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CORPS OF ENGINEERS



MEMORANDUM NUMBER 453

Geographical **NAMES**

FOR MILITARY MAPS



SECOND EDITION • JULY 1945

★ Army Map Service ★ Corps of Engineers ★ United States Army ★ 6101 MacArthur Blvd., Washington, D. C. ★

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Section I

1. INTRODUCTION

a. The importance of having an adequate number of accurate place names on military maps cannot be overemphasized. Place names not only aid in orientation and reference to the features depicted, but also provide information which cannot be portrayed by map symbols.

b. If the names shown on military maps are to be of maximum usefulness, the following general requirements must be satisfied:

(1) They should give complete information yet be as brief as possible.

(2) They should be easy to read.

(3) Their spelling should strive to enable pronunciation according to local usage and yet allow them to be learned quickly and easily.

(4) The density of names applied to a map should be the maximum possible commensurate with the scale of the map. Names should be selected which help to portray the nature or character of the terrain shown by the map.

2. SCOPE

a. This Memorandum outlines the policy of the Army Map Service in the treatment of place names on military maps. It supersedes the First Edition of AMS Memorandum 453 dated 2 February 1943 and two supplements to it dated 13 May 1943 and 14 July 1943.

b. The Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army (AMS), is responsible for the military mapping only of specific portions of the world. This Memorandum is concerned primarily with the policies for names in these areas. No attempt is made to treat fully the areas which the AMS is not mapping currently.

c. Areas of the world are emphasized in which non-Roman (Latin) alphabets or non-alphabetic languages are in local use. This is done because the most active U. S. mapping programs are concerned with such areas and also because the languages of these areas present the most difficult names problems.

d. The requirements of an adequate names policy are outlined in Section II of this Memorandum. Sections III to XX cover the employment of AMS policy to specific areas. Obviously, any attempt to give complete information on the treatment of names in this Memorandum would be impractical. Instead, therefore, references are made to recognized sources which may be of assistance in solving particular names problems when additional information might be desirable.

e. Revisions of or additions to this Memorandum will be published as required.

3. BASIS OF THE AMS NAMES POLICY

a. The Army Map Service follows the basic policies established by the United States Board on Geographical Names (BGN) as far as the availability of source materials and the exigencies of particular mapping projects permit.

b. The BGN's authority to decide questions about geographic names as used by Government Agencies is stated in several Executive Orders of the President of the United States. In one instance, the original order states, "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. In another instance, Executive Order No. 399, 23 January 1926 states, "...it is hereby directed that all names hereafter suggested for any place by any officer or employee of the Government shall be referred to said board for its consideration and approval before publication."

Executive Order No. 27-A, 4 September 1890. See also page 5 of the Sixth Report of the United States Geographic Board, 1890-1932, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1933.

Section II

POLICIES GOVERNING THE SELECTION AND SPELLING OF PLACE NAMES

4. GENERAL

The names which appear on maps include those of the geographic features portrayed on the sheet such as political units, political areas, cultural and natural features, as well as those in the map border, for example, the Sheet Name, Area Name, Credit Note Names, and Glossary terms. The details of the treatment for map names may vary from one area to another. However, certain general policies regarding the selection of places which should be named and the correct name form to use, usually remain constant. These general policies are discussed in this Section.

5. THE SELECTION OF GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

The details involved in selecting the names for a specific map series, as well as the number or density of names which should be used, are prescribed in the individual design specifications issued for each series of maps prepared by the AMS. The notes which follow outline the general over-all policy which governs the selection of names.

a. Major Political or Territorial Units

The names of countries, colonies, protectorates, dominions, major islands and the like, will be shown on all maps regardless of scale. These names may appear within the neatline of the map, in the Index to Boundaries, or in the Sheet Name.

b. Major Divisions of Political or Territorial Units

The names of the major divisions of countries such as the provinces of China, the prefectures of Japan, the Soviet Republics of the U.S.S.R., etc., will be shown on all topographic maps regardless of scale.

(1) The names of such major divisions normally will appear in the Index to Boundaries or in the Area Identification Note in the lower right corner of a sheet. They also may appear within the neatline of the sheet, in which case they may be placed along the boundary lines concerned or in an appropriate place within the unit named.

(2) Planning maps of scales smaller than 1:3,000,000 may or may not carry this type of names.

c. Minor Subdivisions of Political or Territorial Units

(1) The appearance of names of minor subdivisions such as counties, townships, the Japanese *Gun*, or the Chinese *Hsien* on a series of maps depends on the major area involved and the scale of the map. This decision will be made by the AMS and will be stated in the design specifications prepared for the particular series of maps.

(2) In general, the names of minor subdivisions will be shown if those subdivisions have importance in (a) local government (such as the counties of the United States), (b) in locating places by address (such as the *Gun* of Japan), and (c) in mapping or recording history (such as the *Hsien* of China).

(3) The names of minor subdivisions normally will be omitted on topographic maps having scales less than 1:250,000 but may be shown on special purpose maps of any scale.

d. Local Area Names

The importance of names of local areas also varies from place to place and with the scale of the map. These names, which generally do not have political status, for example, "hollows", "flats", "village groups", etc., vary greatly in their importance and must be given individual treatment in accordance with their local significance. If such names would be useful to locate specific places, or to correlate names on sources and maps of other scales, they will be shown on AMS maps. For example, the local area or village group names in Japan and China refer to local groups of settlements or groups of towns. It is by these names that the units are known, especially from a distance. Because of this, the names must be carried on topographic maps of all scales. On large scale maps which will be used locally, the detailed names of places within the local area must be given in addition to the local area names in so far as the density of the map permits.

e. Place Names

Names of cities, towns, villages, settlements, crossroads, market places, or any inhabited places are shown on maps in detail commensurate with the scale and purpose of the map. In general, large scale maps (1:62,500 and larger) should attempt to show all the named places. However, this may not be practicable in densely populated areas such as those found in parts of China and India. If all place names are not to be shown, the selection of those which are shown is based on the feature's importance in the landscape, its size, and its cultural significance.

f. Major Physical Features

The names of major physical features, oceans, seas, large gulfs, bays, inlets, mountain ranges, large rivers, large islands, etc., will appear on all topographic maps.

g. Minor Physical Features

All named minor physical features should be included on maps having scales of 1:62,500 or larger. If the density of names is high and the legibility or utility of the map is impaired by too many, those which are least known locally and which represent features of least significance to the landscape are omitted. For example, the name of a hill or creek near an important town may have more significance than the name of a single mountain in a group of mountains or a large stream in an area of little population.

6. PREFERRED GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

a. With the exception of certain features of international character and the conventional names of countries and other territorial divisions, the preferred names for geographic features on AMS maps are those prescribed as official by the recognized sovereign power of the area concerned.

b. If official names are not prescribed by the sovereign power, the best sources available will be used for preferred names. Such sources, generally, are those produced in the locales concerned. Available source materials are evaluated for many areas in the BGN's *Directions for the Treatment of Geographical Names* (See para. 15b). The conclusions of the BGN should be followed in the selection of source materials.

c. Any decisions on preferred names rendered by the BGN will be used. These decisions normally prescribe the local official forms but other well-known forms may be used especially in the case of disputed names.

d. Names for Areas Having Non-Roman or Non-Alphabetic Languages

(1) The sovereign power's official romanizations are accepted.

(2) If official romanizations by the sovereign power are not provided, the names will be romanized according to the system which the sovereign power recognizes as official.

(3) If the sovereign power does not prescribe a romanization system, or if the system prescribed is impractical because of previously established procedures, mechanical difficulties, or lack of

sufficient information or materials, the system of transcription recommended by the BGN will be used.*

e. Preferred names for various types of geographic features are selected in accordance with the following rules:

(1) *Major Political or Territorial Names*

*The names of major political or territorial divisions, such as countries, self-governing dominions, colonies, and protectorates, shall regularly be spelled in accordance with conventional English usage.***

(a) The conventional English names for most major political and territorial areas are given in the various reports of the U. S. Board on Geographical Names including the *Sixth Report and Name Decision Lists* most of which have been published since 1942.

(b) The following are examples of preferred names:

<i>English Conventional</i>	<i>Names Not Used</i>
Czechoslovakia	Ceskoslovensko
Germany	Deutschland
Manchuria	Manchukuo
Netherlands Indies	Nederlandsch Indie
Korea	Chosen

(2) *International Features*

*The names of geographic features (rivers, mountains, deserts, lakes, seas, etc.,) common to two or more major territorial divisions in which the official languages are different shall be spelled in accordance with the conventional English usage.****

(a) This rule is construed to include the use of conventional English for the names of (1) continents, (2) marine features which lie beyond the territorial limits of recognized governments, and (3) for major geographic features of international interest which have well known conventional English names.

*Written approval of the War Department General Staff is required if it is desirable not to use a transcription system prescribed by the BGN. An example of such an exception occurs in the transliteration of Russian (see Section XX).

**"Sixth Report of the United States Geographic Board", 1890-1932, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1933, page 47. Many of the specific rules for the spelling of names in this Memorandum are quoted directly from the Sixth Report.

***Ibid., page 47.

(b) It should be noted that in some cases the local official name should be carried in parentheses after the conventional English name. For example, on a series of maps covering the Danube River, the conventional English form, "Danube River" is used in accordance with this rule. However, an individual sheet in the series, lying wholly or largely within Germany, will carry the conventional name together with the local German official name (*Donau*) in parentheses.

(c) The names "Atlantic Ocean", "Mediterranean Sea" and "Adriatic Sea" exemplify the use of conventional English names for major and international features. In the case of smaller marine features which are completely under the control of a single country, the local official spelling is preferred. For example, "Gulf of Venice" is shown as "*Golfo di Venezia*" or "Tokyo Bay" as "*Tōkyōwan*." As far as size is concerned, it is difficult to specify at just what point the local form should be used in preference to the conventional English form. In general, however, the policy is to carry only the largest features in the conventional form and to show a second name in parentheses if the identity of the feature might be doubtful.

(3) Local Geographic Names (Latin Alphabet)

*Local geographic names shall be spelled in accordance with local official usage in each country, dominion, colony, protectorate or possession in which a Latin alphabet (including Latin alphabets which have extra or modified letters) is habitually or alternatively used.**

(a) According to this rule, local names are spelled as prescribed by the governing country. The sources for these spellings are the latest official maps or official name lists such as postal guides, census lists, etc., published by the government involved. For example, the official French maps of Indochina, or the Netherlands. Government maps of the Netherlands Indies will be accepted for names. These local official spellings apply not only to the "specific" part of names, but also to the descriptive (generic) part (see par. 8). If a conventional English form of a name and/or a commonly known local variation of it are distinctly different from the official name assigned by the governing agency, these alternate names should be shown in accordance with paragraph seven of this Memorandum.

(b) Caution should be exercised in ascertaining official local names and in testing name sources because countries may vary

* Ibid., page 48.

in their treatment of names from place to place and from year to year. The sources recommended in Sections III-XX of this Memorandum should be referred to always.

(4) *Local Geographic Names (Non-Latin Alphabet)*

Geographic names in countries having non-Latin alphabets or no alphabets, require transliteration or transcription to make them intelligible to English speaking people. If countries prescribe an official transcription system, as for example Egypt and Thailand, this official system will be utilized for transcribing the names given on available sources. In some instances, however, the transcription system prescribed by the local government will not be followed, as already mentioned in paragraph 6. Special treatment is required for each language in the non-Latin, non-alphabet group as provided for in the individual Sections following, which discuss such languages.

7. ALTERNATE GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

a. Alternate names which normally appear in parentheses in the map text are used mainly to represent different forms of names but they may also give variant spellings of preferred names. Alternate names may give an internationally known or generally well-known form of a local official name. Examples are Kuang-chou (Canton); a former or historical name such as Istanbul (Constantinople); or a current variant name in a bi-lingual country such as Anvers (Antwerpen).

b. Alternate names will not be shown unless they materially improve the intelligibility of the map. If alternates are required, they should be used on topographic maps consistently and regardless of scale. On medium and small scale maps, however, it may be permissible to carry alternates only for the more important names because of space limitations.

c. The requirements for alternate names for each major area are noted in the directions given in Sections III to XX of this Memorandum.

8. GENERIC TERMS

a. The generic portion of a geographic name is that part of it which offers some identification as to the kind of feature which it names or of the feature from which the name was derived. The last word of the name "Niagara Falls", for example, designates a "falls"; the first syllable of "Tjilawar" which translates literally as "River Lawar" indicates a "river" followed by its specific name.

b. The generic term of a geographic name will be retained in its native form along with the specific (or proper noun) part of the name. Thus, "*Boekit Gedeh*" which means literally, "hill great" will never appear as "Gedeh Hill" or be transcribed as "Great Hill." Similarly, the Chinese characters 黑山 which are transcribed as "*Hei Shan*" will never be shown as "Black Mountain." The translated meanings of generic terms should be given in a glossary. (See para. 11.) Some exceptions to this policy of retaining generic terms in their native form or of transcribing the native form are noted in a few cases in the directions for specific areas given in Sections III to XX, i.e., "railroad", "bridge", "highway", etc.

c. Generic terms of the type mentioned in a and b above which appear without a specific name will be considered as descriptive notes and will be treated as prescribed in paragraph 11.

d. If a name appears without a generic term, the map reader may be doubtful as to just what kind of a feature is named. For this reason, a descriptive note in English may be added below the name in parentheses, for example, Jefferson (bridge) or *Fukunaga* (valley).

9. GLOSSARIES

a. A map glossary lists the generic terms which appear on a map or map series. It gives English translations of generics as well as a key to abbreviated terms if any. Normally, a glossary appears in the border of a map and the terms are arranged in alphabetical order according to the spelling of the native generics or of the official romanization. If a glossary is not carried in the map border, translations of unfamiliar generic terms will appear in parentheses after each name which contains such generics, for example, Tōkyō-wan (Bay), Straat Malaka (Strait), and Ch'ing-hai Tou (Headland).

b. As noted in paragraph eight, a translated descriptive word or note may be required to clarify names which do not contain a generic term. Such explanations will be shown in parentheses near the name and will not be included in the glossary.

c. Either of two types of glossaries may be used depending upon the design of the map. The first type is a complete or standard glossary which contains all the important generic terms appearing on the sheets in a series of maps and may be shown on each sheet of a series. Standard glossaries are easy to prepare and apply, especially for map series made up of a large number of sheets. Their use is limited, however, by the amount of space available in the border. The second type, the so-called "tailored glossary", gives only the meanings of the generic terms which appear on the individual map sheet. Tailored glossaries require individual handling

but are easily read and normally occupy only a fraction of the space required by a standard glossary.

d. The following standard punctuations will be used in printed glossaries.

(1) Initial capital letters will be used only if the generic is capitalized on the face of the map. English translations of capitalized generics will not be capitalized.

Example: Montagne: Mgne.....mountain
-wan.....bay

(2) The plural form of a generic (if it has one) will be shown in parentheses.

Example: Dal(er)valley(s)

If the plural is given as a complete word and not as a suffix, a comma will be used to separate the words.

Example: Dorf, (Dörfer).....town(s)

(3) Commas will be used to separate words which have similar or closely related meanings.

Example: Punta.....point, cape
-shima, -tō.....island

(4) Semicolons will be used to separate distinctly different English translations.

Example: Punta.....cape, point; peak

(5) Colons will be used to separate a generic from its abbreviation or abbreviations.

Example: Punta: P, Pta.....point

10. ABBREVIATIONS

a. The use of abbreviations in map names, either for the specific or generic parts of a name generally is discouraged. Abbreviations should be used only when the space on the map is limited or if the abbreviation is internationally well-known, for example, *St.* for *Saint*, or *R.* for *River*. It is especially important not to use abbreviations for words in unfamiliar foreign names. For example, it is impossible to be certain whether the "N." in "N. Gorod" stands for "Novy" (new) or "Nizhniy" (lower) because both of these components are used commonly in Russian names.

b. Any abbreviation used, invariably will be clarified in the glossary.

11. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES

Descriptive notes in English will be used on maps to provide necessary information which cannot be shown by map symbols. The designation of a name as an "area name", or notes which clarify unusual features such as sink holes, water conduits, the ruins of a city, etc., adds materially to the utility of many topographic maps. Other notes give additional information such as the sovereignty of an area, the reliability or completeness of map information, descriptions of terrain or cultural features, cautions, etc. All such notes will be shown in English on the maps, and normally will be enclosed in parentheses.

12. PLACEMENT OF TYPE

AMS practices in the placement of type for names of geographic features are outlined thoroughly in the individual specifications prepared for each series of maps.

13. NOTES ON TRANSCRIPTION SYSTEM AND NAME AUTHORITIES

a. In all cases of names which have been transcribed or transliterated from non-Latin alphabet languages, a note will appear on each map indicating the system used. For example, the following note is used on maps of Japan: *"All place names transcribed according to the modified Hepburn (Romaji) system."* In some instances, the status of names may require a note indicating the authorities used. This is especially necessary in cases where preferred names are not used for reasons of expediency.

b. Notes such as those described in paragraph 13a will appear as the last items in the Credit Legend. (See para. 22, AMS Memorandum #443, 4th Edition, January 1945.)

14. MAP SERIES AND SHEET NAMES

a. The general rules followed by the AMS in naming map sheets and map series are covered in the Fourth Edition of AMS Memorandum #443. The following paragraphs quoted from this Memorandum are pertinent to map names policy.

b. "The Series Name for any series of maps will be the name of the area that the map covers. The use of specific classes of political or geographical names for maps of certain scales cannot be set up in a definite rule but will be governed as follows:

(1) "Generally, if the series is of large scale and covers a small and not widely known area, its name will be based on the accepted local form. For example, a four-sheet series covering a small area in Siberia is called NIKOLAYEVSK AND VICINITY, Nikolayevsk being the local Siberian name. On the other hand, a series of medium or small scales covering a large and well known area will be given its most commonly used name. For example, GERMANY is preferred to the local name DEUTSCHLAND. Similarly, ITALY is preferred to ITALIA.

(2) "When several series are necessary to cover a large country (such as China) a general geographical term may be used in conjunction with the Country Name. This is preferred to the exclusive use of a less known local name. Thus, the name CHINA PROPER, SOUTHEAST is preferred to FUKIEN-ANHWEI PROVINCES.

c. "By general rule, a Sheet is named after its outstanding cultural or geographical feature. If the sheet covers a foreign area, the name must follow AMS standards of transliteration for the language of the country.

d. "Diacritics should be avoided in the sheet border whenever feasible.* However, all diacritics appearing as part of official letters in foreign alphabets, or which constitute a distinguishing characteristic of an officially accepted transliteration system, should be retained. This ruling applies equally to apostrophes or hyphens when these are employed in an official transliteration system for Chinese, Russian, Korean, Tibetan, Japanese, etc.

e. "No attempt will be made to name sheets of the same scale after one particular type of characteristic or feature, such as naming all 1:2,000,000 sheets after Countries or all 1:250,000 sheets after Cities or Towns.

f. "If an AMS map is copied from or based on an original foreign map, and uses a similar format, the original name, if available, will be retained.

g. "The use of an Alternate Sheet Name is discouraged and will be used only when the alternate name is well known, as for example: LIVORNO (LEGHORN). An alternate name, if used, will appear only in the lower right corner, and will not be repeated in the upper margin."

*The treatment of diacritics in map borders is covered fully in AMS Memorandum 443, Fourth Edition, January 1945, paragraph 7c, pages 6 and 8.

15. NAMES POLICY FOR MAJOR TERRITORIAL AREAS

a. The Sections which follow cover specific areas and the information in them is supplemental to the names policy outlined in the preceding paragraphs. The policies and practices which have been discussed were evolved after considerable AMS work on map series for various areas since 1941. They represent procedures which, in most cases, have been applied on numerous series of maps.

b. Much of the information acquired by the Army Map Service concerning map names has been made available to other agencies, especially the U. S. Board on Geographical Names. This agency has done considerable basic research on names problems. Its recommendations have been published for the guidance of U. S. Government agencies in the form of *Directions for the Treatment of Geographical Names*,* *Guide to Place Names*,** and *Decisions Lists*.***

c. BGN *Directions* contain recommendations concerning transcription or transliteration systems; lists of name sources with their evaluations; and, recommendations for the treatment of generic terms and conventional names. In some cases, the *Directions* also contain lists of the name decisions which the Board has made. These *Directions* are included in this Memorandum as Sections III to XX because they are part of AMS policies for the areas concerned.

d. BGN *Guides to Place Names* contain, in addition to the *Directions* noted above, information on procedures for the transcription or transliteration of geographical names, glossaries of map terms, lists of preferred and alternate names, and lists of BGN decided names. The *Guides* are distributed as supplements to this Memorandum.

e. *Decisions Lists* published monthly by the BGN, give the names on which decisions were promulgated during the month. These are distributed by the Army Map Service as separate publications, not as parts of this Memorandum.

*"Directions for the Treatment of Geographical Names" were available on 1 May 1945 for the following areas:

AREA	Date	AREA	Date
Japanese Empire	August 1944	U.S.S.R.	November 1944
Korea	August 1944	Malaya	October 1944
Manchuria	January 1945	Lesser Sunda Islands	October 1944
Formosa	August 1944	Portuguese Timor	October 1944
Indochina	August 1944	Celebes	October 1944
Thailand	August 1944	Dutch Borneo	October 1944
Mongolia	October 1944	Java & Madura	October 1944
Sinkiang	October 1944	Sumatra and	
Tibet	October 1944	Adjacent Islands	October 1944

**"Guides to Geographical Names" were available for China and Japan on 1 May 1945. Additional guides were in preparation for Thailand, Korea, and the three outer provinces of China (Mongolia, Sinkiang, and Tibet.)

***"Decisions Lists" have been published monthly by the U. S. Board on Geographical Names, mainly since June 1942.

f. Information for each of the major areas requiring special treatment of geographical names is contained in the following Sections. Each Section is organized so that the adaptations of policy as applied to AMS maps appear first, followed by the recommendations prescribed by the BGN. The BGN *Directions* are quoted essentially as published, but the references which do not relate to policy have been deleted.

g. In the listings of source maps in the following Sections, it will be noted that some appear in *Italic type* and some in Roman type. The italicized titles are the actual titles appearing on the sources; the titles in Roman type are arbitrary but suitable BGN titles given to sources which had no titles as such.

h. All of the information in Sections III to XX was reviewed by the Board on Geographical Names before this Memorandum was published. In many cases, revisions were made. Because of this, the information can be considered authentic and approved as of July 1945 regardless of the date shown on the individual directions. The original dates were retained for reference purposes.

Section III

CELEBES

16. GENERAL

Map sources containing official Netherlands Indies Government names are available for most of the Celebes Islands and adjacent small islands. These names are printed in the Latin alphabet and therefore are to be used without change except for diacriticals as noted in paragraph 17f. The recommendations of the BGN are to be followed, but it should be mentioned that in using either the "principal" or "supplementary" name sources, the large scale maps need not be used necessarily in the order listed. The directions are designed primarily to make possible a uniform geographic nomenclature of high quality for maps of medium and small scale. This objective may be achieved if, after exhausting the Board's decisions, the names on source c(1) are given preference by all agencies.

17. BGN *Directions for Treatment of Geographical Names in Celebes*, OCTOBER 1944

a. Area Covered

The directions in this section apply to Celebes and nearby islands which are included within the Residentie Manado (Manado Residency) and the Gouvernement Celebes en Onderhoorigheden (Government of Celebes and Dependencies), Netherlands Indies, as delimited in source d(3) which follows.

b. Sources for Names

(1) Decisions of the Board on Geographical Names should be used in so far as they are available.

(2) In the absence of Board decisions, names may be taken from the source materials listed in this section, subject to the general qualifications contained in paragraphs 17f and i and to such specific qualifications as are indicated in connection with the various titles.

(3) Source c(1) provides a sufficient number and variety of names to satisfy ordinary requirements for maps at a scale of 1:1,000,000 or smaller and is recommended for general name coverage. For more detailed name coverage of limited areas source c(1) may be supplemented by sources c(2) to (13). Recommended map coverage on scales larger than 1:1,000,000 is available only for

the Talaud- and Sangihe-eilanden [source c(2)]; the North Arm and adjacent islands east of 120°25'E [sources c(2) to (4)]; Middle Celebes, roughly between 1°S and 3°S and between 119°E and 122°E [sources c(3), (5), and (6)]; the Southwest Arm and adjacent islands south of about 3°S [sources c(6) to (11)]; and the Southeast Arm and adjacent islands south of about 2°40'S [sources c(12) and (13)]. Coverage is not necessarily complete within the limits described.

(4) Unless otherwise stated, names may be taken also from the supplementary sources d(1) to (11), but these sources contain either a high percentage of defective names, very few names, or no names which are not already provided for in the principal sources c(1) to (13).

c. Principle Sources*

(1) *Overzichtskaart van het Eiland Celebes* (Survey Map of the Island of Celebes), Topografische Dienst, Weltevreden, 1927; scale 1:1,250,000. Complete areal coverage in 1 sheet. Contains all names usually required for general maps of its scale. Has adequate legend and key to abbreviations of generic terms.

(2) *Netherlands East Indies 1:200,000* (each sheet named separately), Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., 1942. Copied in facsimile from Netherlands maps compiled in 1939. Complete areal coverage of the Talaud-eilanden and Sangihe-eilanden in 5 sheets; 1 additional sheet in North Arm. Moderately detailed name coverage for most types of features. Lacks key to abbreviations of generic terms. Longitude east of Batavia. May be used to supplement, or to the extent of its coverage, in lieu of source c(1).

(3) *Atlas Behoorende bij het Jaarboek van het Mijnwezen in Nederlandsch-Indië* (Atlas Accompanying the Yearbook of Mining in the Netherlands Indies), 1928, Landsdrukkerij, Weltevreden, 1930; scale 1:200,000. Geologic map of the North Arm east of 120°25'E in 4 sheets; 2 additional sheets bordering the southern coast of the Golf van Tomini. Moderately detailed name coverage for most types of features. Contains a small number of obsolete spellings. Lacks key to abbreviations of generic terms. May be used only to supplement source c(1).

(4) *Celebes 1:200,000* (each sheet named separately), Army Map Service, Washington, D.C., 2d ed., 1943-44. Compiled from various Netherlands maps. Complete areal coverage of North Arm east of about 123°48'E in 4 sheets. Moderately detailed name coverage for most types of features. Lacks key to abbreviations of generic terms.

* Unless otherwise stated, parallels and meridians are indicated in the margins of map sources, with longitude east of Greenwich.

Longitude east of Batavia. May be used only to supplement source c(1). Specific parts of names taken from this source should be checked against and revised to conform with source c(14).

(5) *Middle Celebes 1:200,000*, Army Map Service, Washington, D.C., 1942. Reproduction of undated "Sketch Map of Middle-Celebes" by Dr. Alb. C. Kruijt. Complete areal coverage between 0°40'S and 3°S and between 119°40'E and 122°E in 4 sheets. Moderately detailed name coverage for most types of features. Lacks key to abbreviations of generic terms. May be used only to supplement source c(1). Specific parts of names taken from this source should be checked against and revised to conform with source c(14).

(6) Atlas of folded maps to accompany E. C. Abendanon, *Midden-Celebes-Expeditie, Geologische en Geographische Doorkruisingen van Midden-Celebes* (Middle Celebes Expedition, Geologic and Geographic Traverses of Middle Celebes), E. J. Brill, Leiden, c. 1916; scale 1:100,000. Areal coverage between 1°S and 4°S and between 119°E and 122°E in 13 sheets, but incomplete. Detailed name coverage for most types of features, but along traverses only. Lacks key to abbreviations of generic terms. Parallels and meridians not indicated. May be used only to supplement source c(1). Specific parts of names taken from this source should be checked against and revised to conform with source c(14).

(7) *Gouvernement Celebes en Onderhoorigheden* (Government of Celebes and Dependencies) (some sheets named separately), Topografische Inrichting and Topografische Dienst, Batavia, 1918-41; scale 1:100,000. Areal coverage south of about 3°S and west of about 120°35'E in 22 sheets, but incomplete. Detailed name coverage for most types of features. Most sheets have key to abbreviations of generic terms. Parallels and meridians are indicated only for corners of maps; longitude from middle meridian of Celebes. May be used only to supplement source c(1). Specific parts of names taken from sheets of this set dated before 1925 should be checked against and revised to conform with source c(14).

(8) *Gouvernement Celebes en Onderhoorigheden* (Government of Celebes and Dependencies), Topografische Inrichting and Topografische Dienst, Batavia, 1922-34; scale 1:50,000. Areal coverage south of 3°40'S and west of 120°35'E in 69 sheets, but incomplete. Detailed name coverage for most types of features. Has marginal key to abbreviations of generic terms. Parallels and meridians are indicated only for corners of maps; longitude east of Batavia. May be used only to supplement source c(1). Specific parts of names taken from sheets of this set dated before 1925 should be checked against and revised to conform with source c(14).

(9) *Celebes, N.E.I.*, 1:50,000; *S.W. Celebes* 1:50,000; and *Celebes* 1:50,000 (three titles; each of 40 sheets named separately), Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., 1943-44. Some sheets copied,

others redrawn from source c(8). Areal coverage south of $4^{\circ}30'S$ and west of about $120^{\circ}35'E$, but incomplete. Detailed name coverage for most types of features. Some sheets have a marginal glossary and key to abbreviations of generic terms. Parallels and meridians are indicated only for corners of maps; longitude east of Batavia. Redrawn sheets omit diacritical marks. May be used only to supplement source c(1). Specific parts of names taken from sheets copied or redrawn from maps dated before 1925 should be checked against and revised to conform to source c(14).

(10) *Gouvernement Celebes en Onderhoorigheden* (Government of Celebes and Dependencies), Topografische Inrichting and Topografische Dienst, Batavia, 1921-31; scale 1:25,000. Areal coverage of central and southwestern parts of Southwest Arm, but incomplete. Very detailed name coverage for most types of features. Has marginal key to abbreviations of generic terms. Parallels and meridians are indicated only for the corners of maps; longitude from the middle meridian of Celebes. May be used only to supplement source c(1). Specific parts of names taken from sheets of this set dated before 1925 should be checked against and revised to conform with source c(14).

(11) *Southern Celebes 1:125,000* (each sheet named separately), Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., 1943-44. Compiled from various Topografische Dienst maps. Complete areal coverage south of $3^{\circ}S$ and west of about $120^{\circ}40'E$ in 19 sheets. Detailed name coverage for most types of features. Contains marginal glossary and key to abbreviations of generic terms. May be used to supplement source c(1). Specific parts of names taken from sheets of this set compiled from maps dated before 1925 should be checked against and revised to conform with source c(14).

(12) *Schetskaart van Zuidoost Selebes* (Sketch Map of Southeastern Celebes). Topografische Inrichting, Batavia, 1924; scale 1:500,000. Complete areal coverage between $2^{\circ}40'S$ and $5^{\circ}S$ and between $120^{\circ}50'E$ and $123^{\circ}30'E$ in 1 sheet. Moderately detailed name coverage for most types of features. Has key to abbreviations of generic terms. May be used only to supplement source c(1). Specific parts of names taken from this map should be checked against and revised to conform with source c(14).

(13) *Celebes Islands 1:250,000*, Boeton sheet, Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., 1943. Copied from "Schetskaart van het Landschap Boeton", dated 1916. Complete areal coverage between $4^{\circ}15'S$ and $5^{\circ}45'S$ and between $121^{\circ}30'E$ and $123^{\circ}15'E$ in 1 sheet. Moderately detailed name coverage for most types of features. Lacks key to abbreviations of generic terms. May be used only to supplement source c(1). Specific parts of names taken from this source should be checked against and revised to conform with source c(14).

(14) *Lijst van de Voornaamste Aardrijkskundige Namen in den Nederlandsch-Indischen Archipel* (List of the Principal Geographic Names in the Netherlands Indies Archipelago), Landsdrukkerij, Weltevreden, 2d Rev. ed., 1923. An alphabetical list of specific parts of names identified by symbol and located by civil division. Contains a statement of the rules used in the spelling of names in the list. Specific parts of names taken from sources compiled before 1925* should be checked against and revised to conform with this list. Should be used in conjunction with maps showing the location of civil divisions [source c(1)] and the features whose names are in question.

d. Supplementary Sources

(1) *Atlas van Tropisch Nederland* (Atlas of the Tropical Netherlands), Koninklijk Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundige Genootschap and Topografische Dienst in Nederlandsch-Indie, Batavia-Centrum, 1938. Contains map of Celebes, scale 1:2,000,000, explanatory text, and alphabetical index of places. Names are almost identical to those of source c(1) but are only about one-third as numerous.

(2) *Post-, Telegraaf- en Telefoongids voor Nederlandsch-Indie* (Postal, Telegraph, and Telephone Guide for the Netherlands Indies) N. V. Koninklijke Drukkerij de Unie, Batavia-Centrum, 40th ed. 1941. Contains alphabetical lists of post offices and telegraph stations located by postal and telegraph districts. Names agree with those of source c(1) but has very few names compared to it.

(3) *Volkstelling 1930* (Census of 1930), Deel V, "Inheemsche Bevolking van Borneo, Celebes, de Kleine Soenda Eilanden en de Molukken" (Native Population of Borneo, Celebes, the Lesser Sunda Islands, and the Moluccas), Department van Economische Zaken, Batavia, 1936. Contains authoritative names of civil divisions as of 1930 (now partially obsolete**) and of 12 major towns and a map of civil divisions.

(4) *Carte Internationale du Monde* (International Map of the World) (each sheet named separately), sheets NA 50, SA 50, and SB

* This date is based on the assumption that there may have been a lag of two years between the publication of the list and the use of its names on maps.

** The civil divisions of the Outer Islands, including Celebes, were revised by executive decree of 1936, effective July 1, 1938. By this decree, Celebes became a part of Gouvernement Groote Oost, and its two major divisions, as delimited in sources c(1), d(1), and d(3), were designated as Residentie Manado and Residentie Celebes en Onderhoorigheden. See "Regeerings Almanak voor Nederlandsch-Indie" (Government Almanac for the Netherlands Indies), 1942, Landsdrukkerij, Batavia, and "Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indie" (Government Gazette of the Netherlands Indies), 1936, No. 68, Landsdrukkerij, Batavia, 1937.

50. Topografische Dienst, Batavia, 1926-35; scale 1:1,000,000. Complete areal coverage west of 120°E in 3 sheets. Contains all names usually required for general maps of its scale. Has marginal key to abbreviations of generic terms.

(5) *Zeemansgids voor Nederlandsch Oost-Indie* (Seaman's Guide for the Netherlands East Indies), Deel II, Ministerie van Defensie, Afdeeling Hydrographie, 's Gravenhage, 6th printing, 1931. Contains an alphabetical index of names of coastal features and a descriptive text. Names conform with those on Netherlands Hydrographic charts [source d(6)] and generally are old. Has some value as supplement to sources c(1) to (13) and may be so used. Specific parts of names taken from this source should be checked against and revised to conform with source c(14).

(6) Netherlands Hydrographic Charts (each sheet named separately), Ministerie van Defensie, Afdeeling Hydrographie, 's Gravenhage, various dates. Complete coastal coverage in numerous sheets at various scales. Names are generally old. Have some value as supplements to sources c(1) to (13) and may be so used. Specific parts of names taken from charts compiled before 1925 should be checked against and revised to conform with source c(14).

(7) *East Indies 1:1,000,000* (each sheet named separately), Geographical Section, General Staff, War Office, London, 1942. Compiled and revised from Topografische Dienst maps dated 1927-40. Complete areal coverage in 6 sheets. Contains most names usually required for general maps of its scale. Has marginal key to abbreviations of generic terms. A high percentage of names agree with those of source c(1); some names are illegible.

(8) *Netherland East Indies* (each sheet named separately), War Department Map Collection, Washington, D.C., 1941; scale 1:1,000,000. Complete areal coverage in 6 sheets. A high percentage of the names agree with those of source c(1). Contains about one-half as many names as source c(1). Lacks key to abbreviations of generic terms.

(9) *East Indies 1:1,000,000* (each sheet named separately), Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., 1944. Copied from Topografische Dienst maps. Complete areal coverage in 6 sheets. Contains fewer names than source c(1) but has some additional names. Has marginal glossary and key to abbreviations of generic terms.

(10) *Australian Aeronautical Map*, Property and Survey Branch, Department of the Interior, Canberra, 1943; scale 1:1,000,000. Complete areal coverage in 5 sheets. Scant name coverage for nearly

all types of features; provides names of airfields. Combines English generic terms with native and Dutch specific parts of names. Except for names of airfields, recommended only as indicated in paragraph h of these Directions.

(11) United States Hydrographic Charts (each sheet named separately), United States Hydrographic Office, Washington, D. C., various dates. Complete coastal coverage in numerous sheets at various scales. Name coverage sparse. A high percentage of the names do not agree with those of source c(1). Recommended only as indicated in paragraph h of these Directions.

e. Use of Additional Maps

In an area as inadequately mapped as Celebes, miscellaneous minor maps provide a means of obtaining detailed name coverage for limited areas not covered on a large scale by the source materials discussed here. If detailed name coverage not provided for here is required, the use of miscellaneous source materials such as those listed in Army Map Service map coverage lists is recommended. Aside from areal coverage, recency of publication and reliability of authorship are the principal criteria which should be applied in the selection of additional source materials.

f. Diacritical Marks

The diaeresis (''), which is used to indicate separate pronunciation of vowels, should be used as found on the recommended sources. The grave (`) and acute (') accent marks over the letter "e" should be omitted.

g. Treatment of Generic Words

(1) The usage of the recommended sources should be followed in regard to the treatment of names containing generic terms. Generic words generally are omitted from names of towns and villages, but the names of natural features usually contain generics in Celebes. Names containing Dutch generics are customarily written in three ways, as follows:

- (a) Straat Greyhound, Hoek Mandar, Kaap William
- (b) Golf van Bone, Meer van Sidenreng, Bocht van Oesoe
- (c) Quarles-gebergte, Poso-meer, Vlaming-straat

(2) Names containing native generics are written as two words with the generic first, for example, Poelau Tiga, Tandjoeng Saoesoe and Salo Bongka. Native generics usually are abbreviated on maps.

If this practice is followed, it is recommended that an adequate key to abbreviations be provided in the margin of the map, and that marginal glossaries of generic and descriptive terms be given. The following glossaries are suggested for reference:

(a) *Short Glossary of Malay*, Geographical Section, General Staff, War Office, London, 1943.

(b) *Glossary of Terms Appearing on Maps of the Netherlands East Indies*, Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., 1944. (Key Number 201237.)

(c) *Glossary of Terms Commonly Used on Maps of the Netherlands East Indies*, Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., 1942. (This glossary is obsolete and unreliable.)

h. Use of Variant Names

To facilitate the identification of features named on maps, it is recommended (1) that several sources, including one or more in active military use, be examined for each name and (2) that those names which differ markedly from the names taken from the recommended sources be included in parentheses under or following the preferred names wherever space permits. Sources c(6), (10), and (11) are suggested for this purpose.

i. Use of Conventional Names

With the exception of Celebes Sea, the names of surrounding seas should be in the Dutch form with the conventional English forms in parentheses as alternates if desired.

Section IV

CHINA

18. GENERAL

a. The Directions of the BGN which apply to China Proper and contiguous areas are to be followed as quoted under paragraph 19 with certain exceptions noted in the text.

b. As recommended by the BGN, the Wade-Giles system of transliteration is modified to the extent that diacriticals are omitted except for the sign of aspiration (') and the umlaut over the u (ü). In general, the Wade-Giles rendition of place-names is the preferred form on AMS maps, other forms which are due to long usage or international usage being noted as alternates. The spelling of province names, however, follows the China Postal Atlas, 1936, exclusively.

c. Chinese characters for names of evident non-Chinese origin in the border regions of West and North China are checked for the existence of preferred romanized renditions that may be covered by other Directions of the BGN.

d. Generic terms as they appear on the map, which can be recognized as a capitalized suffix of the place name, and not preceded by a hyphen, are included in a glossary on the margin of AMS maps.

e. Because of the diversities of the Chinese spoken language which may not correspond with the romanized readings of the place-names, AMS maps now include Chinese characters for selected important places.

19. BGN *Directions for Treatment of Geographical Names in China*, JUNE 1944

a. Area Covered

The directions in this section apply to China Proper, including Sikang, Tsinghai, Ningsia, Suiyüan, Chahar, and the island of Hainan; but excluding Tibet, Sinkiang, Outer Mongolia, and Manchuria (Liaoning, Kirin, Heilungkiang, and Jehol). For Kwang-chowan and Hong Kong see paragraphs 19i and j.

b. Use of the Board's Decisions

Decisions of the Board will be used for all places on which they have been rendered. The names of the provinces will be spelled as in the *China Postal Atlas*, 1936.

c. Recommended Sources of Romanized Names

For names not covered by decisions, correctly romanized names may be secured from the following sources:

(1) Four Army Map Service series covering China Proper, namely, Southwest China Proper, L-582*, Southeast China Proper, L-581, Northeast China Proper, L-531*, and Northwest China Proper, L-532* on the scale of 1:250,000.

(2) Alphabetical Index to names in the *V.K. Ting Atlas*, prepared and edited by the Board on Geographical Names.

(3) Overlays with romanized names for the 1:100,000 maps of China of the Chinese General Staff Land Survey. Available in the libraries of the Board on Geographical Names or the Army Map Service.

(4) Army Map Service Map, Series Number, AMS 5301, Eastern Asia 1:1,000,000; sheet numbers NJ50, NJ51, NH50, NH51, NI50, NG50, NF50, NI51, and NG51.

(5) Compiled or revised Survey of India and GSGS 1:1,000,000 sheets, reprinted with Wade-Giles names supplied by the Army Map Service.

d. System of Romanization

Names not available in the sources listed in paragraph c above will be romanized according to the modified Wade-Giles system. The Chinese characters for all place names should be romanized according to the appropriate bold-face type heading found on each page of H.A. Giles, *Chinese-English Dictionary*, London, 1912, with the following modifications:

(1) In the text, Giles occasionally gives a variant romanization for a specific place-name. This variant romanization will be used in preference to the bold-face romanization which ordinarily applies to the character in question.

(2) When Giles indicates different pronunciations corresponding to different meanings of a character, a selection should be made.

*To be published later.

when possible, according to the meaning of the character. Surnames frequently offer such a case and for them, the table of *Family Names in Giles* should be consulted.

(3) Diacritical marks will be omitted except the sign of aspiration (') and the umlaut over the *u* (ü). Thus Giles' *chên* is shown as *chen*, and Giles' *ssû*, *tzû*, and *tz'û* are shown as *ssu*, *tzu*, and *tz'u*. Giles' "E" standing alone is transcribed as "O."

(4) The entries under certain of Giles' romanizations have been combined with other groups to bring the readings into line with the National Language. Thus:

Characters under *chio* are romanized as *chüeh*, except for the character 角 which is romanized *chiao*.

Characters under	<i>ch'io</i>	are romanized as	<i>ch'üeh</i>
"	" <i>hsio</i>	"	" <i>hsüeh</i>
"	" <i>yi</i>	"	" <i>i</i>
"	" <i>yo</i>	"	" <i>yüeh</i>

e. Selection of Characters To Be Romanized

If a place not covered by a decision of the Board is known by more than one set of Chinese characters, the following procedure will be observed:

(1) If the place is shown in the *V.K. Ting Atlas* the preferred Chinese characters used in that work will be romanized.

(2) If the place is not given in the *V.K. Ting Atlas*, the Chinese characters used in the *China Postal Atlas* will be romanized.

(3) In all other cases, the characters on the 1:100,000 Chinese General Staff Land Survey topographic maps will be romanized.

(4) Conflict of names used by the authorities mentioned above may be resolved by a study of all forms available. Local histories, if available, should be given due weight.

f. Selection of Supplementary Names

The names romanized and selected in accordance with paragraphs c, d, and e, are recommended as the preferred names and will be given first on the map except as provided in paragraph g. In order to simplify comparison with other maps and materials, it is recommended that one or more alternate names be given for important places, and that they be placed in parentheses after the preferred names in accordance with the following:

(1) A *List of Chinese Place Names** has been compiled giving important names and spellings sanctioned by long usage and wide currency. When a name appears on this list, it will be used as an alternate if space permits. This applies especially to asterisked names. Thus, Ch'ü-chiang, in Kwangtung, will appear on the map as Ch'ü-chiang (Shaokwan) (Kukong).

(2) If the name does not appear on the *List* but is given in the *China Postal Atlas*, it may be used as an alternate if deemed advisable.

(3) If the name does not appear on the *List* or in the *China Postal Atlas* but does appear on previously published United States Hydrographic Office charts, it may be given as an alternate if deemed advisable.

(4) If another alternate name is well established, in addition to those added in accordance with paragraphs a, b, or c, it may be added in parentheses as a second alternate (i.e., a third name) when deemed necessary.

(5) A special list of non-Chinese place names occurring in areas such as Sikang and Yunnan especially, will be issued at a later date.

g. If the practical problems of an agency make it necessary, one of the alternate names may be used first with the Wade-Giles form following in parentheses.

h. Printing Form

The Board recommends the following style in the romanization of Chinese place names:

(1) Except as provided in sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) following, the first letter of romanized place names is capitalized and all other letters appear in lower case with hyphens placed between the syllables which represent Chinese characters; e.g., Shih-chia-chuang (not Shih chia chuang or Shihchiachuang).

(2) When a place name refers to a political district as distinct from the city or town which is its administrative center, the romanization of the final character will be capitalized, as in the case of "*Hsien*" and "*Shih*." (In all other cases, the lower case initial and hyphen will be used; e.g., Chi-hsien.)

*Guide to Geographical Names in China, BGN, Special Publication #24, Washington, D.C., June 1944, p. 44.

(3) When Chinese characters for generic terms other than inhabited places (i.e., mountains, rivers, etc.) occur as the last word in the names of such features, the following will be observed:

(a) When the natural feature is identified by a single character, the first letter of the romanized term will be capitalized, and the preceding hyphen will be omitted, e.g., Wu-t'ai Shan.

(b) In general, when the generic term for a natural feature consists of two or more characters, the first will be capitalized and the second rendered with a lower case initial joined to the first by a hyphen, e.g., Ta-pai-hu Shan-tzu. A few exceptions to this rule will be found in the Glossary of the *Guide to Geographical Names in China*, U.S. Department of Interior, BGN, 1944.

i. Proposed Rules for Treatment of Names in Kwangchowan

(1) Names in Kwangchowan will be romanized by the rules applicable to China Proper, except that the following can always be used as alternate names: (a) French conventional names when available, (b) English conventional names if available when no French conventional names are available, and (c) names on U.S. Hydrographic Office or British Admiralty charts which differ from the Wade-Giles. These names also may be used first, followed by the Wade-Giles as an alternate. Other alternate names which may be used when desired are the French or English renditions of Cantonese and Annamese.

(2) The characters for romanization should be taken from the 1:25,000 map series prepared by the Service Geographique de l'Indochine and from the 1:100,000 Chinese map series.

j. Treatment of Names in Hong Kong

For Hong Kong and the New Territory area, place names as they appear on the GSGS *Map of Hong Kong and New Territory*, 1:20,000 (24 sheets) will be adopted and treated as official and preferred names.

Section V

DUTCH BORNEO

20. GENERAL

Map sources containing official Netherlands Indies government names are printed in the Latin alphabet and are to be used without change except for the omission of certain diacriticals as noted in paragraph 21 following. Map sources with scales larger than 1:100,000 are available only for the more populous coastal regions; thus, names for large scale mapping of the interior will have to be accepted from whatever sources are available. The recommendations of the BGN are to be followed, but the large-scale maps shown as principal or supplementary sources for names need not necessarily be used in the order listed. These directions are designed primarily to make possible a uniform geographic nomenclature of high quality for maps of medium and small scale. This objective may be achieved if, after exhausting the Board's decisions, names on source 21c(1) are given preference by all agencies.

21. BGN *Directions for Treatment of Geographical Names in Dutch Borneo*, OCTOBER 1944

a. Area Covered

The Directions in this section apply to Dutch Borneo which consists of the Residentie Westerafdeeling van Borneo and Residentie Zuider- en Oosterafdeeling van Borneo, Netherlands Indies, as delimited in source d(3) following.

b. Sources for Names

(1) Decisions of the Board on Geographical Names should be used in so far as they are available.

(2) In the absence of Board decisions, names may be taken from the source materials listed in this section, subject to the general qualifications contained in paragraphs 21f and i and to such specific qualifications as are indicated in connection with the various titles.

(3) The *International Map of the World*, source c(1), provides a sufficient number and variety of names to satisfy ordinary requirements for maps at a scale of 1:1,000,000 or smaller and is

recommended for general name coverage. For more detailed named coverage of limited areas, these sheets may be supplemented by sources c(2) to c(11). Recommended map coverage on scales larger than 1:1,000,000 is available for most of Residentie Westerafdeeling van Borneo [sources c(2) to c(5)] but only for limited parts of Residentie Zuider- en Oosterafdeeling van Borneo, mainly along and near the Southeastern Coast [sources c(6) to c(11)].

(4) Unless otherwise stated, names may be taken also from the supplementary sources d(1) to d(11), but these sources contain either a high percentage of defective names, very few names, or no names which are not already provided for in the principal sources listed in paragraph c(1) to (11).

c. Principle Sources*

(1) *Carte Internationale du Monde* (International Map of the World) (each sheet named separately), sheets NA 49-50 and SA 49-50 Topografische Dienst, Batavia, 1935; scale 1:1,000,000. Complete areal coverage in four sheets. Contains all names usually required for general maps of its scale. Has marginal key to abbreviations of generic terms.

(2) *Jaarboek van het Mijnwezen in Nederlandsch-Indië* (Yearbook of Mining in the Netherlands Indies), Atlas, Plates I-VI, "Geologische Overzichtskaart van de Westerafdeeling van Borneo" (Geological Survey Map of the Western Division of Borneo), Landsdrukkerij, Batavia, 1939; scale 1:250,000. Complete areal coverage of Residentie Westerafdeeling van Borneo, except for a part of the Coast. In 6 sheets. Moderately detailed name coverage for most types of features. Lacks key to abbreviations of generic terms. May be used to supplement c(1) or, to the extent of its coverage, in lieu of this source.

(3) *Borneo, N.E.I., 1:50,000*, Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., 1942. Reprinted from Netherlands maps dated 1925-28. Areal coverage west of about 109°30'E in 17 sheets, but incomplete. Detailed name coverage for most types of features. Lacks key to abbreviations of generic terms. Parallels and meridians are indicated only for corners of maps; longitude from Singkawang (108°59' 41"E of Greenwich). May be used only to supplement source c(1).

(4) *Borneo 1:200,000, Western Division Residency*, Singkawang and Pontianak sheets, Geographical Section, General Staff, War Office, London, 1941. Copied from Netherlands maps dated 1917 and 1932. Complete areal coverage west of about 109°30'E between 1°30'N and 3°S in 2 sheets. Detailed name coverage for most types

*Unless otherwise stated, parallels and meridians are indicated in the margins of map sources, with longitude east of Greenwich.

of features. Contains marginal key to abbreviations of generic terms. Longitude from Singkawang. May be used only to supplement source c(1). Specific parts of names taken from the Singkawang sheet should be checked against and revised to conform with source c(12).

(5) *Residentie Wester-Afdeeling van Borneo* (Western Division Residency of Borneo), Topographisch Bureau, Batavia, 1921-41; scale 1:200,000. Complete areal coverage of Residentie Wester-Afdeeling van Borneo in 24 sheets. Detailed name coverage for most types of features. Has marginal key to abbreviations of generic terms. Longitude from Singkawang. May be used only to supplement sources c(1) to c(4). Specific parts of names taken from a sheet whose date of issue is before 1925 should be checked against and revised to conform with source c(12).

(6) *Borneo. Residentie Zuider-en Oosterafdeeling van Borneo* (Southern and Eastern Division Residency of Borneo), Topografische Dienst, Weltevreden, 1926-41; scale 1:100,000. Areal coverage of southeastern part, mostly coastal. In 31 sheets, but incomplete. Detailed name coverage for most types of features. Has marginal key to abbreviations of generic terms. Parallels and meridians are indicated only for corners of maps; longitude east of Batavia (106°48'27.79"E of Greenwich). May be used only to supplement source c(1).

(7) *Borneo, N.E.I. 1:100,000*, Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., 1943. Reprinted from Topografische Dienst maps dated 1926-28 [source c(6)]. Areal coverage of southeastern part in 25 sheets, but incomplete. Detailed name coverage for most types of features. Lacks key to abbreviations of generic terms. Parallels and meridians are indicated only for corners of maps; longitude east of Batavia. May be used only to supplement source c(1).

(8) *S.E. Borneo 1:50,000* (each sheet named separately), Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., 1942. Copied from Topografische Dienst maps dated 1924-26. Provides, in 12 sheets, detailed name coverage of an interior part of Southeastern Borneo not included in sources c(6) or c(7). Has marginal glossary and key to abbreviations of generic terms. Parallels and meridians are indicated only for corners of maps; longitude east of Batavia. May be used only to supplement source c(1). Specific parts of names taken from sheets of this set copied from Topografische Dienst maps dated before 1925 should be checked against and revised to conform with source c(12).

(9) *Borneo. Residentie Zuider-en Oosterafdeeling van Borneo* (Southern and Eastern Division Residency of Borneo), Topografische Dienst, Weltevreden, 1924-28; scale 1:200,000. Areal coverage east of about 113°50'E in 15 sheets, but scattered and incomplete. Detailed name coverage for most types of features. Has marginal key

to abbreviations of generic terms. Parallels and meridians are indicated only for corners of maps; longitude east of Batavia. May be used only to supplement source c(1). Specific parts of names taken from sheets of this set dated before 1925 should be checked against and revised to conform with source c(12).

(10) *Borneo. Residentie Zuider-en Oosterafdeeling van Borneo* (Southern and Eastern Division Residency of Borneo), Topografische Dienst, Batavia, 1932; scale 1:25,000. Detailed name coverage of Balikpapan and vicinity in 3 sheets. Has marginal key to abbreviations of generic terms. Parallels and meridians are indicated only for corners of maps; longitude east of Batavia. May be used only to supplement source c(1).

(11) *Northeast Borneo 1:50,000*, Island of Tarakan sheet, Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., 1943. Detailed name coverage of Poelau Tarakan and vicinity in 1 sheet. Has marginal glossary of abbreviations of generic terms. May be used only to supplement source c(1).

(12) *Lijst van de Voornaamste Aardrijkskundige Namen in den Nederlandsch-Indischen Archipel* (List of the Principal Geographical Names in the Netherlands Indies Archipelago), Landsdrukkerij, Weltevreden, 2d rev. ed., 1923. An alphabetical list of specific parts of names identified by symbol and located by civil division. Contains a statement of the rules used in the spelling of names in the list. Specific parts of names taken from sources compiled before 1925* should be checked against and revised to conform with this list. Should be used in conjunction with maps showing the location of civil divisions [source d(3)] and the features whose names are in question.

d. Supplementary Sources

(1) *Atlas van Tropisch Nederland* (Atlas of the Tropical Netherlands), Koninklijk Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap and Topografische Dienst in Nederlandsch-Indië, Batavia-Centrum, 1938. Contains map of Dutch Borneo, scale 1:2,500,000, explanatory text, and alphabetical index of places. Names are almost identical with those of source c(1) but are only about one-third as numerous.

(2) *Post-, Telegraaf- en Telefoongids voor Nederlandsch-Indië* (Postal, Telegraph, and Telephone Guide for the Netherlands Indies), N. V. Koninklijke Drukkerij de Unie, Batavia-Centrum, 40th ed., 1941. Contains alphabetical lists of post offices and telegraph stations located by postal and telegraph district. Names agree with those of source c(1) but has very few names compared to it.

*This date is based on the assumption that there may have been a lag of two years between the publication of the list and the use of its names on maps.

(3) *Volkstelling 1930* (Census of 1930), Deel V, "Inheemsche Bevolking van Borneo, Celebes, de Kleine Soenda Eilanden en de Molukken" (Native Population of Borneo, Celebes, the Lesser Sunda Islands, and the Moluccas), Department van Economische Zaken, Batavia, 1936. Contains (a) authoritative names of civil divisions as of 1930 (now partially obsolete*), (b) names of 13 major towns, and (c) a map of civil divisions.

(4) *Borneo*, Topografische Dienst, Batavia, 1934; scale 1:2,000,000. Complete areal coverage in 1 sheet. Nearly all names are identical with those of source c(1) but contains only about one-half as many. Has marginal key to abbreviations of generic terms.

(5) *Zeemansgids voor Nederlandsch Oost-Indië* (Seaman's Guide for the Netherlands East Indies), Deel I, Hoofdkantoor van Scheepvaart, Batavia-Centrum, 7th printing, 1941, and Deel II, Ministerie van Defensie, Afdeeling Hydrographie, 's Gravenhage, 6th printing, 1931. Contain alphabetical indices of names of coastal features and descriptive texts. Names conform to those on Netherlands hydrographic charts [source d(6)] and generally are old. Have some value as supplements to sources c(1) to (11) and may be so used. Specific parts of names taken from this source should be checked against and revised to conform with source c(12).

(6) Netherlands Hydrographic Charts, (each sheet named separately), Ministerie van Defensie, Afdeeling Hydrographie, 's Gravenhage, various dates. Complete coastal coverage in numerous sheets at various scales. Names generally are old. Have some value as supplements to sources c(1) to c(11) and may be so used. Specific parts of names taken from charts compiled before 1925 should be checked against and revised to conform with source c(12).

(7) *East Indies 1:1,000,000* (each sheet named separately), Geographical Section, General Staff, War Office, London, 1942. Compiled from Topografische Dienst maps dated 1935 [source c(1)]. Areal coverage complete, except for quadrant south of 0° and west of 114°E, in 3 sheets. Names are identical with those of source c(1) except for rare omissions and typographical errors. Has marginal key to abbreviations of generic terms.

(8) *Netherland East Indies* (each sheet named separately), War Department Map Collection, Washington, 1941; scale 1:1,000,000. Complete areal coverage in 4 sheets. Most of the names agree with

*The civil divisions of the Outer Islands, including Dutch Borneo, were revised by executive decree of 1936, effective July 1, 1938. By this decree the area of Dutch Borneo was designated as Gouvernement Borneo, comprised of Residentie Zuider- en Oosterafdeeling van Borneo and Residentie Westerafdeeling van Borneo as delimited in sources c(1), d(1), and d(3). See "Regeerings Almanak voor Nederlandsch-Indië" (Government Almanac for the Netherlands Indies), 1942, Landsdrukkerij, Batavia, and "Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië" (Government Gazette of the Netherlands Indies), 1936, #68, Landsdrukkerij, Batavia, 1937.

those of source c(1) but contains about one-third as many. Lacks key to abbreviations of generic terms.

(9) *East Indies 1:1,000,000* (each sheet named separately), Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., 1944. Copied from Topografische Dienst maps. Areal coverage complete, except for quadrant north of 0° and west of 114°E, in 3 sheets. Contains fewer names than source c(1); some names are misspelled. Has marginal glossary and key to abbreviations of generic terms.

(10) *Australian Aeronautical Map*, Property and Survey Branch, Department of the Interior, Canberra, 1943-44; scale 1:1,000,000. Complete areal coverage in 6 sheets. Scant name coverage for nearly all types of features; provides names of airfields. Combines English generic terms with native and Dutch specific parts of names. Except for names of airfields, recommended only as indicated in paragraph 21h.

(11) *United States Hydrographic Charts*, (each sheet named separately), United States Hydrographic Office, Washington, D. C., various dates. Complete coastal coverage in numerous sheets at various scales. Name coverage sparse. A high percentage of the names do not agree with those of source c(1). Recommended only as indicated in paragraph 21h.

e. Use of Additional Maps

In an area as inadequately mapped as Dutch Borneo, miscellaneous minor maps provide a means of obtaining detailed name coverage for limited areas not covered on a large scale by the above source materials. When detailed name coverage is required and not provided for here, the use of miscellaneous source materials such as those listed in Army Map Service map coverage lists is recommended. Aside from areal coverage, recency of publication and reliability of authorship are the principal criteria which should be applied in the selection of additional source materials.

f. Diacritical Marks

The diaeresis (""), which is used to indicate separate pronunciation of vowels, should be used as found on the recommended sources. The acute (') and grave (`) accent marks over the letter "e" should be omitted.

g. Treatment of Generic Words

(1) The usage of the recommended sources should be followed in regard to the treatment of names containing generic terms. Generic words generally are omitted from names of towns and villages, but the names of natural features in Dutch Borneo usually contain generics.

(2) There are three common ways of writing names containing Dutch generics, as exemplified by "Reede van Singkawang", "Straat Laoet", and "Sampit-baai." Names containing native generics are written as two words with the generic first, as "Goenoeng Nioet", "Soengai Palin", and "Tandjoeng Bila." Native generics are usually abbreviated on maps.

(3) If this practice is followed, it is recommended that an adequate key to abbreviations be provided in the margin of the map. Marginal glossaries of generic and descriptive terms are likewise recommended. The following glossaries are suggested for reference:

(a) *Short Glossary of Malay*, Geographical Section, General Staff, War Office, London, 1943.

(b) *Glossary of Terms Appearing on Maps of the Netherlands East Indies*, Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., 1944. (Key No. 201237.)

(c) *Glossary of Terms Commonly Used on Maps of the Netherlands East Indies*, Army Map Service, Washington, D.C., 1942. (This glossary is obsolete, and unreliable.)

h. Use of Variant Names

As a matter of wartime expediency, names on maps and charts in active use, particularly for combined operations should, if they differ from names on recommended sources, be shown as alternate names in parentheses wherever possible. Sources d(6), d(10) and d(11) are suggested for this purpose.

i. Use of Conventional Names

Except for Celebes Sea, the names of surrounding seas should be in the Dutch form with the conventional English forms in parentheses as alternates if desired. Conventional English names, if any, should be applied to features common to both Dutch Borneo and British Borneo. If there is no conventional English form, either or both the Dutch or the British official form may be used.

Section VI

FORMOSA

22. GENERAL

The Directions of the BGN as recommended in paragraph 23 are to be followed for Formosa. Supplemental information on the transcription system is furnished in the *Guide to Geographical Names in the Japanese Empire*, BGN, Special Publication No. 25, Washington, D. C., June 1944. The following points regarding AMS maps are to be noted.

a. Either "Formosa" or "Taiwan" may be used as the name of the Island according to the decision of the BGN. "Formosa" is used on AMS maps and is generally accepted throughout the War Department. "Taiwan" is used only as an alternate and appears in the major area name position in the lower right corner of the map sheet.

b. "Area" names have special local significance in Formosa and should be carried on large and small scale maps.

c. Glossaries of generic terms will always show the generics in the same form as they appear on the map in addition to the nigori forms. The latter will appear in the Glossary in parentheses, for example, "-shima, (jima).....island."

d. Army Map Service maps, especially those of scales 1:25,000 and 1:50,000 published since the Directions were issued, contain corrections to some of the names shown on earlier publications. In general, the names on Second Edition AMS maps of Formosa at all scales are in the correct form and spelled correctly.

23. BGN *Directions for Treatment of Geographical Names in Taiwan*, AUGUST 1944

a. Area Covered

The Directions in this section apply to Taiwan (Formosa) and adjacent islands, including Bōko-rettō (Pescadores).

b. Use of the Board's Decisions

Decisions of the Board on Geographical Names should be used as far as they are available. In the *Sixth Report of the United States Geographic Board*, Washington, D. C., 1933, there are two decisions on Taiwan names: Taiwan (Formosa) and Taihoku. Other published

decisions appear in the lists of the civil divisions of Taiwan, promulgated by the Board on 4 May 1944, and 6 June 1944.

c. Use of the Japanese Language for Names in Taiwan

For practical reasons, the Japanese language has been selected as the best vehicle to render Taiwan geographical names at the present time, even though eventually it may become desirable to apply Chinese readings to names throughout the island. Although the population is predominantly Chinese, Japan has controlled Taiwan since 1895 and source materials are almost all in Japanese.

d. Sources for Additional Names

Names not covered by decisions of the Board should be obtained either from (1) sources on which names have been romanized from the original Japanese maps by procedures approved by the Board or (2) from source materials which are in the Japanese language. It is assumed that compilers of maps and texts dealing with Taiwan will use approved sources with romanized names as far as possible. Use of the more difficult process of deriving names from primary sources should be limited to cases in which the secondary materials fail to carry the names sought.

(1) *Secondary Sources Bearing Romanized Names**

(a) *Formosa (Taiwan)*, Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., Series Number L792, First Edition, 1944; scale 1:50,000. Areal coverage of central portion and sections of northeast and southwest coast incomplete. 98 sheets. Names romanized according to procedure recommended by the Board.

(b) *Formosa (Taiwan)*, Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., Series Number L593, First Edition, 1944; scale 1:250,000. 17 sheets. Names romanized according to procedures recommended by the Board. Complete areal coverage.**

(2) *Primary Sources Bearing Names in Japanese Script*

If none of the secondary sources carries the name sought, the following sources should be consulted and the names derived from them according to the procedure outlined.

*In general, the larger the map scale, the more reliable the names on the map.

**Series Number L592, issued in 1943, carries names which for the most part have been rendered in the prevailing Chinese dialect of Taiwan (Chang-chou dialect of Amoy). The names on this series may be of assistance in dealing with the Chinese-speaking population.

(a) Japanese Imperial Land Survey Topographic Maps.

1. *Taiwan*, 1932-34; scale 1:200,000. Sixteen sheets. Some sheets incomplete, especially in the central part of Taiwan.

2. *Taiwan*, 1923-38; scale 1:50,000; 94 sheets. Incomplete areal coverage, in central and southwestern parts of Taiwan. This series has been reprinted as AMS Series Number L792, 1944, with a purple overprint of names romanized according to procedures approved by the BGN.

3. *Taiwan*, 1922-37; scale 1:25,000; 129 sheets. Incomplete areal coverage of the east and central parts of Taiwan.

4. *Taiwan*, 1903-4; scale 1:20,000; 400 sheets. Incomplete areal coverage in central part of Taiwan.

(b) Hydrographic Charts, Taiwan and Adjacent Islands, Japanese Hydrographic Department; various scales and dates. Names appear in Japanese, with a small proportion also given in *Nippon-shiki* romanized form which must be converted to Modified Hepburn.

(c) *Gazetteer of the Japanese Empire*, U.S. Navy, Hydrographic Office, Misc. No. 10947, Washington, D. C., 1943, reprinted with names in alphabetical order from *Tables of Japanese Place Names Appearing in Hydrographic Publications with Roman Transcription*, Japanese Hydrographic Department, Publ. 231, Tōkyō, 1936. Names in Japanese and in *Nippon-shiki* romanization which must be converted to Modified Hepburn.

(d) H. Sawada, *Nippon Chimei Daijiten*, Tōkyō, 1939? Sixty pages of this publication list the Taiwan civil divisions and population figures in Japanese and in *Nippon-shiki* romanization which must be converted to Modified Hepburn.

(e) Official postal guides and directories are not listed here because they are unavailable. Several comprehensive Atlases with lists of post offices and telephone and telegraph stations are available. One has been reprinted under the title *Atlas of Japan*, by Division of Naval Intelligence, Far Eastern Theater, U. S. Government Printing Office Job 1944 0-567541, Washington, D. C., 1943. The original Japanese title is *Dai Nippon Fuken Betsu Chizu Narabi Chimei Daikan*. The section dealing with Taiwan is on pages 337-44.

e. Names Transcription Procedure—Primary Japanese Sources

When names are not given in romanized form on the secondary source maps, they are to be taken from the primary source maps according to the following procedure. This can be done only by persons who have had some training in the Japanese written language.

For definitions of special terms used, consult the *Guide to Geographical Names in the Japanese Empire**, Special Publication 25, Board on Geographical Names, Washington, D. C., 1944, pages 60-61.

(1) The correct name of the place or feature should be obtained from the most authoritative Japanese sources listed in paragraph d(2). Names on these sources will appear in Japanese script.

(2) The correct Japanese reading (pronunciation) of a name should be determined from the sources listed below, particularly in outlying areas of the Japanese Empire. The sources need not necessarily be taken in the order listed.

(a) *Kana* from maps of the Japanese Imperial Land Survey, *Taiwan*, 1:200,000; 1:50,000; 1:25,000; 1:20,000 [see Sources for Additional Names, paragraph d(2)(a)]. In case of disagreement between these map sources, use the one of latest date.

(b) H. Sawada, *Nippon Chimei Daijiten* [paragraph d(2)(d)].

(c) Motoharu Fujita, *Shin Nippon Zuchō*, reprinted as *New Atlas of Japan*, Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., 1943.

(d) *Gazetteer of the Japanese Empire* [paragraph d(2)(c)].

(e) T. Yoshida, *Dai Nippon Chimei Jisho*, Tōkyō, Vol. 7, 1937.

(f) *Beattie's Gazetteer of Japanese Ken, Gun, Mura, Ō-aza, and Ko-aza Names with Pronunciations Indicated in Katakana*, Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., 1943, pp. 785-831.

(3) If the preceding references are inadequate, the name-research materials listed on pages 17-18 of the *Guide* are recommended. Names derived from such research materials should be reported to the Board so that decisions may be rendered for the benefit of other agencies.

(4) System of Romanization

The readings of names should be romanized according to the Modified Hepburn System, for which tables and detailed directions are given on pages 9-15 of the *Guide*; see also pages 20-22 for a discussion of names in Taiwan. Particular attention is directed to the importance of marking long vowels, which are indicated with macrons in the Modified Hepburn System of romanization, as ō, ū. Names romanized in *Nippon-shiki rōmaji* ("rōmazi") in designated sources such as d(2)(c) must be converted to the Modified Hepburn System. See *Guide*, page 12, for conversion table. Readings for

*Hereafter referred to as "Guide."

Taiwan names which cannot be found in published sources will be rendered in the regular *kan-on* reading of characters, unless an informant is available who knows that the Japanese reading of the name in question is different. Indonesian names in *kana*, or in *kana* with a *kanji* generic will be romanized as other Japanese names, and in the absence of definite evidence, should not be approximated to the supposed original Indonesian form.

f. Use of Conventional Names

Conventional non-Japanese names frequently are found on older maps of the island. Most of these names are versions of local Chinese dialect names, but the spellings are unreliable. They are not recommended except as parenthetical variants to aid in the identification and location of places. This suggestion does not affect conventional names applied to hydrographic features on the high seas adjacent to Taiwan.

g. Treatment of the Generic Parts of Names

(1) Romanized (*untranslated*) Generics

(a) Generic terms referring to political divisions or natural features should not be translated into English but should be romanized and separated from the specific name. There are two approved styles for printing names with generics:

1. Generic separated from the specific by a hyphen and begun with a lower-case letter. This style is followed by Army Map Service and Army agencies generally.

2. Generic separated from the specific by a space and begun with a capital letter. This style is followed by the Hydrographic Office and Navy agencies generally.

(b) Whichever style is adopted, generic terms throughout maps of the same series or in connected text material should receive consistent treatment. It is recommended that English translations of romanized Japanese generic terms used on the map be carried on each map in a marginal glossary. This practice has been followed by Army Map Service and the Hydrographic Office. For comprehensive lists of Japanese generic terms and their English translations, see the following:

1. *Glossary of Terms on Maps of Japan*, Army Map Service, 95 pp., Washington, D. C., 1944.

2. *Gazetteer of the Japanese Empire* [see paragraph d(2)(c)].

3. *Guide*, pp. 36-59.

(2) *Translated Generic Terms*

Terms referring to certain classes of cultural features such as railroads, power facilities, reservoirs, and barracks should be translated into English. Their romanized Japanese equivalents may be carried parenthetically if desired. For a list of terms of this type, see *Guide*, pages 36-59, where such terms are underscored in the right-hand column.

(3) *Omission of Certain Generic Terms*

The generic terms *-shi*, *-gai*, and *-shō* should be retained and romanized with the specific, only when referring to cities, towns, or villages as civil divisions. Unless the administrative character of cities, towns and villages is to be emphasized on maps or in text, *-shi*, *-gai*, and *-shō* are to be omitted entirely.

(4) *Phonetic Treatment of Certain Endings Followed by Generic Terms*

The rule that no Japanese word can end in a consonant other than "n" applies also to specific names followed by generic terms. Hence, no specific name may end in a consonant other than "n" if it is followed by a generic beginning with a consonant. Thus the name would be transcribed Hokkō if it refers to a town, but if it refers to a port (in which case "*-kō*" functions as a generic term meaning "port"), it would be romanized "*Hoku-kō*", or "Hoku Kō." This rule should not be confused with the suggested rules for hyphenation between syllables of Japanese names for editorial purposes. For these, see the *Guide*, p. 15.

Section VII

INDOCHINA

24. GENERAL

a. Maps of Indochina published by the local French government contain names in the Latin alphabet which generally are accepted without change. Diacritical markings are not shown with consistent accuracy on the official sources and are impractical to use from a reproduction standpoint. For these reasons, they are omitted in certain provinces as given in paragraph 25e.

b. Local expedition maps and similar unofficial maps will be used where no official sources are recommended.

c. The most recent editions of the maps listed under "Principal Sources" in paragraph 25c should be used. This is especially important in the state of Cambodia (Cambodia) where a new transliteration system appears on maps published after 1936. The new system did not affect all spellings, but the spelling of the names of some of the larger villages and towns has been changed.

25. BGN *Directions for Treatment of Geographical Names in Indochina*, AUGUST 1944

a. Area Covered

These Directions apply to geographical names in Indochina as limited by the boundaries existing prior to 11 March 1941, except for the leased territory of Kwangchow. The Board has published a separate set of Directions for Kwangchow.

b. Use of the Board's Decisions

Decisions rendered before 1944 by the Board have been changed to conform to revised policies for Indochina. These revised names and the decisions of the Board appear in releases published in 1944 and should be used in preference to names from other sources.

c. Principal Sources*

In the absence of specific decisions, names should be taken from the following sources which are listed in the order of their

*Unless otherwise indicated, longitude on the map sources is based on the Greenwich Meridian.

reliability. The only important differences in the names on these sources lie in the use of hyphens and in the syllabification (see paragraph 25e).

(1) Indochina, Service Géographique de l'Indochine, Hanoi, 1936-42; scale 1:400,000. Thirteen sheets. Incomplete areal coverage. The maps include physical features. Coordinates in grads, based on the Paris Meridian. Coordinates appear in grads with latitude originating at the Equator and longitude at the Paris Meridian. (Paris is $2^{\circ}20'14''$ or 2.597 grads east of Greenwich; the grad is equivalent to $54'$.)

(2) Indochina, Service Géographique de l'Indochine, Hanoi, 1923-36; scale 1:500,000. Complete areal coverage of Indochina in 25 sheets. Coordinates in grads based on the Paris Meridian. Similar to (1) above but is of an older date.

(3) Indochina, Service Géographique de l'Indochine, Hanoi, 1906-35; scale 1:100,000. Coverage for coastal and Mekong and Red River Delta areas. Incomplete areal coverage for the highland areas. Preferred for its large scale. Coordinates based on the Paris Meridian appear in grads.

(4) Indochina, Service Géographique de l'Indochine, Hanoi, scale 1:2,000,000; Editions of 1937 and 1941. A single sheet map, showing physical features. The 1936 edition contains more names than the later editions but it shows old spellings in the Cambodge area.

(5) *Carte de l'Indochine*, Service Géographique de l'Indochine, Feuille 14, Hanoi, 1938; scale 1:1,000,000. AMS negative file number 432583. This sheet shows the major portion of Cambodge (Cambodia) with names rendered in the new spellings. Coordinates are shown in both grads and degrees, based on the Paris Meridian.

d. Supplementary Sources

(1) Indochina, Survey of India, Calcutta, 1942; scale 1:100,000. Incomplete and scattered areal coverage on Indochina. Names are carefully presented and locations are given by geographical coordinates and grads. Names on this series frequently appear with hyphens. (See paragraph 25e.)

(2) *Listes des Bureaux de Poste de l'Indochine*, Service des Postes, n.p., 1936. The postal guide contains about 600 names, with most compound words spelled as single words. With a few exceptions, the spellings are correct and up to date. The name of the State (Tonkin, Annam, Cochinchine, Cambodge, or Laos) is given for each place listed.

(3) Guillaume Grandidier, *Atlas des Colonies Françaises*, Société d'Éditions Géographiques, Paris, 1934. Contains about 37,000 names of places in Indochina. Some of the place names are not spelled correctly. In general, old spellings are shown. The choice of civil division names for administrative centers differs from the policy followed on maps published by Service Géographique de l'Indochine; local village names, minor civil division names, and first-order civil division names are used inconsistently with the map's scale.

e. Recommended Printing Form

(1) Names should be divided into syllables as found on reliable official sources (paragraph c preceding), but omit hyphens.

(2) Each syllable, or component, should begin with a capital letter.

(3) French name diacriticals are retained, but all those in native languages (*Cambodian, Laos, Annamese, etc.*) are omitted except for the aspirate (') used in parts of the Annam highlands.

f. Alternate Names

During wartime, and for reasons of military expediency, map makers are advised to use as variants the names appearing on the Survey of India series [source d(1)] and British and U.S. Hydrographic charts. When these variant names differ from the names taken from recommended sources, they should be placed in parentheses after the official or recommended names.

g. Use of Conventional Names

Names of features crossed by or bordering an international boundary should be given in the conventional form, with the Indochinese name given as an alternate name in parentheses, as for example, Black River (Song Bo).

h. Treatment of Generic Terms

Except as provided in paragraph g above, native generic terms (such as those for river, mountain, and bay) should be used. If native generics do not exist, no generic term should be supplied. French generics, if given, should be retained. Most of the islands have both a French and a native name. Both names should be given for each island wherever possible, the native name being enclosed in parentheses.

i. Glossary

It is recommended that a glossary of the native terms which appear on the map be printed on each sheet. Consult *Short Glossaries of Indo-chinese Languages*, A. *Romanized Annamese*. First Edition, February, 1945, G.S.G.S., War Office, London. B. *Romanized Thai* and C. *Romanized Khmer* are in press.

Section VIII

JAPAN

26. GENERAL

a. The Directions of the BGN as quoted in paragraph 27 are followed for Japan. Supplemental information on the transcription system is furnished in the *Guide to Geographical Names in the Japanese Empire*, BGN Special Publication No. 25, Washington, D. C., June 1944.

b. In the application of names to AMS maps, the following points should be noted.

(1) "Area" names, representing names of local groups of villages or other local units are important in so far as these are the names generally appearing on small scale Japanese maps. Area names are to be shown on AMS maps of all scales and will be designated as such by the addition of the note "Area Name" in parentheses under the name.

(2) Glossaries of Japanese generic terms must always give the form of the generics as they are shown on the map. In addition, nigori forms, if any, will be included in the glossary in parentheses, for example, "-shima, (jima).....island."

(3) Army Map Service maps, especially those of scales 1:25,000 and 1:50,000 published after the BGN Directions were issued, contain corrections to names which appear on earlier publications. In general, the names on Second Edition AMS maps of all scales are in the correct form and are spelled correctly.

(4) When most of the translation of Japanese maps was completed the AMS received the two gazetteers noted below. They were not consulted for pronunciation except in the revision work on maps of certain outlying islands and for city plan translations.

(a) Shi, Cho, Son, Oazo Yomikata Meishu, (Pronouncing Gazetteer of City, Town, and Village Names), by T. Ogawa, 1923.

(b) Teikoku Gyōsei Kukaka Benran (Handbook of Japanese Administrative Districts), by Nippon Kajo Shuppan K.K., 1943, reprinted as Cincpac-Cincpoa *Bulletin* No. 65-45, 1 March 1945.

27. BGN *Directions for Treatment of Geographical Names in the Japanese Empire*, AUGUST 1944

a. Area Covered

These Directions apply to Honshū, Kyushū, Shikoku, Hokkaidō, and the near-by islands and to Chishima-rettō, Karafuto, Ryūkyū-rettō, and Ogasawara-guntō.

b. Use of the Board's Decisions

Decisions of the Board on Geographical Names published in and after 1943 (in Bulletins 4302, 4403; the list of decisions rendered 3 May 1944; and subsequent Board publications) should be used in preference to names from any other source. Decisions published prior to 1943, including those listed in the *Sixth Report of the United States Geographic Board*, should not be used because they are not all in full agreement with the present policy of the Board regarding treatment of generic terms and marking of long vowels. It is planned to issue a complete list of decisions on Japanese names to date, revised in accordance with present policy.

c. Sources for Additional Names

In the absence of specific decisions, names should be obtained (1) from map sources on which the names have been romanized by procedures approved by the Board or (2) from sources in the Japanese language. It is assumed that agencies engaged in the compilation of maps or texts on the area to which these Directions apply, will obtain names from approved sources with romanized names as far as possible and will resort to the more difficult process of deriving names from sources in Japanese only when the romanized sources fail to provide the names sought.

d. Sources with Names Derived by Approved Procedure

The following map series carry romanized Japanese names which have been derived by the procedure recommended by the Board. In general, the largest scale maps are most reliable.

(1) Japan, U. S. Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., 1944; scale 1:50,000; Series Numbers L761, L762, L763, L764, L771, L772, and L791 (incomplete). Series Numbers L773, L774, and L775 are to be published. Until the last three series are available, and for all areas not covered at a scale of 1:50,000, the sources listed as follows should be used.

(2) Japan, U. S. Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., 1944; scale 1:250,000; Series Numbers L561, L571, L591, and W511.

e. Sources with Names in Japanese

In the event that none of the sources listed in paragraph 27d carries the name sought, the sources listed below which give names in Japanese script should be consulted. The names taken from them should be derived according to the procedure outlined in paragraphs 27g and h which follow. Names found in these sources need not be sought in additional sources.

(1) Topographic Maps of Japan, Japanese Imperial Land Survey, Tōkyō, 1896-1940; various scales, as follows:

- (a) 1:200,000 Complete areal coverage for Japan.
- (b) 1:200,000 Complete areal coverage for Southern Chishima-rettō and all of Taiwan.
- (c) 1:200,000 Complete areal coverage for Chishima-rettō.
- (d) 1:200,000 Practically complete areal coverage for Japan except Kyūshū and other southern areas.
- (e) 1:50,000 Practically complete areal coverage; spotty in in Nansei-shotō.
- (f) 1:25,000 Coverage around agglomerations on main Japanese islands.
- (g) 1:20,000 Spotty coverage of Honshu and Northern Kyūshū.
- (h) 1:10,000 Tōkyō.
- (i) 1:10,000 Ōsaka.

(2) Hydrographic Charts of Japan, Japanese Hydrographic Department, Tōkyō; various dates; various scales. The names on these charts appear in Japanese, with a small number also given in *Nippon-shiki* romanized form, which must be converted to Modified Hepburn [see paragraph g(3)]. Complete coverage

(3) Motoharu Fujita, *Shin Nippon Zuchō*, Tōkyō, 1935; reprinted by Army Map Service as *New Atlas of Japan*, Washington, D. C., 1943. Names appear in Japanese, indexed by *kana* spelling. Approximately 35,000 names.

(4) *Gazetteer of the Japanese Empire*, U. S. Navy, Hydrographic Office, Misc. No. 10,947, Washington, D. C., 1943. This publication is a reprint, in alphabetical order, of *Tables of Japanese Place Names Appearing in Hydrographic Publications with Roman Transcription*, Japanese Hydrographic Office, Publication No. 231, Tōkyō, 1936. Names appear in Japanese script and in romanized

Nippon-shiki forms which must be converted to Modified Hepburn. This source does not show nigori forms of generic terms and thus requires a check with *Fujita* or other sources to determine them. Approximately 13,000 names.

(5) H. Sawada, *Nippon Chimei Daijiten*, Heibonsha, Tōkyō, 1939. Systematic listing of civil divisions, cities, towns, and villages, with names in Japanese script and in Nippon-shiki romanization which must be converted to Modified Hepburn. Approximately 14,000 names.

(6) *Beattie's Gazetteer* (Japanese Ken, Gun, Mura, O-aza and Ko-aza names, with pronunciations indicated in Katakana), Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., 1943. This publication is a reprint of *Teikoku-Kan Man-Chiho Meikan*, Tōkyō (c. 1910) 888 pp. Systematic listings of civil division, city, town, village, and hamlet names in Japanese script with *furigana* readings for the Sino-Japanese characters (*kanji*). Approximately 80,000 names.

f. Other Sources

A more extensive list of sources in Japanese appears on pp. 17-18 and 63-64 of the *Guide to Geographical Names in the Japanese Empire*, BGN Special Publication No. 25, Washington, 1944, hereafter referred to as the *Guide*. Official postal guides are not listed because they are not available. Several comprehensive atlases with lists of post office stations and telephone and telegraph offices are available, but they are not official publications. One of these volumes, *Dai Nippon Fuken Betsu Chizu Harabi Chimei Daikan*, has been reprinted by the Division of Naval Intelligence, Far Eastern Theater, under the title *Atlas of Japan* (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1943).

g. Transcription Procedure for Names from Japanese Sources

When names other than those obtainable from the maps listed in paragraph 27d are required, the following procedure is recommended. *This procedure can be followed only by persons with some training in the Japanese written language.* For definitions of special terms, consult the *Guide*, pp. 60-61.

(1) Source of Name to be Used as Basis For Readings

The correct name of the feature in Japanese script should be obtained from the authoritative Japanese name sources listed above in paragraph e(1).

(2) Determination of Readings

The reading (pronunciation) of the Japanese name thus obtained is determined from the following sources. Generally, these

sources are to be used in the order stated (i.e., if the name is not in the first source, it should be sought in the second, etc.). It is the opinion of the Board, however, that one source, no matter how excellent, is not good enough to be taken with no reference to other sources.

(a) *Furigana* on large scale topographic maps of the Japanese Imperial Land Survey. See paragraph e(1). The *furigana* is useful for modern, Japanese conventional forms of names except for the earliest publications and in areas where a local pronunciation is used, for example, Karafuto, Chishima, Nansei, Korea, etc.

(b) H. Sawada, *Nippon Chimei Daijiten*, Vol. I, for names of civil divisions; corrections from the text volumes of Sawada's work which affect names in the list in Volume I have been compiled and may be obtained from the Army Map Service.

(c) M. Fujita, *Shin Nippon Zuchō* (New Atlas of Japan). *Kana* index.

(d) *Gazetteer of the Japanese Empire*, H.O. Misc. No. 10947 [cited in paragraph e(4)], takes precedence over source (c) above in case of disagreement in names of natural coastal features except for *nigori* forms. These are taken from sources (a), (b), (c), and (e) in preference to the pure forms given in this gazetteer.

(e) *Beattie's Gazetteer* [see paragraph e(6)], 1943 reprint. The *furigana* included in this gazetteer is useful for modern Japanese conventional forms of names except for areas where a local pronunciation is used, for example, Karafuto, Chishima, Nansei, Korea, etc.

If readings cannot be obtained from these sources, consult the name-research materials listed in the *Guide* on pp. 17-18. Names derived from research materials other than those listed here should be reported to the Board on Geographical Names so that decisions may be rendered for the benefit of other agencies.

(3) System of Romanization

The readings of names should be romanized according to the Modified Hepburn System for which tables and detailed directions are given on pp. 9-18 of the *Guide*. The tables appear also on pp. A-5, A-8, and A-9 of Arthur Rose-Innes, *Beginner's Dictionary of Chinese-Japanese Characters and Compounds*, Cambridge, Mass., 1942. Particular attention should be paid to the necessity for marking long vowels with macrons (e.g., *ō* and *ū*) in the Modified Hepburn System. Names romanized in *Nippon-shiki* ("Romazi") in designated sources, such as H. Sawada and H.O. Misc. No. 10947, should be converted to the Modified Hepburn System. For this and

other systems of romanization, a table of conversions to Modified Hepburn is given on p. 12 of the *Guide*.

h. Treatment of the Generic Parts of Names

(1) Romanized (untranslated) Generics

Generic terms referring to political divisions or natural features should not be translated into English, but should be romanized and separated from the specific name. There are two approved styles for the printing of romanized names with generics: (1) The generic is separated from the specific by a hyphen, and begins with a lower-case letter. This style is followed by Army Map Service and by Army agencies generally. (2) The generic is separated from the specific by a space and begins with a capital letter. This style is followed by the Hydrographic Office of the Navy and by Navy organizations generally. Either style may be adopted by an agency, but a uniform style of printing generics should be maintained in connected text material or on maps of the same series. English translations of romanized Japanese generic terms should be carried on maps in marginal glossaries. Comprehensive lists of Japanese generic terms and their English translations appear in the following:

(a) *Glossary of Terms on Maps of Japan*, Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., 1944.

(b) *Gazetteer of the Japanese Empire*, Hydrographic Office, Washington, D. C., 1943.

(c) *Guide to Geographical Names in the Japanese Empire*, Board on Geographical Names, Washington, D. C., 1944, pp. 36-59.

(2) Translated Generic Terms

Terms which refer to certain cultural features, such as railroads, barracks, reservoirs, and power facilities, should be translated into English, but may be carried parenthetically in romanized form if desired. For a detailed list of terms which usually are translated, see the *Guide*, pp. 36-59, where such terms are underlined in the right-hand column.

(3) Omitted Generic Terms

The generic terms *-shi*, *-machi*, and *-mura* should be retained and romanized with the specific when referring to cities, towns, or villages as civil divisions only when the administrative function of such places is to be emphasized. Otherwise they should be omitted.

(4) *Phonetic Treatment of Certain Endings Followed by Generic Terms*

The rule that no Japanese word can end in a consonant other than "n" applies also to specific names followed by generics. Hence, no specific name can end in a consonant other than "n" if it is followed by a generic beginning with a consonant. Thus, the name 北港 would be transcribed "*Hokkō*" if it referred to a town. If it referred to a port (in which case "-kō" would be the generic term) the name would be romanized "*Hoku-kō*" or "*Hoku Kō*." This rule should not be confused with the rule for ordinary hyphenation between syllables of Japanese names for editorial purposes. For this rule, consult the *Guide*, p. 15.

i. *Use of Conventional Names*

Conventional non-Japanese names for places in Japan are rare, and in the absence of specific decisions by the Board, their use is not recommended except for international boundary features and international bodies of water. Names on Hydrographic Office and British Admiralty charts and on similar widely used maps which do not agree entirely with names derived by approved procedures, may be used in parentheses following the approved name as an aid to identification.

Section IX

JAVA AND MADURA

28. GENERAL

Large and small scale map sources containing official Netherlands Indies government names are available for all of Java and Madura and the small islands nearby which are governed as parts of Java or Madura. The names on these sources are printed in the Latin alphabet and therefore are to be used without change except for the omission of the diacriticals. Because of the methods used by the AMS in reproducing many large scale maps of Java and Madura, it has been impractical to change names according to sources such as the *List van de Voornaamste Aardrijkskundige Namen in den Nederlandsch-Indischen Archipel*, Weltevreden, 1923 [see Principal Source (10)]. Thus the compilations of medium and small scale maps similarly do not utilize these sources.

29. BGN *Directions for Treatment of Geographical Names in Java and Madura*, OCTOBER 1944

a. Area Covered

These Directions apply to geographical names in the islands of Java and Madura.

b. Sources for Names

(1) Decisions of the Board on Geographical Names should be used as far as they are available.

(2) In the absence of a Board decision on a geographical name, the form should be taken from one of the sources which follow. The list is arranged in order of preference, chiefly on the basis of name reliability, scale, and date.

c. Principal Sources*

(1) *Overzichtskaart van Java en Madoera*, Topografische Dienst, Batavia, 1924-40; scale 1:250,000. A ten-sheet map set, offering complete areal coverage and excellent names coverage for its scale. The names spelling is excellent. Generic terms appear in Dutch

*Unless otherwise indicated, longitude on map sources is based on the Greenwich Meridian.

and Malayan languages, frequently abbreviated. Dutch legend. Longitude based on the Batavia Meridian (106°48'27"E of Greenwich). This set has a high degree of legibility. It is recommended that Names be taken from it in preference to other sources, except for Board decisions.

(2) *Java and Madura 1:50,000* (each sheet numbered separately), Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., 2d ed., 1944; 468 sheets. A compilation based on numerous Netherlands and English sources, providing areal coverage for about 95 percent of the island. A small part of the coast on the southern side is not covered by the maps in this set. Generic terms in Dutch and Malayan languages, frequently abbreviated. English legend and glossary. Excellent names coverage. Modern spelling with relatively few errors (about 6 percent). Longitude based on the Batavia Meridian. The maps have a high degree of legibility.

(3) *Java* (each sheet named and numbered), Topografische Dienst, Batavia, various dates; scale 1:50,000. A set of 424 sheets, offering 90 percent areal coverage, and similar to source c(2) above. Fully equivalent to this source, but not as readily available.

(4) *Atlas van Tropisch Nederland* (Atlas of the Tropical Netherlands), Koninklijk Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundige Genootschap and Topografische Dienst in Nederlandsch-Indië, Batavia-Centrum, 1938, Sheet Numbers 20, 21, 22; scale 1:750,000. Complete areal coverage. This publication has been reproduced in part as *Atlas van Indië* which is accompanied by an alphabetical index. Excellent name quality and good name coverage for its scale. Longitude based on Greenwich and Batavia. Names taken from this source are recommended highly.

(5) *Java, Madura and Bali 1:250,000* (each sheet named and numbered), Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., 2d ed., 1944. A 19-sheet map set, offering complete areal coverage and excellent name coverage for its scale. Compiled from various sources. Native Malayan generic terms are used and often abbreviated. Some Dutch generics appear. English legend. The name quality is good. Political boundaries are given. This map set is accompanied by a gazetteer [see source d(7)].

(6) *AAF, Aeronautical Approach Charts*, compiled by Army Map Service for Army Air Forces, Washington, D.C., 1943; scale 1:250,000. Complete areal coverage in sheets 981; C-2; 982; A-4, C-1, C-2, C-3, C-4, D-1, D-2, D-3, D-4; 983; D-1, D-2, D-3, D-4; 1102; A-1, A-2, B-1, B-2. Names coverage is good for its scale. The spelling of the names is good. Generic terms are translated into English, a policy which is not recommended.

(7) *Java and Madura*, GSGS Series 4200, Geographical Section, General Staff, War Office, London, 1st ed., 1941; scale 1:250,000. A ten-sheet map set copied from Netherlands sources. Generic terms in English and Malayan languages, abbreviated. Complete areal coverage and good name coverage. Longitude based on the Batavia Meridian. Name quality is fair.

(8) *Carte Internationale du Monde au 1,000,000^e--Internationale Wereldkaart Schaal 1:1,000,000*, Topografische Dienst, Batavia, 1926-39; scale 1:1,000,000. Complete areal coverage in sheets Zuid B-49, B-50, C-49, C-50. Names coverage good for its scale. About ten percent of the names are in error. Generic terms appear in Dutch and Malayan languages, abbreviated. This map set was reproduced by the Survey of India, 1939-42, sheets SWA-SB-48, 49, 50; SWA-SC-49, 50.

(9) *Australian Aeronautical Map*, Property and Survey Branch, Department of the Interior, Canberra, 1942 and 1943; scale 1:1,000,000. Complete areal coverage in sheets B-2, B-3, C-2, and C-3. Fair name coverage. Spelling of names is fair. The preliminary edition (1942) shows aerial installations. Generic terms appear in English, abbreviated. Legend inadequate. The third edition of this set, published in 1943, contains a satisfactory English legend. Otherwise, there is little difference between the two editions.

(10) *Lijst van de Voornaamste Aardrijkskundige Namen in den Nederlandsch-Indischen Archipel* (List of the Principal Geographical Names in the Netherlands Indies Archipelago), Weltevreden, 2d rev. ed., 1923. An alphabetical list of place names in the East Indies, which includes variant spellings. Fair names coverage for Java, but many of the names are spelled in obsolete form. All are given without coordinates, so that it is difficult to use this source. Names taken from this list should be checked with care against more recent official sources.

d. Supplementary Sources

Names taken from the preferred sources just reviewed will meet the needs of most cartographers. If additional names are required, however, the following sources should be used, subject to the qualifications stated under each source and in paragraph e and h of this section.

(1) *Java and Madura*, GSGS Series 1981, Geographical Section, General Staff, War Office, London, 1st ed., 1919; 3d ed., 1942; scale 1:2,000,000. Reproduced by Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., 1943. A small map, conveniently handled, with complete areal coverage and good name coverage for its scale. Names spelling is fair. Generic terms appear in English, abbreviated. Longitude based on Greenwich and Batavia.

(2) *Geologische Overzichtskaart van Java en Madoera*, Topografische Inrichting, Batavia, 1922; scale 1:500,000. Complete areal coverage and good name coverage in four sheets. Longitude based on the Batavia Meridian. Generic terms appear in Dutch and Malayan languages, abbreviated. Dutch legend. Many names appear in obsolete spelling.

(3) *East Indies 1:1,000,000* (each sheet named and numbered), GSGS Series 4204, Geographical Section, General Staff, War Office, London, 2d ed., ground-air, 1942. Complete areal coverage and fair name coverage. About 18 percent of the names appearing on this map set are in error. Relatively difficult to read. Generic terms appear in Dutch and Malayan languages, abbreviated. English legend, and Malay-English-Dutch glossary. Reproduced by Army Map Service somewhat revised, as AMS 9306, 1st ed., 1944, with international features bearing conventional names.

(4) *Aeronautical Chart* (each sheet named and numbered), compiled by Army Map Service for Army Air Forces, Washington, D. C., 1942; scale 1:1,000,000. Complete areal coverage on Sheet Numbers 981, 982, 983, 1102, 1103. Fair name coverage for its scale, but a high degree of inaccuracy (about 22 percent) in spelling of names. Generic terms appear in English.

(5) *Java, Madoera, Bali en Lombok*, J. Smulders & Co., The Hague, (n.d.); scale 1:1,250,000. Complete areal coverage on one sheet, but very poor name coverage. Some obsolete spellings. Generic terms appear in Dutch and Malayan languages, abbreviated. Dutch legend and Dutch-Malay glossary. No geographical grid. A relatively inferior map source.

(6) *Landbouwstatistiekaart*, Topografische Dienst, Batavia, 1932-36; scale 1:150,000. A set of 26 sheets, with complete areal coverage but very poor name coverage. The spelling of the names, however, is almost wholly correct. Generic terms appear in Malayan languages, abbreviated. Dutch legend. No geographical grid. The principal features of these maps are the land classification, indicated in color, and the boundaries of minor civil divisions.

(7) *Gazetteer to Maps of Java, Madura, and Bali*, Army Map Service, Washington, D.C., 2d ed., 1944. Contains about 11,000 place names keyed to AMS T521, 2d ed. See comment under source c(5).

(8) *Post-, Telegraaf- en Telefoongids voor Nederlandsche-Indië* (Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Guide for the Netherlands Indies), PTT Service, Batavia, 1941. An alphabetical list of names, difficult to use because postal stations in Java are not separated from those of the other islands. Very poor names coverage, but the names are of excellent quality.

(9) *Volkstelling 1930*; Deel I, II, III. This census report is difficult to use because the names are arranged by political divisions and subdivisions. Many names are in obsolete form. Some of the names appear in divided form. Names coverage is relatively small.

(10) *Zeemansgids voor Nederlandsch Oostindië* (Seaman's Guide for the Netherlands East Indies), Vol. 2, Ministerie van Defensie, Afdeeling Hydrographie, Batavia, 1931, and supplement, 1935. Sailing directions to accompany Netherlands Hydrographic charts [source d(13)]. Areal coverage for coastal regions only. Relatively small percentage of error (about 9 percent). It should be noted that the spelling of names in the index to this volume frequently is different from the spelling in the text.

(11) United States Hydrographic Charts. These should be used as a source of names only as a matter of wartime expediency. Names taken from these charts should be checked carefully against authoritative sources and should be used as alternate names in parentheses if they differ from the names on recommended sources. The percentage of error is high; nearly two-thirds of the names appear in incorrect form. Names coverage for coastal regions only. Generic terms usually are translated into English. The following U.S. Hydrographic Office charts cover portions of Java: 1142, 1170, 1188, 3004, 3005, 3007, 3008, 3010, 3011, 3012, 3014, 3110, 3117, 5504, 5591.

(12) British Admiralty Charts. Names taken from these charts should be checked carefully against authoritative sources because more than half the names are spelled incorrectly. Generic terms usually are translated into English. Areal coverage is limited to coastal features. The following British Admiralty charts apply to the Java area: 933, 934, 941-a, 1263; 1653-a, 1653-b, 1653-c, 2056, 2732, 3311, 3312, 3672, 3726.

(13) Netherlands Hydrographic Charts; Hoofdkantoor van Scheepvaart, Batavia. Areal coverage incomplete, and names coverage complete only for coastal regions. The names on these charts frequently are spelled incorrectly (about 20 percent error) and should be checked with care against names taken from a more recent principal source.

(14) *Java* (each sheet named and numbered), Topografische Inrichting, Batavia, various dates; scale 1:25,000. Names coverage is good, but areal coverage is limited. Longitude based on the meridian of Batavia. Generic terms appear in Dutch and Malayan languages, abbreviated. High degree of legibility. Some names appear in obsolete form.

e. Treatment of Generic Terms

Generic terms appear on Java maps in Dutch, English, and Malay languages. As a wartime expedient, the best procedure is to follow the usage on sources c(1), (2), (3), and (4). Native Malay terms usually are abbreviated; Dutch terms may or may not be abbreviated. Malay terms precede the specific part of any name. Dutch generic terms sometimes follow the specific as a separate word (*Schildpadden baai*) or are joined by a hyphen (*Penandjoeng-baai*). They sometimes precede the specific part of the name and are separated from it by a preposition (*Baai van Batavia*). In addition to the glossaries of generic terms appearing on the margins of many maps, the following are recommended for reference:

(1) *Short Glossary of Malay*, Geographical Section, General Staff, War Office, London, 1943.

(2) *Gazetteer to Maps of Java, Madura, and Bali*, Map Series AMS T521, Army Map Service, Washington, D.C., 1944, "Glossary", pp. iv-vi.

(3) *Glossary of Terms Appearing on Maps of the Netherlands East Indies*, Army Map Service, Washington, D.C., 1944.

f. Diacritical Marks

Many old Netherlands maps of Java use diacritical marks freely but the tendency on recent maps is to omit all such markings. It is recommended that all diacritical marks be omitted.

g. Use of Variant Names

As a matter of wartime expediency, names on maps and charts in active use (particularly for combined operations) should be included as alternate names in parentheses wherever possible if they differ from names on recommended sources.

h. Use of Conventional Names

Except for the Indian Ocean, the names of surrounding seas should be in the Dutch form with the conventional form in parentheses as an alternate name if desired.

Section X

KOREA

30. GENERAL

The following special points should be noted in applying BGN Directions to AMS maps of Korea:

a. The maps of Korea generally available include those prepared by the Japanese Imperial Land Survey and the Japanese Hydrographic Office. These maps contain characters which can be transcribed into Korean forms and also into the Japanese forms of romanization. The Army Map Service follows the recommendations of the BGN and uses the Korean as preferred names. In addition, it is considered important that the Japanese forms of all names be shown on military maps. This is believed expedient considering the long Japanese occupation of the area. The Japanese forms are given in parentheses and placed either below or following the preferred name.

b. If it can be assumed that no local Korean name has been given to a feature or a section of a city, and that the feature or section is known to the Korean population by a Japanese name, the Japanese name will be accepted as the preferred name.

c. Glossaries on maps of Korea will always show both the Korean generic terms and the Japanese forms of these terms, for example, "-dong (Korean), -dō (Japanese).....village (Translation)."

d. Area names have significance in Korea as well as in Japan proper. In most cases, Japanese maps distinguish area names from local village names by showing the local village names in parentheses. Area names will be carried on AMS maps and, if necessary to distinguish them, the note "Area Name" will be carried in parentheses under the name.

31. BGN *Directions for Treatment of Geographical Names in Korea (Chosen)*, AUGUST 1943

a. Area Covered

These Directions apply to Korea (Chōsen) and adjacent islands, the area which is at present under the jurisdiction of the Government General of Chōsen.

b. Use of the Board's Decisions

Decisions of the Board on Geographical Names should be used as they become available. The *Sixth Report of the United States Geographic Board*, Washington, D.C., 1933, includes a few place-name decisions on Korea, but none of the Korean forms given is transcribed according to the Board's present system. The policy of the Board is to recommend the use of Korean forms for place names in Korea, with parenthesized Japanese forms as alternates.

c. Sources for Additional Names

The names of places or features for which there are no Board decisions should be obtained either from romanized sources bearing names transcribed from unromanized source materials by procedures approved by the Board or from sources which have names in Sino-Korean characters. It is assumed that the compilers of maps and texts will find it more feasible to use the first alternative as far as possible. Use of the more tedious process of transcribing names from native sources should be limited to occasions when romanized sources fail to carry the desired name. The sources fall naturally into three groups, and their usefulness will be evaluated within these main classifications as follows: (1) romanized sources, in which the names appear only in the Roman alphabet; (2) those sources in which the Sino-Korean characters (*Kana* also, perhaps) and the romanization are both included; and (3) unromanized sources. Unless otherwise stated, the sources listed below give complete areal coverage of the territory treated in this guide.

(1) Romanized Sources

Of this group, the first source listed below is considered to be the best to date. The others are given in the order of their acceptability.

(a) *Korea*, Series L551, AMS, Washington, D.C., 1944; scale 1:250,000; 45 sheets. Names in romanized Korean with romanized Japanese names in parentheses for important cities and features. Covers all of Korea except for a small portion of the northeastern section. A gazetteer of this series and two sheets from AMS L401, scale 1:500,000 were published by the AMS in September 1944. Area north of 42°N latitude and east of 129°E longitude not covered.

(b) Overlays for the *Japanese Imperial Land Survey Map of Korea (Chōsen)*; scale 1:200,000; 65 sheets. See (3) (b). Unpublished set of overlays prepared by the BGN in 1943 for the AMS. Sino-Korean characters which appear on the original map series are given their Korean romanizations. These overlays are the

main source for the AMS 1:250,000; series L551, above. The chief value of these overlays is the fact that they are linked with the original names in characters and are easy to check.

(c) *Eastern Asia*, Series 5301, AMS, Washington, D.C., 2d ed., 1943; scale 1:1,000,000; sheets NK51, NK52, NJ51, NJ52, NI51, and NI52. Names in romanized Korean with romanized Japanese names in parentheses.

(d) The Hydrographic Office of the United States Navy has published special air-chart series which in general bear good romanizations of the Japanese forms of the names. The charts are useful as a source for these readings but do not carry the Korean readings. These maps are classified material and their distribution thus is limited.

(e) British Admiralty. *Charts and Pilots: China Sea Pilot*, Vol. III, 1937; *South and East Coasts of Korea and Siberia and Sea of Okhotsk Pilot*, 1927. These pilots and the accompanying charts which cover Korea give Japanese readings for the names. Usually they give approved spellings and differ only in that hyphens are not used between the specific and generic parts of the names.

(f) H.O. *Charts and Sailing Directions: Sailing Directions for Siberia and Chōsen*, United States Navy Department, Hydrographic Office, Washington, D.C., 1932. These sailing directions and accompanying charts are valuable as a source for alternate or variant names. The romanization, which gives some Korean and some Japanese readings, is unsystematic. Also, there are inconsistencies between the charts and sailing directions, especially for the East Coast. Names from various western sources are given parenthetically as alternates.

(2) Sources with Characters and Romanization

The following sources are listed roughly in the order of their value.

(a) *Nippon Chimei Daijiten (Encyclopedia of Japanese Place Names)*, Hisao Sawada, Tōkyō, 1938. This is a semi-authoritative list of civil divisions. It shows Sino-Korean characters and their Japanese romanizations according to the Nippon Siki (Rōmazi) system. As far as it goes, this is the best source for the Japanese reading of names. The specific reading of the names of physical features located near places named in Sawada should be corrected to the Sawada reading. Sawada readings, in turn, must be corrected to the Modified Hepburn System of romanization.

(b) *Gazetteer of the Japanese Empire*, H.O. Misc. No. 10,947, Washington, D.C., 1943. The original list, prepared by the Japa-

nese from their hydrographic charts, was arranged by coordinates. This was arranged alphabetically for the present work. Contains names romanized by the Nippon Siki system, the Sino-Korean characters, and the coordinates. Basically, the names are good but they should be checked against other sources--preferably Sawada and Fujita (listed below). A basic weakness of this list is the complete lack of nitori for the generic terms, even where indicated. Names must be converted to Modified Hepburn readings. Korean readings must be obtained as stated above.

(c) *Place Name Index for Korea (Chōsen)*, AMS, Washington, D.C., 2d ed., 1943. This source is unique in that it gives romanizations of both Japanese and Korean, and in addition, the Sino-Korean characters and Korean-alphabet (*onmun*) spellings. The names are keyed to an attached map, scale 1:1,500,000, which shows only romanized Japanese readings. The Korean names generally are good, but the Japanese readings are not dependable and the scale of the map limits the number of names treated.

(3) Unromanized Sources

The unromanized sources generally agree in the Sino-Korean characters which are applied to places and features in Korea, so that usually there is no choice among them as to quality of names. One who can use these materials has only to find the latest dated source which has characters for the desired names and then follow the recommended procedure in obtaining the Korean and Japanese readings.

(a) Japanese General Staff, Imperial Land Survey, Topographical Map of Korea, Seoul, 1911-37; scale 1:50,000; 729 sheets. Commonly referred to as JGS 1:50,000. Besides the Sino-Korean characters, Japanese *kana* is carried for many names, but is not to be taken for the correct Japanese reading or the Korean reading which it attempts to represent.

(b) Japanese General Staff, Imperial Land Survey, Topographical Map of Korea, Seoul, 1921; revised 1928; scale 1:200,000; 65 sheets. Referred to as JGS 1:200,000. Names in Sino-Korean characters; railroad stations in *hiragana*. Based on JGS 1:50,000; less detail. See source (1)(b).

(c) Japanese Imperial Land Survey, Map of Korea, Seoul, 1921; revised between 1928 and 1937; scale 1:500,000; 13 sheets, one for each province (*do*). Primarily a political map giving civil divisions in Sino-Korean characters.

(d) *New Atlas of Japan*, AMS, Washington, D.C., 1943; a reprint of Motoharu Fujita, *Shin Nippon Zuchō*, Tōkyō, 1935. Commonly called Fujita. This list of place names with accompanying maps gives the Sino-Korean characters (within the Korean area) and

kana. Except for Sawada, this is the best single source for Japanese readings of Korean place names.

(e) *Japanese Atlas and Place Name Index* (Fuzambo's Kokumin Hyakka Daijiten), Tōkyō, 1937. Gives Sino-Korean characters and *kana*. Not quite as good as Fujita but a good reference atlas.

(f) *Beattie's Gazetteer of Japanese Ken, Gun, Mura, Ō-aza and Ko-aza Names with Pronunciations Indicated in Katakana*, AMS, Washington, D.C., 1910; reprinted 1943. Because of the date and the fact that the authenticity of this source decreases in the peripheral parts of the Japanese empire, it is not recommended for use by itself alone. Its value lies in the use of *kana*, which gives Japanese readings even for the smallest civil divisions and settlements.

The following unromanized sources are to be used only as reference works. When the preceding sources fail to give the name or a given name seems questionable, these sources may be used for checking purposes.

(g) *Dai Nippon Bunken Chizu Narabi Chimei Sōran*, Ōsaka, 1940. Referred to by AMS as the Japanese Prefectural Atlas. An atlas and civil-division list of the Japanese Empire. Has reliable *kana* for the Japanese readings for civil divisions down to and including the *myōn* (men).

(h) *Atlas of Japan*, Division of Naval Intelligence, Far Eastern Theater, Washington, D.C., 1943. A reprint of *Dai Nippon Fu-ken-, Betsu Chizu Narabi Chimei Dai-kan*, Ōsaka (1937?). An atlas and civil-division list of the Japanese readings for civil divisions down to and including the *myōn* (men).

(i) *Shi-Cho-Son Betsu Nippon Kokusei Sōran*, Tōkyō, 3 vols., 1935. Volume III deals with Korea and Taiwan. It contains a name-list in Sino-Korean characters.

d. Transcription Procedure

The procedure followed in the transcription of Korean geographical names is outlined in the *Guide to Geographical Names in Korea*, BGN, Washington, D.C., Special Publication Number 51. July 1945.

e. Use of Conventional Names

Conventional names are common on maps of Korea, especially for coastal features. Although many of these names are based on Korean or Japanese forms, the transcriptions used have been inconsistent

and inaccurate. These conventional names and names of English, Chinese, or Russian origin are not recommended except for use as parenthetical variants to aid in the identification and location of places. This recommendation does not affect conventional names applied to hydrographic features in nonterritorial waters or to features common to Korea and another major territorial division.

f. Treatment of Romanized Generic Terms

Generic terms referring to political divisions or natural features should not be translated but should be romanized and separated from the specific names. The generic term may be separated from the specific name by a hyphen and begun with a lower-case letter or it may be separated by a space and begun with a capital letter. The Army Map Service and Army agencies follow the first method. The BGN prefers the use of a hyphen. It is recommended that translations of the romanized Korean and Japanese generic terms used on each map be carried in a marginal glossary.

Section XI

LESSER SUNDA ISLANDS

32. GENERAL

Both large and small scale official Netherlands Indies government maps of the Lesser Sunda Islands are available which contain excellent names. These names are used without change, except that the diacriticals are omitted. Little reference is made to sources other than maps. The BGN Directions as given below are to be accepted.

33. BGN *Directions for Treatment of Geographical Names in the Lesser Sunda Islands,* OCTOBER 1944

a. Area Covered

These Directions apply to the Netherlands portion of the Lesser Sunda Islands in the East Indies. The major islands included in the Lesser Sundas are (from west to east): Bali, Lombok, Soembawa, Soemba, Flores, Alor, Wetar, and Dutch Timor. A small enclave on the north coast of Dutch Timor is governed by the Portuguese, but because its nomenclature is similar to that of Dutch Timor this enclave is included here. Except for this enclave, the Portuguese part of the island of Timor is the subject of separate Directions.

b. Sources for Names

(1) Decisions of the Board on Geographical Names should be used in so far as they are available.

(2) Geographical names should be taken from the following sources, subject to the qualifications stated in paragraphs 33e and f.

c. Primary Source for Names

Topographic Maps (each sheet named separately), Topografische Dienst, Batavia (1897-1941), various scales. Complete areal coverage in 30 sheets. All maps are of large scale and very legible. For the island of Pantar and a portion of the island of Flores, only copies of original maps are available. The spelling of names is good and the percentage of error is negligible.

d. Supplementary Sources for Names

Names may be taken from the following sources subject to the specific qualifications listed after each title and to the general qualifications contained in paragraph 33f. The sources are listed in the order of their approximate reliability.

(1) *Lesser Sunda Islands*, Series Number T551, Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., 2d ed., 1943; scale 1:250,000. Includes, except for Bali, complete areal coverage in 15 sheets. Names agree closely with those of the primary source. Cartographic detail is good and locational application of names is excellent. May be used in lieu of the primary source.

(2) *Java, Madura and Bali*, Series T521, Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., 2d ed., 1944; scale 1:250,000. Includes complete areal coverage for Bali in 2 sheets. Names agree closely with those of the primary source. Cartographic detail is good and locational application of names is excellent. May be used in lieu of the primary source.

(3) *Atlas van Tropisch Nederland* (Atlas of the Tropical Netherlands), Koninklijk Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundige Genootschap and Topografische Dienst in Nederlandsch-Indië, Batavia-Centrum, 1938. Contains maps of the Lesser Sunda Islands, scale 1:2,000,000, with about one-third as many names as the primary source. Has explanatory text and alphabetical index of places. Names agree very closely with those of the primary source. A satisfactory source of names for maps of its scale and smaller scales.

(4) *Lijst van de Voornaamste Aardrijkskundige Namen in den Nederlandsch-Indischen Archipel* (List of the Principal Geographic Names in the Netherlands Indies Archipelago), Landsdrukkerij Weltevreden, 2d rev. ed., 1923. An alphabetical list of specific parts of names identified by symbol and located by civil division. Contains a statement of the rules used in spelling names in the list. Specific parts of names taken from sources compiled before 1923 should be checked against and revised to conform with names in this list. Name coverage only fair. Should be used in conjunction with maps showing the location of civil divisions and the features whose names are in question.

(5) *Post-, Telegraaf- en Telefoongids voor Nederlandsch-Indië* (Postal, Telegraph, and Telephone Guide for the Netherlands Indies), N.V. Koninklijke Drukkerij de Unie, Batavia-Centrum, 40th ed., 1941. Contains alphabetical lists of post offices and telegraph stations identified by postal and telegraph districts. Has fewer names than the primary source. May be used in conjunction with the primary source.

(6) *East Indies* (International Map of the World), Series 4204, Geographical Section, General Staff, War Office, London, 1942; scale 1:1,000,000. Complete areal coverage in 4 sheets. Good names coverage for the scale. Frequent spelling errors.

(7) *Aeronautical Approach Charts*, Army Air Forces, Washington, D. C., 1943; scale 1:250,000; 17 sheets. Name coverage is only fair, and the percentage of error is relatively high. However, the maps are very legible and the application of names is shown clearly. Not recommended.

(8) *Australian Aeronautical Map*, Royal Australian Air Force, Property and Survey Branch, Department of the Interior, Canberra, A.C.T., 1943; scale 1:1,000,000; 3 sheets. Names coverage is limited, but names, as far as they go, agree fairly well with the primary source, except that this source uses English generics exclusively. Errors occur occasionally.

(9) *Netherlands Hydrographic Charts* (each sheet named separately), Netherlands Hydrographic Office, Batavia, 1928; various scales. Complete coverage of coastal areas. Some names have obsolete spellings and the percentage of error is high. May be used to supplement the primary source, but not without checking.

(10) *Zeemansgids voor Nederlandsch Oost-Indië* (Seaman's Guide for the Netherlands East Indies), Ministerie van Defensie, Afdeling Hydrographie, 's Gravenhage, Deel II, 6th printing, 1931. Contains an alphabetical list of names of coastal features and a descriptive text. Names conform fairly well with those on Netherlands hydrographic charts. May be used to supplement the primary source, but not without checking.

(11) *United States Hydrographic Charts* (each sheet named separately), Hydrographic Office, United States Navy Department, Washington, D. C., various dates; various scales. Complete areal coverage along coasts. Spelling of names sometimes incorrect. As a matter of wartime expediency, names on these charts which differ from recommended names should be added in parentheses as variants on maps to be used in combined operations.

(12) *Nautical Charts*, British Admiralty, London, various dates; various scales. Complete areal coverage for coasts. Percentage of error is extremely high.

e. Treatment of Generic Terms

The usage of the recommended sources should be followed in regard to the treatment of names containing generic terms. Glossaries of generic terms appear in the margins of most of the recommended maps. The following are suggested for reference:

(1) *Short Glossary of Malay*, Geographical Section, General Staff, War Office, London, 1943.

(2) *Glossary of Terms Appearing on Maps of the Netherlands East Indies*, Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., 1944.

f. Use of Variant Names

As a matter of wartime expediency, names on maps and charts in active use, particularly for combined operations, should, if they differ from names on recommended sources, be included as alternate names in parentheses wherever possible.

g. Use of Conventional Names

Except for the Indian Ocean and Timor Sea, the names of surrounding seas should be in the Dutch form with the conventional English forms in parentheses as alternates if desired.

Section XII

MALAYA

34. GENERAL

Most of the large scale mapping of Malaya has been accomplished by the Surveyor General of the Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements. The forms of the local names carried by these maps are accepted as recommended by the BGN.

35. BGN *Directions for Treatment of Geographical Names in Malaya*, OCTOBER 1944

a. Area Covered

These Directions apply to Malaya, as comprised by the British Crown Colony of the Straits Settlements (except Labuan, Cocos Islands, and Christmas Island), the Federated Malay States, and the non-federated States often called the Unfederated Malay States. The boundaries considered are those of 7 December 1941.

b. Spelling of Place Names in Malaya

(1) The spelling of place names in Malaya may vary among map sources or within one source. Much of this variation is due to spelling reforms which have been carried out more or less consistently under the auspices of the government of the Federated Malay States. One such reform took place in 1904 and another one between 1920 and 1926. References in this section consider spelling prior to 1904 as *obsolete*, from 1904 to 1926 as *old*, and since 1926 as *new*. Among the changes which have occurred, the two in paragraphs (a) and (b) following are the most important.

(a) The "u" in final syllables was changed to "o":

<i>obsolete</i>	<i>new</i>
teluk	telok
gunung	gunong
Bidur	Bidor
Chemur	Chemor

Two important exceptions are Kuala Lumpur and Pulau Aur, where the older form was kept. In the case of Telok Anson a preference has been shown in recent years for the pre-1904 spelling (Teluk Anson).

(b) Short "e" between certain consonants preceding a vowel was dropped:

<i>consonants</i>	<i>old</i>	<i>new</i>
t-r	Terolak	Trolak
k-r	Keroh	Kroh
p-r	Perai	Prai
k-l	Keling	Kling
g-r	Jugera	Jugra
g-l	Gelugur	Glugor
b-r	Berani	Brani
s-r	Serigala	Srigala
b-l	Belanja	Blanja

(c) Examples of other changes are:

<i>obsolete</i>	<i>new</i>
kwala	Kuala
pulo	pulau
Johor	Johore
Sungi (<i>old: sungai</i>)	Sungei

(2) Some changes were made to distinguish identical names or to represent pronunciation more exactly. Thus, of the two places formerly called Renggam, the name of the one in Johore is now spelled Rengam, to distinguish it from that in Selangor. Adaption of spelling to pronunciation resulted, for instance, in *Tanjong Penunjok* (instead of *Tanjong Penunjut*) and in *Tualang* (instead of *Toalang*). Some inconsistency may be encountered in the spelling of the Malay word for "new", now *bahru* or *bharu*, obsolete *baru*, old *baharu*. No map seems to be entirely consistent in the use of these forms, but the evidence and local usage point to the acceptance of *bharu* in Kelantan and *bahru* in other parts of Malaya.

(3) The word for "four" in Malay may be spelled *empat* or *ampat*; the word for "six" may be spelled *enam* or *anam*. These variants are correct and officially sanctioned.

(4) There are two towns in Malaya which have conventional, popular names and official names (shown here in parentheses): *Muar* (Bandar Maharani), and *Batu Pahat* (Bandar Penggaram). Some maps give one or the other of these names, some give both. It is recommended that both names of each place be given, one in parentheses.

c. Sources for Names

(1) Names made official by Board decisions should be used in preference to names from any other source.

(2) In the absence of a decision by the Board, names should be taken from the following sources which are listed in order of their estimated reliability.

d. Preferred Sources for Names

(1) *Malaya*, No. 377, Surveyor General, Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements, 1939; scale 1:380,160; four sheets. Very good name coverage for the area with latest information on physical features. The spelling of names is very reliable.

(2) *Malaya*, No. 40, Surveyor General, Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements, 1937; scale 1:380,160; four sheets. Apparently an earlier printing of source d(1) above.

(3) *Malaya*, Surveyor General, Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements, 1938; scale 1:1,140,480; one sheet. Excellent name coverage at this scale and good topographic detail. Reliable spelling...after careful inspection only two errors were found: Chigar Prah for *Chegar Prah* and Penkalan Bahru for *Pengkalan Bahru*.

(4) *Malayan Post Office Guide*, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs. A list of 440 towns and villages, with modern spelling except in the following cases: Chigar Prah should be *Chegar Prah*; Tassek Glugor should be *Tasek Glugor*; Scudai should be *Skudai*; Whakaf Bharu should be *Wakaf Bharu*; Kota Bharu (Perak) should be *Kota Bahru*, to distinguish it from Kota Bharu (Kelantan). This name is wrong on page 471 but correct on page 487.

(5) *British Malaya: A Report on the 1931 Census*, C.A. Vlieland, Superintendent of Census, London, 1932. One hundred and ninety names of towns and civil divisions and about 650 names of districts, *mukims* and small subdivisions, many of which have the same name as their principal towns. The following errors are noted: Tanjong Toa Alang should be *Tanjong Tualang*; Pengkalen Kempas should be *Pengkalan Kempas*; Kota Bahru (Kelantan) should be *Kota Bharu*; Tanah Merak should be *Tanah Merah*; Chendering should be *Chenering*; Besri should be *Beseri*.

(6) *Aviation Map of Malaya*. Surveyor General, Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements, 1940; scale 1:500,000; two sheets. Shows 21 landing fields and the distinctive features and detail necessary for aviation. Names are given for only the more important towns, rivers, mountains, and capes. Their spelling is excellent.

e. Other Sources for Names

(1) *Malaya*, Geographical Section, General Staff, Map No. 3910, 1944 (Reproduced by AMS, 1945); scale 1:760,320; one sheet. All

incorrect spellings are covered either by Board decisions or explanations accompanying other listed sources.

(2) Maps of the Geographical Section, General Staff, copied from Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements surveys:

<i>Map No.</i>	<i>Name, Other Data, and Comments</i>
4253	<i>Pahang</i> , 1928; scale 1:253,440; 4 sheets. Sheet 1 gives Chigar Perah for <i>Chegar Prah</i> ; sheet 2 gives Baserah for <i>Beserah</i> .
4251	<i>Kelantan</i> , 1934; scale 1:190,080; 2 sheets.
4252	<i>Trengganu</i> , 1935; scale 1:190,080; 3 sheets.
4254	<i>Kedah and Perlis</i> , scale 1:126,720. Sheets 1 and 2, 1932; sheets 3 and 4, 1934.
4255	<i>Perak</i> , 1929; scale 1:126,720; 8 sheets. Sheet 5 gives Stiawan for <i>Sitiawan</i> ; sheet 6 gives Tg. Toh Alang for <i>Tanjong Tualang</i> ; sheet 8 gives Sunkei for <i>Sungkai</i> and S. Sungkei Mati for S. <i>Sungkai Mati</i> .
4203	<i>Malaya</i> , Survey of India, from Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements Surveys; scale 1:63,360. Over 100 sheets covering the west coast of Malaya and Johore and Singapore, with a few scattered parts of the East Coast. The dates range from 1912 to 1941, but the revisions have brought the spelling up to date in most cases.
3772	<i>Johore and Singapore</i> , 1937; scale 1:25,000; 20 sheets.
3952	<i>Johore and Singapore</i> , 1934 War Office Compilation; scale 1:250,000; 2 sheets. North sheet gives P. Sri B for <i>Pulau Sribuat</i> .

These maps of larger scale than any of the preferred sources give excellent detail, and in most cases are contour maps. The spelling generally seems to be up to date.

(3) *Geological Map of Malaya*, Geological Survey Department, Federated Malay States, 1929; scale 1:760,320. Fair name coverage. Up-to-date spelling save in these cases: Sungkei should be *Sungkai*

and Renggam (Johore) should be *Rengam*. This one-sheet map also appears in *The Geology of Malaya*, J. B. Scrivenor, London, 1931.

(4) *Map of British Malaya*, Surveyor General, Federated Malay States and Straits Settlements, 1924; scale 1:506,880. Good name coverage, but spelling has been changed in a few cases since 1924.

(5) British Admiralty Charts, 793 (1940), 1355 (1941), 2414 (1923); Admiralty, London; various scales. Old or obsolete spelling of names in a great number of cases.

(6) *Malay Peninsula*, Asia Sheet No. 46, Geographical Section, General Staff, War Office, London, 1931; scale 1:4,000,000. Limited name coverage.

(7) U.S. Hydrographic Office Charts, 1205 (1938), 1595 (1940), 3131 (1921), 3132 (1927), 3133 (1930), 3740 (1936), 3745 (1937), 3747 (1942); Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; various scales. Chart 1595 covers all of Malaya. The other charts cover parts of Malaya. The dates on these charts are misleading because the charts have been reprinted without complete revision and in many cases use obsolete spelling.

(8) W. T. Cherry, *Geography of British Malaya and the Malay Archipelago*, Malaya Publishing House, Ltd., Singapore, 1928. A geography text used in English schools in Malaya. Good source for names of physical features, valuable especially for mountain ranges which generally are not named on maps of Malaya. Spelling sometimes out of date.

(9) *Burma, Malaya and Indo-China*, John Bartholomew and Son, Ltd., 1942; scale 1:4,000,000. Limited name coverage.

(10) *Malaya and Indo-China*, John Bartholomew and Son, Ltd., (between 1930 and 1935); scale 1:4,000,000. Limited name coverage.

(11) *A List of Place Names in the Federated Malay States*, Government Press, 1914. List of about 7,500 names in the Federated Malay States, but does not cover other parts of Malaya. The spelling is old.

(12) Aeronautical Charts, Army Air Forces, War Department, Washington, D.C., 1942; scale 1:1,000,000; *Penang Island* (859), *Bintan Island* (860), *Nias Island* (920). These charts show excellent detail and give many names, but 46 misspellings and three locational errors have been noted.

f. Use of Conventional Names

The majority of authoritative map sources traditionally use a number of conventional names, and these names have been covered by decisions.

g. Treatment of Generic Terms

Except as provided in paragraph f above, generic terms should not be translated and the English generic should not be added. When a native generic is part of the name of a town it should not be abbreviated; e.g., *Kuala Lumpur*, not K. Lumpur.

h. Use of Alternate Names

Particularly for wartime use, to aid in identifying places, a generous insertion of variant names appearing on such widely used sources as the hydrographic charts is recommended. These variant names should be placed in parentheses after the official or recommended name.

i. Glossary

It is recommended that a glossary of native terms that appear on the map be printed on each sheet. In compiling a glossary for any given map consult the *Short Glossary of Malay*, Geographical Section, General Staff, War Office, London, 1943.

Section XIII

MANCHURIA

36. GENERAL

The varied origins of names in Manchuria, and the unstable political status of the area have made a consistent name policy difficult to apply. Generally, the Wade-Giles romanizations of Chinese characters given on Japanese maps are the best names available. Exceptions to the use of these names are explained in the *BGN Directions*. The following points regarding printing form should be noted:

a. Names given in Japanese Kana will be verified and altered to conform with the correct local forms whenever possible. If this cannot be done, the Japanese reading of the Kana will be enclosed in parentheses on the drafted map and a note added as follows: "Parenthesized names which appear without a preferred name are transcribed from unverified sources and may not be accurate forms."

b. In all cases, if the preferred reading of a name is not the Chinese name, the Chinese name will be given as an alternate in parentheses if it is available. However, where the Chinese name is an obvious phonetic rendition of a local name, it will not be necessary to include it as an alternate.

c. Names in Cyrillic taken from Russian sources will be romanized according to the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names' 1942 system of transliteration. This system does not appear to be completely satisfactory for use in Manchuria but will be used until improvements can be approved.

37. *BGN Directions for Treatment of Geographical Names in Manchuria*, JANUARY 1945

a. Area Covered

These Directions apply to the Kwantung Leased Territory and to the provinces of Liaoning, Kirin, Heilungkiang, and Jehol with boundaries as shown on *Map of Manchuria and Adjacent Regions*, Map Series No. 2 (Publication No. 427), Department of State, Washington, D.C., 1933.

b. Use of the Board's Decisions

Decisions of the United States Board on Geographical Names should be used when available. If map space permits, it is recommended that all approved names be used in the order given. If map space is limited, names beginning with the last on the list should be eliminated.

c. Selection of Names

(1) Because of the special problems created by the Japanese occupation of this area, it is not possible to recommend one single source as the most reliable primary source for place names. The Japanese have developed settlements and built railroads and other facilities which do not appear on the latest available Chinese maps. The Japanese also appear to have changed the names of some Chinese towns and interchanged names of other places. While the most recent maps produced by the Japanese Imperial Land Survey are the most reliable for place location and communications, the place names require checking by Chinese sources and, in some cases, by Russian sources. This involves the use of two co-ordinate primary sources, one Japanese, the other Chinese, with reference to Russian sources in case of disagreement.

(2) The procedure recommended is as follows: Select the names from the Japanese Imperial Land Survey map, 1:1,000,000 scale. Source f(1)(a).

(a) If the name desired appears in *kanji**, it should be located on the Chinese General Staff Land Survey maps, scale 1:1,000,000, Source f(2)(a). If the two sources agree, the name may be used and romanized according to paragraph d(1). If they disagree, reference should be made to the *New Atlas of China* (V. K. Ting Atlas), Source f(2)(b). If the name in Ting agrees with either name, that name should be used. If all three names disagree, reference should be made to the Russian General Staff maps, Source f(3)(a) and (b), or (since these maps cover only a small corner in the Northwest) to the Chinese-Eastern Railway map, Source f(3)(c). If the Russian source supports either of the two Chinese sources, that name may be used. If not, and if the Russian source agrees with the Japanese source, that name may be used.

(b) If the name desired does not appear in either of the Chinese or Russian sources mentioned above, it should be located, if possible, in one of the other recommended Chinese or Russian primary sources in the order listed, or in the supplementary Chinese or Russian sources in the order listed.

*The majority of the names are in "kanji", and are either Chinese names or Chinese phoneticizations of either Mongol or Manchu names. Names in "kana", if in the West and Northwest, are mainly of Mongol origin, while those in the Northeast are mainly Manchu.

(c) It is recommended that the Chinese name be given preference whenever it can be determined from the evidence and that the name on the Japanese map be used as an alternate only when deemed advisable.

(d) If the name desired appears on the Japanese map in *kana*, the recommended procedure is as follows: Locate the name in a Chinese source if possible, and romanize it according to paragraph d(1). If the name cannot be located in a Chinese source, locate it in a Russian source, if possible, and treat according to paragraph d(2) or d(3). If it cannot be located in a Russian source, use the name in *kana* as it appears on the Japanese map and treat it in accordance with paragraph d(4) or d(5).

d. Transliteration System

Place names in the area covered by these directions are principally of Chinese, Manchu, and Mongol origin, with a few of Russian and Japanese origin. They must be obtained from Chinese, Russian, and Japanese sources. Thus, widely differing symbols are used to represent the names. Moreover, the Chinese, Japanese, and Russians have made phonetic transcriptions of some of these names. The Chinese and Japanese phoneticizations are transcribed according to the systems recommended for these languages, but the Russian phoneticizations must be treated differently from purely Russian names. It is necessary, therefore, to use several different systems of transcription in order to obtain the correct form of the names desired in the Latin alphabet. Names not covered by decisions should be romanized as follows:

(1) Names written in Chinese characters* should be romanized according to the modified Wade-Giles system as set forth in section II-D in the Board's *Guide to Geographical Names in China*, Special Publication 24, Washington, 1944.

(2) Russian names should be transliterated according to the Board's system of transliteration for Russian. (AMS requires use of the 1942 system of the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.)

(3) Non-Russian names written in Cyrillic letters should be treated as follows:

(a) If Chinese, transform into Wade-Giles transcription according to the "Table of Russian and Wade-Giles Transcriptions" in the *Guide to Geographical Names in China*, Table III, pp. 35-42.

*It may be assumed that all characters occurring in Manchuria are to be read as Chinese (even when the map is Japanese) unless there is evidence in printed sources or available from competent informants that a particular name is Japanese. Lacking such evidence, there is no way of knowing from the appearance of a character that it is to be read as Japanese ("kanji") even when accompanied by Japanese "kana" reading.

(b) If non-Chinese and identified as Mongolian, transliterate according to the system for Mongolian described in the Board's *Guide to Geographical Names in Tibet, Sinkiang, and Mongolia*, Special Publication 50, part IV, Section on Language and Orthography.

(c) If non-Chinese and if there is not sufficient evidence to identify the names as Mongolian, transliterate from the Russian. This procedure applies also to presumably Manchu names.

(4) Japanese names should be treated according to the system set forth in the Board's *Guide to Geographical Names in the Japanese Empire*, Special Publication 25, Washington, D.C., 1944.

(5) Non-Japanese names written in *kana* should be romanized according to the Modified Hepburn system as described in the Board's *Guide to Geographical Names in the Japanese Empire*. When it appears that such a name is merely a Japanese phoneticization of a Mongol or Manchu name, the name should be treated in accordance with paragraph c(3).

e. Romanized Sources*

In the absence of Board decisions, names should be taken from the sources listed below.

(1) *Eastern Asia*, Series 5301, Army Map Service, Washington, D.C., 1943-44; scale 1:1,000,000. Thirteen sheets; complete areal coverage.

(2) *Manchuria*, Series AMS L401, Army Map Service, Washington, D.C., 1943-44; scale 1:500,000. Thirty-five sheets; incomplete areal coverage.

(3) *Southeastern Siberia*, Series AMS N401, Army Map Service, Washington, D.C., 1943; scale 1:500,000. Nine sheets; incomplete areal coverage. These three maps are not entirely satisfactory, but they are the best available with romanized names. They are based on the most reliable sources and information available at the time they were made and show the most important towns and cities, communications, and natural features. Most of the names were selected according to the procedures set forth in paragraph c and, except for names from Russian sources, were transcribed according to systems approved by the Board. Revised editions, being prepared by the Army Map Service, will correct typographical errors and inconsistencies in transcription.

(4) For shore features not shown on the foregoing map series, reference may be made to the latest available charts published by

*See also lists in Sources f(2)(b), g(1)(e) and (f), and g(2)(b).

the U.S. Hydrographic Office. The names on these charts have not been transcribed according to the systems approved by the Board but will be useful as alternates, particularly for maps to be used in combined operations.

f. Non-romanized Primary Sources

(1) Japanese

(a) *Manshukoku Yochizu* (Map of Manchuria), Japanese Imperial Land Survey, Tokyo, 1939; scale 1:1,000,000. Four sheets; complete areal coverage. Official source. Most reliable Japanese source for place names, roads, and railroads. Based on Source g(1)(a), but brought up to date for names and communications. Use this source for locations.

(b) For shore features not shown on the above map, reference should be made to the latest available charts published by the Japanese Hydrographic Department. These are good for the coastal areas only.

(2) Chinese

(a) Physiographic maps of China, Chinese General Staff Land Survey (n.p.), 1934-38; scale 1:1,000,000. Fifteen sheets (numbers 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 41, 42); complete areal coverage. Official source. Best available Chinese source at the present time and gives many names. Characters sometimes illegible.

(b) *Chung-hua Min-kuo Hsin Ti-T'u* (New Atlas of China) (the so-called "Ting Atlas"), V.K. Ting, S.Y. Tseng, and W.H. Weng, editors, Shen Pao, Shanghai, 1934; scale 1:2,000,000. Official source. Good for names but subject to errors in location, particularly in the North. Complete coverage. (See *Gazetteer of Chinese Place Names Based on the Index to V.K. Ting Atlas*, compiled by the United States Board on Geographical Names, published by War Department (AMS), Washington, D.C., 1944. Alphabetical index, including place names; Chinese characters for each name, province, reference to map in the Atlas, and coordinates.)

(c) *Chung-kuo Fen-sheng T'u* (Atlas of Chinese Provinces), compiled by the China Foundation Committee on Compilation and Translation, Commercial Press, Ch'ang-sha, 1938; various scales. Useful for comparing characters.

(3) Russian

(a) Relief Map, U.S.S.R., General Staff, Red Army, 1936; scale 1:1,000,000. One sheet (M-50); coverage 48° to 52°N, 114° to 120°E.

(b) Relief Maps, U.S.S.R., General Staff, Red Army, 1938; scale 1:1,500,000. Two sheets (VII-13, VII-14); coverage 48° to 54°N, 108° to 126°E.

(The two maps above are official, and for this area, are the most accurate and reliable Russian maps available, geographically and phonetically. Coverage is only for a small area in the Northwest, but the sources are helpful for names of Mongol origin.)

(c) *Karta Putey Soobshcheniya Man'chzhurii* (Map of Communications in Manchuria), Economic Bureau of the Chinese-Eastern Railway, 1933; scale 1:1,500,000. Two sheets; complete areal coverage. Unofficial source, but good geographically and phonetically with many names.

g. Non-romanized Supplementary Sources

For names not found in the primary sources listed in paragraph f, the following may be consulted.

(1) Japanese

(a) *Manchukuo*, Japanese Imperial Land Survey, Tokyo, 1932-37; scale 1:500,000. Complete areal coverage; 54 sheets. Official source. Names and communications often obsolete.

(b) *Manchukuo*, Japanese Imperial Land Survey, Tokyo, 1932-36; scale 1:100,000; 437 sheets. Incomplete areal coverage. Official source. Names and communications often obsolete.

(c) *Manchukuo*, Shiseido (n.p.), 1940; scale 1:2,800,000. One sheet; complete areal coverage. Unofficial source. Useful for the old "banner" names for the *hsien* cities found on source f(1)(a).

(d) *Kwantung Peninsula*, Manshu Nipposha, 1934; scale 1:200,000. One sheet; coverage 38°42' to 39°33'N, 121° to 122°40'E. Unofficial source. Good for names.

(e) *Manshukoku Chimei Daijiten* (Dictionary of Manchurian Place Names), Manshukoku Chimei Daijiten Kankokai, Tokyo, 1937. Contains 5,000 place names, with four indices: alphabetical (with characters), *kana*, radical, and stroke. This is the most comprehensive gazetteer of Manchurian place names available. The text contains information regarding older names, location, population, and industries.

(f) *Manual of Chinese-Manchurian Personal and Place Names*, Japan Times, Tokyo, 1939 (lithoprinted in U.S.A., Edwards Brothers, Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1942-43). Useful for comparison of characters.

(2) Chinese

(a) Physiographic maps of China, Chinese Aeronautical Commission (n.p.), 1941-42; scale 1:2,000,000. Eight sheets (numbers 3, 7, 8, 13, 14, 20, 21, 49); complete areal coverage. Official source. Based on the *New Atlas of China*, Source f(2)(b).

(b) *China Postal Atlas*, Nanking, 1936; various scales. Useful for alternate names but romanization is not consistent with systems approved by the Board.

(c) *Chung-kuo Ti-ming Ta-tz'u-tien* (Gazetteer of Chinese Place Names) National Academy of Pei-p'ing, 1930. Text is useful for information regarding names. Romanization not consistent with systems approved by the Board.

(d) Local histories for the provinces of Liaoning, Kirin, Heilungkiang, and Jehol. Useful for information regarding names and characters used locally and not found in dictionaries. See Chu Shih Chia, *A Catalog of Chinese Local Histories in the Library of Congress*, Washington, D.C., 1942.

(3) Russian

(a) *Karta Severnoy Man'chzhurii* (Map of Northern Manchuria), Economic Bureau of the Chinese-Eastern Railway (n.p.), 1926; scale approximately 1:840,000. One sheet; incomplete areal coverage 41° to 54°N, 114° to 136°E.

(b) *Karta Mongolii* (Map of Mongolia), Economic Bureau of the Chinese-Eastern Railway (n.p.), 1925; scale approximately 1:1,680,000. One sheet; incomplete areal coverage 39° to 54°N, 114° to 128°E.

Together, these two maps give nearly complete coverage. They are often useful for names and are good phonetically.

(4) Miscellaneous

In addition to the sources already mentioned, detailed large scale maps of limited areal coverage such as those which show railroads, waterways, border regions, or geological features, as well as detailed city plans are available in Chinese, Russian, Japanese, and English.

h. Sources for Romanization

Authorities for determining the romanization of Chinese and Sino-Japanese characters according to the systems approved by the Board are as follows:

(1) For Chinese Characters

(a) Herbert A. Giles, *Chinese-English Dictionary*, Bernard Quaritch, London, rev. ed., 1912. This is the standard reference for the romanization of Chinese characters according to the system approved by the Board. For modifications of pronunciations given by Giles, see Part II-D in the *Guide to Geographical Names in China*. For unusual characters and contractions not found in Giles, see Part V in the same work.

(b) R.H. Mathews, *Chinese-English Dictionary*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass., rev. Am. ed. 1943. Reprint of 1931 edition, with corrections, revisions, and new entries. Romanization system is not entirely consistent with that approved by the Board. Especially useful for compounds.

(c) Chauncey Goodrich, *A Pocket Dictionary (Chinese-English) and Pekingese Syllabary*, Columbia University Press, New York, 1944 (reprint of 1918 ed.). Romanization system is not entirely consistent with that approved by the Board. Useful and convenient reference.

(2) For the treatment of Japanese *kanji* and *kana* see the *Guide to Geographical Names in the Japanese Empire*. See also *Saishin Shinago Daijiten*, compiled by Ishiyama Fukuji, Tokyo, 1935. Has an appendix with systems of *kana* for reading of Manchurian and Chinese names. The system of romanization is not consistent with that recommended by the Board.

i. Alternate Names

Historical and linguistic factors in Manchuria make it desirable in many cases to give an alternate name or names in parentheses after the preferred name to aid in identification.* Both authentic Chinese names and non-Chinese names occur in the recommended sources as alternates. The majority of non-Chinese names are of Mongol and Manchu language origin, but there are also some Russian and Japanese names. Alternate names as they appear on recommended sources are not always applied correctly. Most of the names involving special problems will be the subject of Board decisions, but for other names alternates should be determined by a process comparable to that for recommended names (paragraph c). In this procedure, the primary Chinese, Japanese, and Russian sources cited here should be compared. Generally, however, it is sufficient to restrict the comparison to the first of the primary sources listed for each language. If, in addition to the preferred name, two of these sources agree on an alternate name, it may be used as an alternate in parentheses.

*See also paragraph c(2)(a) and e(4) for other references to variants.

(1) In the Northeast Section there are some places which are well known by an old name of Manchu origin as well as by an official Chinese name. The same is true of places in the Northwest and West which are well known by a name of Mongol origin. Such names of Manchu or Mongol origin may be used as parenthetical variants when deemed advisable, and selection determined according to the procedure described in paragraph c.

(2) When both a non-Chinese name in conventional form and the Chinese official name for a place are recommended, the Chinese phoneticization of the non-Chinese name should be omitted, e.g., *Pin-chiang (Harbin)*; *Ha-erh-pin* is not used.

(3) Authentic Russian and Japanese names (not phoneticizations) which are used alone or with parenthesized alternates on the principal recommended sources should be used as parenthesized alternates when advisable for identification, e.g., *Sui-fen-ho (Pogranichnaya)*.

j. Conventional Names

Most well known conventional names including those of Mongol and Manchu origin have been covered by Board decisions permitting their optional use. Other conventional names not covered by decisions should be submitted to the Board for approval.

k. Civil and Tribal Divisions

(1) Manchuria consists of four provinces (*sheng*), which were subdivided by the Chinese into administrative areas called districts (*hsien*). The boundaries of the latter are indicated but are not identical in the primary Chinese and Japanese sources and are not named. However, the name of the city or town which is the administrative center of a particular *hsien* usually indicates the name of the *hsien*.

(2) The four Chinese provinces of Manchuria prior to Japanese occupation were Liaoning, Kirin, Heilungkiang, and Jehol.* These have been divided by the Japanese into Hsin-ching Special Municipality and nineteen so-called provinces (*sheng*) as follows: Jehol, Chin-chou, Feng-t'ien, An-tung, T'ung-hua, Ssu-p'ing, Hsing-an-nan, Hsing-an-hsi, Hsing-an-pei, Hsing-an-tung, Lung-chiang, Pin-chiang, Mu-tan-chiang, Kirin, Chien-tao, Tung-an, San-chiang, Pei-an, Heiho.** The number of these areas has changed from year to year, with consequent changes in the boundaries.

*The names of these provinces will be spelled as in the "Postal Atlas of China", 1936, in conformity with the policy for China proper.

**The names of these divisions are here spelled according to the Wade-Giles system of romanization, except for Jehol and Kirin, which are conventional.

(3) The Japanese divisions are not recognized by the United States and for all general purposes, the Chinese provinces are to be used. However, when strategical and tactical purposes make it advisable to include the names of the Japanese divisions on a map, the map should bear the statement that these divisions are not recognized by our Government.

(4) Manchuria is divided into "leagues" and "banners", tribal divisions which are indicated in the primary Chinese and Japanese sources, the most detailed being the Chinese General Staff Land Survey 1:1,000,000, Source f(2)(a). Sources in English which should be consulted are:

(a) Owen Lattimore, *The Mongols of Manchuria*, The John Day Company, New York, 1934. Has a good map showing these tribal divisions which may be used for comparison with the Chinese and Japanese 1:1,000,000 maps.

(b) Giles' dictionary, cited in paragraph h(1)(a). Gives characters, useful for comparison.

(c) Contemporary Manchuria, South Manchurian Railway, vol. II, no. 3, May 1938.

I. Printing Form

(1) For Chinese names of inhabited places and for the specific term in the names of natural features, the form should be the same as that described in the *Guide to Geographical Names in China*, except for names transliterated from *kana*, which should be written as one word.

(2) For Mongolian names, use the form described in the *Guide to Geographical Names in Tibet, Sinkiang, and Mongolia*.

(3) For generic terms other than those for inhabited places (rivers, mountains, etc.) see part II-H, *Guide to Geographical Names in China*.

m. Glossary

Each map should show a glossary which includes the native form and translation of designations used on the particular map. Sources from which a glossary for Manchuria may be compiled are those cited in paragraphs e and f. A glossary of designations appears in the *Guide to Geographical Names in China* and in the *Guide to Geographical Names in Tibet, Sinkiang, and Mongolia*.

Section XIV

MONGOLIA

38. GENERAL

a. Sources for names in Mongolia generally are sparse and scattered. They seldom give the Mongolian script. The identification of Mongolian names from Chinese characters or the Cyrillic alphabet requires tedious and skillful manipulation and few persons are trained to do the work.

b. Russian and Chinese maps using the Cyrillic alphabet and characters are the primary sources for names in this area. These forms must be transcribed and then modified to agree with the accepted system. When the correct form of the Mongolian cannot be ascertained, the Russian or Chinese forms are left in their normal romanized forms.

39. BGN *Directions for Treatment of Geographical Names in Mongolia*, OCTOBER 1944

a. Area Covered

These Directions apply to Mongolia with boundaries as shown on the map *China and Adjacent Regions*, Department of State, Map Series No. 4 (Publication No. 323), 1932; scale 1:10,000,000.

b. Use of the Board's Decisions

A list of all decisions of the Board, which should be used in preference to names from all other sources, are included in the *Guide to Geographical Names in Mongolia, Sinkiang and Tibet*, Special Publication No. 50.

c. Transliteration and Transcription

Mongolian place names have been recorded chiefly by European travelers and show great inconsistencies in spelling, due primarily to differences in the interpretation of Mongolian by speakers of various European languages. In addition, the native alphabet of Mongolian is used according to a convention of several hundred years' standing and no longer represents the pronunciation accurately. For example, the word for "mountain" is written *agula*,

*See also "Guide to Geographical Names in Tibet, Sinkiang, and Mongolia", BGN Special Publication Number 50, November 1944.

and appears on maps as *ola*, *ōla*, *ula*, *ūla*, *oola*, and *uula*. The last spelling best represents the modern spoken form. In recent years, Russian scholars have devised new systems of spelling for the Mongolian language, standardized on the basis of the Halha (Khalkha) dialect as spoken in and around Ulanbator (Urga). The orthography of Mongolian place names, set forth in these directions, is based on the latest of these orthographies appearing in the *Geographical Atlas of the Mongolian People's Republic*, Source f(1).

(1) Names of Mongolian Origin

(a) All specific and generic parts of place names should be transformed into the standardized spelling. The full details are set forth in the Board's forthcoming *Guide to Geographical Names in Mongolia, Sinkiang and Tibet*, including a full glossary of place name terms and a list of names treated according to the process described.

(b) The basic Mongolian Cyrillic alphabet used as well as its transliteration is as follows:

Cyrillic Transliteration Cyrillic Transliteration

а	a	т	t
б	b	у	u
г	g	ү	u
д	d	х	h
е	ye	ц	ts
и	i	цэ	dz
й	y	ч	ch
л	l	чж	j
м	m	ш	sh
н	n	ъ	y (before n)
о	o	э	e
ö	o	ю	yu
р	r	я	yu
с	s		

(c) Long vowels are written either with a macron (*ā*, *ī*, *ō*, *ū*, *ȳ*, *ȳ*, *ȳ*) or doubled (*aa*, *ii*, *oo*, *öö*, *ȳȳ*, *yy*, *ȳȳ*); they are transliterated as double vowels (*aa*, *ii*, *oo*, *öö*, *uu*, *üü*, *ee*). For *ö* and *ȳ* the italic symbols *o* and *y* are sometimes used for typographical

reasons; they are transliterated ö and u respectively. Sometimes ЦЗ and ЧЖ are found as ДЗ and ДЖ; the transliterations are still ch and j. Other Cyrillic letters, when found, should be transliterated as for Russian (В = v, Ж = zh, З = z, К = k, П = p, Ф = f, Ш = shch, Ё = y, Ь = ').

(d) Variations in spelling in the sources should be interpreted as follows: When there is variation between long (or doubled) and short vowels, use the long or doubled vowel, except in the case of гол, "river" which has the short vowel.

(e) For the variation between o and u, use u; between o and ö, use ö; between u and ü, use ü; between ö and ū, use ö.

(f) Diphthongs ai, oi, ui should be replaced by ay, oy, uy.

(g) Final k should be replaced by g. Final p should be replaced by b. The letter k, elsewhere than in final position, and the letter kh should be replaced by h. The Cyrillic Ё (transliterated y) should be replaced by i. The system summarized above applies to all place names in Mongolia which are identified as Mongolian in language-origin. It should also be applied to Mongolian names found outside of Mongolia proper.

(2) Names of Non-Mongolian Origin

Place names in Mongolia that are not Mongolian in language-origin and are presumably Chinese should be treated as follows:

(a) If the names are written in Chinese characters, they should be romanized according to the modified Wade-Giles system as set forth in section II-D in the Board's *Guide to Geographical Names in China*, Special Publication No. 24, Washington, D.C., 1944.

(b) If the names are written in Cyrillic letters, they should be transformed into Wade-Giles transcription according to the "Table of Russian and Wade-Giles Transcriptions" in the *Guide to Geographical Names in China*, Table III, pp. 35-42.

d. Selection of Names

(1) Because of the difference in language between the majority of the inhabitants and the sovereign power, double naming is advisable. The Mongolian name is preferred, and the Chinese name, when there is one, is given as an alternate in parentheses.

(2) Names should be selected first from the *Geographical Atlas of the Mongolian People's Republic*, Source f(1), the primary source for Mongolian names written in Cyrillic letters. The Chinese names to be used as alternates should be selected from the Chinese General Staff Land Survey maps, the primary source for Chinese

names written in Chinese characters [source g(1)]. If the Mongolian name is not located in the *Atlas* [source f(1)], it should be selected from source f(2) or (3) in that order. If the Chinese name is not located in source g(1), it should be selected from source g(2) or (3) in that order. If the name desired is not located in any of the above sources and is found on source h(1), (2) or (3), in that order, it may be used. Names which are merely phonetic transcriptions in Chinese characters of Mongolian names should not be used except when covered by decisions. Chinese names in Cyrillic letters on Russian maps should be treated according to paragraph c(2)(b).

e. Alternate Names

Chinese names should be used as alternates in accordance with the principles indicated above. Conventional names may be used as alternates when deemed advisable.

f. Sources for Additional Mongolian Names

In the absence of Board decisions, names should be taken from the sources listed below, as indicated in paragraph d. The Russian and Chinese sources are to be considered as paralleling each other.

(1) *Geographical Atlas of the Mongolian People's Republic*, compiled by A.D. Simukov, The Lenin Club, Ulanbator, 1934; scale 1:4,000,000. Complete areal coverage. Political, physical, transportation and communication, and ethnographic maps, with indexes of physical features, subdistricts, and inhabited places. Both the maps and the indexes contain numerous typographical errors, but the index is stated to embody corrections and is to be preferred. Except for these errors, many of which can be corrected by application of the details of the transcription system [see paragraph c(1)], the names in the publication are preferred over those in other listed sources. These names are the basis for the system described in paragraph c(1).

(2) Russian General Staff Maps, successive publishers, General'nyy Shtab RKKA (General Staff of the Workers and Peasants Red Army); Upravleniye Voyennykh Topografov RKKA (Section of Military Topographers of the Workers and Peasants Red Army); General'nyy Shtab Krasnoy Armii (General Staff of the Red Army); (n.p.), 1936-41; scales 1:1,000,000 and 1:1,500,000. Incomplete areal coverage in 12 sheets, including 2 sheets published by Army Map Service, AMS 5304, 1943. (The latter series comprises both reprints of the original Russian and transliterated maps.) The names in Cyrillic should be transliterated according to paragraphs c(1) and c(2)(a). The names which have already been transliterated on the AMS Series Number 5304 should be corrected to conform with the systems in paragraph c.

(3) *Karta Mongolii* (Map of Mongolia), Economic Bureau of the Chinese-Eastern Railway, (n.p.), 1925; scale 1:1,680,000. Incomplete areal coverage. The names are in Cyrillic and should be treated according to paragraphs c(1) and c(2)(a).

g. Sources for Additional Chinese Names

(1) Physiographic Maps of China, Chinese General Staff Land Survey, (n.p.), 1934-38; scale 1:1,000,000. Incomplete areal coverage. Best available Chinese source at present time. Treat names according to paragraph c(2)(b).

(2) *Chung-hua Min-kuo Hsin Ti-t'u* (New Atlas of China), V.K. Ting, S.Y. Tseng, and W.H. Wong, editors, Shen Pao, Shanghai, 1934; scale 1:2,000,000. Complete areal coverage. Names are in Chinese, and are to be treated according to paragraph c(2)(b).

(3) *China Postal Atlas*, Nanking, 1936; various scales. Names in Chinese. Treat as indicated in paragraph c(2)(b). Romanization is not consistent with the system approved by the Board.

h. Other Sources for Additional Names

(1) *Map of All Mongolia*, Dr. Herbert Mueller, Peking, 1939; scale 1:3,000,000. Complete areal coverage in 4 sheets. Names are not entirely consistent with the system approved by the Board.

(2) Roy Chapman Andrews Expedition, *Mongolia and Adjacent Regions*, American Museum of Natural History, New York, 1935; scale 1:2,000,000. Complete areal coverage in 2 sheets. Names are not consistent with the system approved by the Board.

(3) Hermann Consten, *Karte der Weideplätze der Mongolen im Reiche der Chalcha*, Berlin, 1920; scale 1:3,360,000. Names are not consistent with the system approved by the Board.

i. Use of Generic Terms

Native generics (Mongolian or Chinese) are to be used. English generics are to be used only for international features or conventional names. The *Guide to Geographical Names in Mongolia, Sinkiang and Tibet* contains a glossary of generic terms. Each map will carry a glossary of the native terms used on the sheet.

j. Printing Form

(1) Names of Mongolian Language-Origin

(a) Each word should be written separately and capitalized.

(b) Generic terms (rivers, mountains, etc.) of Mongolian language-origin should be capitalized except when used in the names of inhabited places.

(2) *Names of Non-Mongolian Language-Origin*

Names of inhabited places and generic terms of Chinese language-origin should be treated according to Part II, section H of the *BGN Guide to Geographical Names in China*.

Section XV

PORTUGUESE TIMOR

40. GENERAL

The name sources available for Portuguese Timor are mostly medium scale maps. The names cannot be verified readily and because of this are used as they appear on the sources listed in the Directions which follow:

41. BGN *Tentative Directions for the Treatment of Geographical Names in Portuguese Timor*, OCTOBER 1944

a. Area Covered

(1) These Directions apply to geographical names in Portuguese Timor which encompasses the eastern part of the island of Timor in the East Indies. The boundary between Portuguese Timor and Dutch Timor is delimited adequately on all maps recommended here and is treated in *Sentence Arbitrale: L'Île de Timor*, by The Hague Permanent Committee of Arbitration, 1914 (available at the Library of the Carnegie Peace Foundation or the Library of Congress).

(2) Ocussi, a small enclave on the north coast of Dutch Timor which belongs to the Portuguese, is treated in the *Directions for the Treatment of Geographical Names in the Lesser Sunda Islands* as those Directions encompass Dutch Timor and the remainder of the Lesser Sunda Islands.

b. Use of the Board's Decisions

All names in Portuguese Timor which have been the subject of decisions by the Board are preferred over any other source. Names for which there are no decisions should be taken from the sources recommended in this section in the manner prescribed.

c. Primary Source for Names

Geographical names may be taken from the following source, subject to the qualifications regarding conventional names and generic terms contained in paragraphs 41e and f.

(1) *Lesser Sunda Islands*, AMS T551, Army Map Service, Washington, D.C., 2d ed., 1943; scale 1:250,000; Sheet Numbers 10, 15, 16, and 17. This set contains practically all the names found on

any maps of the area and gives complete areal coverage. The locational application of the names is shown clearly. In cases where a native as well as a Portuguese name is applied to a feature, both names are given. Since the native names are far more widely used, even by Portuguese residents, the native name is shown first. All the favorable features of the supplementary sources listed below were incorporated in AMS T551, their respective faults being carefully excluded. In addition, this source includes all recent data supplied by Army Intelligence reports. Generic terms are in Portuguese, English, and Dutch forms of Malay.

d. Supplementary Sources for Names

Names may be taken from the following sources subject to the specific qualifications listed after each title and to the general qualifications contained in paragraph 41f which follows. The sources are listed in the order of their approximate reliability.

(1) *Portuguese Timor Provisional Map*, U.S. Armed Forces of the Far East, Washington, D.C., 1943; scale 1:250,000. Possesses all the good qualities of the primary source except that it is not as legible. Complete coverage in one sheet. The primary source was made largely from this map and it may be used in lieu of the primary source.

(2) *East Indies, Portuguese Timor*, Army Map Service, Washington, D.C., 1st ed., 1942; scale 1:250,000; (2 sheets, East and West). Similar to sources c(1) and d(1) above except that it does not include the native name where both native and Portuguese names are given to a feature and does not incorporate recent Intelligence data. However, the cartographic detail is good and the locational application of names is very clear. This map is a direct copy of a survey map made by the Asia Investment Co., Ltd., in 1937 and is better than the original map because it is more readable. In reliability, this source follows the primary source and source d(1) which were based on this map.

(3) *Portuguese Timor*, Topografische Dienst, Batavia, 1941; scale 1:250,000 (1 sheet). Good names coverage, but the locational application of the names is only fair, e.g., in some instances alternate names for one village are shown as two places instead of one. Where both native and Portuguese names are given to a feature, this map shows only the Portuguese name.

(4) *Ministerio das Colonias, Carta da Provincia de Timor*, Comissar de Cartografia, l'Institut Cartographique de Paris, Paris, 1927; scale 1:1,000,000. This is the only official map of the area. It is old and does not have good names coverage. Contains about half the names included on the maps of scale 1:250,000. The cartographic detail of the map is rather poor, and the application of names is not always clear. In most cases the native

names on this map agree with those found on the primary source. The names shown are largely in agreement with those reflected in Intelligence reports. Most of them are shown on the primary source. The spelling of the name of the provincial capital is rendered differently on the primary source, the name on the primary source being based on reliable and recent Intelligence data. This map may be used in conjunction with the primary source.

(5) *Ministerio das Colonias, Reparticao dos Correios, Telegrafos e Electricidade, Lista das Estações Postais, Telegraficas e Radio-telegraficas das Colonias Portuguesas* (List of Post Offices, Telegraph, and Radiograph Stations of the Portuguese Colonies), Lisbon, 1936. An official source which is as reliable as source d(4) immediately above but not nearly as inclusive. It gives little aid in the location of places named. For the names of all settlements, this source and the one immediately above, should be used as a check. May be used in conjunction with the primary source.

(6) *East Indies* (International Map of the World), Series 4204, Geographical Section, General Staff, War Office, London, 1942; scale 1:1,000,000; Sheet Numbers SC 51, SC 52. Complete areal coverage in 2 sheets with good names coverage for the scale. Fair agreement with the primary source except that it gives only the Portuguese name when both a Portuguese and a native name apply to a feature. May be used in lieu of the primary source, but, in such a case, it is recommended that native variant names be taken from sources d(4) and d(5).

(7) *Aeronautical Approach Charts*, Series 1100, Army Air Forces, Washington, D.C., 1943; scale 1:250,000; Sheet Numbers B I, B II, and B IV. Names coverage is fair. The percentage of error is relatively high. The maps are very legible and the application of names is shown clearly. Not recommended.

(8) *Australian Aeronautical Map*, Sheet Number C 5, Royal Australian Air Force, Property and Survey Branch, Department of the Interior, Canberra, A.C.T., 1943; scale 1:1,000,000. Names coverage is limited. Except for occasional spelling errors, the names, as far as they go, agree with the primary source. Not recommended.

(9) *Netherlands Hydrographic Charts*, Numbers 328, 329, 375, 376, and 378 (each sheet named separately) Netherlands Hydrographic Office, Batavia, 1928; scale 1:200,000. Complete coastal coverage in 5 sheets. Names are in Dutch spellings and the percentage of error is high. Not recommended. *Zeemansgids voor Nederlandsch Oost-Indië*, Deel III, Ministerie van Defensie, Batavia, 1933, agrees closely with these charts, and hence is not listed separately as a source.

(10) United States Hydrographic Charts (each sheet named separately), United States Hydrographic Office, Washington, D. C. Varying dates and varying scales for parts of the island. Partial areal coverage for a few selected bays and points. Names coverage extremely limited. If these names differ from the recommended names, it is advisable to use them as variants in parentheses for military expediency.

e. Use of Conventional Names

The names of surrounding seas should be spelled in accordance with conventional English usage. The Dutch equivalent of such names may be placed in parentheses after the English form.

f. Treatment of Generic Terms

No systematic application of generic terms can be recommended, since relatively little attention has been paid to detailed mapping or to the clarification of geographic nomenclature in Portuguese Timor by the sovereign power. As in other parts of the East Indies, the natives speak a Malay dialect, but official Portuguese maps use either Portuguese generics or only specific names for the physical features. For some features, Netherlands maps of the area use Malay generics in the Dutch form of romanization. British and American maps of Timor use Portuguese, Dutch forms of Malay, and English generic terms on the same sheet. In view of this situation and the armed forces need of uniform usage, it is recommended for the duration of the war that the generic terms be used as they appear on the principal source.

g. Use of Variant Names

As a matter of wartime expediency, if the names on maps and charts in active use (particularly for combined operations) differ from the names on recommended sources, they should be included as alternate names in parentheses wherever possible.

Section XVI

SINKIANG

42. GENERAL

Except for Chinese names, no official system for transcribing names in Sinkiang has been adopted by the AMS or the BGN. Source materials in Latin alphabets, and names which are romanizations of Chinese characters will be altered to the printing forms recommended by the BGN Directions given in this section.

43. BGN *Tentative Directions for the Treatment of Geographical Names in Sinkiang*, OCTOBER 1944

a. Area Covered

These Directions apply to geographical names in Sinkiang, the westernmost province of China in Central Asia. This area is not included in the *Guide to Geographical Names of China*, Special Publication No. 24, published by the Board.

b. Use of the Board's Decisions

Decisions made by the Board before 1933 appear in the *Sixth Report of the United States Geographic Board*, Washington, D.C., 1933. A complete list of the Board's decisions on the area will be published in the forthcoming *Guide to Geographical Names in Mongolia, Sinkiang and Tibet*, Special Publication No. 50.

c. Orthography and Name Treatment

(1) The diversity of languages spoken in Sinkiang is reflected in the variety of spelling systems employed by map makers. While the majority of place names are of Turki origin (recorded in the Arabic alphabet), others are derived from Chinese, Mongol, Iranian, and Tibetan languages and dialects. Explorers and official map makers have employed their own favored systems, and as the areal coverage of their maps is mostly incomplete and scattered, no single, completely satisfactory source for names exists.

(2) An examination of available linguistic studies of the Eastern Turki language (G. Racquette, *Eastern Turki Grammar*, "Mitteilungen d. Seminars f. Orient. Sprachen", Vol. XV, pp. 111-183, and G. Jarring, *Studien zu Einer Osttürkischen Lautlehre*, Lund, 1933) shows that the language has a great many vowel distinctions that

never have been accurately recorded in the various orthographies used in geographical sources. Without field work it is impossible to restore the real linguistic form of these names. It is therefore recommended that names be given in the forms found on the principal sources as modified by the rules set forth in paragraph 43d. It should be understood clearly that these names are conventionalized and likely to be inconsistent with each other. The existence of many dialect differences adds to the seeming inconsistency and diversity of form. However, a certain degree of consistency may be obtained by following these directions as outlined.

(3) Chinese Names

(a) Genuine Chinese names and the Chinese names of all administrative centers should have preference (in their properly romanized form) over the Turki alternates. The alternates should be added in parentheses for proper identification. Chinese phoneticizations of Turki names dominate Chinese maps, but are not practicable for reconversion. They should not be used except for administrative centers. It is advisable to add Turki or other non-Chinese alternate forms to the authentic Chinese names of physical features. Several official Chinese language gazetteers for this area will be evaluated in Special Publication No. 50.

(b) Chinese names should be romanized according to the modified Wade-Giles system. Chinese names derived from Russian maps should not be transliterated as if they were Russian but should be converted into Wade-Giles equivalents by using the conversion table given in the Board's *Guide to Geographical Names in China*, Special Publication No. 24.

(4) Turki Names

Use the map source in paragraph d(2)(a) first and check names against the list cited in paragraph d(2)(b). Alter spelling and printing form as follows:

(a) Omit hyphens and begin each word or part of the name with a capital letter.

(b) Of letters with diacritical marks, retain ö and ü only.

(c) Examples:

1. Abdul-ghafür-langar should be written *Abdul Ghafür Langar*. Bostān-bāzār should appear as *Bostan Bazar*. Some of the names that appear to be Turki actually may belong to Iranian dialects, but their spelling should be treated the same as that of Turki names. If a variant of a name from this source appears on another Survey of India map, give preference to Stein's spelling:

or, if the name is not listed by him, accept it as given but without hyphens.

2. In using any of Sven Hedin's map series, use only those names which do not appear on Stein's maps. In such cases accept Sven Hedin's rendering but omit hyphens and transcribe *q* by *k*, *sch* by *sh*. Turki names taken from Russian sources, if not identified on sources d(2)(a) or d(2)(b) or on any of Hedin's maps, should be transliterated according to the Board's system for transliterating Russian.

(5) Tibetan Names

In Sinkiang, Tibetan names should be written as they appear on source d(2)(b) or on other Survey of India sources. For additional Tibetan names not appearing on this source, follow the Board's *Directions for the Treatment of Geographical Names in Tibet*, Special Publication No. 30.

(6) Mongolian Names

Mongolian names, of which there are some in Eastern and Northeastern Sinkiang, should be rendered according to the *Directions for the Treatment of Geographical Names in Mongolia*, Special Publication No. 42.

(7) Treatment of Generic Terms

Generic terms may be omitted if more than one authentic source uses the specific only. Otherwise, generics should be rendered in the language of the specific. Exceptions to this rule are physical features common to two or more major territorial divisions. These should be rendered in English as shown on most authentic sources.

d. Recommended Sources for Names Not Covered by Decisions

In the absence of decisions by the Board, names should be taken from the following sources, which are listed for each language in the order of preference.

(1) Chinese Names

(a) *Hsin-Chiang*, Chinese General Staff Land Survey, 182 sheets, 1936-42; scale 1:300,000. Most complete name coverage for cultural features in Chinese writing. Mainly phoneticized Turki names (see paragraph c). Poor topography; orographic names at variance with those in Western map sources.

(b) *A Map Series of Ho-Hsi and Hsin-Chiang*, The Geography Department, National Central University, Chungking, 1st ed., April

1943; 36 sheets. This Chinese edition of Stein's map [see source d(2)(a)] has about one third of the names transcribed into Chinese, with traditional Chinese names added. These names agree generally with those given in the source immediately above. Some local Turki names appearing on Stein's map are missing.

(2) Turki Sources

(a) Sir Aurel Stein, *Chinese Turkestan and Kansu*, Survey of India, Calcutta, 1922; 47 sheets; scale 1:500,000. Scattered areal coverage of Tarim and Lopnor basins and adjoining mountain areas to the south. Good name coverage. Spelling of names to be altered according to paragraph c.

(b) Sir Aurel Stein, *Index of Local Names: Memoir on Maps of Chinese Turkestan and Kansu*, Trigonometrical Survey of India, Dehra Dun, 1923. Alphabetical name list with locational references, to accompany source (a) immediately above.

(c) Col. H. Bystrom, *General Map of Eastern Turkestan and Tibet*, 15 sheets, to accompany Sven Hedin's *Southern Tibet*, Maps I, Stockholm, 1922; scale 1:1,000,000. Complete areal coverage except for northern part of province. Useful orographic names, though spelling should be made to conform with directions set up in paragraph c.

(d) A. von LeCoq, *Ostturkische Namenliste mit Erklärungsver-such*, in Sven Hedin's *Southern Tibet*, Vol. 9, Part 2, Stockholm, 1922. List of Turki place names in Sinkiang rendered in both simplified and phonetic transcription accompanied by Arabic spelling. These names require correction according to paragraph c.

(e) *Asia*, U.S.S.R., General Staff, Red Army (Moscow), 1936-40; scale 1:1,500,000; Sheet Numbers I-9, 10, 11; Z-9, 10, 11. Complete areal coverage; names in Cyrillic alphabet. Especially useful for the selection of names in Northeastern Sinkiang (Dzungaria) and other areas not covered by sources listed above.

(f) *Highlands of Tibet and Surrounding Regions*, Survey of India, Calcutta, 1936; scale 1:2,500,000. One sheet. Offers complete areal coverage of Sinkiang except for the northernmost part, but spelling should be corrected by using source d(2)(b) and the specifications in paragraph c.

(g) *India and Adjacent Countries*, Survey of India, Calcutta, 2d ed., 1926; scale 1:1,000,000; Sheet Numbers 42, 43, 51, 52, 60, 61, 69, 75. Complete areal coverage for southern part of Sinkiang. No Chinese names. Form of names modified from Stein's system by omission of hyphens and by more frequent use of English generics.

(h) *Route Maps of Dr. Sven Hedin*, Maps I-II, in *Scientific Results of a Journey in Central Asia 1899-1902*, Stockholm, 1907. A collection of route maps in 104 sheets, chiefly on a scale of 1:200,000, showing Sven Hedin's travel routes across and along the Tarim basin as far east as 93°30'. Turki names only. Spelling different from that shown on source d(2)(c).

(i) *Asia*, Great Britain, Geographical Section, General Staff, No. 2555, War Office, London, 2d ed., 1943; scale 1:1,000,000, Sheet Numbers NJ43, NK43-44; NI43-44. The spelling of Turki names differs from that employed by the Survey of India. Chinese names for major towns are given but not in the romanized form approved by the Board.

(j) *Asia*, U.S.S.R., General Staff, Red Army, (Moscow), 1938-39; scale 1:2,500,000; Sheet Numbers 27, 28, 29. Names in Cyrillic alphabet. Complete areal coverage.

(k) *Reports of the Sino-Swedish Expedition of 1927-1935*. This series of publications, as yet incomplete, contains two monographs by Eric Norin, *Geology of Western Qurugtagh* (Stockholm, 1937; BGN; uncataloged) and *Geologic Reconnaissances in the Chinese Tien-Shan* (Stockholm, 1941; LC: QE 294.N66), with special maps on scales of 1:400,000 and 1:500,000. These contain names for mountain ranges and rivers not found on other maps.

(l) L. Distel, *Karte zu G. Merzbachers Tian-Schan-Reisen 1902/03 und 1907/08*, Bayerische Akademie d. Wissenschaften, Munchen, 1928; scale 1:500,000. In 8 sheets. Detailed topographic work with good name coverage in a special phonetic spelling.

(m) *Asia*, Great Britain, Geographical Section, General Staff, War Office, London; 1942; scale 1:4,000,000, No. 2957, Sheet Numbers 21 and 33. Names are spelled without diacritical marks and the hyphen is used inconsistently. For major towns, Chinese names are given in parentheses, though not always in correct romanization.

(n) *Asia*, Army Map Service, Washington, D.C., No. 5304, 1943; scale 1:1,500,000. An American map based on the Russian map [source d(2)(j)] with names transliterated from the Russian. The system of transliteration used was none of the approved systems and the names appear in unusual forms which are not recommended.

Section XVII

SUMATRA AND ADJACENT ISLANDS

44. GENERAL

Large and small scale map sources containing official Netherlands Indies government names are available for most of Sumatra and adjacent islands. The names are printed in the Latin alphabet and therefore are to be used without change, except in the use of diacriticals as noted in paragraph 45e. The methods used by the AMS in reproducing many of the large scale maps of Sumatra do not permit use of name lists such as the *Lijst van de Voornaamste Aardrykskundige Namen in den Nederlandsch-Indischen Archipel* [see para. 45c(9)]. These lists therefore, are not used in the compilation of medium and small scale maps.

45. BGN *Tentative Directions for the Treatment of Geographical Names in Sumatra and its Adjacent Islands*, OCTOBER 1944

a. Area Covered

These Directions apply to geographical names in Sumatra, Bangka, Billiton, the island groups adjacent to the Western Coast, and the Riouw and Lingga archipelagos.

b. Sources for Names

(1) Decisions of the Board should be used in so far as they are available.

(2) In the absence of Board decisions, names should be taken from the following sources, subject to the general qualifications contained in paragraphs 45e and h and to such specific qualifications as are indicated in connection with the various titles. The list is arranged in the order of preference, considering the reliability of names.

c. Principal Sources*

(1) *Atlas van Tropisch Nederland* (Atlas of the Tropical Netherlands), Koninklijk Nederlandsch Aardrijkskundig Genootschap and

*Unless otherwise indicated, longitude of map sources is based on the Greenwich Meridian.

Topografische Dienst in Nederlandsch-Indië, Batavia-Centrum, 1938. Sheets 12-b, 13, and 14 provide complete areal coverage for Sumatra on a scale of 1:1,500,000. The Atlas has been reproduced in part, with English explanatory notes, as *Atlas van Indië*. It contains an alphabetical index of about 15,000 place names in the Netherlands Indies, of which about 10 per cent are Sumatra place names. It provides good name coverage for its scale and the spelling of the names follows present usage closely. Longitude is based on the meridians of Greenwich and Batavia. The *Atlas* is more highly recommended for place names in Sumatra than any other source except Board decisions.

(2) *Sumatra* (each sheet named separately), Topografische Dienst, Batavia, 1933-40; scale 1:750,000. Complete areal coverage except for Billiton in 10 sheets. Excellent name quality and good name coverage. Dutch and Malayan generic terms. Provides the boundaries of political divisions. Recommended as a highly reliable source.

(3) *East Indies 1:1,000,000* (each sheet named separately), Series 4204, Geographical Section, General Staff, War Office, London, 1941; 2d ed., 1942. This series offers complete areal coverage in 7 sheets and satisfactory name coverage except for coastal features. The quality of the spelling of names is inferior to that of source c(1). Generic terms are abbreviated and a few have been translated into English. The second edition of the series has better name coverage than the first edition.

(4) *Overzichtskaart van Sumatra*, Topografische Dienst, Weltevreden, 1924-30; scale 1:250,000; 11 sheets. Excellent name quality; good name coverage. Areal coverage complete except for the Atjeh Residency in the northern part of Sumatra. Malayan language and Dutch generic terms. Includes the boundaries of political divisions. Names on this map set are recommended for their accuracy.

(5) *Sumatra 1:750,000*, Series 4184, Geographical Section, General Staff, War Office, London, 1941; 10 sheets; a reprint of the Netherlands maps (1933-40) of this scale. Some errors in copying names. Generally satisfactory name quality and name coverage considering the scale. Complete areal coverage, excluding Billiton. Delineation of natural features is inferior to source c(2). English legend and glossary in margin.

(6) *Sumatra 1:250,000*, Series 4197, Geographical Section, General Staff, War Office, London, 1941; 17 sheets; a reprint of source c(4) which may be used as equivalent in value for place names and features. A military grid has been added. Features shown include settlements, transportation routes, and plantations. Complete areal coverage, excluding Billiton and Atjeh Residency.

(7) *Sumatra 1:250,000*, Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., 1942; 17 sheets. A reprint of GSGS Series Number 4197 [source c(6)]. May be considered the equivalent of that series in quality.

(8) *Sumatra 1:250,000* (each sheet numbered and named separately), Series Number T511, Army Map Service, 2d ed., 1943. A compilation which offers complete areal coverage in 68 sheets, including Bangka and Billiton islands. The quality of the place names on this map set is good though there are a few errors in spelling. International features are rendered with English terms; elsewhere, generics are in Dutch or in Malayan languages. Name coverage is relatively poor in the interior parts of the island of Sumatra. Few physical features are shown. Maps show coastal features, streams, settlements, railroads, and boundaries of first and second order political divisions. Military grid. Names appearing on this map series are in the *Gazetteer to Maps of Sumatra*, source c(10).

(9) *Lijst van de Voornaamste Aardrijkskundige Namen in den Nederlandsch-Indischen Archipel* (List of the Principal Geographic Names in the Netherlands Indies Archipelago), Weltevreden, 1923. An alphabetical list, including variant spellings. Places located by civil divisions. Good name coverage for Sumatra. Some obsolete names. The principal difficulty in using this source is that there is no indication of the geographical coordinates of the various places listed. All designations are Dutch.

(10) *Gazetteer to Maps of Sumatra*, compiled by United States Board on Geographical Names, Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., 1944. This publication contains the names appearing on source c(8) arranged alphabetically, with designation, grid reference, and geographical coordinates. Contains a short glossary and a map of first and second order political divisions of Sumatra. For comment on name quality, see statement under source c(8).

(11) *Post-, Telegraaf- en Telefoongids voor Nederlandsche-Indië* (Postal, Telegraph, and Telephone Guide for the Netherlands Indies), PTT Service, Batavia, 40th ed. 1941. An alphabetical list of names, difficult to use because postal stations in Sumatra are not segregated from those of the other Netherlands Indies. Very poor name coverage but excellent name quality.

d. Supplementary Sources

Names taken from the above preferred sources will meet the needs of most cartographers. If additional names are required, however, the following sources should be used, subject to the qualifications stated under each source. For the island of Bangka, source d(9) is recommended.

(1) *North Sumatra, West Sumatra, East Sumatra, South Sumatra, Billiton, Mentawai Islands 1:100,000* (each sheet named separately), Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., 1943-44. These maps, printed as Series T611, T612, T613, T614, T615, and T616, are compilations from various sources, chiefly Topografische Dienst maps. Together they provide complete areal coverage excluding Bangka and the adjacent coast, the Riouw Archipelago, and Sumatra north of 3°N. latitude. The quality of the sets is variable; their characteristics may be summarized as follows:

(a) *North Sumatra*, Series T612, 1st ed., 1943, based on Netherlands maps, 1922-35. The names appearing on these maps are of good quality but name coverage is poor in interior parts. Generic terms in Malayan and in Dutch, abbreviated. English glossary and legend.

(b) *West Sumatra*, Series T613, 1st ed., 1943-44, based on Netherlands maps, 1893-1935. Part of the set consists of copies of the Netherlands maps; part is compiled from a number of sources. Recently, published sheets in color have included some English designations. Some sheets are based on the Greenwich Meridian, others on the Padang Meridian. English glossary and legend. Few names appear in interior parts. The recent maps of the set are highly legible.

(c) *East Sumatra*, Series T614, 1943-44, compiled from Netherlands maps, 1928-40. Longitude based on the Batavia Meridian. Excellent names coverage and a high degree of legibility. Lack of parallels and meridians makes it difficult to locate places. English-Dutch glossary; English legend. A few of the 105 sheets in this set have been published in color. Generic terms are abbreviated.

(d) *South Sumatra*, Series T615, 1st ed., 1943, copied from Netherlands maps, 1909-32. Longitude based on the middle meridian of South Sumatra (103°33'27"E of Greenwich). The quality of the names on this source is relatively poor and they should be checked against other sources with care before being used. Legend in English; glossary in Dutch and English. Fair legibility.

(e) *Mentawai Islands*, Series T616, a set of photo copies of Netherlands maps dated 1935-38. Areal coverage includes Siberoet and North and South Pagai. No geographic grid. These maps are particularly recommended for the names of coastal features. English legend and glossary. In general, the names are of good quality.

(f) Map of Billiton Island, Series T611, a one-sheet map offering complete areal coverage for the island and fair name coverage. Longitude based on the Greenwich Meridian. Especially good for coverage of the names of streams, coastal features, and mountains. Generic terms in Malayan languages abbreviated. Lacks

glossary and adequate legend. A number of the names appear with obsolete spelling or form and should be checked against recent approved sources.

(2) *Sumatra, Topografische Dienst, Weltevreden and Batavia*, various dates; scale 1:100,000. Areal coverage nearly complete for Sumatra, excluding the Atjeh Residency, Nias, Bangka, and Billiton. This series of maps served as the principal base for source d(1) and is approximately its equivalent in name value. The maps show the boundaries of political divisions. Some of the 252 sheets are in color. Longitude based on Batavia and Padang. Some sheets have no parallels or meridians.

(3) *East Indies 1:1,000,000* (each sheet named separately), Series Number 9306, Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., 2d ed., 1943. A reproduction of GSGS Series 4204, source c(3) revised to agree with source c(5). Malayan and Dutch generic terms, the former abbreviated; a few generics translated into English. Complete areal coverage; satisfactory name quality; poor name coverage for coastal areas. It is advisable to check names from this source against c(1) or c(2).

(4) *Northeast Sumatra, Northwest Sumatra, East Coast Sumatra*, 1:50,000, Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., 1943-44. These three sets, total 119 sheets, cover the coastal regions of the northern and northeastern parts of Sumatra. They have been printed under the numbers T712, T714, and T715. Their quality varies as follows:

(a) *Northeast Sumatra*, 2d and 3d ed., 1944, compiled from a 1:50,000 series (1915-41) by the Topografische Inrichting (AMS: Sumatra, S30-TI-50), covering coastal and some interior areas from 4°N to 5°20'N; 40 sheets. Dutch language with a few generics translated into English. Especially recommended for the names of shore features. Some of the sheets are in color. English glossary and legend. Longitude on the third edition is based on Greenwich. Boundaries of civil divisions are shown. The names generally are of excellent quality.

(b) *Northwest Sumatra*, 1st ed., 1943; 2d and 3d ed., 1944; 25 sheets. Areal coverage along the coast from 5° to 6°N latitude. The quality of the names appearing on the maps of this set is excellent. The changes between the second and third editions do not involve changes of names, although the Dutch "of" separating double names has been translated to the English "or" on the third edition. Generic terms appear in Malayan and in Dutch, with a few generics translated into English. There is an English glossary and legend. The apostrophe is used on some place names in the Atjeh Residency and should be replaced by *k* or *h*.

(c) *East Coast Sumatra*, 1st ed., 1943; 3d ed., 1944; 54 sheets. Areal coverage, 3° to 4°N latitude, 98° to 100°E longitude. Name coverage is poor in the interior parts. Generic terms appear in Malayan and in Dutch. English glossary and legend. A few designations are translated into English.

(5) *Sumatra* (each sheet numbered separately), Topografische Dienst, Batavia, various dates; scale 1:80,000; 67 sheets. Good name coverage; areal coverage includes the West Coast from 2°N to 2°30'S, and some distance inland. Many names are in obsolete form. Some variant names are given in parentheses. Generic terms appear in Malayan and in Dutch and are abbreviated. Dutch legend and glossary. Longitude based on the Padang Meridian.

(6) *Sumatra West Coast 1:40,000*, Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., 1943, reproduced from Netherlands maps of various dates; 130 sheets. Areal coverage; West Coast Residency in the vicinity of Padang; coastal and some interior regions. Excellent name coverage, but the quality of the names is unsatisfactory. Many names appear in obsolete form and all should be checked against modern authoritative sources. Boundaries of political divisions are not given. Generic terms appear in Malayan and in Dutch; the former are abbreviated. Legibility is poor in the mountain areas where contour lines obscure the names. Longitude based on the Padang Meridian, 100°22'01"E of Greenwich.

(7) *Northern Sumatra 1:40,000*, Series 4293, Geographical Section, General Staff, War Office, London, 1942, copied from a Netherlands map set, 1911-24. Areal coverage, extreme northern end of Sumatra and the adjacent islands. Name quality is fair. Features are shown in color, including relief, transportation routes, settlements, cultivated land, navigation hazards, and the boundaries of residencies, regencies, districts, and plantations. These maps are very legible. Generic terms appear in Malayan and in Dutch. No geographic grid.

(8) *Northern Sumatra 1:40,000*, Survey of India, Dehra Dun, 1st ed., 1942, reprinted 1943; based on a series of Netherlands maps; 45 sheets. Areal coverage for northern and northeastern coasts of Sumatra only. Equivalent in name value to source d(7). Generic terms in Malayan and in Dutch, the former abbreviated. English legend. No marginal glossary. No geographic grid.

(9) *Sumatra* (each sheet named for the residency which it covers), Topografische Inrichting, Batavia, various dates; scale 1:25,000. Each sheet numbered. Scattered areal coverage except for Bangka for which this map set is especially recommended. Name coverage relatively poor for the scale. Malayan and Dutch generic terms, the former abbreviated. These maps lack a good glossary.

Some obsolete forms of names are used. Names taken from this source should be checked with care against recent official sources. Longitude is based on the South Sumatra Meridian.

(10) *Sumatra* (each sheet named and numbered), Topografische Dienst, Batavia, various dates; scale 1:20,000; 173 sheets. Areal coverage in the vicinity of Padang, approximately 0° to 1°30'S lat., 100° to 101°E long. Names coverage is good, but many appear in obsolete form and should be checked against recent official sources. Longitude is based on the Padang Meridian, although some sheets have no base meridian indicated. Generic terms appear in Malayan and in Dutch. The legend is in Dutch. High degree of legibility.

(11) *AAF Aeronautical Approach Charts*, compiled by Army Map Service for Army Air Forces, Washington, D.C., 1943; scale 1:250,000. Complete areal coverage and good name quality. Name coverage is poor, particularly in the interior parts of Sumatra. Generic terms are in Malayan languages and Dutch with English generics in parentheses. Generics on the maps are not abbreviated. Glossary and legend in English. Residency boundaries and air navigation features are shown.

(12) *AAF Aeronautical Charts* (each sheet named and numbered), Army Air Forces, Washington, D. C., 1942; scale 1:1,000,000. Complete areal coverage. Poor name quality and name coverage. The names on these maps frequently are misspelled. Generic terms have been translated into English. Boundaries of political divisions occasionally are incorrect (Westkust Residency has been omitted entirely, and the Atjeh Residency appears under the name of Seunagan.) The names taken from these charts should be used only after carefully checking them against authoritative sources. Not recommended.

(13) *Australian Aeronautical Charts*, R.A.A.F. Headquarters, Department of the Interior, Canberra, 1943; scale 1:1,000,000. Sheets NB-60, B-1, NA-1, A-1, A-60, NA-60 provide complete areal coverage for Sumatra. The quality of the names appearing on these maps is poor and name coverage is relatively poor. Generics have been translated into English. Not recommended.

(14) *Geologische Kaart van Sumatra*, Schaal 1:200,000, Topografische Dienst, (n.p.), various dates; 9 sheets. Names on these maps appear in Malayan and in Dutch. Names coverage is moderately good for the scale. Some variant names appear in parentheses. The set is printed in color, indicating surface geology. The base meridian varies. Areal coverage restricted to Southern Sumatra. Many names are in obsolete form and should be checked against a modern official source. The numerous abbreviated native generic terms are confusing without a glossary.

(15) Netherlands Hydrographic Charts, (each sheet named), Hoofdkantoor van Scheepvaart, Batavia-Centrum, various dates and scales. Coastal coverage only. The names appearing on these charts frequently appear in obsolete form with a careless use of diacritical marks. They should not be used unless carefully checked against a more recent authoritative source. The quality of the names generally is slightly superior to that of the names appearing in source d(19). Not recommended.

(16) British Admiralty Charts, various scales and dates. Should be used as name sources only as a wartime expedient. Alternate names taken from them should be checked carefully against authoritative sources as departures from the recommended names may run as high as 50 percent on some charts. Generic terms generally are translated into English since most of the charts antedate the change in British policy from translation to use of local official language forms. Areal coverage limited to coastal features. The following charts apply to parts of Sumatra and the adjacent islands: West Coast and Adjacent Islands: 709, 830, 941-a, 2760, 2778, 2779, 2780, 3849-55, 3857, 3869-72. East Coast and Islands, Bangka and Billiton: 794, 795, 1353, 1355, 1653a, 1789, 2056, 2137, 2149, 2160, 2402, 2403, 2413, 2660-a, 2767, 2777, 2778, 2781, 3471, 3543, 3574, 3858.

(17) United States hydrographic charts should be used as sources of alternate names as a matter of wartime expediency. The percentage of error usually runs somewhat lower than that of the British Admiralty charts, generic terms usually are translated into English. The following Hydrographic Office charts apply to the Sumatra area: 550, 797, 1142, 1170, 1595, 3100, 3102-04, 3107, 3108, 3110-12, 3115-17, 3120-24, 3740, 3745, 3746, 3747, 5591.

(18) *Volkstelling 1930; Deel IV: Inheemsche Bevolking van Sumatra; Gedetailleerde Opgave van de Bevolkingssterkte in de Onderafdeelingen* (Detailed Census of the Native Population in the Political Subdivisions of Sumatra) (Table 2: Specification of the name of population of the subdivisions). The census is difficult to use because its names are arranged by political divisions and subdivisions. Many of the names therein are in obsolete form and should be checked against more recent authoritative sources before being used. Some names appear in divided form and there are numerous spelling errors. Name coverage is relatively small.

(19) *Zeemansgids voor Nederlandsch Oostindië* (Seaman's Guide for the Netherlands East Indies), Vol. I, Batavia, 1941. Sailing directions to accompany Netherlands hydrographic charts [source d(15)] with names slightly inferior to those on the charts. Areal coverage for coastal regions only. Many names are in obsolete form. Names taken from this source should be checked carefully against other recent authoritative sources. Nearly 25 percent of

the names are in non-recommended form. Names in index occasionally do not agree with those in text.

(20) *Sailing Directions for Malacca Strait and Sumatra*, U.S. Hydrographic Office, Washington, D. C., Publ. 162, 1933, and Supplement, 1943. The names appearing in this publication are approximately of the same value as those of the U.S. Hydrographic charts and should not be used unless carefully checked. As a matter of wartime expediency, they should be used as variant names in parentheses after the approved names if they differ from standard sources.

e. Diacritical Marks

The principal diacritical marks used on place names in Sumatra are the diaeresis (") and the apostrophe. The former should be used when required by the orthography or as they are shown on the recommended sources. The letters *k* or *h*, as used on recommended sources, should replace the apostrophe on names in the Atjeh Residency. Other diacritical marks should be omitted.

f. Treatment of Generic Terms

For the present emergency, the best procedure is to follow the usage on recommended maps of recent date. Generic terms appear on Sumatra maps in native languages and in Dutch. Native Malay terms are usually abbreviated; the Dutch terms may or may not be abbreviated. Malay terms precede the specific part of the name. Dutch generic terms may follow the specific as a separate word (Bangka Straat) or be joined by a hyphen (Taloekbatoeng-baai). They may precede the specific part of the name and be separated from it by a preposition (Meer van Manindjau). In addition to the glossaries of generic terms appearing on the margins of many maps the following are suggested for reference:

(1) *Short Glossary of Malay*, Geographical Section, General Staff, War Office, London, 1943.

(2) *Glossary of Terms Commonly Used on Maps of the Netherlands East Indies*, Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., 1942.

(3) *Gazetteer to Maps of Sumatra*, Map Series T511, Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., "Glossary", pp. iv-vi.

(4) *Glossary of Terms Appearing on Maps of the Netherlands East Indies*, Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., 1944.

g. Use of Variant Names

To facilitate the identification of features used on maps, it is recommended that (1) several sources, including one or more

in active military use, be examined for each name and (2) that those names which differ markedly from the names taken from the recommended sources be included in parentheses under or following the preferred names wherever space permits.

h. Use of Conventional Names

The names of the Strait of Malacca and the Indian Ocean should appear in the English form followed by the Dutch form in parentheses if desired as an alternate. The names of all other surrounding seas should appear in the Dutch form, followed by the conventional name in parentheses.

Section XVIII

THAILAND

46. GENERAL

The AMS follows the recommendations of the BGN for names in Thailand.

47. BGN *Directions for Treatment of Geographical Names in Thailand*, AUGUST 1944

a. Area Covered

These Directions apply to geographical names in Thailand (Siam) as limited by the boundaries held valid prior to 11 March 1941.

b. Use of the Board's Decisions

Decisions rendered by the Board before June 1944 have been revised to conform to the transcription system outlined in paragraph e. More than 250 approved names (including the revised decisions) have been published in recent releases of the Board and these names should be used in preference to names from any other source. In the few instances where a double decision has been rendered, either name or both names may be used for maps on a scale smaller than 1:1,000,000. On maps on a scale of 1:1,000,000 or larger the recognized Thai government name should be followed by the local name in parentheses. (The description which accompanies the published decision designates the name recognized by the Thai government as "official" and the name locally used as "local.") Each decision was made only after consultation with native Thais.

c. Recommended Sources for Names Not Covered by Decisions

In the absence of a decision by the Board, names should be taken from the following sources which are listed in order of their reliability.

(1) U.S. Board on Geographical Names, *Thailand Administrative Center Names: A Supplement to the Gazetteer*, Special Publication #54. A mimeographed list of over 450 recommended names (including most of the decision names of inhabited places) correlated to the name in the form in which it appears in the gazetteer listed below. The recommended form is shorter, simpler and, therefore, is more practical for map use because parentheses are eliminated in most cases.

(2) Army Map Service, *Gazetteer to Maps of Thailand*, December 1944, Washington, D. C. Contains about 75,000 names. Those given in Roman type were Romanized from the 1:200,000, 1:100,000, and 1:50,000 map series of the Royal Survey Department, Bangkok. Those in italics were derived from various sources in English. The introduction to the gazetteer contains a glossary of generic terms and other aids.

(3) Army Map Service. Transparent overlays carrying names for places and features appearing on the Royal Survey Department series, scale 1:200,000. Complete areal coverage of Thailand in 72 sheets. Where spellings differ from those of the gazetteer listed above, the gazetteer spelling should be used. A glossary accompanies each overlay sheet. Four legend overlays (A, B, C, and D) give translations for the legends of the map series.

d. Sources for Additional Names

In the absence of a Board decision or the gazetteer, romanized names may be taken from the following sources which are arranged in the order of their preference.

(1) Principal Sources

(a) *Thailand*, Survey of India, Calcutta, 1943; scale 1:100,000. Sixty-one sheets with place names romanized in a system approximating the official system. Offers very incomplete and scattered areal coverage of Thailand.

(b) *Burma and Thailand* (GSGS 4218), Geographical Section, General Staff, War Office, London, 1941-43; scale 1:253,440. Almost complete areal coverage of Thailand. Most of the 57 sheets were compiled and published under the direction of the Surveyor-General of India and have romanized spellings which approximate those of the gazetteer. In general, the names are not as authoritative as those on the set of maps given in source d(1)(a) above but are more authoritative than names romanized by the Royal Survey Department prior to 1940.

(2) Other Sources

Maps and lists published in English by the Royal Survey Department prior to 1940 should not be used because the present official transliteration system had not been adopted then. For the same reason, the Survey of India, *India and Adjacent Countries*, 1:1,000,000, which also offers incomplete areal coverage, should not be considered authoritative. Postal guides of Thailand in English are not available. The *Directory of Bangkok and Thailand* (1940-41) lists the provinces but with an out-of-date transliteration system. For wartime expediency, to facilitate identification of a place on widely distributed sources, place names from U.S.

Hydrographic Office charts should be placed on maps, as variants, in parentheses following the official or recommended name.

e. Romanization of Place Names

The romanization of the names given in the sources listed under paragraph c was done by natives of Thailand under the supervision of competent consultants who are thoroughly acquainted with the language and the country. Because it would be difficult for any one not knowing the Thai language to use the transliteration system successfully, it is recommended that any additional romanized place names in Thailand that are requested by map makers be referred to the Board. A copy of the document relating to the Thai government's official transliteration system appears in the *Directory of Bangkok and Thailand* (1940-41), pp. 253-262, and for general information, a romanization table reproduced from that source is attached to these Directions. The rules observed by the Board in the romanization of Thai names written in Thai characters, are given below.

(1) All names are transliterated from Thai into Roman characters according to the general form of the system recommended by the Royal Institute in Bangkok and promulgated in the *Thai Royal Gazette* (March 26, 1940) except that diacritical marks are omitted.

(2) All consonants are transliterated as pronounced; e.g., while an initial letter equivalent to "r" is pronounced as such in Thai and must be so transliterated, it is pronounced as "n" when it is a final letter and must therefore be transliterated accordingly. Similarly, "kh" as an initial sound becomes "k" as a final letter.

(3) All silent letters are omitted; e.g., "Chanthr" is to be written "Chan."

(4) All vowels pronounced but not written in the Thai are inserted in the romanized form; e.g., "Nkhr" is written "Nakhon."

(5) In Thai writing, there is no space between words. In the romanized version, Thai names are broken up into individual words, when these separate words have specific meanings; e.g., *Ban Bua Khao* is so written because *Ban* means "village", *Bua* means "lotus", and *Khao* means "white." This practice is applied also to generics; e.g., *Mae Nam* (*Mae*, "mother"; *Nam*, "water"), a river.

(6) The hyphen is employed only where its omission would cause the word to be pronounced incorrectly; e.g., "Sa-ing."

f. Treatment of Generic Terms

In general, the generic terms for physical features should be transcribed but not translated and the English generic should not

be added; e.g., *Ko Kut* and not *Kut Island* or *Ko Kut Island*. (*Ko* means "island.") For widely known international features, the conventional name should be given and the native name should appear as an alternate form; e.g., "*Mekong River*" (*Mae Nam Khong*). A glossary of geographical terms used on the map should be printed on each sheet.

Section XIX

TIBET

48. GENERAL

The AMS follows the recommendations of the BGN for names in Tibet.

49. BGN *Tentative Directions for the Treatment of* *Geographical Names in Tibet,* OCTOBER 1944

a. Area Covered

These Directions apply to the area known as Tibet and to the territory over which Tibetans exercise political control or where the Tibetan language is spoken.

b. Use of the Board's Decisions

Six Tibetan name decisions have been promulgated to date. These are: The Himalayas, Brahmaputra River, Lhasa, Kunlun Mountains, Mount Everest, and Indus River.

c. Choice of Names

(1) *Preferred Names*

Tibetan names when known should be given preference over all other names. Chinese names should be given preference if no Tibetan name is known.

(2) *Alternate Names*

It is recommended that the Chinese form be given in parentheses as an alternate for Tibetan names of important features such as major cities and physical features regardless of whether it is a true Chinese name or a phoneticized version of a local name. If the sources give any other alternate forms for a Tibetan place name, it is generally advisable to give next preference to the Mongolian version, at least for Northeastern and Central Tibet. In Northern Tibet, Turki names are encountered and in Western and Southern Tibet names of Iranian and Indic origin are found.

(3) Use of Conventional Names

Conventional names for certain physical features such as Indus River, Brahmaputra River, Manasarowar Lake, Rakastal Lake, and Mt. Kailas should be retained, but in such cases it is recommended that native names, if available, be given as alternates in parentheses. European names as applied to orographic or other features should be retained only if they are decisions of the Board.

d. Transliteration and Printing Form

(1) General

The Survey of India, which is the principal map-making agency for Tibet, adopted the O'Connor system of transcription for Tibetan (see W.J. O'Connor, *Rules for Phonetic Transcription into English of Tibetan Words*, Government of India, Central Printing Office, Paper No. 7 F. D. Darjeeling, 1904). This system presupposes on the part of the transcriber a knowledge of, or access to, an informant having knowledge of the actual pronunciation of Tibetan words, and the adaptation of this pronunciation to the system. The system combines separate sounds under one symbol, but at the same time attempts to preserve some indication of the letters used in the original spelling. For this reason, and because the Survey of India has been inconsistent in applying the system, it has been found preferable to start from a letter-for-letter transliteration wherever the original Tibetan spelling is available, and then proceed from this to a simplified phonetic transcription which indicates all the important differences of sound.

(2) The Spelling of Tibetan Names

(a) Names on the overlay (see paragraph e(1)(a)) are spelled according to a system of phonetic transcription derived from a letter-to-letter transliteration system which follows the generally accepted transliteration of Tibetan, with a few minor changes in detail. The transcription was made by Dr. Joseph F. Rock, and includes corrections of individual names based on his personal knowledge.

(b) On the whole, the names agree with those obtained by the use of the O'Connor system of transcription employed by the Government of India (cf. F.M. Bailey, "The Spelling of Tibetan Place Names," *Geographical Journal*, Vol. 94, 1941, pp. 120-122). In the recommended transcription, the aspirated consonants, kh, chh, th, ph, and tsh, are kept distinct from the unaspirated k, ch, t, p, and ts, and the letters zh and z are distinguished from sh and s; the O'Connor system writes k, ch, t, p, ts, sh, and s for both sets of letters.

(c) The syllables of a name are written without separation except that generic terms (monastery, pass, mountain, etc.) are to be written separately, with an initial capital letter. Separation of Tibetan syllables by hyphens is not recommended.

(3) *The Spelling of Chinese Names*

This should follow the modified Wade-Giles system as recommended by the Board in the *Guide to Geographical Names in China*, Special Publication No. 24, Washington D.C., 1944.

(4) *The Spelling of Mongolian Names*

Mongolian names should be spelled according to the Board's *Directions for the Treatment of Geographical Names in Mongolia*, Special Publication No. 42.

(5) *The Spelling of Turki Names*

Names of Turki origin should be spelled according to the Board's *Directions for the Treatment of Geographical Names in Sinkiang*, Special Publication No. 44.

(6) *The Spelling of Other Names*

Names of Iranian and Indic origin should be spelled as given on the Survey of India 1:1,000,000 map series.

e. Sources Recommended for Names Not Covered by Decisions

In the absence of decisions by the Board, names may be taken from the sources listed below.

(1) *Sources of Tibetan Names*

(a) H. Byström, *General Map of Eastern Turkestan and Tibet*; scale 1:1,000,000; 15 sheets accompanying Sven Hedin's *Southern Tibet*, Maps I, Stockholm, 1922. Incomplete areal coverage of Tibet (sheets 7-15 inclusive); especially authoritative on physical features both as to name and location. This source provides more native names for physical features than any other map of comparable scale. Tibetan names are spelled differently from Survey of India maps being rendered as one word with syllables separated by hyphens. Revise spellings in accordance with paragraph d.

(b) O. Kjellström and H. Byström, *Special Map of Dr. Sven Hedin's Route Through Tibet 1906-08*; scale 1:300,000; 26 sheets, in Sven Hedin's *Southern Tibet*, Maps I, Stockholm, 1922. Tibetan names are hyphenated and should be revised as directed in paragraph d. Coverage is restricted to travel route.

(c) *Route Maps of Dr. Sven Hedin*, in *Scientific Results of a Journey in Central Asia 1899-1902*, Maps II, Stockholm, 1907. A collection of 104 sheets, chiefly on a scale of 1:200,000, showing Sven Hedin's travel routes, especially those dealing with Tibet. As the spelling of Tibetan names differs from that shown on source e(3)(a), revise according to paragraph d.

(d) Wilhelm Filchner, *Kartenwerk der Erdmagnetischen Forschungs-expedition nach Zentral-Asien 1926-28*, Erg. Heft Nr. 215 and Nr. 231, *Petermanns Mitteilungsblatt*, J. Perthes, Gotha, 1933 and 1937; scale 1:500,000; 6 sheets. Important map series covering large portions of Northeastern, Eastern, and Central Tibet, with excellent name coverage. Carries some alternate forms of Tibetan, Mongolian, and Chinese place names. Spelling needs revision as suggested in paragraph d.

(e) W.W. Rockhill, *Route Map of Explorations in Mongolia and Tibet*, in *Diary of a Journey through Mongolia and Tibet, 1891-1892*, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., 1894; scale 1:2,027,520. Name coverage is restricted to travel routes, but this is a highly reliable source for names on main trade routes between China and Tibet. Names need to be transcribed with the aid of Rockhill's name list in his "Tibet" Journal, Royal Asiatic Society.

(f) Eric Teichman, *Map of Kam or Eastern Tibet*, in *Travels of a Consular Official in Eastern Tibet*, Cambridge, 1922; scale 1:1,000,000. Name coverage restricted to a few travel routes. Spelling of names much conventionalized.

(2) Supplementary Sources with Survey of India Spellings

(a) *Survey of India, India and Adjacent Countries*, ed. 1927; scale 1:1,000,000; sheets 52, 53, 61, 62, 70-72, 76-78, 80-83, 89-91, 98, 99, 101. Complete areal coverage. Names found on this series should be used only if they are not available on source e(1). Source e(2)(a) is preferred for orographic nomenclature. Names for physical features of foreign origin should be replaced by native names.

(b) *Survey of India, Southern Asia Series*, 1926-33; scale 1:2,000,000; Delhi, Kashmir, North Tibet, Brahmaputra, Kokonor, and Yunnan sheets. The spelling of Tibetan names generally agrees with that shown on other Survey of India maps, but generic terms are rendered inconsistently some being translated while others are left in the original. No hyphens are used. Turki names carry diacritical marks but are not hyphenated. Name coverage superior to that of the following source.

(c) *Survey of India, Map of the Highlands of Tibet and Surrounding Regions*, 1936; scale 1:2,500,000; one sheet. Good name coverage. Names given by non-British explorers to physical features are eliminated. Tibetan names generally agree with those

shown on the previous source. All names taken from this map should be compared with the sources previously cited and corrected if necessary.

(3) *Sources of Chinese Names*

(a) See paragraphs e(1)(a) and e(1)(b). Chinese variants transliterated according to the modified Wade-Giles system. Additional information and modifications supplied by Dr. J.F. Rock.

(b) Chinese Aeronautical Commission, *Chinese Aeronautical Charts*, 1941-42; scale 1:2,000,000; sheets 23-26, 29-32, 35-38. Names are given in Chinese characters and are authoritative mainly for cultural features. These names should be transliterated according to the modified Wade-Giles system and can be used for Chinese alternate forms.

(c) United States Board on Geographical Names, *Gazetteer of Chinese Place Names, Based on the Index to V.K. Ting Atlas*, Army Map Service, Washington, D.C., June 1944. Romanized according to the modified Wade-Giles system. Can be used for Chinese alternate forms.

Section XX

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

50. GENERAL.

a. The policy of the Army Map Service for the treatment of names in the U.S.S.R. differs from that of the BGN only in the following minor details of the transliteration system:

<i>Russian</i>	<i>AMS</i>	<i>BGN</i>
-ЫЙ	Y	YY
ЫЙ	none	" (none when character is terminal)
ДЖ	j, dzh	dzh

b. The following clarification should be noted concerning paragraph 5lj of these directions: When a Russian geographical name is to be translated instead of transliterated, the specific, if a Russian adjective, should be replaced by the Russian noun form unless an appropriate English form exists.

Ленинградская Область	Leningrad Oblast'
Хабаровский Край	Khabarovsk Kray
Ладожское Озеро	Lake Ladoga
Украинская ССР	Ukrainian S.S.R.

The correct noun form should be ascertained from one or more of the reliable sources recommended.

51. BGN *Directions for Treatment of Geographical Names in the USSR*, NOVEMBER 1944.

a. Area Covered

These Directions apply to geographical names in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with boundaries as of 1 September 1939.

b. Use of the Board's Decisions

(1) The transliteration system adopted by the Board in 1944 differs from the system used for Russian names in the *Sixth Report of the United States Geographic Board* (1933). Decisions in the *Sixth Report* have been revised to conform with the new system.

(2) A large number of names transliterated according to the Permanent Committee on Geographic Names' 1942 System was put on

maps by the British for joint British and American use prior to the Board's issuance of the directions for the treatment of geographical names in the USSR. It is therefore recommended for the duration that both the PCGN form and the Board's recommended name be used on maps for military use in the relatively few cases where the two forms are markedly different.

c. General Sources for Additional Names*

(1) *Bol'shoy Sovetskiy Atlas Mira* (Great Soviet Atlas of the World), Leningrad, 1937 (Vol. I: Part One, World Maps; Part Two, Maps of the USSR) and 1939 (Vol. II, Maps of the USSR--politico-administrative, general, physical, economic, historical). The contents, captions, and legends in Volume I were translated under the direction of George B. Cressey and published as *Great Soviet World Atlas*, Ann Arbor, 1940. The Office of Strategic Services in 1942 made color reproductions of the Volume II plates. Most of the maps are of very small scale, but the areal coverage is complete. Name coverage is surprisingly full, and the quality of the names is very good. Relatively few names have been changed since the publication of the *Bol'shoy Atlas*, so that it may be used with considerable assurance.

(2) *Karta SSSR* (Map of the USSR), People's Commissariat of the Interior (1938 sheets) and Main Administration of Geodesy and Cartography of People's Commissars of the USSR (1939 sheets), Leningrad, 1938-39; scale 1:2,500,000; 32 sheets. Complete areal coverage of the Soviet Union. Very good name quality. Recent enough to incorporate the new names of most of the renamed places.

(3) Red Army Maps: usual title *Gosudarstvennaya Karta SSSR* (State Map of the USSR), successive publishers General Staff of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, Division of Military Topography of the Workers' and Peasants' Red Army, and General Staff of the Red Army, 1927-42; scale 1:1,000,000; over 62 sheets. Incomplete areal coverage (mainly 52° to 60° N, 54° to 126° E). Relatively full name coverage and good name quality, particularly on the later sheets. Most sheets reprinted by AMS, 1942.

(4) Red Army Maps, (same publishers as Source c(3) above), 1931-41; scale 1:1,500,000; at least 40 sheets. The set covers Central Asia and much of the eastern Asiatic part of the USSR except Kamchatka. Reproduced (1942, 1943) as AMS 5304. A valuable source. The Central Asia sheets have less full name coverage than the administrative maps of these republics but the rate of accuracy is high.

*Listed in general order of preference. Russian titles transliterated according to the Board's 1944 system; translations supplied. Base meridian of maps is Greenwich unless otherwise stated. (Only the older Russian maps use the Pul'kovo meridian, 30°19'40" E. of Greenwich)

(5) *Politiko-Administrativnaya Karta SSSR* (Political-Administrative Map of the USSR), Main Geodetic and Cartographic Administration, Leningrad, 1943(?); scale 1:5,000,000; 4 sheets. An excellent map for civil divisions and for place names considering its scale.

(6) *Gipsometricheskaya Karta SSSR* (Hypsometrical Map of the USSR), Main Administration of Geodesy and Cartography of the Council of People's Commissars, Moskva (?), 1940; scale 1:5,000,000; 8 sheets. Generally less accurate as to names than the sources listed above but a valuable reference giving complete areal coverage and fair name coverage for its scale.

(7) *Geologicheskaya Karta SSSR* (Geological Map of the USSR), Organization Committee of the XVII International Geological Congress, Leningrad, 1937; scale 1:5,000,000; 8 sheets. Title, names of compilers and contributors, legends, and list of sources, with key map to the 42 principal sources (19 other sources are listed), are given in Russian and in English. Complete areal coverage but relatively scant name coverage especially for populated places.

(8) Aeronautical charts, compiled by Army Map Service for Army Air Forces, Washington, D. C., 1942 ff., and by United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for Army Air Forces, 1943; scale 1:1,000,000; over 100 sheets. Each sheet separately named and numbered. Index to series on reverse of each sheet. RESTRICTED. The series provides nearly complete areal coverage. Some later sheets, as No. 124, use many local generic terms; all earlier sheets have anglicized or partly anglicized names. Sources range from the Literary Digest map of the USSR to the latest Red Army maps. Accuracy of names may be presumed also to vary. Name coverage is scant, for the scale.

d. Sources Primarily for Coastal Features

(1) Russian hydrographic charts. Name coverage is scant on many of these, even for coast features on the large-scale charts, but some of the charts are very recent and constitute a valuable source, as for the East Siberian coast. The 1943 catalog (AMS) indexes the Russian charts by area, by number, and by name, gives scale and date of each chart, and has index maps of the various Russian coasts including the Caspian. The United States Hydrographic Office has recently transliterated 21 of the charts. Agencies having more or less complete collections of the Russian charts are the AMS, the Hydrographic Office and the Library of Congress.

(2) American and British hydrographic charts, sailing directions, and pilots. The Black Sea, Baltic, Arctic, Bering Sea and Strait, and eastern Asiatic coast (the British *South and East Coasts of Korea, East Coast of Siberia, and Sea of Okhotsk Pilot*, 1937, with 1943 supplement, and the United States Hydrographic

Office *Sailing Directions for Siberia and Chosen*, Publication 122, 3d ed., 1932) volumes give data on all the Russian coasts. The majority of the charts are based on 19th century data but bear corrections to the 1940's. Recent United States Hydrographic Office charts show transliteration of generic terms but not translation. The British and the earlier American volumes and charts generally translate generic terms into English but often leave the specific parts of place names in the Russian form; e.g., Komandorski Islands. (The full anglicization of Ostrova Komandorskiye is Commander Islands.) The transliteration is not in accord with the Board's 1944 system, but is not usually so different that recognition of the name is difficult. As a matter of military expediency, it is advisable for identification to use names from the British or American hydrographic charts and pilots as parenthesized variants for preferred names of coast features and landmarks since these charts and pilots are necessarily widely used.

e. Sources Primarily for Administrative Divisions and Populated Places

(1) *Administrativno-Territorial'noye Deleniye na 1 Aprelya 1941 goda s Prilozheniyem Izmeneniy Proisshedshekh za Vremya s 1-IV 1941g. po 1-XI 1942g.* (Administrative-Territorial Division as of April 1, 1941, with a supplement containing changes which occurred from April 1, 1941, through November 1, 1942), Information and Statistical Section of the Presiding Council of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Moskva, 1942. Contains lists of places in each administrative division of the RSFSR. The most useful part is the supplement which is a list of places alphabetized by former name and by new name.

(2) *Administrativno-Territorial'noye Deleniye Soyuznykh Respublik* (Administrative-Territorial Division of the Republics of the Union), Supreme Council of the RSFSR, Moskva, 1940. Populated places are given by administrative division, and there is a list of renamed places alphabetized by former name and by new name.

(3) *Spisok Pochtovo-Telegrafnykh Predpriyatiy, Zh. D. Stantsiy, Ispolkomov i Sel'sovetov SSSR* (List of Postal and Telegraph Enterprises, Railway Stations, Executives, and Village Soviets of the USSR), Moskva, 1928; Vol. I: *Pochtovaya Chast'* (Postal Part), 528 pp. An alphabetical list of c. 21,000 postal stations with political divisions and railroad and telegraph connections for each.

(4) A census taken in 1939 is mentioned in S. Sul'kevich's 36-page discussion of population growth of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which lists 174 cities, but the complete census is not to our knowledge available in the United States. We would appreciate information on the census and on a postal guide later than that of 1928 described above.

(5) Two useful special publications for administrative divisions are: *A Guide to Changes in Administrative Divisions of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Including Area and Population Figures*, No. 1163, Office of Strategic Services, Research and Analysis Branch, Washington, D. C., 1943, 49 pp. and diagram, mimeographed, fully indexed, a summary of changes in administrative divisions to May, 1943; and *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Administrative Divisions as of April, 1941*, Map No. 2287, Office of Strategic Services, Washington, D. C., 1943, one-sheet outline sketch of the Soviet Union showing administrative divisions.

(6) Railway guides, 1937-40, and accompanying sketch maps may be helpful in verifying names of places along railways.

(7) Transliterated lists of new and renamed populated places, based mainly on the Administrative-Territorial Division lists cited above and on earlier editions of the same, have been prepared by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce (under the direction of E. C. Ropes, 1939, 1942, 1943), the Department of State, Office of the Geographer (1941), and the War Department, Military Intelligence Service (1939, 1941).

f. Sources for the European Part of the USSR

(1) Western and Southwestern USSR, General Staff, Red Army, (n.p.), most sheets 1940-41; scale 1:500,000; 73 sheets. Coverage is about 18° to 42°E, Black and Caspian seas to 72°N. Excellent name and feature coverage--a fine source for this area.

(2) *Karta Yevropeyskoy Chasti SSSR* (Map of the European Part of the USSR), Main Administration of the State Survey and Cartography of the People's Commissariat of the Interior of the USSR, Leningrad, 1938; scale 1:1,500,000; 20 sheets. Reproduced as AMS 5307, 1943. For its scale, a very good source for the European part of the USSR; few name changes since publication.

(3) *Spetsial'naya Karta Yevropeyskoy Rossii* (Special Map of European Russia), later title *Spetsial'naya Karta Yevropeyskoy Chasti SSSR s Prilegayushchimi Gosudarstvami* (Special Map of the European Part of the USSR with Adjoining Countries), Military Topographic Administration, Russian General Staff, Moskva, 1879-c.1930; scale 1:420,000; 178 sheets; longitude from Pulkovo. Excellent name coverage for European Russia, but later sources are to be preferred where they offer coverage.

(4) *Geologicheskaya Karta Yevropeyskoy Chasti SSSR* (Geological Map of the European Part of the USSR), Central Scientific Geological and Research Institute, Leningrad and Moskva, 1933; scale 1:2,500,000; 6 sheets. Fair name coverage; not recent enough to have the latest names.

(5) *Russia, Scale 1:1,000,000, Series 4257, Geographical Section, General Staff, War Office, London, 1941, 2d ed., 1942; 12 sheets.* Covers much of the European part of the USSR, including the western borderlands but not the northern part. Fair name coverage. Ranks high among romanized maps of this area. Transliteration according to PCGN system. Marginal glossary including abbreviations used on map.

g. Sources for the Asiatic part of the USSR. Sources (1)-(7) following are generally in order of preference; sources (8)-(13) apply to limited areas, and those that are recent are to be preferred for these areas over sources (1)-(7); sources (14)-(17) (listed in order of areal coverage), being romanized, generally have a relatively high percentage of error. They are to be considered secondary to the Russian sources.

(1) *Spetsial'naya Karta Vostochno-Aziatskoy Chasti SSSR (earlier:--Chasti Rossii) s Prilegayushchimi Gosudarstvami* [Special Map of the Eastern Asiatic Part of the USSR (--Part of Russia) with Adjacent Countries], successive publishers, including Siberian Military Topographic Department, Russian General Staff, Moskva and Leningrad, 1910-35; scale 1:420,000. Areal coverage: Southern Siberia, with Tannu Tuva and large areas in Mongolia and Manchuria but with blank areas indicating unsurveyed sections. Good name coverage for the most part. The general sources, c(1) to (7), are preferable, as far as they go, to all maps dated before 1930.

(2) *Karta Yuzhnoy Pogranichnoy Polosy Aziatskoy Chasti SSSR (earlier:--Chasti Rossii)* [Map of the Southern Frontier Regions of the Asiatic Part of the USSR (--Part of Russia)], successive publishers, including Administration of Military Topographers, Cartographic Publications Division of the Corps of Military Geographers, Moskva and Leningrad, 1890 ff.; scale 1:1,680,000; 39 sheets. Coverage about 32° to 158°E, 22° to 42°N--the southern Asiatic part of the USSR and large parts of adjacent countries. Excellent for name coverage; legible. Several series or revisions have apparently been based on the original maps of this scale; some sheets of the latest edition are dated 1935. The American Expeditionary Forces in 1918-19 produced a transliterated set based on an early edition; names on the AEF set are not recommended.

(3) *Yakutskaya ASSR, Academy of Science of the USSR, Leningrad, 1934; scale 1:2,000,000; 6 sheets.* Covers much of the eastern Asiatic part of the USSR. Reproduced by Army Map Service, 1942, as AMS 5203. Fair name coverage and fair degree of accuracy of names.

(4) *Voyenno-Dorozhnaya Karta Aziatskoy Rossii* (Military-Highway Map of Asiatic Russia), Military Topography Division of the General Staff, Moskva, 1895, later edition 1920-23; scale 1:2,100,000; 14 sheets. Uses old spellings and old names but gives areal and fair

name coverage for all the Asiatic part of the USSR except the North and Kamchatka. Is useful for comparison.

(5) *Karta Sibirskogo Kraya (Administrativnaya)* [Map of the Siberian Territory (Administrative)], Siberian Territory Publishing Office, Novosibirsk, 1930; scale 1:1,000,000; 10 sheets. Political, physical, and economic; fair name coverage; legible. Areal coverage, part of the southern Asiatic part of the USSR, about 70° to 111°E, 50° to 59°N.

(6) *Karta Dal'nego Vostoka* (Map of the Far East), Far Eastern Oblast' Planning Commission, Khabarovsk, 1925; scale 1:1,000,000; 21 sheets. Covers the Southeastern Asiatic part of the USSR and adjacent regions in Mongolia and Manchuria--about 46° to 61°N, 96° to 135°E. Fair name coverage for its scale, but should be used only for places not named on more recent sources.

(7) *Karta Vostochnoy Chasti SSSR s Prilegayushchimi Gosudarstvami* (Map of the Eastern Part of the USSR with Adjacent Countries), Military Topographic Division; Moskva and Leningrad (1884-1934); scale 1:4,200,000; 8 sheets; longitude from Pulkovo. Covers the USSR except the extreme northeastern Asiatic area and the Ukraine. Includes much of China and Central Asia as far south as India. This map has been through several revisions and was apparently widely used in the 1920's as a base map for ethnographic and geological maps. The name coverage is excellent for the scale, but later sources should be preferred as far as they go.

(8) *Fizicheskaya Karta Arktiki* (Physical Map of the Arctic), Main Administration of Geodesy and Cartography of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, Leningrad, 1940; scale 1:10,000,000; 2 sheets. Good name coverage for the scale; names are fairly accurate.

(9) *Karta Sredney Azii i Yuzhnogo Kazakhstana* (Map of Central Asia and Southern Kazakhstan), Main Administration of Geodesy and Cartography, (n.p.), 1940; scale 1:1,500,000; 4 sheets. Coverage about 34° to 48°N, 52° to 80°E. Good name coverage for its scale. High degree of accuracy in names.

(10) *Politiko-Administrativnaya Karta Kirgizskoy SSR* (Political-Administrative Map of the Kirghiz SSR), People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs of the USSR, Main Administration of the Government Survey and Cartography, Tashkent, 1938; scale 1:1,000,000; 1 sheet. A highly legible map, particularly valuable for administrative divisions; fair name coverage and fair accuracy of names.

(11) *Politiko-Administrativnaya Karta Tadzhikskoy SSR* (Political-Administrative Map of the Tadzhik SSR), Main Administration of Geodesy and Cartography of the People's Commissars of the USSR, Tashkent, 1939; scale 1:1,000,000; 1 sheet. Highly legible; good

especially for administrative divisions; fair name coverage and fair accuracy of names.

(12) *Turkmenskaya SSR: Politiko-Administrativnaya Karta* (Turkmen SSR: Political-Administrative Map), Main Administration of Geodesy and Cartography of the People's Commissars of the USSR, Tashkent, 1939; scale 1:1,500,000; 1 sheet. The equivalent, for the Turkmen SSR, of (10) and (11) above.

(13) *Administrativnaya Karta Uzbekskoy SSR* (Administrative Map of the Uzbek SSR), (n.p.), Tashkent, 1934; scale 1:500,000; (20 sheets?). Good name coverage but not the most recent names.

(14) *Eastern Asia 1:1,000,000*, AMS 5301, Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., 1943, rev. ed. (incomplete) 1944; 48 sheets. The revised edition is greatly superior to the first. Areal coverage of first: eastern and southeastern Asiatic part of the USSR. Name coverage on some sheets scant for the scale. Generic terms are translated into English on some sheets of first edition, but later sheets are transliterated only; transliteration follows the PCGN 1942 system.

(15) *Asia 1:1,000,000*, GSGS 2555, Geographical Section, General Staff, War Office, London, 1942. Gives coverage of the Central Asiatic part of the USSR south of 44°N in 6 sheets supplemented by one sheet of AMS 5302 (4 sheets; 1942; 72° to 84°E, 40° to 48°N). Names are taken mainly from 1940-41 Survey of India maps. Name coverage is good, but names are not as up to date as map dates indicate.

(16) *Southeastern Siberia 1:500,000*, AMSN401, Army Map Service, Washington, D. C., 1943; 19 sheets. Areal coverage, only part of the Southeastern Coast and part of Amur basin. Transliteration according to PCGN 1942 system; generic terms not translated; name coverage fair. AMS L401 (Manchuria 1:500,000, sheets NL 52-6 and NK 52-3) supplements coverage west and north of Vladivostok.

(17) Aeronautical charts, compiled by Army Map Service for United States Army Air Forces, Washington, D. C., 1942 ff.; scale 1:500,000. RESTRICTED. Compiled largely from Russian maps on a scale of 1:2,500,000 and Russian and American hydrographic charts. Areal coverage to date is only part of the eastern and southeastern Asiatic part of the USSR. Name coverage is scant. Generic terms are in English.

h. Generic Terms

The Board recommends that maps show only transliteration of complete name, generic and specific, and that a glossary tailored to the map be provided with each sheet. (The Permanent Committee

on Geographical Names for British Official Use in 1942 and the General Staff, Geographical Section, in 1943 published glossaries of Russian terms useful as bases for marginal map glossaries.) Translation of generic terms without anglicization of the specific parts of place names may result in such awkward combinations as Komandorski Islands, Petra Velikogo Bay, Cape Olimpiady; and correct anglicization of the specific part of a place name often is impossible without a good background of knowledge in language and history.

i. Use of Conventional Names

Conventional names are to be preferred for features, as the Japan Sea, that border on or are crossed by the boundaries of two or more nations. The local names may be added as alternates in parentheses. Well-known conventional names of places located within the country may be parenthesized after the official name.

j. Summary and Comments

(1) Names of populated places should be checked with recent maps and with the Administrative Division lists since changes in names are numerous and have been frequent especially since the Russian Revolution. Many places have been given new names in honor of important persons. Another kind of name change may occur as places grow. If the name is in adjective form, so that gender changes are possible, it may appear on old maps in the feminine, agreeing with the implied term *derevnya* (hamlet). Later it may appear as a neuter, agreeing with *selo* (settlement) or *mestechko* (large village). Finally it may become masculine, agreeing with *gorod* (city). Thus, *Utochkina* has become *Utochkino* and might in the future be *Utochkin*.

(2) No single "perfect" source for Russian place names exists. Coverage is not complete on any very good map of scale larger than 1:2,500,000. Romanized maps are to be avoided if it is feasible to use Russian maps, since not only are transliteration systems various and faulty but a percentage of error is inevitably introduced in the process of transliteration. If transliterated sources must be used, those based on the recent Red Army maps (preferably those of large scale) or on the maps of the Main Administration of Geodesy and Cartography of People's Commissars of the USSR are to be preferred. Complete anglicization of Soviet place names involves knowledge of the grammatical structure of the Russian language and would have to be done systematically and carefully. For the present, the more practical policy seems to be to accept the names as they appear on the better Russian maps, transliterating only with no attempt to anglicize.

