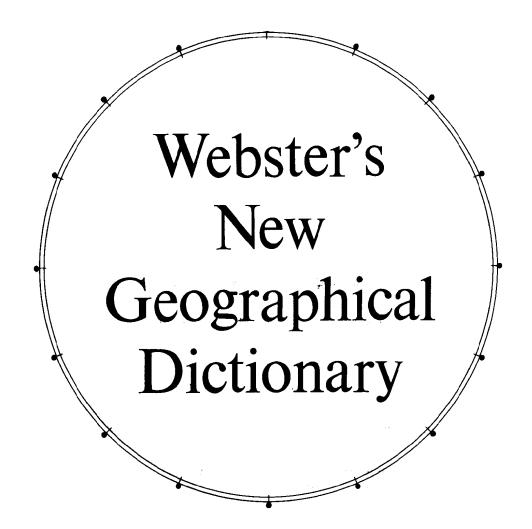
Webster's New Geographical Dictionary

a Merriam-Webster

A QUICK-REFERENCE SOURCE OF ESSENTIAL GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

MORE THAN 47,000 ENTRIES • 218 MAPS



a Merriam-Webster®

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PREFACE

More than two decades have passed since Webster's Geographical Dictionary first appeared. During this time the world has witnessed a number of significant political developments, shifts in population, and a reorientation of economies at both the national and the regional levels. The editors attempted to record the more important changes in a number of revisions of the initial work, but the limitations of revisions and the magnitude of change made it desirable to review critically the entire work and recompose the book.

Webster's New Geographical Dictionary consists of more than 47,000 entries, as compared with some 40,000 in the original work, and contains 218 maps prepared for this edition by Hammond Incorporated, as compared with 159 in its predecessor work. The objective of the new work is to provide briefly essential information on spelling, pronunciation, and, depending on the nature of the entry, location, population, size (e.g., area, height, length), economy, and history. Entries have been selected on the basis of their usefulness and interest to the general reader and include the world's independent states, dependencies, major administrative subdivisions, largest cities, and significant natural physical features. In addition, a large number of entries of historical interest have been included.

Alphabetization of entries has been governed in most instances by the use of conventional spelling. But a significant number of alternate and former names have been included, which, together with foreign-language variants, produce some 15,000 cross-references.

Inasmuch as Webster's New Geographical Dictionary will have its widest distribution in the United States and Canada, entries for those two countries, and to a lesser extent for other English-speaking states, have been included on a scale considerably broader than that used for other parts of the world. In the United States and Canada, for example, nearly all incorporated places with a population of more than 2500 have been included; examples of minimum figures for other areas are: Australia and New Zealand 8000; Africa—Algeria 30,000, Egypt 50,000, Ethiopia 20,000, Ivory Coast 20,000, Kenya 20,000, Nigeria 50,000, South Africa 8000, Tanzania 15,000; Asia—China 100,000, India 50,000, Indonesia 50,000, Iran 30,000, Japan 50,000, Malaysia 20,000, Pakistan 50,000, Turkey 30,000; Europe—United Kingdom 10,000, U.S.S.R. 40,000, other states 20,000; Latin America—municipalities in Brazil and Mexico 50,000 and 30,000 respectively, other states 20,000.

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A large number of communities with populations below the minima indicated above have been included because of their regional importance or historical interest. In addition, all county seats in the United States have been included irrespective of their population size.

Population figures were taken from the most recent available official sources. In a number of instances, the figures given in the book were not available during the planning stages and, as a result, cut-off points had to be based on earlier figures. More recent figures were entered as they became available up to the time of going to press.

STAFF

The editorial research and preparation of the text for Webster's New Geographical Dictionary were directed by Arthur J. Stevenson, assisted by Roland J. Green, Romas Kinka, and María B. Masó Fernández. Copy editing was supervised by Necia Brown, assisted by Charles M. Cegielski, Rama Deva, Marilyn Klein, and Lois C. Lantz. Cross-referencing was supervised by Frances Latham, assisted by Grace Lord and Mary Neumann. Editorial coordinators were William S. Jarrett and Margaret Sutton. Pronunciations were prepared by Dolores R. Harris and Raymond R. Wilson under the direction of Edward Artin. The Hammond maps were prepared under the direction of Martin A. Bacheller, Robert Laughlin, and Ashley F. Talbot.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The number of individuals, organizations, and government agencies providing data used in this book is large, and only an abbreviated list is given below. The editors acknowledge with thanks permission to make use of various published reports, and are happy to record their debt to the many persons whose assistance in various ways greatly facilitated their work.

Arab Information Center, Washington, D.C.,; Australian News and Information Bureau, New York City; Board on Geographic Names, Washington, D.C.; British Information Services, New York City; Bureau of Census and Statistics, Manila, The Philippines; Bureau of Mines, Washington, D.C.; Bureau of Reclamation, Washington, D.C.; Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister, Tokyo, Japan; Bureau of Statistics, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.; Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, Ottawa, Canada; Central Agency for Public Mobilisation and Statistics, Cairo, Egypt; Central Bureau of Statistics, Jerusalem, Israel; Central Bureau of Statistics, The Hague, The Netherlands; Central Bureau of Statistics, Oslo, Norway; Central Statistical Authority under the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Moscow, U.S.S.R.; Central Statistical Board, Bucharest, Romania; Central Statistical Office, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Central Statistical Office, Helsinki, Finland: Central Statistical Office, Warsaw, Poland; Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra, Australia; Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.; Department of Community Services, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada; Department of Highways, Carson City, Nevada; Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Ottawa, Canada; Department of Lands, Forests, and Water Resources, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada; Department of Municipal Affairs, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada; Department of Municipal Affairs, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Department of State, Washington, D.C.; Department of Statistics, Kabul, Afghanistan; Department of

Statistics, Wellington, New Zealand; Department of Statistics, Pretoria, Rep. of South Africa; Eidgenössisches Statistisches Amt, Bern, Switzerland; Environmental Science Services Administration, Washington, D.C.; William O. Field, American Geographical Society, New York City; Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa, Canada; Information Service of South Africa, New York City, Institut für Landeskunde, Bad Godesberg, West Germany; Institut National de la Statistique, Kinshasa, Zaire; Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques, Paris, France; Institut National de Statistique, Brussels, Belgium; Instituto Brasileiro de Estatística, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Instituto Centrale di Statistica, Rome, Italy; Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Madrid, Spain; Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Legislative Counsel Bureau, Carson City, Nevada; National Central Bureau of Statistics, Stockholm, Sweden; National Information Office to the Council of Ministers, Sofia, Bulgaria; National Park Service, Washington, D.C.; National Statistical Institute, Lisbon, Portugal; National Statistical Service of Greece, Athens, Greece; Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, London, England; Österreichisches Statistisches Zentralamt, Vienna, Austria; Staatliche Zentralverwaltung für Statistik, East Berlin, East Germany; State Institute of Statistics, Ankara, Turkey; Statistical Centre of Iran, Tehran, Iran; Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Canada; Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden, West Germany; Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tennessee; Union Research Institute, Kowloon, Hong Kong; United States Army Engineer Topographic Data Center, Washington, D.C.; United States Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.; United States Naval Oceanographic Office, Washington, D.C. Population figures for cities in the People's Republic of China were taken with permission from World Urbanization 1950-1970 Volume I: Basic Data for Cities, Countries, and Regions, (1969) University of California, Berkeley, by Kingsley Davis, to whom special thanks are due.

For the 1984 copyright printing, a concerted effort was made to provide the most recent available population figures at entries requiring them. In that effort, published reports from most of the organizations and government agencies named above were again of great assistance, as were reports from the following additional organizations and agencies. All are gratefully acknowledged.

Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra, Australia; Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Dacca, Bangladesh; Bundesamt für Statistik, Bern, Switzerland; Central Bureau of Statistics, Nairobi, Kenya; Central Bureau of Statistics, Damascus, Syria; Central Statistics Bureau, Djakarta, Indonesia; Central Statistics Office, Dublin, Ireland; Central Statistics Office, Warsaw, Poland; Central Statistics Office, Harare, Zimbabwe; Danmarks Statistik, Copenhagen, Denmark; Direccion General de Estadistica, Guatemala, Guatemala; Federální Statistický Úřad, Prague, Czechoslovakia; Fundação Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística, Brasilia, Brazil; Instituto Nacional de Estadistica, Lima, Peru; Instituto Nacional de Estatistica, Lisbon, Portugal; National Bureau of Statistics, Seoul, South Korea; National Census and Statistics Office, Manila, Philippines; Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner for India, New Delhi, India; Population Census Organization, Islamabad, Pakistan; Statistics Bureau, Tokyo, Japan; Sverìges Officiella Statistik, Stockholm, Sweden.

Special thanks are due to the Geography Department of Encyclopaedia Britannica, Chicago, Illinois, for advice and information of several kinds and to the Editorial Department of Hammond, Incorporated, Maplewood, New Jersey, which made many reports available to us.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

In preparing Webster's New Geographical Dictionary, the objective has been clarity of presentation rather than absolute uniformity or rigid consistency in the arrangement of information. Thus the basic patterns of arrangement that are used in general throughout the book have been modified to suit the needs of particular entries. The basic patterns of the entries and the principal details of arrangement are described below.

1. General arrangement and kinds of information.

(a) The principal details of each entry (or numbered part of an entry) treating a political division are given usually in the following order: the entry word in bold-faced type with syllabic division plainly indicated; pronunciation (where not given in a preceding entry); alternative forms and names in bold-faced type (with syllabic division and pronunciation); identification; location; area and population; geographical and physical features; economic data; items of general interest, such as names of colleges and universities and historical information. If the historical information is of sufficient length or relative importance, it is placed in a separate paragraph introduced by the label *History*.

Obviously, not all of the details of the basic pattern described above are included at each entry, since in some entries certain details are not applicable or are not of sufficient importance to warrant inclusion.

- (b) In entries treating natural features, besides the identifying description and the location, the following kinds of information are included: physical features, such as lengths of rivers, heights of mountains, lengths and areas of islands and of lakes; economic data, such as navigability of rivers, mineral wealth of mountains, agricultural and industrial products of islands; and historical information, as date of discovery, colonization, or acquisition.
- (c) Details of information of the states of the United States usually follow a definite basic pattern: the entry word with its syllabic division and pronunciation; identification; geographical location; rank in area and the area; rank in population and the population; capital; date of admission to the Union; nickname; state flower; motto; rivers; mountains; chief products; chief cities; political divisions listed in tabular form; and history.

- (d) The treatment of long entries of major countries, political divisions, etc., follows more or less closely the general arrangement used for states of the United States (see c, above). Sometimes, however, an entry may contain special information that requires treatment in a separate paragraph with an introductory word (as at Antarctica a paragraph headed Ownership).
- (e) Many political divisions, such as departments, provinces, and counties, are entered with only a cross reference to a table at the main entry at which information about the political division can be found. See 7, below. Others are described briefly at their own entries, following the general arrangement of information (see a, above). Similar treatment is accorded to United States dams, national parks and monuments, and other such entries.
- (f) Population data are presented in one of three ways: as estimates (e); as preliminary census figures (p); as final census figures (c). With the abbreviation is given the year to which it applies. In entries containing more than one population figure for the same year, the year is given only once.

2. Alphabetical arrangement of entries.

(a) For entries in this dictionary, the ordinary rules of alphabetical sequence govern: (1) the single name; (2) this name with a preceding modifier—necessarily represented for alphabetical purposes with the modifier, preceded by a comma, following the name; (3) this name followed by another word or words. Thus:

George George, Cape George, Lake George Bay George V Coast George Hill

A name containing a numeral, as George V Coast, above, is alphabetized as if the numeral were spelled out.

A name spelled as a solid word or a hyphenated word precedes the same name when spelled as two words; thus Georgetown precedes George Town.

(b) Names beginning with the prefix Mc or M' are all alphabetized as if spelled with the full form of this prefix, Mac. In alphabetizing, no distinction is made between these and other names (such as Mac-

clesfield) in which the initial letters M a c are not a prefix.

- (c) Names of natural features, such as capes, lakes, points, and straits, are generally entered at the significant part of the full name; thus, Cape Malea is entered at Malea, Cape; Point Barrow is entered at Barrow, Point; Lake Michigan is at Michigan, Lake; Strait of Malacca is at Malacca, Strait of; Paso del Inca is at Inca, Paso del.
- (d) As a general rule, the words Bay, Island, Lake, Mount, etc., have been included as part of the bold-faced vocabulary entry. With rare exceptions, the word River has been omitted, so that the consultant looking for the Amazon River should look at Amazon.
- (e) Names beginning with Al, El, De, Du, Des, L', La, Le, Les, etc., are alphabetized at Al, El, De, etc., respectively. Names containing "the" are at the main word; thus, The Everglades is at Everglades, The.
- (f) Two or more names identical in spelling and pronunciation usually are combined in a single entry. Thus:

Den-der \'den-der\ or Din-dar \'din-der\. 1 Navigable rivers, W cen. Belgium; 42 m. long; flows N out of Hainaut prov. into the Schelde river at Dendermonde.

- 2 River, E Sudan; 300 m. long; rises in Ethiopia; flows NW into Blue Nile N of Sennar.
- (g) Names with identical spelling that differ in pronunciation or etymology are often entered separately, as the entries at Acre, Bayonne, and Tigre.

3. Arrangement of parts within entries.

For numbered parts within an entry, the order described below has been followed:

(a) An alphabetical arrangement by country, except that places in the United States precede all others. Territories and dependencies of the United States and dependencies of other countries are treated as if independent countries.

When, however, the entry name applies to a country, this application of the name has generally been made the first item under the entry, followed by the remaining items in the order described above. See the entry at DENMARK.

(b) An arrangement of geographical and political categories under the countries, placing natural features ahead of political entities (arranged in descending order, e.g., state or province, county, city, town or village).

4. Composite entries.

It has occasionally been found desirable to treat in a single entry names that are related to each other or that form parts of a whole, in order to give the consultant a more complete geographical and historical picture. Such names are printed in bold-faced type. Thus, at Gaul are included the early divisions of the ancient country, at Nile are described the several sections of the river, at Taimyr Peninsula are included the similarly named Taimyr River, Taimyr Lake, Taimyr Bay, and Taimyr Island.

5. Tables.

To make more usable the information provided, entries of certain classes of names are given in the form of tables, and each name in the table (with the exception of UNITED STATES, Population of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas) has been made a cross entry at its own alphabetical place in the vocabulary. For example, the counties of the state of California are listed in a table of California, and each county name as been cross-entered at its own alphabetical place in the vocabulary; the metropolitan boroughs of London are given in tabular form at London and each name has been cross-entered to the table at London. Other examples are the tables of ranges at Alps and of dams at Tennessee Valley Authority and the several tables at Canada and United States.

6. Syllabic division and pronunciation.

- (a) Syllabic division. The syllabic division shown for a bold-faced name indicates, for the guidance of printers, proofreaders, writers, and others, those points at which the name may be divided at the end of a line. A name may be divided wherever a centered period or a hyphen appears in the bold-faced name. The rules for such division, established for each language by long and widespread practice, are in some respects more or less arbitrary; accordingly, the division of a name sometimes differs from that of its respelled pronunciation, which attempts to show how the word is syllabified when spoken.
- (b) Pronunciation. Pronunciation is indicated by respelling the name in symbols used in Merriam-Webster dictionaries. A full key to those symbols is given on page xvi, and a guide key appears at the bottom of each odd-numbered text page in the dictionary. The pronunciation is enclosed within slant lines immediately following the bold-faced name.

Effort has been made to secure accurate information on the pronunciation of all names included in the dictionary, and the pronunciations included are in large measure based on information supplied by native speakers and by consulting specialists. Where usage has established one, an anglicized pronunciation has been given in addition to the local pronunciation.

Where there is more than one entry with the same bold-faced name, the pronunciation and syllabication usually appear at the first bold-faced entry. See Admiralty Bay. If there are two or more forms of the entry word with different spellings but the same pronunciation, the single pronunciation usually appears after all forms are given. See Abukir. In entries in which no syllabication and pronunciation are given, the syllabication and pronunciation are

those of the nearest preceding entry or, in the case of differing pronunciations, those of the matching language. See Florida. A hyphen that precedes or follows a pronunciation indicates a previously pronunced element or a generic term.

7. Cross-references.

Two general types of cross-references are found in this dictionary: cross entries in the vocabulary and cross-references in the body of an article. The name to which the consultant is directed is indicated by the use of special type (SMALL CAPITALS) or by placing after the name the letters q.v. (for Latin quod vide = which see) or, if reference is to more than the one name, qq.v. (for Latin quae vide = which [plural] see). Thus:

Eger. 1 River, West Germany and Czechoslovakia. See OHRE.

2 City, Czechoslovakia. See CHEB.

Euxine Sea. See BLACK SEA.

Fauquier. County in Virginia. See table at VIR-GINIA.

Federation of Malaya. See MALAYA, FEDERATION OF

Finger Lakes . . . including notably lakes Seneca,

Cayuga, Keuka, Canandaigua, Owasco, and Skaneateles (qa.v.).

Gomera . . . One of the Canary Is. (q. v.)

Grand Coulee Dam. See UNITED STATES, Dams and Reservoirs.

Cross-references with "see" are frequently used in the body of an article. "See" leads to additional information. See the articles at American Samoa, Florida Keys, Germany, Hawaii.

Throughout this dictionary, the words UNITED STATES only are used in cross entries and cross-references that refer to the entry United States of America.

8. Abbreviations and symbols.

Abbreviations are used throughout the book, in vocabulary entries, tables, and maps, wherever it is felt that their use permits little or no difficulty of understanding. A few unconventional abbreviations are used on some maps due to space considerations. Points of the compass when used as directional points only usually are set in sans serif type with no following period (thus: SW Maine). A complete list of the abbreviations used in the text is given on pages xiv-xv. For symbols used on the maps, see the list on page xxvii.

ABBREVIATIONS & SYMBOLS

ab about	co county	Fahr Fahrenheit
abbr. abbreviated, abbrevi-	ColColombia, Colonel,	Feb. February
ation	Colossians	Fed. Federation
Acad. Academy	Coll. College, Collège	ff following
A.D. Anno Domini (Latin,	Colo Colorado	Fin Finland
in the year of our	COMECON Council for Mutual	Finn. Finnish
Lord)	Economic Assis-	FlaFlorida
Ala, Alabama	tance	Flem. Flemish
Alb. Albania, Albanian	comm. commune	form former, formerly
alt. altitude	Conn. Connecticut	fr from
Alta. Alberta	Cor. Corinthians	Fr. French
America, American	cos. counties	ft foot, feet
anc. ancient angle angle angle angle	Croat. Croatian	Ft. Fort
4317770	cucubic C.ZCanal Zone	Ga. Georgia
ANZUS Australia-New Zea- land-United States		Gal Galatians
Treaty	d. died Dak. Dakota	Gen. General, Genesis
approx. approximate, approx-	Dan. Daniel, Danish	Geo. George Ger. German, Germany
imately	D.C. District of Columbia	Gk Greek
Apr. April	Dec. December	Glos Gloucestershire
A.R. Autonomous Region,	Del. Delaware	gov. governorate, gover-
Autonomous Re-	Den. Denmark	norship
public	dept(s). department(s)	govt(s). government(s)
Arab. Arabic	Deut. Deuteronomy	Hab. Habakkuk
Arch. Archipelago	dist(s). district(s)	Hag. Haggai
Argen. Argentine	div. division	Heb. Hebrew(s)
Ariz, Arizona	Dom. Rep. Dominican Republic	
Ark. Arkansas	Dr. Doctor	Hon, Honduras
AS. Anglo-Saxon	Du Dutch	Hos. Hosea
Assoc. Association	e estimate (after a	Hung. Hungarian
A.S.S.R. Autonomous Soviet	date)	I. Indian, Isla, Island,
A.S.S.R. Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic	date) E east, eastern	I. Indian, Isla, Island, Isle
	•	Isle
Socialist Republic	E east, eastern	Isle
Socialist Republic Aug. August Auton. Autonomous av. average	E east, eastern Eccles. Feclesiastes EFC European Economic Community	Isle i. ile (French, Island,
Socialist Republic Aug. August Auton. Autonomous av. average A.V. Authorized Version	E east, eastern Eccles. Feclesiastes EFC European Economic Community EFTA European Free Trade	Isle f. fle (French, Island, Isle) Icel. Icelandic i.e. id est (Latin, that is)
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-		3132	NI W 1	61
L	Lago, Lagoa, Lake,		New York	Sd Sound
	Latin, Little		New Zealand	SE southeast, southeast-
	Louisiana	Ob		ern
	Lamentations	obs.		sep. separate, separated
lat.		occas.		Sept September
Lat.	Latin	_	ally	Serb. Serbian
Lev.		Oct		S.F.S.R. Soviet Federated So-
Lith	Lithuania, Lithua-		Old English	cialist Republic
	nian .		Oklahoma	Sol. Solomon
long.		Ont		Somal, Somaliland
m		opp		Span. Spanish
Mal		Ore.		sqsquare
Man		org.	~	sq.m square miles
Mar.			original, originally	Sr Senior
	Massachusetts		Old Testament	S.R. Socialist Republic
Matt.		p	preliminary census	S.S.R. Soviet Socialist Re-
	maximum Mandand	_	(after a date)	public
Md		p		St. Saint, Sint
Me.			Pennsylvania	Sta Station
	Mediterranean	Pal,		Ste Sainte
	metropolitan	par.		StrStrait
	Mexican, Mexico		Prince Edward Island	
Mic.		penin.		SW southwest, south-
Mich.		Pers.		western
Mil.			Peter	Swed. Swedish
	Minnesota		Philippines	Switz. Switzerland
	Mississippi		. Post Office	Tasm. Tasmania
Mo.			Poland, Polish	Tenn. Tennessee
mod.		polit.		Terr. Territory
Mongol			population	TexTexas
Mont.			Portugal, Portuguese	Thess. Thessalonians
MS(S).		pp.		Tim. Timothy
Mt(s).			Puerto Rico	trib(s). tributary (tributaries)
	tain(s)	pron.	pronounced, pro-	Turk. Turkish
munic			nunciation	U.K. United Kingdom
	ty	-	province(s)	Ukrain. Ukrainian
N			Proverbs	UN United Nations
Nah.	Nahum	Ps., Psa.		unincorpunincorporated
Nat.	. National		Point, Punta	Univ University
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty	pub.		U.S. United States
Naut.	Organization	qq.v	quae vide (Latin,	U.S.A. United States of
		Our	which [plural] see)	America
	nautical mile(s) New Brunswick	Que.		U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet So-
		q.v.	quod vide (Larin,	cialist Republics
	North Carolina	n	which see) Río, Rio, River	usu usual, usually
NE	northeast, northeast-			VaVirginia
Nichr	ern Nabraska	Ra		var(s). variant(s)
Nebr.	Nebraska	reincorp,	reincorporated	Ven. Venezuela
Neh.	Nehemiah Netherlands	Rep.	_ *	V.I. Virgin Islands
Nev.		Res.	Reservation, Reser-	Vol. Volcano
	. Newfoundland	Rev.	voir	VtVermont
- T - T			Revelation	W west, western
	Nicaragua		Rhode Island	Wash. Washington
N.J.	New Jersey	Rom.	river(s)	Wis Wisconsin
N. Mex.	2		Romania, Romanian Roman Catholic	W.Va West Virginia
Norw.	Norway, Norwegian	R.R.		Wyo Wyoming
Nov.	No. of the second secon	Russ.		yd(s). yard(s)
nr	near			Yorks. Yorkshire
N.S.	Nova Scotia	Ry(s)		Zech. Zechariah
N.T.	New Testament,		south, southern Samuel	Zeph. Zephaniah
4 ** 1 *	Northern Territory		. Saskatchewan	str
Num.	Numbers		South Carolina	* capital
NW	northwest, north-			⊗ county seat, parish
1 T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T T	western	Sch		seat, district seat
	CHOIH	Scot.	Scotland, Scottish	(Ontario)

PRONUNCIATION SYMBOLS

3 banana, collide, abut	œ French feu, German Höhle
'9, ₁ 9 humdrum, abut	Ö1 coln, destroy
as in battle, mitten, eaten, and sometimes	D pepper, lip
op en\' ōp-'m lock and key \-'ŋ-\; imme-	r red, car, rarity
diately following \l \m \r as often in French table, prisme, titre	S source, less
ər further, merger, bird	sh with nothing between, as in shy, mission,
ər- ə-r as in two different pronunciations of hurry \hər-\vec{e}, \hə-r\vec{e}\	machine, special (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a hyphen between, two sounds as in death's-head \'deths-hea\
a mat, map, mad, gag, snap, patch	t tie, attack, late, later, latter
a day, fade, date, aorta, drape, cape	th with nothing between, as in thin, ether
 a bother, cot, and, with most American speakers, father, cart a father as pronounced by speakers who do 	(actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a hyphen between, two sounds as in knighthood \'nīt-,hùd\
not rhyme it with bother; French patte	th then, either, this (actually, this is a single
$a\dot{u}$ now, loud, out b baby, rib	sound, not two)
Ch chin, nature \'nā-chər\ (actually, this	ü rule, youth, union \'yün-yən few \'fyü\
sound is \t\ +\sh\)	$\dot{f u}$ pull, wood, book
d did, adder	ue German füllen, hübsch
e bet, bed, peck e, je beat, nosebleed, evenly, easy	ue French rue, German fühlen
	V vivid, give
ē easy, mealy	W We, away; in some words having final
f fifty, cuff	\(\(\)_0\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
$oldsymbol{g}$, $oldsymbol{g}$ 0, bi $oldsymbol{g}$, $oldsymbol{g}$ ift $oldsymbol{h}$, $oldsymbol{h}$ at, ahead	ant\ə(-w)\ at the entry word
_	y yard, young, cue \'kyü mute \'myüt
hw whale as pronounced by those who do not have the same pronunciation for both whale and wail	union \'yun-yən\ y indicates that during the articulation of the
1 tip, banish, active	sound represented by the preceding charac-
$\bar{1}$ site, side, buy, tripe (actually, this sound is $\langle \ddot{a} \rangle + \langle \dot{a} \rangle$, or $\langle \dot{a} \rangle + \langle \dot{a} \rangle$	ter the front of the tongue has substantially the position it has for the articulation of the first sound of yard, as in French digne
j job, gem, edge, join, judge (actually, this	\dēn ^y \
sound is \d\ + \zh\)	yū youth, union, cue, few, mute yū curable, fury
K kin, cook, ache k German ich Buch one propunciation of	
K German ich, Buch; one pronunciation of loch	Zh mith mathing between as is sign
1 lily, pool	Zh with nothing between, as in vision, azure \'azh-ər\ (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a hyphen between, two
m murmur, dim, nymph	sounds as in ga zeh ound \'gāz-,haund\
n no, own	\ slant line used in pairs to mark the beginning and end of a transcription: \'pen\
n indicates that a preceding vowel or diphthong is pronounced with the nasal passages open, as in French un bon vin blanc	mark preceding a syllable with primary (strongest) stress: \'pen-mən-,ship\
\ce^-bo^va^-blä^\ 1) sing \'siŋ singer \'siŋ-ər finger \'fiŋ- gər ink \'iŋk thing \'thin\	next-strongest) stress: \'pen-man-ship\
O bone, know, beau	mark of syllable division
O saw, all, gnaw, caught	() indicate that what is symbolized between is present in some utterances but not in oth-
OE French boeuf, German Hölle	ers: \fak-t(ə)rē\ at factory = \fak-tə-rē, fak-trē\
	: ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::

GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS

A selection of geographical terms in various languages and their equivalents in English is provided in the following lists for the convenience of users of the dictionary. The terms have been selected on the basis of their usefulness to the average consultant. In addition to the names of physical features and of political divisions, the lists contain a number of words (such as old and new; eastern, western, and central; upper and lower) that are often used in compound proper names.

Each list is arranged in alphabetical sequence. The first, List I, gives foreign-language terms and their equivalents in English; the second, List II, gives English-language terms with their foreign-language equivalents. Names of languages are indicated by abbreviations, which, if not self-evident, may be identified in the list of abbreviations on pages xiv-xv.

LIST I

ab	Pers.	water	berg	Du., Ger.	mountain
-abad	Hind.	city, town	besar	Malay	great, big
abajo	Span.	lower	bir	Atab.	spring, well
aber	Gaelic, Welsh	confluence, river	birket, birkat	Arab.	lake
	Outlie, Weisi	mouth	boca	Span.	mouth, estuary
acqua	ltal.	water	bogaz, bogaz,	Turk.	strait
ada, adasi	Turk.	island	boğazi, boghaz	I CIK.	Sirait
agua	Port., Span.	water	bois	Fr.	forest, wood
aiguille	Fr.	peak	bolshoi	Russ.	big, great
ain	Агаь.	spring, well	bosque	Port., Span.	forest
ákra, akrotírion	Gk.	cape, point	bryn	Weish	hili
alt	Ger.	old	bucht	Ger.	bay, bight
altipiano	Ital.	plateau	bugt	Dan.	
altiplano	Span.	plateau	bukhta	Russ.	bay, bight
alto	Ital., Port., Span.	high, upper	bukit	Malay	bay, bight hill
angra	Span.	bay	burnu	Turk.	
anse	Ft.	bay, inlet	burun	Turk.	cape
ao	Thai	bay	cabo	Port., Span.	cape
archipel	Du., Fr.	archipelago	campo		cape
archipiélago	Span.	archipelago	campo cañada	Port., Span.	plain
arkhipelag	Russ.	archipelago	canada	Span. Fr., Span.	ravine
arroyo	Span.	brook, creek	canale	ri., span. Ital.	channel, canal
assîf	Arab.	river	cañon	Span.	channel, canal
austral	Span.	southern	cap	Fr.	canyon
avon	Welsh	river	Capo	Ital.	cape
ayer	Malay	water	cascada		cape
baai	Du.	bay	cascada	Span. Port	waterfall
bab	Arab.	strait, gate	cascata d'acqua	Port. Ital.	waterfall
bach	Ger.	brook	cataracta	Port.	waterfall
bad	Ger.	spa	catarata		waterfall
bælt	Dan.	strait	cataratta	Port., Span. Ital.	waterfall
bahía	Span.	bay	Cayo	Span.	waterfall
bahr	Агар.	sea, river	central	Fr., Span.	íslet
bai	Ger.	bay	centrale	Ital	middle, central
baía	Port.	bay	cerro	Span.	middle, central hill
baie	Fr.	gulf, bay	chaine	Fr.	***
baixo	Port.	low, lower	champ	Fr	mountain range
bajo	Span.	low, lower	chico	Span.	plain, field little, small
bana	Jp.	cape	chiisai	Jp.	little, small
banco	Span.	shoal	chott	Arab. (Fr. trans-	
band	Pers.	mountain range	CHOR	literation)	river, (salt) lake,
bandar	Pers.	port, harbor	chute d'eau	Fr.	swamp waterfall
baru	Malay	new	cidade	Port.	
bas, basse	Fr.	low	ciénaga	Span.	city, town
basso	Ital.	low	cima	Ital	swamp
batang	Malay	river	cime	Fr.	peak
batu	Malay	rock	cité	Fr.	peak
bel	Turk.	pass	città	Ital.	city, town
belyi	Russ.	white	ciudad	Span.	city, town
ben	Gaelic	mountain	col	Fr.	city, town pass
bereg	Russ.	shore, coast	colline	Fr.	pass hill
		*			11711

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cordillera	Span.	mountain range	gory	Pol.	mountain range
corne	Fr.	peak	grand	Fr.	big
corno	Ital	peak	grande	Span.	big
costa	Ital., Port.,	coast	groot	Du.	big
۸.	Span.		gross	Ger.	big
côte	Fr.	coast	grosso	Ital., Port.	big
cuenca	Span.	vailey	guba	Russ.	gulf, bay
cuesta	Span.	mesa, upland	gunong	Malay	mountain
cumbre	Span.	peak	guntő	Jp.	archipelago
cwm	Welsh	valley	gunung	Indonesian	mountain
dağ, dagh	Turk.	mountain	hafen	Ger.	port
dağları	Turk.	mountain range	haff	Ger.	lagoon
dal	Du.	valley	hai	Chin.	sea
darya	Pers.	river	halbinsel	Ger.	peninsula
dar'ya dasht	Russ.	sea	hamada,	Arab.	desert
deniz	Pers. Turk.	plain, desert	hammada	70	
derbent	Pers.	sea. lake	hāmùn	Pers.	lake
dere	Turk.	pass	hantò	Jp.	peninsula
désert	Fr.	valley	hara	Jp.	plain, field
deserto	rı. İtal.	desert desert	haut	Fr.	high
desht	Pers.	plain, desert	heide	Ger.	moor
desierto	Span.	desert	higashi	Jp.	east
détroit	Fr.	strait	ho hoch	Chin.	river
djebel	Arab. (Fr. trans-	mountain		Ger.	high
djeder	literation)	mountain	hochebene	Ger.	plateau
dlinny	Russ	long	hoek	Du.	cape
dolina	Russ.	long	hoku	Jр.	north
eau		valley	hoog	Du.	high
eiland	Fr.	water	hor	Arab.	lake
ensenada	Du.	island	hsiao	Chin.	little, small
	Span.	cove	hu 21.	Chin.	lake
erg	Arab.	desert	île	Fr.	island
est	Fr., Ital.	east	ilha	Port.	island
este	Port., Span.	east	inférieur	Fr.	lower
estero estrecho	Span.	estuary	inferiore	ltal.	lower
estreito	Span.	strait	insel	Ger.	island
estuaire	Port.	strait	irmak	Turk.	river
estuario	Fr.	estuary	isla	Span.	island
étang	Span.	estuary	isola	ltal.	island
falaise	Fr. Fr.	lagoon, pond	itadaki	Jp.	peak
farsh		cliff	jabal	Arab.	mountain
feld	Arab.	plateau	järvi	Finn.	lake
fels	Ger.	field, plain	jebel	Arab.	mountain
fertő	Ger.	cliff	jezira, jeziret	Arab.	island
fiume	Hung. Ital.	lake	jima	Jp.	island
fleuve		river	jøkel	Norw.	glacier
fluss	Fr.	river	jökull	lcel.	glacier
fokani	Ger.	river	kaap	Du.	cape
fonn	Arab.	upper	kai	Jp.	sea
forêt	Norw,	glacier	kaikyō	<u> </u> Ιp.	channel, strait
forst	Fr.	forest	kaku	Jp.	point
foz	Ger.	forest	kali	Malay	river
garh	Port.	estuary	kam	Korean	cape
garn gawa	Hind.	hill	kap	Dan., Ger., Norw	., cape
gebel	J p. Arab.	river	1	Swed.	
gebergte	Du.	mountain	kapu	Turk.	pass
gebirge	Ger.	mountain range	kawa	3 р.	river
gegend	Ger.	mountain range	kebir	Arab.	big
ghat	Hind.	region	kechil	Malay	small
gherb	Arab,	pass	khrehet	Russ.	mountain range
gipfel	Ger.	west	kiang	Chin.	river
glacier	Fr.	peak	kiao	Chin.	cape, point
gletscher	Dan., Ger.	glacier	kidul	Malay	south
glyn	Welsh	glacier	kita	<i>)</i> p.	north
gobi	Mongol.	gien	klein	Du., Ger.	small
goenoeng	Mongoi. Malay (Du. trans-	desert mountain	ko	Jp.	lake
e	literation)	mount, mountain	ko	Thai	island
göl	Turk.	latra	koh	Pers.	mountain
golf	Dan., Du., Ger.	lake	koh	Thai	island
golfe	Fr.	gulf	köl	Mongol.	lake
golfo	Ital., Port., Span.	gulf	kolpos	Gk.	gulf
gölü	Turk.	gulf laka	kong	Chin.	river
gora	Russ.	lake mountain	kop	Afrikaans	hill
gorod	Russ.	mountain	körfez, körfezi	Turk.	gulf, bay
gory	Russ.	city mountain range	kosui	Jp.	lake
÷ •	******	mountain failige	krai	Russ.	territory

kuala	Malay	estuary	niedrig	Ger.	low
kuh	Pers.	mountain	nieuw	Du.	new
kul	Mongol.	lake	nishi	Jp.	west
kulon	Malay	west	nizhni	Russ.	lower
kum	Turk.	desert	noord	Du.	north, northern
kyst	Dan.	coast	nor	Mongol.	lake
laag	Du.	low	nord	Fr.	north
lac	Fr.	lake	nord-	Ger.	north
lago	Ital., Port., Span.	lake	nördlich	Ger.	northern
lagoa	Port.	lagoon	norte	Ital., Port., Span.	north
laguna	Span.	lagoon, lake	nos	Russ	cape
land	Ger.	country	nouveau, nouvelle	Fr.	new
lang	Du., Ger.	long	novo	Port.	new
largo	Span,	long	novy	Russ	new
laut	Malay	sea	nuevo	Span.	new
lembah	Malay	valley	nuovo	Ital.	new
les	Russ.	forest	nuur	Mongol.	lake
levante	Ital.	east	0	Jp.	big
lido	Ital.	beach	ø (ö)	Dan., Norw.	island
limni	Gk.	lake	ő	Swed.	island
litoral	Port.	coast	ober	Ger.	upper
llano	Span.	plain	oblast	Russ.	region
llyn	Welsh	lake	occidenta)	Fr., Span.	western
loma	Span.	hill	occidentale	Ital.	western
long	Fr.	long	occidente	Ital.	west
longo	Port.	long	oceaan	Du.	
lungo	Ital.	long	océan	Fr.	ocean
ma	Arab.				ocean
maha	Hind,	water big_great	oceano	Ital., Port.	ocean
maidan	Hind.	big, great	océano	Span.	ocean
		plain, field	oedjoeng	Malay (Du.	cape
mali	Russ.	small		transliteration)	
mar	Port., Span.	sea	oeste	Port., Span.	west
mare	Ital	sea	ojo	Span.	spring
marina	Ital.	coast	okrug	Russ.	district
massif	Fr.	mountain group	oost	Du.	east
medio	Span.	middle	oostersch	Du.	eastern
meer	Du.	lake	opper	Du.	upper
meer	Ger.	sea	oriental	Fr., Span.	eastern
meio	Port.	middle	orientale	Ital.	eastern
mer	Fr.	sea	oriente	Span.	east
meridional	Span.	southern	orta	Turk.	middle
méridional	Fr.	southern	ost-	Ger.	east
middelst, midden	Du.	middle	östlich	Ger.	east, eastern
midi	Fr.	south	ostrov	Russ.	island
minami	Jp.	south	oud	Du.	old
misaki	Jp.	cape	ouest	Fr.	west
mittel	Ger,	middle	over	Du.	upper
mizu	Jp.	water	ozean	Ger.	ocean
moel	Welsh	hilltop	ozero	Russ.	lake
mont	Fr.	mountain	padang	Malay	
montagna	Ital.	mountain	paese		plain
montagnes	Fr.	mountain range	país	Ital.	country
montaña	Span.	mountain,	•	Port. Span.	country
	£	mountain range	paiz	Port.	country
montanha	Port.	mountain,	panchang naso	Malay	long
		mountain range	paso	Span.	pass
monte	Ital., Port., Span.	mountain	pass	Ger.	pass
monti	Ital.	mountain range	passo	Ital., Port.	pass
more	Russ.	sea	pays	Fr.	country
mori	Jp.	mount	peh, pei	Chin.	north
morro	Port,	hill	pėlagos	Gk.	sea
morro	Span.	headland	pen	Welsh	hilltop
moyen	Fr.	middle	península	Span.	peninsula
mündung	Ger.		penisola	Ital.	peninsula
anoung	GCI,	river mouth,	pequeno	Port.	small
mynydd	Welsh	estuary	pequeño	Span.	small
	Russ.	mountain	pereval	Russ.	pass
mys		cape	petit	Fr.	small
nada	Jp.	gulf, sea	pic	Fr.	peak
nagai	Jp.	long	picco	Ital.	peak
nahr	Arab.	river	piccolo	Ital.	small
naka	Jp.	middle	pico	Port., Span.	peak
nan	Chin.	south	pinhal	Port.	pine forest
nant	Welsh	brook, stream	• •	Romansh	peak
negri	Malay	country	* .	Fr.	beach
neu	Ger.	new	· . ·	Fr.	plain, field
nieder	Ger.	lower		Port.	plateau
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