pozsony: See Bratislava.

Prag, Praga: See Praha.

Prague: See Praha.

*Praha (Prague): capital of Czechoslovakia, cen. Bohemia; Cz. Praha; Fr. Prague; Ger. Prag; Ital. and Pol. Praga; 50° 5′ N., 14° 28′ E.

Pressburg: See Bratislava.

Preston: city, Lancashire, England; 53° 46′ N., 2° 43′ W.

Pretoria: city, Transvaal, joint capital of Union of S. Africa; 25° 45′ S., 28° 10′ E.

*Preussen (Prussia): pr. proi'sen; state, Germany, comprising 14 provinces; Fr. Prusse. All of the territories ceded by Germany in 1919 (except Alsace-Lorraine) comprised parts of provinces of Prussia. See also Ostpreussen, Westpreussen, Pommern, Posen, Grenzmark Posen-Westpreussen, Rheinprovinz, Schlesien, Schleswig-Holstein, and Saar Basin Territory.

Primošten (Capocesto): pr. prĕ-mōsh-tĕn; town, Dalmatian coast, Yugoslavia; Ital. Capocesto; 43° 36' N., 15° 55' E.

Prince Edward: island prov. of e. Canada; 46° 30' N., 63° W.

Prince Rupert: seaport, Br. Columbia, near Alaska; 54° 19' N., 130° 20' W.

Prinzapolca: pr. prĕn-sä-pōl'kä; river, e. Nicaragua.

Prousa: See Bursa.

Prusse: See Preussen.

Prusse Occidentale: See Westpreussen.

Prusse Orientale: See Ostpreussen.

Prussia: See Preussen.

Prussia, East: See Ostpreussen.

Prussia, West: See Westpreussen.

Prusy Wschodnie: See Ostpreussen.

Prusy Zachodnie: See Westpreussen.

Przemyśl: pr. pzhémishl; city, s. Poland; 49° 45' N., 22° 30' E.

Puebla: pr. pweh'blä; state, cen. Mexico, and its capital; 19° 3' N., 98° 10' W.

Puerto Plata: pr. pwär'tō plät'a, seaport, Dominican Republic; 19° 48' N., 70° 42' W.

Punjab: Br. prov. and Indian state, n. w. India. Not Panjab, Punjaub.

*Punjaub: See Punjab.

Puntarenas: pr. pōōn-tä-reh'näs; prov. and town, Costa Rica; 9° 58' N., 84° 49' W.

Pusan: See Fusan.

Putumayo: pr. pōō-tōō-mä'yō; river, commissariat, Colombia.

Puyün: See Canton.

*Pyengyang: See Heijo.

Pyŏng-yang: See Heijo.

Pyrenees: mt. range bet. France and Spain.

Q

Qaisariye: See Kayseri.

Qandahar: See Kandahar.

Qara Qum: See Kara Kum.

Qars: See Kars.

Qastamuni: See Kastamonu.

Qirghiz: See Kirghiz.

Qonia: See Konya.

Quang-tchéou: See Kwangchowan.

Quatre Cantons, Lac des: See Lucerne.

Quebec: large n. e. prov. of Canada, and its capital, a seaport; 46° 48' N., 71° 15' W.

Queen Charlotte: island group, Canada, s. of s. e. Alaska, and sound bet. the group and Vancouver island.

Queensland: state, n. e. Australia.

*Queenstown: See Cóbh.

Querétaro: pr. keh-reh'tä-rō; state, cen. Mexico, and its capital; 20° 45' N., 100° 30' W.

Quetta: capital of Br. Baluchistan, w. India; locally Shal or Shalkot; 30° 15' N., 67° 5' E. Not Shawl.

Quetzaltenango: See Quezaltenango.

Quexaltenango: See Quezaltenango.

Quezaltenango, Quexaltenango, or Quetzaltenango: pr. keh-säl-teh-nän'-go; city and department, Guatemala.

Quintana Roo: pr. kēn-tä-nä rōō'; formerly a territory of México; was divided Dec. 18, 1931, between Campeche and Yucatán.

Quito: pr. kē'tō; capital city, Ecuador; el. 9,348 ft.; 0° 10' S., 78° 30' W.

R

Raab: See Györ.

Rab (Arbe): island and town, n. Dalmatian coast, Yugoslavia; Ital. Arbe; 44° 46' N., 14° 46' E.

Rabat: seaport, chief capital of Morocco; 34° 2' N., 6° 50' W.

Radom: city, w. cen. Poland; 51° 25' N., 21° 9' E.

Ragged: island and cays, the Bahamas; 22° 13' N., 75° 45' W.

Ragusa: prov. and city, s. e. Sicilia, Italy; 36° 55' N., 14° 44' E.

Ragusa (Yugoslavia): See Dubrovnik.

Rajputana: agency comprising 20 native states, n. w. India.

Rakousko: See Austria.

Rampur: native state and its capital, United Provinces, n. India; 28° 45′ N., 79° 10′ E.

Rangoon: seaport, Irrawaddy delta, s. Burma; 16° 45′ N., 96° 5′ E.

Rann of Cutch: See Cutch.

Ratisbon: See Regensburg.

Ratisbonne: See Regensburg.

Rauxel, Castrop-: See Castrop-Rauxel.

Ravenna: prov. and seaport, n. e. Italy; 44° 23′ N., 12° 20′ E.

Rawalpindi: city, n. Punjab, India; 33° 50′ N., 73° 5′ E.

Reading: city, Berkshire, England, 30 mi. w. of London; 51° 26′ N., 1° W.

Recht: See Resht.

*Recife (Pernambuco): pr. reh-sēf′eh (pehr-näm-bōō′kŏ); seaport city, n. e. Brazil; 8° 8′ S., 34° 47′ W.

Recklinghausen: city, Westphalia, w. Germany; 51° 36′ N., 7° 11′ E.

*Regensburg: pr. rä′gens-bŏŏrkh; city, Bavaria, s. Germany; Fr. Ratisbonne; 49° 2′ N., 12° 5′ E. Not Ratisbon.

Reggio Calabria: prov. and seaport, on Strait of Messina, s. Italy; also written Reggio di Calabria; 38° 6′ N., 15° 39′ E.

Reggio Emilia: prov. and city, n. Italy; also written Reggio nell′ Emilia; 44° 43′ N., 10° 36′ E.

Regina: capital of Saskatchewan, Canada; 50° 30′ N., 104° 40′ W.

Reichenberg: See Liberec.

Reims: pr., Fr. răns, Eng. rēms; city, dept. of Marne, n. e. France; 49° 15′ N., 4° E. Not Rheims.

Remscheid: pr. rem′shīt; city, 20 mi. n. e. of Köln, Rheinprovinz, w. Germany; 51° 13′ N., 7° 10′ E.

Rennes: pr. rĕn; city, e. Brittany, n. w. France; 48° 5′ N., 1° 40′ W.

Reno: See Rhine.

República Dominicana: See Dominican Republic.

République Dominicaine: See Dominican Republic.

Rescht: See Resht.

Resht: seaport on the Caspian, n. w. Persia; Fr. Recht; Ger. Rescht; 37° 25′ N., 49° 45′ E.

Retalhuleu: pr. rä-täl-ōō-lä′ōō; dept. and city, Guatemala; 14° 31′ N., 91° 42′ W.

*Réunion: island, e. of Madagascar; a Fr. colony; 21° S., 55° 30′ E.

Reval: See Tallinn.

Revel: See Tallinn.

Reventazón: pr. reh-vehn-tä-zŏn′; river, Costa Rica.

Reykjavík: pr. rä′kya-vēk; capital of Iceland; 64° N., 22° W.

~~Rezaieh: town, n. w. Persia; off. Rezaieh; formerly Urmia; 37° 35′ N., 45° 5′ E.~~

Rheims: See Reims.

Rhein: See Rhine.

Rheinland: See Rheinprovinz.

Rheinpfalz (Palatinate): district, Bavaria, s. w. Germany; also called Pfalz; Fr. Palatinat. The Rheinpfalz includes ter. now comprising part of the Saar Basin Territory, q. v.

Rheinprovinz (Rhine Province): pr. rīn′pro-fints; also called Rheinland; prov., Prussia, w. Germany; part of the ter. now comprises part of the Saar Basin Territory (q. v.); formerly included small territory now comprising part of Belgium.

Rheydt: See Gladbach-Rheydt.

Rhin: See Rhine.

Rhine: river, Switzerland to the North Sea, w. Europe; Dutch, Rijn; Fr. Rhin; Ger. Rhein; Ital. Reno.

Rhine Province: See Rheinprovinz.

Rhodes: See Rodi.

Rhodesia: Br. colony (S. Rhodesia) and protectorate (N. Rhodesia), s. e. Africa.

Rhodope: mt. range, Bulgaria and Greece, separating Thrace from Macedonia; Bulg. Despoto Dagh;† Gr. Rodope Oros;† Turk. Dospad Dagh.†

Rhondda: city, Glamorganshire, s. Wales; 51° 39′ N., 3° 29′ W.

Rhône (Rhone): pr. rŏn; river, Switzerland and France to the Mediterranean, w. of Marseille; Fr. Rhône.

Ribeirão Preto: pr. rē-bā-rŏn′ preh′tŏ; town, Brazil, in state of São Paulo; 21° 18′ S., 47° 45′ W.

Riga (Riga): capital of Latvia, and seaport, on Gulf of Riga; 56° 55′ N., 24° 15′ E.

Rijn: See Rhine.

Riobamba: pr. rē-ō-bäm'bä; city, Ecuador; 1° 40′ S., 78° 45′ W.

Rio Bravo: See Rio Grande.

Rio de Janeiro: pr. rē'ō deh zhä-nā'ro; state, capital, and seaport, Brazil; city; 22° 54′ S., 43° 8′ W.

Rio de la Plata: See Plata.

Rio Escondido: See Escondido.

Rio Grande: pr. rē-ō grän'deh; river, U. S., and U. S.-Mexico bdy. to the Gulf of Mexico; Mex. name, Rio Bravo, or Rio Bravo del Norte. Not Rio Grande River.

Rio Grande do Norte: pr. rē-ō grän'de do nôr'te; state, n. e. Brazil.

Rio Grande do Sul: pr. rē'ō grän'de dō-sōōl'; state, s. Brazil, and a seaport; 32° 3′ S., 52° 15′ W.

Rio Grande River: See Rio Grande.

Rio Negro: pr. rē'o neh'grō; prov. and river, s. Argentina; 39° 20′ S., 67° 30′ W.

Rio Negro: river, Brazil. Not Rio Negro River.

Rio Negro: river, dept., and city, Uruguay; 32° 50′ S., 57° 30′ W.

Rivera: pr. rē-veh'rä; dept. and city, Uruguay; 30° 53′ S., 55° 46′ W.

Rocha: pr. ro'chä; dept. and city, Uruguay; 34° 30′ S., 54° 18′ W.

Rochdale: city, Lancashire, England; 53° 37′ N., 2° 9′ W.

Rockhampton: coastal city, e. cen. Queensland, Australia; 23° 20′ S., 150° 30′ E.

Rodi (Rhodes): Italian island, s. e. Aegean Sea; 36° N., 28° E.

Rodope Oros: See Rhodope.

Roma (Rome): prov. and capital city, Italy; Fr. Rome; Ger. Rom; 41° 54′ N., 12° 25′ E.

Românía: See Rumania.

Romanya: See Rumania.

Rome: See Roma.

Rosa, Monte: second highest peak of the Alps, bet. s. cen. Switzerland and Italy; Fr. Mont Rose; Ital. Monte Rosa; elev. 15,217 ft.; 46° N., 7° 53′ E.

Rosario: pr. rō-sär'ē-ō; port for ocean craft on Paraná river, Argentina; 32° 55′ S., 60° 35′ W.

Rose, Mont: See Rosa, Monte.

Roseau: pr. rō'sō; town, Dominica, Leeward Islands, B. W. I.; 15° 20′ N., 61° 22′ W.

Rosja: See Russia.

Rossiya: See Russia.

Rostock: Baltic seaport, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany; 54° 10′ N., 12° 10′ E.

Rostov-na-Donu (Rostov-on-Don): city, near mouth of Don river, U. S. S. R. (Russia); 47° 10′ N., 39° 40′ E.

Rotherham: city, Yorkshire, England, near Sheffield; 53° 26′ N., 1° 21′ W.

Rotterdam: seaport on Rhine delta, s. Netherlands; 51° 55′ N., 4° 30′ E.

Roubaix: pr. rōō-bě′; city, ext. n. France, near Lille; 50° 42′ N., 3° 10′ E.

Rouen: pr. rwäN; city on lower Seine, n. France; 49° 28′ N., 1° 5′ E.

Roumania: See Rumania.

Roumanie: See Rumania.

Roumelia: See Rumelia.

Roussé: See Ruse.

R. S. F. S. R.: See Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic.

Ruhr: river, Rhine tributary, Westphalia, Germany; valley, chief coal mining and industrial area of Germany.

Rumania: kingdom, s. e. Europe; Rum. Românía; Fr. Roumanie; Ger. Rumänien; Cz. Rumunsko; Ital. Romania; Serb-Croat, Rumunija; Turk. Romanya. Not Roumania.

Rumänien: See Rumania.

Rum Cay: island, the Bahamas; 23° 40′ N., 74° 50′ W.

*Rumelia: region, Bulgaria and Greece, the anc. provs. of Thrace and Macedonia; Bulg. Rumeliya;† Ger. Rumelien. Not Roumelia.

Rumunija: See Rumania.

Rumunsko: See Rumania.

Ruotsi: See Sweden.

Ruschuk: See Ruse.

Ruschuq: See Ruse.

Rusciuk: See Ruse.

Ruse (Ruschuk): city, n. Bulgaria, on the Danube; Bulg. Ruse,† sometimes Russe;† Turk. Ruschuq;† Fr. Roussé, Roustchouk; Ger. Rustschuk; Rum. Rusciuk; 43° 50′ N., 26° E. Not Rushchuk.

Rushchuk: See Ruse.

Russe: See Ruse.

Russia: historical Eng. name of a country, Europe and Asia; Russ. Rossiya;†·Fr. Russie; Ger. Ruszland; Ital. Russia; Est. Venemaa; Finn. Venäjä; Lettish, Kreevija; Pol. Rosja.

Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic: (translation of Rossiiskaya Sotsialisticheskaya Federativnaya Sovietskaya Respublika); the largest constituent republic of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, q. v.; the abbreviation R. S. F. S. R. is commonly used in English.

Ruszland: See Russia.

Ruthenia, Carpathian: See Podkarpatská Rus.

S

Saar (Sarre): river, e. France and w. Germany, to the Mosel (Moselle); Ger. Saar; Fr. Sarre. See also Saar Basin Territory.

Saar Basin Territory: ter. comprising parts of Rheinprovinz (Prussia) and of the Rheinpfalz (Bavaria), administered by the League of Nations; coal-mining region, traversed by the Saar (Sarre) river; Ger. Saarbeckengebiet or Saargebiet; Fr. Territoire du Bassin de la Sarre.

Saarbrücken: city, Saar Basin Territory, s. Rheinland, s. w. Germany; Fr. Sarrebruck; 49° 15′ N., 7° E.

~~Saare (Oesel): island; Estonia; Est. Saare or Saaremaa; Ger. Ösel.~~

~~Saaremaa: See Saare.~~

Šabac: pr. shábats; town, Yugoslavia; Fr. Chabats; 44° 45′ N., 19° 43′ E.

*****Sachsen (Saxony):** a state, and a Prussian province, s. Germany; Fr. Saxe; Ital. Sassonia.

Saghalin: See Sakhalin.

Sahara: Arabic for "Great Desert," n. Africa. Not Sahara Desert.

Sahararanpur: city, United Provinces, n. India; 29° 55′ N., 77° 40′ E. Not Seharunpur. *commercial and principal port*

*****Saigon:** ~~capital~~ city, Fr. Indochina; 10° 45′ N., 106° 33′ E.

Saihun: See Syr Darya.

Saint: for prefixes meaning "saint" see the following: French, under Saint or Sainte (abbrev. St. or Ste.); Italian and Spanish, under San, Santo, or Santa; Portuguese, under São.

St. Bernard: mt. passes, the Alps; *Great,* bet. Switzerland and Italy, 45° 50′ N., 7° 10′ E.; *Little,* bet. France and Italy, 45° 40′ N., 6° 55′ E.

Saint-Denis: pr. săn dû-nē′; a n. suburb of Paris, France; 48° 56′ N., 2° 22′ E.

Saint-Etienne: pr. săn-tă-tyĕn′; city, s. e. cen. France, near Lyon; 45° 25′ N., 4° 25′ E.

St. Gall: See St. Gallen.

St. Gallen: canton and city, n. e. Switzerland; Fr. St. Gall; Ger. St. Gallen; Ital. San Gallo.

St. Gotthard: town, mountain, Alpine pass, and important R. R. tunnel, s. e. Switzerland; Fr. St. Gothard; Ger. St. Gotthard; Ital. San Gottardo; 46° 40′ N., 8° 40′ E.

St. Helens: city, Lancashire, England; 53° 27′ N., 2° 44′ W.

St. Jean: See St. Johns.

Saint John (St. John): city, seaport, and county, New Brunswick, Canada. Full form of name (Saint John) is preferred locally; 45° 25′ N., 66° 10′ W.

St. John's: city, capital of Newfoundland; 47° 33′ N., 52° 40′ W.

St. Johns (St. Jean): town and county, Quebec, Canada. The town was established as the "Corporation of the town of St. Johns" by an act of Parliament, assented to on the 16th day of August, 1858. Fr., St. Jean (official name of post office). 45° 20′ N., 73° 18′ W. Not St. John's.

St. Kitts: island and presidency, B. W. I.; 17° 20′ N., 62° 45′ W.

St. Lawrence: river, Lake Ontario to Gulf of St. Lawrence.

St. Lucia: pr. sănt lōō-chē′a; isl., Windward Islands, B. W. I.; 13° 50′ N., 61° W.

St. Marc: pr. săn märk′; seaport city, Haiti; 19° 4′ N., 72° 42′ W.

St. Marin: See San Marino.

Saint - Ouen - sur - Seine (Saint - Ouen): pr. san-twän'; a n. suburb of Paris, France; 48° 37' N., 4° 24' E.

St. Petersburg: See Leningrad.

St. Pierre: small island s. of Newfoundland; with Miquelon, a Fr. colony; also chief town of St. Pierre and Miquelon; 46° 45' N., 56° 15' E.

St. Thomas: See São Tomé.

St. Vincent (Portugal): See São Vicente.

St. Vincent: pr. sänt vĭn'sĕnt; island, Windward Islands, B. W. I.; 13° 13' N., 61° W.

Sakai: city near Osaka, Japan; 34° 35' N., 135° 28' E.

Sakartvelo: See Georgia.

Sakhalin: island n. of Hokkaido; n. half Russian, s. half Japanese; Russ. Sakhalin;† 50° N., 142° E. See also Karafuto. Not Saghalin.

Salado: pr. sä-lä'dō; river, s. w. Argentina to the Río Colorado.

Salaverry: pr. sä-lä-veh'rre; town, Peru; 8° 13' S., 79° 4' W.

Salem: city, Madras, s. India; 11° 40' N., 78° 20' E. Not Selam.

Salerno: prov. and seaport, s. Italy, w. coast; 40° 41' N., 14° 47' E.

Salford: city, Lancashire, England; 53° 29' N., 2° 16' W.

***Salonika:** See Thessalonikē.

Salonique: See Thessalonikē.

Salta: pr. sal'tä; prov. and city, Argentina; 24° 48' S., 65° 25' W.

Saltillo: pr. säl-tē'yō; city, n. Mexico; 25° 25' N., 101° 4' W.

Salto: pr. sal'tō; dept. and city, Uruguay; 31° 22' S., 57° 59' W.

Salvador: See El Salvador.

Salzburg: pr. zälts'bōōrkh; province and town, Austria; 47° 47' N., 13° E.

Samara: city, U. S. S. R. (Russia), on the Volga; 53° 20' N., 50° 20' E.

Samarang: See Semarang.

Samarkand: city, Uzbek S. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia, Asiatic); 39° 45' N., 66° 50' E.

Samoa: island group, w. S. Pacific; w. part, New Zealand mandate; e. part, American; 14° S., 172° W.

Samsoun: See Samsun.

Samsun: vilayet and seaport, n. Turkey; Fr. Samsoun; 41° 15' N., 36° 20' E. Not Djanik, Janik.

San'a (Sanaa): pr. sän-ä'; town, capital of the Yemen, s. w. Arabia; seat of the Imam Yahia, in mountains of Yemen, 140 miles from Red Sea, el. 7,680 feet; 15° 20' N., 44° 10' E.

Sanaa: See San'a.

San Cristóbal: pr. sän crēs-tō'bäl; city, Venezuela; 7° 35' N., 72° 24' W.

Sandalwood: See Soemba.

San Domingo: See Santo Domingo.

San Fernando: pr. sän fehr-nän'dō; town, Trinidad, B. W. I.; 10° 14' N., 61° 29' W.

San Gallo: See St. Gallen.

San Gottardo: See St. Gotthard.

San José: pr. sän hō-sā'; capital city, Costa Rica; 9° 58' N., 84° W.

San José: pr. sän hō-seh'; dept. and city, Uruguay; 34° 20' S., 56° 33' W.

San Juan: pr. sän-hwan'; river, boundary bet. Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Sankt Peterburg: See Leningrad.

San Luis Potosí: pr. sän lōō-ēs pō-tō-sē'; state, cen. Mexico, and its capital; 22° 10' N., 101° W.

San Marino: small republic, n. e. Italian peninsula; Fr. St. Marin; 43° 56' N., 12° 25' E.

San Miguel: pr. sän mē-gehl'; volcano, dept. and city, El Salvador; 14° 30' N., 88° 15' W.

San Pedro de Macorís: pr. sän pa'dro de mä-ko-res'; seaport city, Dominican Republic; 18° 28' N., 69° 20' W.

San Pedro Sula: pr. sän peh'drō sōō'lä; city, Honduras; 15° 31' N., 88° W.

San Salvador: pr. sän säl-vä-dōr'; capital city, El Salvador; 13° 40' N., 89° 15' W.

San Salvador (republic): See El Salvador.

San Salvador, or Watling Island: pr. sän säl'vä-dor or wät'lĭng; island, the Bahamas; 24° N., 74° 30' W.

San Sebastián: coastal city, w. end of Pyrenees, n. Spain; 43° 18' N., 2° W.

Santa Ana: pr. sän'tä än'ä; city, El Salvador; 14° N., 89° 35' W.

Santa Catharina: pr. sän'tä kä-tä-rē'nä; state, Brazil.

Santa Catharina: pr. sän'tä-kä-tä-rē'nä; town, Brazil, in state of Minas Geraes.

Santa Clara: pr. sän'tä klär'ä; prov. and city, cen. Cuba; 22° 22′ N., 80° 2′ W.

Santa Cruz: pr. sän'tä croōs'; dept. and city, Bolivia; 17° 30′ S., 62° W.

Santa Cruz de Tenerife: pr. sän'tä kroōth' dä tä-nä-rē'fä; seaport, Canary Islands, Spain; 28° 27′ N., 16° 15′ W.

Santa Fé: pr. sän-tä feh'; prov. and city, Argentina; 31° 35′ S., 60° 41′ W.

Santander: pr. sän-tän-dehr'; dept. and town, Colombia; 6° 50′ N., 73° 30′ W. *and prov.*

Santander: seaport, cen. n. Spain; 43° 25′ N., 3° 55′ W.

Santander, Norte de: See Norte de Santander.

Santarem: pr. sän-tä-rehm'; town, Brazil, in state of Pará; 13° 51′ S., 39° 2′ W.

Santa Rosa de Copán: pr. sän'tä rōsä deh kō-pän'; city, Honduras; near famous prehistoric ruins of Copán; 14° 45′ N., 89° 4′ W.

Santiago: pr. sän-tē-ä'gō; capital city of Chile; 33° 25′ S., 70° 45′ W.

Santiago: pr. sän-te-ä'go; city, Dominican Republic; 19° 30′ N., 70° 45′ W.

*Santiago de Cuba (Santiago): pr. sän-tē-ä'go deh koō'bä; seaport city, Cuba; 20° 0′ N., 75° 50′ W.

Santo Domingo: pr. sän'to do-mĭn'go; capital, seaport city, Dominican Republic; 18° 30′ N., 70° W. Not San Domingo.

Santos: pr. sän'tŏŏs; seaport city, Brazil, state of São Paulo; 23° 55′ S., 46° 20′ W.

San Vicente: pr. sän vē-sehn'teh; dept. El Salvador, and its capital; 13° 39′ N., 88° 46′ W.

São Francisco: pr. sôn frän-sēs'kō; river, Brazil.

São Luiz: pr. sôn-loō-ēs'; city, Brazil, capital state of Maranhão; also written São Luiz do Maranhão; 2° 39′ S., 44° 15′ W. Not Maranhão.

São Luis do Maranhão: See São Luiz.

Saône: pr. sōn; river, e. France, joining the Rhône at Lyon.

São Paulo: pr. sôn pow'lō; state and city, Brazil; 23° 35′ S., 46° 37′ W.

Saorstát Eireann: See Irish Free State.

São Salvador (Bahia): pr. sôn' säl-vä-dôr (bä-ē'a); cap. city, and seaport, state of Bahia, Brazil.

São Thomé: See São Tomé.

São Tomé (St. Thomas): Port. island, Gulf of Guinea, w. Africa; Port. spelling also São Thomé; 0° 20′ N., 6° 50′ E.

São Vicente (St. Vincent): cape, ext. s. w. Portugal; 37° 5′ N., 8° 55′ W.

Saporoshje: See Zaporozhe.

Sapporo: city, s. w. Hokkaido, Japan; 43° 5′ N., 141° 20′ E.

Saragossa: See Zaragoza.

*Sarajevo: pr. sarayĕvo; city, Yugoslavia; 43° 50′ N., 18° 25′ E.

Saranta Ekklēsiai: See Kirklareli.

Saratov: pr. sä-rä'tof; city on Volga river, U. S. S. R. (Russia); 51° 35′ N., 46° E.

Sarawak: Br. colony, n. w. Borneo; Dutch, Serawak.

Sardaigne: See Sardegna.

*Sardegna (Sardinia): island and ter. division, Italy; Ital. Sardegna, pr. sardénya; Fr. Sardaigne; Ger. Sardinien; 40° N., 9° E.

Sardinia: See Sardegna.

Sarre: See Saar.

Sarrebruck: See Saarbrücken.

Sarstoon: See Sarstún.

Sarstún or Sarstoon: pr. särs-toōn'; river, Guatemala and Br. Honduras; Guat. Sarstún; 15° 52′ N., 89° W.

Saruhan: See Manisa.

Sasebo: seaport, n. w. Kyushu island, Japan; 33° 15′ N., 129° 45′ E.

Saskatchewan: prov., w. cen. Canada, and river crossing it.

Saskatoon: city, s. cen. Saskatchewan; 52° 9′ N., 106° 45′ W.

Sassari: city, n. Sardegna, Italy; 40° 44′ N., 8° 34′ E.

Sassonia: See Sachsen.

Satul-Mare: city, ext. n. w. Rumania;
Mag. Szatmár-Németi; 47° 48' N.,
22° 53' E.   Not Satu-Mare.

Satu-Mare: See Satul-Mare.

Sau: See Sava.

Sault Ste. Marie: city, Ontario, Can-
ada, on "Soo" canal, bet. Lakes
Superior and Huron; 46° 31' N.,
84° 10' W.

Sava: trib. of the Danube, n. Yugo-
slavia; Serb-Croat, Sava; Fr. Save;
Ger. Sau; Mag. Száva.

Save: See Sava.

Savona: seaport, n. Italy, near Gen-
ova; 44° 17' N., 8° 30' E.

Saxe: See Sachsen.

Saxony: See Sachsen.

Scarborough: seaport,   Yorkshire,
England; 54° 17' N., 0° 26' W.

Schaffhausen: canton and city, ext.
n. Switzerland; Fr. Schaffhouse; 47°
41' N., 8° 38' E.

*Schelde: See Scheldt.

Scheldt (Schelde): river, France and
Belgium, to the w. Scheldt estuary in
the Netherlands; Fr. Escaut; Flem-
ish, Schelde.

Schiavonia: See Slavonia.

Schiedam: pr. skhĕ-dăm'; city, Neth-
erlands, near Rotterdam; 51° 55' N.,
4° 24' E.

Schikoku: See Shikoku.

~~Schlesien (Silesia): pr. shlā'zĕ-en;~~
~~(1) in Germany, the Prussian prov-~~
~~inces of Niederschlesien (Lower Si-~~
~~lesia) and Oberschlesien (Upper Si-~~
~~lesia); Germany—German Silesia in-~~
~~cluded, prior to 1919, ter. now com-~~
~~prising parts of Poland and Czecho-~~
~~slovakia; (2) in Austria, former~~
~~crownland. See also Silesia, Sląsk,~~
~~and Slezsko.~~

Schleswig: pr. shlăs'vikh; town and
district, Schleswig-Holstein, n. w.
Germany.   Not Sleswick.   See also
Slesvig.

Schleswig-Holstein: pr.   shlăs'vikh
hŏl'shtīn; prov., Prussia, n. Ger-
many; the province formerly in-
cluded ter. now comprising part of
Denmark.

Schwarzes Meer: See Black Sea.

Schweden: See Sweden.

Schweiz: See Switzerland.

Scilly Islands: pr. sĭl'ĭ; group, Corn-
wall county, s. w. England; 49° 55'
N., 6° 20' W.

Scotland: division of Great Britain;
Fr. Écosse; Ger. Schottland.

Scutari (Albania): See Shkodĕr.

Scutari (Turkey): See Üskūdar.

Sebenico: See Šibenik.

Seeland (Denmark): See Sjaelland.

Seeland (Netherlands): See Zeeland.

Segovia: pr. seh-gō'vēä; river, Nicara-
gua.

Seharunpur: See Saharanpur.

Seine: pr. săn; river, n. cen. France, to
English Channel, through Paris.

Seishu (Chungju): city, Chosen; al-
ternate Jap. off. spellings, Seishu and
Tyundyu; Korean, Chungju; 36° 37'
N., 127° 30' E.

Selam: See Salem.

Selanik: See Thessalonikē.

Selébès: See Celebes.

Semarang: seaport, n. cen. Java; 7°
S., 110° 30' E.   Not Samarang.

Semipalatinsk: pr. sĕm-ĭ-pä-lă'tĭnsk;
city, Kazak A. S. S. R., Soviet Union
(Russia, Asiatic); 50° 28' N., 80°
13' E.

~~Sendai: pr. sĕn-dī; city, n. e. part~~
~~main island, Japan; 38° 15' N.,~~
~~140° 55' E.~~

Senegal: Fr. colony, ext. w. Africa.

Senta: town, n. e. Yugoslavia; Mag.
Zenta; 45° 53' N., 20° 4' E.

*Seoul: See Keijo.

Séran: See Ceram.

Serang: See Ceram.

Serawak: See Sarawak.

Serbia: part of Yugoslavia; former-
ly separate kingdom; Serb-Croat,
Srbija,   pr.   serbiya;   Fr.   Serbie;
Ger.   Serbien;   Ital.   Serbia.   Not
Servia.

Sergipe: pr.   sehr-zhē'peh;   state,
Brazil.

Serinagur: See Srinagar.

Servia: See Serbia.

Sète: w. Mediterranean seaport, s.
France; formerly Cette; 43° 25' N.,
3° 45' E.

Severn: river, w. England, w. to
Bristol Channel.

Severnaya Dvina: See Dvina.

Sevilla (Seville): province and city, s. Spain; Sp. Sevilla, pr. sä-vēl'yä; Fr. Séville; Ital. Siviglia, pr. sē-vēl'yä; 37° 25′ N., 6° W.

's Gravenhage (The Hague): city, cap. of the Netherlands; Dutch 's Gravenhage, pr. skhrä-vĕn-hä′ga, or Den Haag; Fr. La Haye; Ger. Haag; Ital. L'Aia; 52° 5′ N., 4° 18′ E.

Shanghai: city, Kiangsu prov., China; 31° 15′ N., 121° 30′ E.

Shansi: prov., n. cen. China proper; east of Shensi.

Shantung: prov., n. e. China proper, and peninsula thereof.

Shasi: city, Hupeh prov., cen. China, on Yangtze river, 30° 16′ N., 112° 18′ E.

Shatt Dijla: See Tigris.

Shawl: See Quetta.

Sheffield: city, Yorkshire, England; 53° 22′ N., 1° 30′ W.

Shengcheng: See Canton.

Shengking: See Liaoning.

Shensi: prov., n. cen. China proper; west of Shansi.

Shenyang: See Mukden.

Sherbrooke: city, ext. s. e. Quebec, Canada; 45° 27′ N., 71° 55′ W.

's Hertogenbosch: pr. s'her-tō′gĕn-bŏs; city, s. Netherlands; Fr. Bois-le-Duc; 51° 40′ N., 5° 20′ E.

Shetland: island group constituting Shetland county, Scotland; 60° 30′ N., 1° 15′ W.

Shikoku: one of the four large islands of Japan; alternate Jap. romanization, Sikoku; Fr. Sikok; Ger. Schikoku.

Shillong: city, n. e. India; capital of Assam; 25° 45′ N., 91° 55′ E.

~~Shimizu: coastal city s. cen. main island, Japan; alternate Jap. off. romanization, Simidu; 35° N., 138° 27′ E.~~

~~Shimonoseki: seaport, ext. w. of main island, Japan; alternate Jap. off. romanization, Simonoseki; 33° 58′ N., 130° 58′ E.~~

Shiraz: town, s. Persia; 29° 40′ N., 52° 25′ E.

Shitomir: See Zhitomir.

~~Shizuoka: coastal city, s. cen. of main island, Japan; alternate Jap. off. romanization, Siduoka; 35° N., 138° 28′ E.~~

Shkodër (Scutari): town, n. Albania; Alb. Shkodër or Shkodra; Ital. Scutari; Serb-Croat, Skadar; Turk. Ishqodra;† 42° 5′ N., 19° 30′ E. Not Skutari, Skodra.

Shkodra: See Shkodër.

Shkup: See Skoplje.

Sholapur: city, Bombay, India; 17° 45′ N., 76° E.

Shqipnia, Shqipria, Shqypniĕ, etc.: See Albania.

S. H. S.: abbrev. for Kraljevina Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca (Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes), former official name of Yugoslavia.

Sialkot: city, Punjab, n. w. India; 32° 30′ N., 74° 25′ E.

~~Siam: kingdom, s. Malay peninsula, and gulf s. thereof.~~

*Sian: capital of Shensi prov.; 34° 25′ N., 108° 55′ E. Not Sianfu, Singan, Hsingan, Changan.

Sianfu: See Sian.

Siangtan: city, Hunan prov., s. cen. China; 28° N., 112° 55′ E.

Siayuthia: See Bangkok.

Šibenik (Sebenico): town, Dalmatian coast, Yugoslavia; Serb-Croat, Šibenik, pr. shibenik; Ital. Sebenico; 43° 44′ N., 15° 53′ E.

Siberia or Sibir: region comprising northern Asiatic U. S. S. R. (Russia); also an administrative division thereof; Russ. Sibir;† Fr. Sibérie; Ger. Sibirien.

Sibérie: See Siberia.

Sibir: See Siberia.

Sibirien: See Siberia.

Sibiu: pr. sibyú; city, Transylvania, w. cen. Rumania; Ger. Hermannstadt; Mag. Nagyszeben; 45° 48′ N., 24° 9′ E.

*Sicilia (Sicily): island and ter. division, Italy; Ital. Sicilia, pr. sichĭlia; Fr. Sicile; Ger. Sizilien; 37° 30′ N., 14° E.

Sicily: See Sicilia.

Siduoka: See Shizuoka.

Siebenbürgen: See Transilvania.

Siena: city, Tuscany, n. cen. Italy; 43° 18′ N., 11° 18′ E.

Sierra Leone: Br. colony, w. Africa; 8° N., 12° W.

Sierra Nevada: lofty range near s. coast of Spain; 37° N., 3° W.

Sihun: See Syr Darya.

*****Si Kiang (West River):** s. China, mouth near Hong Kong. Not Si Kiang River.

Si Kiang River: See Si Kiang.

Sikoku: See Shikoku.

~~Silesia: region comprising, in 1914, the Prussian province of Schlesien, Germany, and the crownland of Schlesien, Austria. For present divisions see Schlesien (for Germany), Slezsko (for Czechoslovakia), and Slask (for Poland); Fr. Silésie; Ital. Silesia.~~

Simbirsk: See Ulyanovsk.

Simferopol: pr. sĭm-fĕ-rô′pl; capital city, Crimean A. S. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia); 44° 58′ N., 34° 5′ E.

Simidu: See Shimizu.

Simla: mt. town, summer capital of India; 31° 12′ N., 77° 10′ E., elev. 7,000 ft.

Simonoseki: See Shimonoseki.

Simplon: Alpine pass and R. R. tunnel bet. Switzerland and Italy; 46° 15′ N., 8° 10′ E.

Sinaloa: pr. sē-nä-lō′ä; city, river, and state, Mexico.

Sind: province, Bombay, India; 26° N. 69° E. Not Sindh.

Sindh: See Sind.

Si-ngan: See Sian.

Singapore: Br. island, at s. tip of Malay peninsula and seaport thereon; *Straits Settlement* 1° 18′ N., 103° 55′ E.

Sinkiang: territory, w. China; Chinese name meaning "New Dominion."

Sinob: See Sinop.

Sinop: vilayet and town, Turkey. Not Sinob, Sinope.

Sinope: See Sinop.

Sinowjewsk: See Zinovievsk.

Sinu: pr. sē′nōō; river, Colombia.

*****Siracusa (Syracuse):** prov. and seaport, Sicilia, Italy; 37° 3′ N., 15° 10′ E.

Sir Darya: See Syr Darya.

Siria: See Syria.

Sitsang: See Tibet.

Sivas: vilayet and town, Turkey; Turk. Sivas (the "i" is written without a dot above it); Ger. Siwas; 39° 40′ N., 37° 12′ E.

Siwas: See Sivas.

Sixaola: pr. sē-ha-o′lä; river, Costa Rica.

Sizilien: Sicilia.

*****Sjaelland (Zealand):** chief island of Denmark; Dan. Sjaelland, pr. syellan or shellan; Fr. and Ger. Seeland; 55° 30′ N., 11° 45′ E. Not Zeeland.

Skadar: See Shkodër.

*****Skagerrak:** arm of sea bet. Denmark and Norway; Dan. and Nor. Skagerrak.

Skodra: See Shkodër.

Skopeia: See Skoplje.

Skoplje: city, s. e. Yugoslavia; Serb-Croat, Skoplje, pr. skoplye; Bulg. Skopie;† Gr. Skopeia;† Turk. Üskûb; Alb. Shkup; 42° N., 21° 29′ E.

Skutari (Albania): See Shkodër.

Skutari (Turkey): See Üskûdar.

~~Slask (Silesia): pr. shlönsk; province, Poland (Województwo Śląskie), comprising parts of former German and Austrian Silesia. See also Silesia and Schlesien.~~

Slavonia or Slavonija: region, n. w. Yugoslavia; formerly Hungarian; Serb-Croat, Slavonija; Fr. Slavonie; Ger. Slawonien; Ital. Schiavonia; Mag. Szlavonország.

Slavonija: See Slavonia.

Slawonien: See Slavonia.

Slesvig: s. part of Jutland, Denmark; Dan. Nord Slesvig, com. called Sydlige Jylland (=South Jutland). See also Schleswig.

Sleswick: See Schleswig.

~~Slezsko (Silesia): pr. slĕssko; district, Czechoslovakia, comprising part of the former Austrian crownland of Schlesien, and part of the Prussian province of Schlesien. See also Silesia and Schlesien.~~

Slovacchia: See Slovensko.

Slovacia: See Slovensko.

Slovakia: See Slovensko.

Slovaquie: See Slovensko.

Slovenia or **Slovenija**: region, n. w. Yugoslavia; formerly Austrian; comprising Carniola (Ger. Krain) and part of Styria (Ger. Steiermark); Ger. Slovenien; Ital. Slovenia.

Slovenija: See Slovenia.

Slovensko (**Slovakia**): province of Czechoslovakia; Fr. Slovaquie; Ger. Slowakei; Ital. Slovacchia; Mag. Szlovákia or Tótország; Pol. Słowacja; Rum. Slovacia.

Słowacja: See Slovensko.

Slowakei: See Slovensko.

Smethwick: pr. smĕth'ĭk; city, Staffordshire, England; 52° 30′ N., 2°W.

Smolensk: city, U. S. S. R. (Russia); 54° 50′ N., 32° 10′ E.

Smyrna: See İzmir.

*****Soche**: See Yarkand.

Société, Iles de la (**Society Islands**): Fr. island group, cen. s. Pacific; chief island, Tahiti; 17° S., 150° W.

Socotra: Br. island, e. of Africa; 12° 30′ N., 50° E. Not Sokotra.

Soemba (**Sumba**): island, Neth. E. Indies; Dutch, Soemba or Tjendana; sometimes called Sandalwood; 10° S., 120° E.

*****Soembawa** (**Sumbawa**): island, Neth. E. Indies; 8° 45′ S., 118° E.

Soenda (**Sunda**): pr. sōōn'da; sea, strait, and islands, E. Indies. The Sunda islands comprise the Greater Sundas (Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes) and the Lesser Sundas (Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Sumba, etc.).

Soerabaja (**Surabaya**): seaport, n. e. Java; 7° 15′ S., 112° 45′ E. Not Soerabaya, Sourabaya.

Soerabaya: See Soerabaja.

Sofia: See Sofiya.

Sofija: See Sofiya.

Sofiya (**Sofia**): capital of Bulgaria; Bulg. Sofiya,† formerly Sredets;† Ger. Sofija; 42° 40′ N., 23° 18′ E. Not Sophia.

Sokotra: See Socotra.

Solingen: an e. suburb of Düsseldorf, Rheinprovinz, w. Germany; 51° 10′ N., 7° 4′ E.

Solomon Islands: group, e. of New Guinea; British; 8° S., 159° E.

Solun: See Thessalonikē.

Somalia Italiana: See Italian Somaliland.

Somaliland, British: See British Somaliland.

Somaliland, French: See French Somaliland.

Somaliland, Italian: See Italian Somaliland.

Sondin: See Joshin.

Songdo: See Kaijo.

*****Songjin**: See Joshin.

Songuldak: See Zonguldak.

Sonora: pr. sŏ-nō'rä; state, n. Mexico.

Soochow: city, Kiangsu prov., e. China; 31° 16′ N., 120° 32′ E. Not Suchow.

Sophia: See Sofiya.

Sopron: city, Hungary, and district originally comprising part of the Burgenland (transferred by Hungary to Austria by the treaties of St. Germain and Trianon) which was returned to Hungary following a plebiscite held Dec. 14, 1921; Ger. Ödenburg; 47° 38′ N., 16° 38′ E.

Soriano: pr. sŏr-ē-än'ŏ; dept. and city, Uruguay; 33° 22′ S., 58° 19′ W.

Sosnowiec: pr. sosnóvyets; city, s. w. Poland; Ger. Sossnowitz; 50° 18′ N., 19° 10′ E.

Sossnowitz: See Sosnowiec.

Soudan: See Sudan.

Soudan français: See French Sudan.

Sŏul: See Keijo.

Sourabaya: See Soerabaja.

South Africa, Union of: See Union of South Africa.

Southampton: seaport, Hampshire, England; 50° 55′ N., 1° 28′ W.

South Australia: state, cen. s. Australia.

South China Sea: See China Sea.

Southend-on-Sea: c i t y , E s s e x county, England, at mouth of the Thames; 51° 32′ N., 0° 42′ E.

Southgate: urban district, Middlesex county, England; 51° 37′ N., 0° 6′ W.

Southport: seaport, Lancashire, England; 53° 40′ N., 3° W.

South Shields: seaport, Durham county, England, at mouth of the Tyne; 55° N., 1° 27′ W.

South-West Africa: Br. mandated ter., s. w. Africa, administered by the Union of S. Africa.

Soviet Union: See Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Spagna: See Spain.

Spain: republic, w. Europe; Sp. España; Fr. Espagne; Ger. Spanien; Ital. Spagna; Port. Espanha.

Spalato: See Split.

Spanien: See Spain.

Spanish Town: pr. spăn'ish town; a suburb of Kingston, Jamaica, B. W. I.; 18° 1' N., 76° 59' W.

Spanish Wells: pr. spăn'ish wĕls; island, the Bahamas.

Sparta: See Isparta.

Spetsbergen: See Spitsbergen.

Spezia, La: pr. spĕt-syä; seaport, n. w. Italy; 44° 12' N., 9° 45' E.

Spice Islands: See Molukken.

Spitsbergen: group of Norwegian Arctic islands, part of Svalbard (q. v.), comprising West Spitsbergen, North-East Land, etc.; Nor. and Dutch, Spitsbergen; Ger. Spitzbergen; Swed. Spetsbergen; Fr. Spitsberg; see also Svalbard.

Spitzbergen: See Spitsbergen.

Split (Spalato): town, Dalmatian coast, Yugoslavia; Serb-Croat, Split; Ital. Spalato, pr. spálato; 43° 31' N., 16° 26' E.

Srbija: See Serbia.

Sredets: See Sofiya.

Srinagar: pr. srē-nu'gẽr; capital of Kashmir, ext. n. India; 34° 10' N., 74° 45' W. Not Serinagur.

S. S. S. R.: See Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Stalin: formerly Yuzovka, city, Donets coal field, Ukrainian S. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia); 48° N., 37° 48' E.

Stalinabad: formerly Dyushambe (Jushambe); capital city, Tadzhik (Tajik) S. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia, Asiatic); 38° 50' N., 69° E.

Stalingrad: formerly Tsaritsyn, city, at w. bend of lower Volga, U. S. S. R. (Russia); 48° 45' N., 44° 25' E.

Stanley: pr. stăn'lĭ; seaport capital, Falkland Islands; 51° 45' S., 57° 58' W.

Stavanger: seaport, s. w. Norway; 58° 50' N., 5° 40' E.

Stavropol: city, North Caucasian Krai, U. S. S. R. (Russia); 53° 30' N., 49° E.

Steiermark (Styria): pr. shtī'ermark; prov., s. Austria; the province included, prior to 1919, now comprising part of Slovenia, Yugoslavia; Ger. Steiermark; Fr. Styrie.

Stepney: an e. div. of London, England; 51° 31' N., 0° 2' W.

Stettin: pr. shteh-tēn'; seaport at mouth of the Oder, Pomerania, n. e. Germany; 53° 25' N., 14° 35' E.

Stockholm: capital of Sweden; 59° 16' N., 18° E.

Stockport: city, Cheshire and Lancashire, England; 53° 24' N., 2° 9' W.

Stockton-on-Tees: city, Durham county, n. e. England; 54° 35' N., 1° 25' W.

Stoke or Stoke-on-Trent: city, Staffordshire, England; 53° N., 2° 15' W.

Strait of Bab el Mandeb: See Bab el Mandeb.

Straits Settlements: Br. colony, s. Malay peninsula, and adjacent islands; capital, Singapore.

Strasbourg: city, dept. of Bas-Rhin (Alsace), e. France; Ger. Strassburg, Straszburg; 48° 35' N., 7° 45' E. Not Strasburg.

Strasburg: See Strasbourg.

Strassburg: See Strasbourg.

Straszburg: See Strasbourg.

Stretford: town, Lancashire, England; 53° 27' N., 2° 19' W.

Stromnitza: See Strumica.

Strumica: pr. strúmitsa; town, ext. s. e. Yugoslavia; Serb, and Bulg.† Strumica; Gr. Stromnitza;† 41° 26' N., 22° 39' E.

Stuttgart: pr. ştut'gärt; capital, Württemberg, s. w. Germany; 48° 46' N., 9° 13' E.

Styria: See Steiermark.

Subotica: pr. súbotitsa; city, n. e. Yugoslavia; Ger. Maria Theresiopel; Mag. Szabadka; 46° 7' N., 19° 40' E.

Suchiate: pr. sōō-chē-ä'tä; river bet. Mexico and Guatemala.

Suchow: See Soochow.

Süchow or **Süchow, Sze.**: city, Szechwan prov., w. China, on the Yangtze river; China Postal Guide form is Süchow, Sze.; 28° 48′ N., 104° 51′ E. Not Suifu, Hsuchou.

Süchow: city, Kiangsu prov., n. e. China; 34° 13′ N., 117° 20′ E.

Süchwan: See Szechwan.

Sucre: pr. sōō′kreh; city, Bolivia; 19° 2′ S., 65° 17′ W.

Sucre: pr. sōō′kreh; state, Venezuela.

Sudan: region, Africa, s. of the Sahara; Fr. Soudan.

Sudan, French: See French Sudan.

Sudbury: city and mining center, n. of Georgian Bay, Ontario, Canada; 46° 30′ N., 80° 58′ W.

~~Süder-See: See Zuider Zee.~~

Sudetes: range bet. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia, and Silesia, Germany.

Südslawien: See Yugoslavia.

Suède: See Sweden.

Suez: city, n. e. Egypt, at s. end of Suez Canal; 29° 58′ N., 32° 33′ E.

Suifu: See Süchow or Süchow, Sze.

Suisse: See Switzerland.

Sumatra: island, Neth. E. Indies.

Sumba: See Soemba.

Sumbawa: See Soembawa.

Sunda: See Soenda.

Sunderland: seaport, Durham county, n. England; 54° 57′ N., 1° 27′ W.

Suomi: See Finland.

Surabaya: See Soerabaja.

Surat: city, Bombay, near Gulf of Cambay, w. India; 21° 10′ N., 72° 50′ E.

Surinam: pr. sōō′rē-nām; Netherland colony, S. America; Fr. Surinam (Guyane néerlandaise); Ger. Niederländisch Guayana (Suriname); Ital. Guiane olandese; Dutch, Suriname.

Suriname: See Surinam.

Sušak: pr. súshak; port, Yugoslavia, adjacent to Fiume, ext. n. Dalmatian coast.

Suva: capital of Fiji Islands, s. Pacific; chief seaport of large area; 18° 8′ S., 178° 25′ E.

Svalbard: Norwegian Arctic territory comprising Spitsbergen (q. v.), Bear Island, and all other islands bet. 74° and 81° N., and bet. 10° and 35° E.

Sverdlovsk: formerly Ekaterinburg; capital city of Ural Oblast, U. S. S. R. (Russia, Asiatic); 57° 5′ N., 60° 30′ E.

Sverige: See Sweden.

Svezia: See Sweden.

Svizzera: See Switzerland.

Swansea: city, s. Wales; 51° 38′ N., 3° 58′ W.

Swatow: seaport, Kwangtung prov., s. China; 23° 30′ N., 116° 45′ E.

Sweden: kingdom, n. Europe; Swed., Nor., and Dan. Sverige; Fr. Suède; Ger. Schweden; Ital. Svezia; Finn. Ruotsi.

Swindon: city, Wiltshire, England; 51° 31′ N., 1° 47′ W.

Switzerland: republic, s. w. cen. Europe; Fr. Suisse; Ger. Schweiz; Ital. Svizzera.

Sydlige Jylland: See Slesvig.

Sydney: seaport, capital, New South Wales, Australia; 33° 53′ S., 151° 12′ E.

Sydney: seaport, n. Cape Breton island, Nova Scotia, Canada; 46° 20′ N., 60° 10′ W.

Syracuse: See Siracusa.

Syr Darya: (darya=river), Kazak A. S. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia, Asiatic), w. to Aral Sea; Persian and Turki, Saihun or Sihun; Lat. Jaxartes (Yaxartes). Not Sir Darya.

Syria: Fr. mandated territory and state therein, w. Asia; Arabic, Esh Sham;† Fr. Syrie or La Syrie; Ger. Syrien; Gr. Suría;† Heb. Ărăm;† Ital. Siria.

Syrie: See Syria.

Szabadka: See Subotica.

Szatmár-Németi: See Satu-Mare.

Száva: See Sava.

Szechuen: See Szechwan.

Szechwan: prov., w. China proper. Not Süchwan, Szechuen.

Szeged: pr. sĕgĕd; city, on Tisza river, s. e. Hungary; Ger. Szegedin; 46° 15′ N., 20° 9′ E.

Szlavonország: See Slavonia.

Szlovákia: See Slovensko.

T

Tabasco: pr. tä-bäs′kō; state and river, s. Mexico.

Tablas, Las: See Las Tablas.

Tabriz: city, n. w. Persia, near Lake Urmia; 38° 5′ N., 46° 10′ E.

Táchira: pr. tä'chě-rä; state, Venezuela.

Tacna: pr. täk'nä; dept. and ~~seaport~~ *city*, n. Peru; 18° S., 70° 20′ W.

Tacuarembó: pr. tä-kwär-ehm-bo'; dept. Uruguay; 32° 5′ S., 56° W.

Tacubaya: pr. tä-kōō-bäē'yä; city and division of Federal District, Mexico; 19° 35′ N., 99° 12′ W.

Tadzhik S. S. R.: See under Stalinabad.

Taenarum: See Tainaron.

Taganrog: seaport, on Taganrog bay, sea of Azov, U. S. S. R. (Russia) 47° 12′ N., 38° 55′ E.

Tage: See Tagus.

Tagus: river, Spain and Portugal, to Atlantic near Lisbon; Port. Tejo, pr. tĕ-zho; Sp. Tajo, pr. tä'ho; Fr. Tage.

Tahiti: chief island of the Society Is.; chief town is Papeete; 17° 40′ S., 149° 30′ W.

Taiden: town, Chosen; alternate Jap. off. romanization, Têtyan; 36° 19′ N., 127° 25′ E.

Taihoku: capital of Taiwan (Formosa); 25° N., 121° 30′ E.

Taiku: See Taikyu.

Taikyu: city, s. e. Chosen; alternate Jap. romanizations, Taikyû and Taikyû; Korean, Taiku; 35° 46′ N., 128° 32′ E. Not Taku.

*Tainaron (Matapan): cape, ext. s. Greece; Fr. Ténare; Lat. Taenarum; 36° 22′ N., 22° 30′ E.

Taiwan (Formosa): Japanese island possession, e. of s. China; Chin. and Jap. Taiwan; Port. and conv. Eng. Formosa; 23° 30′ N., 121° E.

Tajik S. S. R: See under Stalinabad.

Tajo: See Tagus.

Takamatsu: seaport, n. e. Shikoku island, Japan; alternate Jap. off. romanization, Takamatu; 34° 2′ N., 134° 2′ E.

Takamatu: See Takamatsu.

~~Takaoka: city, n. coast of main island, Japan; 36° 45′ N., 137° E.~~

~~Takasaki: city, cen. of main island, Japan; 36° 20′ N., 139° E.~~

Taku: See Taikyu.

Talara: pr. tä-lä'rä; town, Peru; 4° 25′ S., 65° 27′ W.

Talca: pr. täl'kä; prov. and seaport city, Chile; 35° 20′ S., 71° 46′ W.

Talien: See Dairen.

Talimu Ho: See Tarim.

Tallinn: capital of Estonia; Ger. Reval; Russ. Revel;[†] 59° 25′ N., 24° 45′ E.

Tamaulipas: pr. tä-mow-lē'päs; state, Mexico.

Tambov: pr. täm-bôf'; city, U. S. S. R. (Russia); 52° 42′ N., 41° 20′ E.

Tammerfors: See Tampere.

~~Tampere (Tammerfors): town, s. w. Finland, Swed. Tammerfors; 61° 28′ N., 23° 45′ E.~~

Tampico: pr. täm-pē'kō; seaport n. e. Mexico; 22° 11′ N., 97° 50′ W.

Tananarive: city, capital of Madagascar; 18° 50′ S., 47° 30′ E. Not Antananarivo.

Tanda: See Tanta.

Tanganyika: great lake, and Br. mandated ter., e. Africa.

Tanger, Tangeri: See Tangier.

Tangier: internationalized zone of Morocco, ext. n. w. Africa, and seaport city therein; Fr., Ger., and Sp. Tanger; Ital. Tangeri; 35° 46′ N., 5° 52′ W. Not Tangiers.

Tangiers: See Tangier.

Tanta: city, Nile river delta, n. Egypt; 30° 50′ N., 31° E. Not Tanda.

*Tapajós or Tapajóz: pr. tä-pä-zhôs'; river, Brazil.

*Tapajóz: See Tapajós.

*Tarabulus esh Sham: See Tripoli.

Taranto: seaport on Golfo di Taranto, s. e. Italy; 40° 28′ N., 17° 14′ E.

Tarapacá: pr. tä-rä-pä-kä'; prov., n. Chile; 20° S., 69° 38′ W.

Tarija: pr. tä-rē'hä; dept. and city, Bolivia; 21° 31′ S., 64° 4′ W.

Tarim: river and basin, Chinese Turkistan; Pers. and Turki,[†] Yarkend Darya; Chin. Talimu Ho.

Tarsos: See Tarsus.

Tarsous: See Tarsus.

Tarsus: town, Turkey; Fr. Tarsous. Not Tarsos.

Tartu: city, e. Estonia; Ger. Dorpat; Russ. Yurev,† pr. yúryef; 58° 25′ N., 26° 45′ E.

Tashkent: city, Uzbek S. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia); 41° 25′ N., 69° 1′ E.

Tasmania: island, state of Australia; 42° S., 147° E.

Tchataldja: See Çatalca.

Tchécoslovaquie: See Czechoslovakia.

Tche-kiang: See Chekiang.

Tcheliabinsk: See Chelyabinsk.

Tchita: See Chita.

Tegucigalpa: pr. teh-gōō-sĕ-gäl′pä; dept. and capital city, Honduras; 14° 9′ N., 87° W.

Téhéran: See Tehran.

*Tehran (Teheran): pr. tĕh-rän′; capital of Persia; Fr. Téhéran; 35° 50′ N., 51° 35′ E.

Tejo: See Tagus.

Temes: See Timiş-Torontal.

Temesvár: See Timişoara.

Temišvar: See Timişoara.

Temuco: pr. teh-mōō′kŏ; city, Chile; 38° 47′ S., 72° 45′ W.

Ténare: See Tainaron.

Tepic: See Nayarit.

Terni: prov. and city, cen. Italy; 42° 34′ N., 12° 37′ E.

Teschen: See Cieszyn.

Těšín: See Cieszyn.

Tétyan: See Taiden.

Tevere (Tiber): river, cen. Italy, w. through Roma to the sea.

Thames: river, s. England, e. to North Sea.

*Theiss or Tisza: n. trib. of the Danube in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Yugoslavia; Ger. Theiss; Ital. Tibisco; Mag. Tisza; Rum. and Serb-Croat, Tisa.

Therezina: pr. teh-reh-zē′nä; city, Brazil, capital of state of Piauhy; 5° 40′ S., 42° 30′ W.

*Thessalonikē (Salonika): city and gulf, n. Greece; Gr. Thessalonikē;† Intl. postal guide, Thessaloniki; Bulg.† and Serb-Croat, Solun; Fr. Salonique; Turk. Selanik;† 40° 50′ N., 22° 40′ E.

Thian Schan: See Tien Shan.

Thibet: See Tibet.

Three Rivers or Trois Rivières: city, s. Quebec, Canada, on St. Lawrence river; 46° 30′ N., 72° 25′ W.

Tian Shan: See Tien Shan.

Tiber: See Tevere.

Tibet: high plateau and special admin. dist. w. China; Chin. Sitsang. Not Thibet.

Tibiriça: pr. tĕ-bĕ-rĕ-sä′; town, Brazil, in state of São Paulo; known also as Porto Tibiriça; 21° 35′ S., 52° 0′ W.

Tien Shan: mts., Chinese and Russian Turkistan. Not Thian Schan, Tian Shan.

Tientsin: city, Hopei prov., n. e. China proper; 39° 10′ N., 117° 10′ E.

Tierra del Fuego: pr. tĕ-eh′rrä dehl fweh′go; archipelago, ext. s. South America. The Argentine side is the Gobernación de Tierra del Fuego (including Staten Island); and the Chilean forms part of the territory of Magallanes.

Tiflis: capital city, Georgian S. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia, Asiatic); Georgian, Tpilisi;† Russ. Tiflis;† 41° 40′ N., 44° 50′ E.

Tigris: river, s. e. Anatolia and Iraq to Persian Gulf; Arabic, Shatt Dijla;† Arm. Dikris;† Fr. Tigre; Gr.† and Lat. Tigris.

Tilburg: city, s. Netherlands; 51° 33′ N., 5° 7′ E.

Tilsit: city, ext. n. e. Germany, on Memel river; 55° 5′ N., 21° 50′ E.

Timişoara: pr. timishwára; city, ext. s. w. Rumania; Mag. Temesvár; Serb-Croat, Temišvar; 45° 47′ N., 21° 13′ E.

Timiş-Torontal: pr. timish-tórontal; district, Banat, Rumania; Mag. Temes and Torontál.

Timor: island, E. Indies, part Dutch, part Portuguese; and sea bet. the island and Australia.

Tirabzon: See Trabzon.

Tirana: See Tiranë.

Tiranë (Tirana): capital of Albania; Alb. Tiranë; Ital. Tirana; 41° 20′ N., 19° 50′ E.

Tirol: prov., w. Austria; the province included, prior to 1919, ter. now comprising part of Italy; Fr. and Ger. Tirol; Ital. Tirolo.   Not Tyrol.

Tirreno, Mare: See Tyrrhenian Sea.

Tisa: See Theiss.

Tisimarettô: See Chishima.

Tisza: See Theiss.

Titicaca: pr. tē-tē-kä'kä; lake bet. Peru and Bolivia; 16° S., 69° W.

Tjendana: See Soemba.

Tjirebon: See Cheribon.

Tlaxcala: pr. tläs-kä'lä; state and city, Mexico; 19° 20′ N., 98° 15′ W.

Tobago: pr. tō-bā'gō; island, Windward Islands, B. W. I.; 11° 20′ N., 60° 40′ W.

Tobata: seaport, n. Kyushu island, Japan; 34° 39′ N., 136° 50′ E.

Tobolsk: city on Irtysh river (a tributary of the Ob), Ural Oblast, U. S. S. R. (Russia, Asiatic); 58° 10′ N., 68° 20′ E.

Tocantins: pr. tō-kän-tēns'; river, Brazil.

To Kai: See East China Sea.

Tokat: vilayet and town, Turkey. Not Toqat.

Tokio: See Tokyo.

Tokushima: seaport, e. Shikoku island, Japan; alternate Jap. off. romanization, Tokusima; 34° 5′ N., 134° 35′ E.

Tokusima: See Tokushima.

Tokyo: pr. tō-kyō (two syllables); capital of Japan; alternate Jap. off. romanizations, Tōkyō and Tôkyô; 35° 42′ N., 139° 46′ E.   Not Tokio.

Tolima: pr. tō-lē'mä; dept. and volcano, Colombia; 4° 45′ N., 75° 35′ W.

Toluca: pr. tō-lōō'kä; city, Mexico; 19° 15′ N., 99° 45′ W.

Tolunnoerh (Dolon Nor): town, Chahar, Inner Mongolia, n. China.

Tomsk: city, Siberian Krai, U. S. S. R. (Russia, Asiatic); 56° 30′ N., 85° 10′ E.

Tonga: Br. island group, e. of Fiji, s. Pacific; 20° S., 174° W. Also called Friendly Is.

*Tongking: See Tonkin.

Tonkin (Tongking): a protectorate, n. part of Fr. Indochina, and gulf e. thereof.

Toqat: See Tokat.

*Torino (Turin): prov. and city, n. Italy; Fr. and Ger. Turin; 45° 5′ N., 7° 40′ E.

Torneå: See Tornio.

Tornio (Torneå): seaport, n. end of Gulf of Bothnia, Finland; Swed. Torneå; 65° 48′ N., 24° 15′ E.

Torontál: See Timiş-Torontal.

Toronto: city, on Lake Ontario, Canada; 43° 40′ N., 79° 25′ W.

Torreón: pr. tōr-reh-ōn'; city, n. e. Mexico; 25° 40′ N., 103° 25′ W.

Torres: strait bet. Australia and New Guinea; 10° S., 142° E.

Toscana (Tuscany): region and ter. division, n. cen. Italy.

Tótország: See Slovensko.

Tottenham: a n. suburb of London, England; 51° 36′ N., 0° 4′ W.

Toulon: pr. tōō-lôn'; Mediterranean seaport, s. e. France; 43° 5′ N., 5° 55′ E.

Toulouse: pr. tōō-lōōz'; city, s. France; 43° 45′ N., 1° 25′ E.

Tourcoing: pr. toor-kwan'; city, ext. n. France, near Lille; 50° 45′ N., 3° 5′ E.

*Tournai or Doornyk: city, w. Belgium; Fr. Tournai; Flemish, Doornyk; 50° 35′ N., 3° 28′ E.

Tourpia: See Turkey.

Tours: pr. tōōr; city, on Loire river, w. cen. France; 47° 20′ N., 0° 40′ E.

Townsville: seaport, Queensland, n. e. Australia; 19° 15′ S., 146° 45′ E.

Toyama: coastal city, Toyama bay, n. coast of main island, Japan; 36° 42′ N., 137° 12′ E.

Toyohashi: seaport, Ise Bay, s. coast main island, Japan; alternate Jap. off. romanization, Toyohasi; 34° 45′ N., 137° 20′ E.

Toyohasi: See Toyohashi.

Tpilisi: See Tiflis.

*Trabzon (Trebizond): vilayet and seaport, n. e. Turkey; 40° 55′ N., 39° 50′ E.   Not Tirabzon, Trapezunt.

*Transilvania (Transylvania): region, Rumania, n. of the Transylvanian Alps, s. and w. of the Carpathians; formerly a part of Hungary; Fr. Transilvanie; Ger. Siebenbürgen; Mag. Erdély; Rum. and Ital. Transilvania.

Trans-Jordan: Br. mandated ter., w. Asia, e. of the Jordan river; Arabic, Sharq el Urdunn.† Not Transjordan, Transjordania.

Transjordania: See Trans-Jordan.

Transylvania: See Transilvania.

Trapani: prov. and seaport, n. w. Sicilia, Italy; 38° 1′ N., 12° 29′ E.

Trapezunt: See Trabzon.

Trebizond: See Trabzon.

Treinta y Tres: pr. trehn′ta ē trehs′; dept. and city, Uruguay; 33° 14′ S., 54° 26′ W.

Trent: See Trento.

Trento (Trent): prov. and city, Tirol, n. Italy; Fr. Trente; Ger. Trient; 46° 3′ N., 11° 7′ E.

Trèves: See Trier.

Treviso: prov. and city, n. Italy, near Venezia; 45° 40′ N., 12° 15′ E.

Trichinopoly: city, Madras, s. India; 10° 40′ N., 78° 45′ E.

Trient: See Trento.

Trier: pr. trēr; city, Rheinland, ext. w. Germany; Fr. Trèves; 49° 45′ N., 6° 40′ E.

Trieste: prov., city, and gulf, Italy, n. end of Adriatic Sea; Ger. Triest; Serb-Croat, Trst; 45° 40′ N., 13° 46′ E.

Trinidad: pr. trĭn′ĭ-dăd; Br. island near Venezuela; Fr. La Trinité; Br., Ger., and Ital. Trinidad. 10° 30′ N., 61° 15′ W.

Tripoli or Tarabulus esh Sham: seaport, Syria; Arabic, Tarabulus esh Sham;† Gr.† and Lat. Tripolis; 34° 26′ N., 35° 51′ E.

Tripolitania: Italian colony, n. Africa, part of Libya.

Trivandrum: city, s. tip of India; 8° 29′ N., 76° 59′ E.

Trois-Rivières: See Three Rivers.

*****Trondheim:** seaport, Norway; formerly Trondhjem, then Nidaros (Jan. 1930–Mar. 1931); 63° 25′ N.. 10° 25′ E.

Trondhjem: See Trondheim.

Troyes: pr. trwä; city on the Seine, n. e. cen. France; 48° 20′ N., 4° 5′ E. *dept. and*

Trujillo: pr. trōō-hē′lyō; seaport city, Peru; 8° 8′ S., 79° 5′ W.

Trujillo: pr. trōō-hē′lyō; state and city, Venezuela; 8° 53′ N., 70° 16′ W.

Tsangpo: See Brahmaputra.

Tsaritsyn: See Stalingrad.

Tschataldja: See Çatalca.

Tschechoslowakien: See Czechoslovakia.

Tsche-kiang: See Chekiang.

Tscheljabinsk: See Chelyabinsk.

Tschenstochau: See Częstochowa.

Tschita: See Chita.

Tsinan: city, capital of Shantung prov. n. e. China proper; 36° 45′ N., 117° 40′ E.

*****Tsingtao:** seaport, Shantung prov., n. e. China; Ger. Tsingtau; 36° 10′ N., 120° 35′ E. Not Chingtao.

Tsingtau: See Tsingtao.

~~**Tsu:** city, on Ise Bay, s. coast main island, Japan; alternate Jap. off romanization, Tu; 34° 42′ N., 136° 30′ E.~~

Tu: See Tsu.

Tuchkov: See Ismail.

Tucumán: pr. tōō-kōō-män′; prov. and city, Argentina; 26° 50′ S., 65° 10′ W.

Tula: city, U. S. S. R. (Russia), s. of Moskva; 54° 20′ N., 37° 30′ E.

Tumuc-Humac: pr. tōō-mōōk′ōō-mäk′; mt., n. Brazil.

Tung Hai: See East China Sea.

Tungsansheng: See Manchuria.

Tunis: seaport, capital of Tunisia, n. Africa; 36° 40′ N., 10° E.

Tunisia: Fr. protectorate ext. n. Africa; Fr. Tunisie.

Turchia: See Turkey.

Turin: See Torino.

Türkei: See Turkey.

Turkestan: See Turkistan.

Turkey: republic, s. e. Europe and w. Asia; Turk. Türkiye; Fr. Turquie; Ger. Türkei; Gr. Tourpia;† Ital. Turchia.

Turkistan: large region, cen. Asia, comprising Russian and Chinese territory; Russ., Turkestan.† For Chinese Turkistan, see Sinkiang.

Türkiye: See Turkey.

Turks: pr. terks; island, the Bahamas, B. W. I.; 21° 20′ N., 71° 10′ W.

~~**Turku (Åbo):** seaport, ext. s. w. Finland; Swed. Åbo, pr. ōbō; 60° 26′ N., 22° 18′ E.~~

Turquie: See Turkey.

Tver: See Kalinin.

Tynemouth: seaport, Northumberland county, England; 55° 3' N., 1° 28' W.

Tyondyû: See Zenshu.

Tyôsen: See Chosen.

Tyrol: See Tirol.

Tyrrhenian Sea: the Mediterranean bet. peninsular Italy and Corsica, Sardinia, and Sicily; Ital. Mare Tirreno; Fr. Mer Tyrrhénienne; Ger. Tyrrhenisches Meer.

Tyskland: See Germany.

Tyundyu: See Seishu.

U

~~Ube: city, ext. s. w. end main island, Japan; 34° N., 131° 15' E.~~

Ucayali: pr. ōō-kī-yä'lē; river, Peru, tributary of Amazon River.

Udaipur: native state and city, Rajputana Agency, n. w. India; 24° 35' N., 73° 45' E.   Not Udaypur, Odeypore.

Udaypur: See Udaipur.

Udine: pr. ōō'dĕ-nä; city, ext. n e. Italy; 46° 3' N., 13° 14' E.

Udiyamada: See Ujiyamada.

Ufa: capital city, Bashkir A. S. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia); Fr. Oufa; 54° 50' N., 55° 55' E.

Uganda: Br. protectorate, e. cen. Africa; 2° N., 35° E.

~~Ujiyamada: city, w. side Ise Bay, main island, Japan; alternate Jap. off. romanization, Udiyamada; 34° 28' N., 130° 41' E.~~

Újpest: pr. ōōi-pĕsht; a n. suburb of Budapest, Hungary; Ger. Neu-Pest; 47° 34' N., 19° 5' E.

Újvidék: See Novi Sad.

*Ulan Bator Khoto: See Urga.

Uleåborg: See Oulu.

Ulm: city, Württemberg, s. Germany; 48° 25' N., 10° E.

Ulster: historical n. prov. of Ireland; since 1920 comprising Northern Ireland and a small part of the Irish Free State.

Ulúa: pr. ōō-lōō'ä; river Honduras.

Ulyanovsk: formerly Simbirsk, city on the middle Volga, European U. S. S. R. (Russia); 54° 15' N., 48° 15' E.

Ungaria: See Hungary.

Ungarn: See Hungary.

Ungheria: See Hungary.

Union of South Africa: Br. dominion, s. Africa.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: (translation of Soyuz Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik), name of the country historically called Russia, adopted by the present authorities in that country; the abbreviation U. S. S. R., or Soviet Union, is commonly used in English.

Upper Austria: See Oberösterreich.

Uppsala: city near Stockholm, e. Sweden; formerly Upsala; 59° 52' N., 17° 40' E.

Upsala: See Uppsala.

Ural: pr. ōō-räl'; low mt. range, considered as boundary between Europe and Asia; river from mountains to Caspian Sea.

Urfa: vilayet and town, Turkey; Fr. Ourfa; Gr. Edessa;† 37° 5' N., 38° 42' E.   Not Orfa.

Urga or Ulan Bator Khoto: city, Outer Mongolia; Mongol. Örgö; locally now Ulan Bator Khoto; Chin. postal guide, Urga; Chin. Kulun; 48° 35' N., 106° 50' E.   Not Ourga.

~~Urmia: salt lake, and former name of town thereon now called Rezaieh, n. w. Persia; Fr. Ourmiah; 37° 35' N., 45° 5' E.   Not Urumiya.~~

~~Urmia (town): See Rezaieh.~~

Uruguay: pr. ōō-rōō-gwī'ē; republic, S. America; river, s. Brazil and bdy. of Argentina with Brazil and Uruguay, to the Río de la Plata.

~~Urumiya: See Urmia.~~

Uşak (Ushak): town, Turkey; Turk. Uşak (pr. ushak); Fr. Ouchak; Ger. Uschak.   Not Ushaq.

Uschak: See Uşak.

Ushak: See Uşak.

Ushaq: See Uşak.

Üsküb: See Skoplje.

Üsküdar (Scutari): Turkey in Asia, suburb of İstanbul (Constantinople), 41° 1' N., 29° 2' E.   Not Skutari.

U. S. S. R.: See Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Ústí: city on Elbe river, n. Bohemia, Czechoslovakia; Ger. Aussig; 50° 40' N., 14° 2' E.

Usumacinta: pr. ōō-sōō-mä-sēn′tä; river bet. Guatemala and Mexico into Gulf of Mexico.

Utrecht: city, cen. Netherlands; 52° 5′ N., 5° 8′ E.

~~Utsunomiya: city, cen. of main island, Japan; alternate Jap. off. romanization, Utunomiya; 36° 33′ N., 139° 55′ E.~~

Utunomiya: See Utsunomiya.

Užice: pr. ōō-zhēt-sĕ; town; Yugoslavia; Fr. Oujitse; 43° 52′ N., 19° 51′ E.

V

~~Vaasa (Vasa): seaport, w. Finland; Finn. Vaasa, formerly Nikolainkaupunki; Swed. Vasa, formerly Nikolaistad; 63° 8′ N., 21° 42′ E.~~

Valachie: See Walachia and Muntenia.

Valdivia: pr. väl-dē′vyä; prov. and ~~seaport~~ city, Chile; 39° 52′ S., 73° 14′ W.

Valence: See Valencia.

Valencia: pr. vä-lehn′sē-ä; province and seaport, e. Spain; Fr. Valence; 39° 30′ N., 0° 20′ W.

Valencia: city, Venezuela; 10° 10′ N., 68° 8′ W.

Valetta: See Valletta.

Valladolid: city, n. cen. Spain; 41° 35′ N., 4° 40′ W.

Valle: pr. vä-lyeh; dept. and city, Colombia; 3° 30′ N., 77° W.

Valletta: capital city and port, Malta; Ital. La Valletta; 35° 55′ N., 14° 20′ E. Not Valetta.

Valona: See Vlorë.

Valparaiso: pr. väl-pä-räe′so; seaport city, cen. Chile; 33° 2′ S., 71° 40′ W.

Van: vilayet, town, and lake, e. Turkey; Ger. Wan.

Vanand: See Kars.

Vancouver: seaport, s. Br. Columbia, Canada; opposite Vancouver island; 49° 15′ N., 123° 8′ W.

*Vänern (Väner): lake, s. w. Sweden; 59° N., 13° E. Not Vener, Wener.

Varese: pr. vä-rä-zä; prov. and city, n. Italy, near Milano; 45° 49′ N., 8° 50′ E.

Varna: chief seaport of Bulgaria, on Black Sea; 43° 13′ N., 27° 55′ E.

Varsovie: See Warszawa.

Vasa: See Vaasa.

Vatican City: independent ecclesiastical state, within city of Rome, Italy; Ital. Città Vaticano.

*Vättern (Vätter): lake, s. Sweden; 58° 10′ N., 14° 30′ E. Not Vetter, Wetter.

Vega, La: See La Vega.

Veglia: See Krk.

Venäjä: See Russia.

Venedig: See Venezia.

Venemaa: See Russia.

Vener: See Vänern.

*Venezia (Venice): gulf, prov., and city, n. Italy; Fr. Venise; Ger. Venedig; 45° 27′ N., 12° 20′ E.

Venezuela: pr. veh-neh-sweh′lä; rep. S. America; Fr. Vénézuéla; Ger., Ital., and Sp. Venezuela.

Venice: See Venezia.

Venise: See Venezia.

Veracruz: pr. veh-rä-crōōs′; state and seaport city, e. Mexico; 19° 10′ N., 96° 10′ W.

Verbano: See Maggiore.

Verde, Cape: ext. w. Africa, 14° 40′ N., 17° 30′ W.; and Port. islands west thereof; Fr. Cap Vert; Port. Cabo Verde.

Verkhoyansk: low mt. range, and gold mining town, Yakutsk A. S. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia, Asiatic); Ger. Werchojansk; 67° 10′ N., 134° E.

Vernoleninsk: formerly Nikolaev; seaport, Ukrainian S. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia); 46° 58′ N., 32° E.

Verona: prov. and city, lower Po valley, n. Italy; 45° 27′ N., 11° E.

Versailles: pr. vĕr-sä′y′; a w. suburb of Paris, France; 48° 48′ N., 2° 8′ E.

Vesuvio (Vesuvius): volcano near Napoli, s. Italy; 40° 49′ N., 14° 26′ E.

Vesuvius: See Vesuvio.

Vetter: See Vättern.

Viatka: See Vyatka.

~~Viborg: See Viipuri.~~

Vicenza: pr. vē-chĕnt′sä; prov. and city, n. Italy, near Venezia; 45° 30′ N., 11° 32′ E.

Victoria: state, s. e. Australia.

Victoria: pr. vēc-tō′rē-ä; city, Brazil, capital, state of Espirito Santo; 20° 18′ S., 40° 18′ W.

Victoria: pr. vēc-tō'rē-ä; city, state of Pernambuco, e. Brazil, near Recife; 8° 9' S., 35° 23' W.

Victoria: seaport, capital of British Columbia, Canada, s. Vancouver island; 48° 27' N., 123° 25' W.

Victoria: official name of the capital city of the colony of Hong Kong, q. v.

Victoria, Lake, or **Victoria Nyanza:** (nyanza=lake); large lake, e. cen. Africa; 4° S., 33° E. Not Lake Victoria Nyanza.

Victoria Nyanza: See Victoria, Lake.

Víděn: See Wien.

Vienna: See Wien.

Vierwaldstättersee: See Lucerne.

Vigo: pr. vē'go; seaport, Galicia, n. w. Spain; 42° 12' N., 8° 43' W.

~~Viipuri (Viborg): seaport, s. e. Finland; Swed. Viborg; 60° 40' N., 28° 45' E.~~

Villarrica: pr. vēl-yä-rrē'kä; dept. and city, Paraguay.

Villeurbanne: a suburb of Lyon, s. e. cen. France; 45° 46' N., 4° 53' E.

Vilna: See Wilno.

Vilnius: See Wilno.

Viña del Mar: pr. vē'nyä dehl mär'; city, suburb of Valparaíso, Chile; 33° 2' S., 71° 40' W.

Virgin: pr. ver'jin; islands, near Leeward Islands, divided between Great Britain and the United States.

Vironmaa: See Estonia.

Vistula: river, Poland and Danzig, to the Baltic; Fr. Vistule; Ger. Weichsel; Pol. Wisła, pr. vēs'wa; Russ. Visla.†

Vitebsk: pr. vē'těbsk; city, White Russian S. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia); Ger. Witebsk; 55° 15' N., 30° 15' E.

Vizagapatam: seaport, Madras, India; 17° 50' N., 83° 20' E.

Vladikavkaz: See Ordzhonikidze.

Vladivostok: pr. vlä-di-vŏs-tôk'; seaport, e. terminus of Trans-Siberian R. R., Far Eastern Krai, U. S. S. R. (Russia, Asiatic); 43° 5' N., 131° 50' E.

Vlonë: See Vlorë.

Vlorë (Valona): seaport, s. Albania; Alb. Vlorë or Vlonë; Ital. Valona; Gr. Avlon;† Turk. Avloniya;† 40° 27' N., 19° 30' E.

Volga: river, U. S. S. R. (Russia), to Caspian Sea; Ger. Wolga.

Volo: See Volos.

Vologda: city, U. S. S. R. (Russia); Ger. Wologda; 59° 20' N., 39° 40' E.

Volos: city and gulf, e. Greece; 39° 25' N., 23° E. Not Bolos, Volo.

Vorarlberg: pr. for'äri-berkh; province, w. Austria.

Voronezh: city on upper Don, U. S. S. R. (Russia); Ger. Woronesh; 51° 40' N., 39° E.

Vosges: pr. vōzh; mt. range and dept., n. e. France.

Vyatka: pr. vyät'kä; city, U. S. S. R. (Russia); Ger. Wjatka; 58° 38' N., 49° 42' E. Not Viatka.

W

Waal: that part of the Rhine river in the Netherlands.

~~Wakamatsu: seaport, ext. n. Kyushu island, Japan; alternate Jap. off. romanization, Wakamatu; 33° 55' N., 130° 47' E.~~

~~Wakamatsu: city, n. cen. main island, Japan; alternate Jap. off. romanization, Wakamatu; 37° 31' N., 130° 57' E.~~

~~Wakamatu: See Wakamatsu.~~

~~Wakayama: seaport, s. w. part main island, Japan; 34° 15' N., 135° 10' E.~~

Wakefield: city, Yorkshire, England; 53° 42' N., 1° 29' W.

Walachei: See Walachia.

Walachia: pr. wä-lä'kia; region, s. Rumania (former principality); Fr. Valachie; Ger. Walachei; old Turk. Iflaq.† See also Muntenia and Oltenia. Not Wallachia.

Walachia, Greater: See Muntenia.

Walachia, Lesser: See Oltenia.

Wales: division of Great Britain; Fr. Galles.

Wallachia: See Walachia.

Wallasey: city, Cheshire, England, opposite Liverpool; 53° 26' N., 3° 4' W.

Wallsend: city, Northumberland, England, on the Tyne; 55° N., 1° 31′ W.

Walsall: city, Staffordshire, England; 52° 36′ N., 2° W.

Walthamstow: a n. e. suburb of London, England; 51° 36′ N., 0° 2′ W.

Wan: See Van.

Wandsworth: a s. w. div. of London, England; 51° 28′ N., 0° 9′ W.

Wanganui: seaport, s. w. North Island New Zealand; 39° 45′ S., 175° 2′ E.

Wanhsien: city, Szechwan prov., China, on Yangtze river; 30° 52′ N., 108° 33′ E.

Wanne-Eickel: city, Westphalia, w. Germany; 51° 30′ N., 7° 8′ E.

Warrington: city, Lancashire, England, bet. Manchester and Liverpool; 53° 23′ N., 2° 36′ W.

Warsaw: See Warszawa.

Warschau: See Warszawa.

Warszawa (Warsaw): cap. city, Poland; Pol. Warszawa, pr. värshä′va; Fr. Varsovie; Ger. Warschau; Russ. Varshava;† 52° 15′ N., 21° E.

Warta: See Warthe.

Warthe (Warta): river, w. Poland and e. Germany, to the Oder; Ger. Warthe; Pol. Warta, pr. varta.

Wash, The: large, shallow bay, England, e. coast.

Watford: city, Hertfordshire, England, 20 mi. n. w. of London; 51° 40′ N., 0° 24′ W.

Watling Island: See San Salvador.

Wattenscheid: pr. vät′en-shīt; a suburb of Essen, Westphalia, w. Germany; 51° 28′ N., 7° 7′ E.

Wegry: See Hungary.

Weichsel: See Vistula.

Weihaiwei: city, and former Br. leased territory, Shantung peninsula; returned to China, 1930; 37° 32′ N., 122° 5′ E.

Weihsien: city, Shantung prov., n. e. China; 36° 47′ N., 119° 10′ E.

Welland: Canadian ship canal bet. lakes Erie and Ontario; 42° 55′ N., 79° 15′ W.

Wellington: seaport, ext. s. of North Island, New Zealand; 41° 18′ S., 174° 47′ E.

Wembley: a n. suburb of London, England; 51° 33′ N., 0° 17′ W.

Wenchow: city, Chekiang prov., e. China; 28° N., 120° 30′ E.

Wener: See Vänern.

Werchojansk: See Verkhoyansk.

Weser: pr. vā′zer; river n. w. Germany to North Sea.

Wesermünde: pr. vā′zer-mün-deh (formerly Bremerhaven and Geestemünde); seaport at mouth of the Weser, Hannover, n. w. Germany; 53° 36′ N., 8° 35′ E.

West Bromwich: city, Staffordshire, England, a suburb of Birmingham; 52° 31′ N., 2° W.

Western Australia: state, Australia.

Westfalen (Westphalia): prov., Prussia, n. w. Germany; Fr. Westphalie.

West Ham: an e. suburb of London, England; 51° 32′ N., 0° 1′ E.

West Hungary: See Burgenland.

West Lothian: county, s. Scotland; formerly Linlithgowshire.

Westmorland: county, northern England. Not Westmoreland.

Westphalia: See Westfalen.

Westpreussen (West Prussia): pr. vĕst-proi′sen; former prov., Prussia, e. Germany; province included, prior to 1919, ter. now comprising the Free City of Danzig, and a part of Poland; that part remaining to Germany now is incorporated in Ostpreussen and in the Grenzmark Posen-Westpreussen; Fr. Prusse Occidentale; Pol. Prusy Zachodnie.

West Prussia: See Westpreussen.

West River: See Si Kiang.

Wetter: See Vättern.

*Wien (Vienna): pr. vēn; capital of Austria; Ger. Wien; Fr. Vienne; Ital. Vienna; Cz. Vídeň; Mag. Bécs; 48° 12′ N., 16° 22′ E.

Wiesbaden: pr. vēs′bä-den; city, Hessen-Nassau, Germany, on the Rhine; 50° 7′ N., 8° 13′ E.

Wigan: city, Lancashire, England; 53° 32′ N., 2° 37′ W.

Wilkes Land: Antarctic coast, bet. longitude 96° E. and 155° E., discovered and roughly charted by Lieut. (later Capt.) Charles Wilkes, U. S. N., in 1840.

Willesden: a n. w. suburb of London, England; 51° 32' N., 0° 14' W.

Wilno (Vilna): city, n. e. Poland; Lith. Vilnius; 54° 40' N., 25° 20' E.

Wimbledon: a s. w. suburb of London, England; 51° 26' N., 0° 13' W.

Windsor: city, Ontario, Canada, opposite Detroit; 42° 20' N., 83° 2' W.

Winnipeg: city, s. Manitoba, Canada, and large lake n. thereof; 49° 50' N., 97° 10' W.

Winterthur: city, n. e. Switzerland; 47° 30' N., 8° 45' E.

Wisła: See Vistula.

Witebsk: See Vitebsk.

Witten: pr. vit'en; city, Westphalia, w. Germany; 51° 26' N., 7° 19' E.

Wjatka: See Vyatka.

Włocławek: pr. vwotswávek; city, n. w. Poland; 52° 39' N., 19° 5' E.

Wolga: See Volga.

Wologda: See Vologda.

Wolverhampton: city, Staffordshire, England, 20 mi. n. w. of Birmingham; 52° 37' N., 2° 12' W.

Wonsan: See Gensan.

Wood Green: a n. suburb of London, England; 51° 36' N., 0° 7' W.

Worcester: city, and county (Worcestershire), England; 52° 12' N., 2° 12' W.

Woronesh: See Voronezh.

Wrocław: See Breslau.

Wuchang: city, Hupeh prov., cen. China, on Yangtze river; 30° 31' N., 114° 23' E.

Wuchow: city, Kwangsi prov., s. China; 23° 30' N., 111° 25' E.

Wuhu: city, Anhwei prov., e. cen. China, on Yangtze river; 31° 21' N., 118° 30' E.

Wuppertal: city, Rheinprovinz, w. Germany, on the Wupper river, s. of the Ruhr; formerly Elberfeld and Barmen; 51° 15' N., 7° 10' E.

Wurtemberg: See Württemberg.

***Württemberg:** state, s. w. Ger.; Fr. Wurtemberg. Not Würtemberg.

***Würzburg:** pr. vürts'bloórkh; city, Bavaria, s. Germany; 49° 45' N., 9° 55' E.

X

***Xingú:** pr. shing-goó'; river, Brazil.

Y

***Yafa:** See Jaffa.

Yahata: seaport, ext. n. Kyushu island, Japan; 33° 55' N., 130° 50' E. Not Yawata.

~~Yamagata: city, n. part main island, Japan; 38° 14' N., 140° 18' E.~~

Yaman: See Yemen.

Yanaon: See India, French.

Yangtse, Yangtsze: See Yangtze Kiang.

Yangtze Kiang (Yangtze River): large river, China. Not Yangtse, Yangtsze.

Yaponiya: See Japan.

Yapura: See Japurá.

Yaracuy: pr. yä-rä-koō'ē; state, Venezuela.

Yarkand or Soche: city, on Yarkand river, Chinese Turkistan; Turki, Yarkend,† Chin. Soche; 38° 15' N., 77° 30' E.

Yarkend Darya: See Tarim.

Yarmouth, Great: seaport, Norfolk county, England; 52° 38' N., 1° 45' E.

Yaroslav: See Jaroslaw.

Yaroslavl: city on the Volga, n. e. of Moskva, U. S. S. R. (Russia); Fr. Iaroslavl; Ger. Jaroslawl; 57° 35' N., 39° 50' E.

Yawata: See Yahata.

Yaxartes: See Syr Darya.

Yazd: See Yezd.

Yekaterinoslav: See Dnepropetrovsk.

Yellow River: See Hwang Ho.

Yellow Sea: See Hwang Hai.

Yemen: pr. yĕm'ĕn; state, s. w. Arabia; capital San'a. Not Yaman.

Yenisei: See Enisei.

Yenping: city, Fukien prov., e. China; 26° 41' N., 118° 12' E.

Yerznka: See Erzincan.

Yeso: See Hokkaido.

Yezd: prov. and town, cen. Persia; 32° N., 54° 20' E. Not Jesd, Yazd.

Yezo: See Hokkaido.

Yingkow: See Newchwang.

~~Yokkaichi: coastal city, s. w. main island, Japan; alternate Jap. off. romanization, Yokkaiti; 35° N., 136° 40' E.~~

Yokkaiti: See Yokkaichi.

Yokohama: chief Japanese seaport, near Tokyo; 35° 27' N., 139° 39' E.

Yokosuka: seaport just s. of Yokohama, Japan; 35° 17' N., 139° 40' E.

York: city, and geographical county (Yorkshire), n. England; 53° 50' N., 1° 10' W.

Yougoslavie: See Yugoslavia.

*Yucatán: pr. yōō-kä-tän'; peninsula, state, and strait, Mexico.

Yugoslav: adjective, of or pertaining to Yugoslavia. Not Yugo-Slav, Yugoslavian.

Yugoslavia: kingdom, s. Europe; formerly "Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes"; since Oct. 1929 officially "Kingdom of Yugoslavia" (Kraljevina Jugoslavija); Fr. Yougoslavie; Ger. Südslawien; Ital. Jugoslavia; Mag. Jugoszlávia; Gr. Notioslavia.†

Yukon: territory, n. w. Canada and river from thence across Alaska.

Yunnan: prov., s. w. China proper.

*Yünnanfu: city, capital of Yunnan prov., s. w. China; 25° N., 102° 38' E.

Yurev: See Tartu.

Yuzovka: See Stalin.

Z

Zacapa: pr. sä-kä'pä; dept., Guatemala, and its capital; 14° 59' N., 89° 31' W.

Zacatecas: pr. sä-kä-teh'käs; state, Mexico, and its capital; 22° 49' N., 102° 34' W.

Zacatecoluca: pr. sä-kä-teh-kō-lōō'kä; city, El Salvador; 13° 31' N., 88° 51' W.

Zadar: See Zara.

Zagabria: See Zagreb.

Zagazig: See Zaqaziq.

Zágráb: See Zagreb.

Zagreb: city, n. w. Yugoslavia, on Sava river; Croat, Zagreb; Ger. Agram; Mag. Zágráb; Ital. Zagabria; 45° 48' N., 16° E.

Zambezi: river, s. Africa, e. to the Indian Ocean.

Zamora: pr. sä-mō'rä; state, Venezuela.

Zanzibar: island, e. Africa; a Br. protectorate; 6° S., 39° 20' E.

Zapadnaya Dvina (Western Dvina): See Düna.

Zaporozhe: formerly Alexandrovsk, city on Dnieper river, Ukrainian S. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia); Ger. Saporoshje; 47° 57' N., 35° 10' E.

*Zaqaziq (Zagazig): city, Nile delta, Egypt; 30° 35' N., 31° 33' E.

Zara: pr. dzä'rä; Italian prov., and seaport on Dalmatian coast; Serb-Croat, Zadar; 44° 7' N., 15° 15' E.

*Zaragoza (Saragossa): province and city, n. e. Spain; Sp. Zaragoza, pr. thä-rä-gō'thä; Fr. Saragosse; 41° 40' N., 0° 51' W.

Zealand (Denmark): See Sjaelland.

Zealand (Netherlands): See Zeeland.

Zeeland: prov., s. w. Netherlands; Fr. Zélande; Ger. Seeland. Not Zealand.

Zeeland (Denmark): See Sjaelland.

Zélande: See Zeeland.

Zenshu (Chunju): city, Chosen; alternate Jap. off. spellings, Zenshu and Tyondyû; Korean, Chunju; 35° 47' N., 127° 7' E.

Zenta: See Senta.

Zhitomir: city, Ukrainian S. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia);Ger. Shitomir; Pol. Żytomierz; Ukr. and Russ. Zhitomir;† 50° 19' N., 28° 40' E. Not Jitomir.

Zimme: See Chiengmai.

Zinovievsk: pr. zē-nô'vyĕvsk; formerly Elizavetgrad, city, Ukrainian S. S. R., Soviet Union (Russia); Ger. Sinowjewsk; 48° 32' N., 32° 18' E.

Zinsen: See Jinsen.

Zonguldak (Zunguldak): vilayet and town, Turkey. Not Songuldak, Zoungouldagh.

Zoungouldagh: See Zonguldak.

~~Zuider Zee: shallow gulf, n. cen. Netherlands; Ger. Süder See.~~

Zulia: pr. sōō'lē-ä; state, Venezuela.

Zunguldak: See Zonguldak.

Zürich (Zurich): canton and city, n. e. Switzerland; Ger. Zürich; Fr. Zurich; 47° 22' N., 8° 22' E.

Zwickau: pr. tsvik'ow; city, state of Saxony, s. cen. Germany; 50° 44' N., 12° 30' E.

Zwolle: city, e. cen. Netherlands; 52° 30' N., 6° 5' E.

Żytomierz: See Zhitomir.