



Webster's
New
Geographical
Dictionary

A Merriam-Webster®

A circular border composed of two concentric lines, with small dots placed at regular intervals along the outer line.

Webster's New Geographical Dictionary

A Merriam-Webster[®]

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WEBSTER'S
NEW
GEOGRAPHICAL
DICTIONARY

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, 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.

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.

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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, Brit-

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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 **Macclesfield**) 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:

Bex'ley \bek-slē\ . 1 City, Franklin co., cen. Ohio, surrounded by Columbus; pop. (1970c) 14,888.

2 Borough of Greater London, SE England. See table at **LONDON 4**.

(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 at **California**, and each county name has 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 pronounced element or an unpronounced 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 VIRGINIA.

Federation of Malaya. See MALAYA, FEDERATION OF.

Finger Lakes . . . including notably lakes Seneca, Cayuga, Keuka, Canandaigua, Owasco, and Skaneateles (*qq.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, abbreviation	Col.	Colombia, Colonel, Colossians	Feb.	February
Acad.	Academy	Coll.	College	Fed.	Federation
A.D.	Anno Domini (<i>Latin</i> , in the year of our Lord)	Colo.	Colorado	ff.	following
Ala.	Alabama	COMECON	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance	Fin.	Finland
Alb.	Albania, Albanian	comm.	commune	Finn.	Finnish
alt.	altitude	Conn.	Connecticut	Fla.	Florida
Alta.	Alberta	Cor.	Corinthians	Flem.	Flemish
Amer.	America, American	cos.	counties	form.	former, formerly
anc.	ancient	Croat.	Croatian	fr.	from
angl.	anglicized	cu.	cubic	Fr.	French
ANZUS	Australia-New Zealand-United States Treaty	C.Z.	Canal Zone	ft.	foot, feet
approx.	approximate, approximately	d.	died	Ft.	Fort
Apr.	April	Dak.	Dakota	Ga.	Georgia
A.R.	Autonomous Region, Autonomous Republic	Dan.	Daniel, Danish	Gal.	Galatians
Arab.	Arabic	D.C.	District of Columbia	Gen.	General, Genesis
Arch.	Archipelago	Dec.	December	Geo.	George
Argen.	Argentine	Del.	Delaware	Ger.	German, Germany
Ariz.	Arizona	Den.	Denmark	Gk.	Greek
Ark.	Arkansas	dept(s).	department(s)	Glos.	Gloucestershire
AS.	Anglo-Saxon	Deut.	Deuteronomy	gov.	governorate, governorship
Assoc.	Association	dist(s).	district(s)	govt(s).	government(s)
A.S.S.R.	Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic	div.	division	Hab.	Habakkuk
Aug.	August	Dom. Rep.	Dominican Republic	Hag.	Haggai
Auton.	Autonomous	Dr.	Doctor	Heb.	Hebrew(s)
av.	average	Du.	Dutch	Hind.	Hindustani
A.V.	Authorized Version	e	estimate (after a date)	Hon.	Honduras
B.C.	Before Christ, British Columbia	E	east, eastern	Hos.	Hosea
Belg.	Belgian, Belgium	Eccles.	Ecclesiastes	Hung.	Hungarian
bet.	between	EEC	European Economic Community	I.	Indian, Isla, Island, Isle
Bib.	Biblical	EFTA	European Free Trade Association	Î.	Île (<i>French</i> , Island, Isle)
bor.	borough	e.g.	exempli gratia (<i>Latin</i> , for example)	Icel.	Icelandic
bpl.	birthplace	elev.	elevation	i.e.	id est (<i>Latin</i> , that is)
Braz.	Brazilian	Eng.	England, English	Ill.	Illinois
Brit.	British	Eph., Ephes.	Ephesians	in.	inch(es)
Bulg.	Bulgaria, Bulgarian	esp.	especially	incl.	included, includes, including
c.	census (after a date)	est.	estimate, estimated	incorp.	incorporated
c.	circa (before a date; <i>Latin</i> , about)	Est.	Estonia, Estonian	Ind.	Indian, Indiana
C.	Cabo, Cape, Centigrade	estab.	established	Inst.	Institution, Institute
Calif.	California	Esth.	Esther	Ir.	Irish
Can.	Canada, Canadian	et al.	et alii (<i>Latin</i> , and others)	Ire.	Ireland
cen.	center, central	etc.	et cetera (<i>Latin</i> , and so forth)	Is.	Islands, Islas, Isles
cent(s).	century (centuries)	excl.	excludes, excluding, exclusive	Isa.	Isaiah
Chin.	Chinese	Exod.	Exodus	Ital.	Italian, Italy
Chron.	Chronicles	Ez., Ezr.	Ezra	Jan.	January
		Ezek.	Ezekiel	Jap.	Japan, Japanese
		f.	founded	Jas.	James
				Jer.	Jeremiah
				Josh.	Joshua
				Jr.	Junior
				Judg.	Judges
				Kans.	Kansas
				Ky.	Kentucky

Abbreviations & Symbols

xv

L.	Lago, Lagoa, Lake, Latin, Little	N.Y.	New York	SE	southeast, southeast- ern
La.	Louisiana	N.Z.	New Zealand	sep.	separate, separated
Lam.	Lamentations	Ob.	Obadiah	Sept.	September
lat.	latitude	obs.	obsolete	Serb.	Serbian
Lat.	Latin	occas.	occasional, occasion- ally	S.F.S.R.	Soviet Federated So- cialist Republic
Lev.	Leviticus	Oct.	October	Sol.	Solomon
Lith.	Lithuania, Lithua- nian	O.E.	Old English	Somal.	Somaliland
long.	longitude	Okla.	Oklahoma	Span.	Spanish
m.	mile(s)	Ont.	Ontario	sq.	square
Mal.	Malachi	opp.	opposite	sq.m.	square miles
Man.	Manitoba	Ore.	Oregon	Sr.	Senior
Mar.	March	org.	organized	S.R.	Socialist Republic
Mass.	Massachusetts	orig.	original, originally	S.S.R.	Soviet Socialist Re- public
Matt.	Matthew	O.T.	Old Testament	St.	Saint, Sint
max.	maximum	p.	preliminary census (after a date)	Sta.	Station
Md.	Maryland	Pa.	page	Ste.	Sainte
Me.	Maine	Pal.	Pennsylvania	Str.	Strait
Medit.	Mediterranean	par.	Palestine	sub.	suburb
met.	metropolitan	P.E.I.	parish	SW	southwest, south- western
Mex.	Mexican, Mexico	P.E.I.	Prince Edward Island	Swed.	Swedish
Mic.	Micah	penin.	peninsula	Switz.	Switzerland
Mich.	Micah	Pers.	Persian	Tasm.	Tasmania
Mil.	Military	Pet.	Peter	Tenn.	Tennessee
Minn.	Minnesota	Phil.	Philippines	Terr.	Territory
Miss.	Mississippi	P.O.	Post Office	Tex.	Texas
Mo.	Missouri	Pol.	Poland, Polish	Thess.	Thessalonians
mod.	modern	polit.	politically	Tim.	Timothy
Mongol.	Mongolian	pop.	population	trib(s).	tributary (tributaries)
Mont.	Montana	Port.	Portugal, Portuguese	Turk.	Turkish
MS(S).	Manuscript(s)	pp.	pages	U.K.	United Kingdom
Mt(s).	Mount(s), Moun- tain(s)	P.R.	Puerto Rico	Ukrain.	Ukrainian
munic.	municipality, munic- ipal	pron.	pronounced, pro- nunciation	UN	United Nations
N.	north, northern	prov(s).	province(s)	unincorp.	unincorporated
Nah.	Nahum	Prov.	Proverbs	Univ.	University
Nat.	National	Ps., Psa.	Psalms	U.S.	United States
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization	Pt.	Point, Punta	U.S.A.	United States of America
Naut.	Nautical	pub.	published	U.S.S.R.	Union of Soviet So- cialist Republics
naut.m.	nautical mile(s)	qq.v	quae vide (<i>Latin</i> , which [plural] see)	usu.	usual, usually
N.B.	New Brunswick	Que.	Quebec	Va.	Virginia
N.C.	North Carolina	q.v.	quod vide (<i>Latin</i> , which see)	var(s).	variant(s)
NE	northeast, northeast- ern	R.	Río, Rio, River	Ven.	Venezuela
Nebr.	Nebraska	Ra.	Range	V.I.	Virgin Islands
Neh.	Nehemiah	reincorp.	reincorporated	Vol.	Volcano
Neth.	Netherlands	Rep.	Republic	Vt.	Vermont
Nev.	Nevada	Res.	Reservation, Reser- voir	W	west, western
Nfld.	Newfoundland	Rev.	Revelation	Wash.	Washington
N.H.	New Hampshire	R.I.	Rhode Island	Wis.	Wisconsin
Nic.	Nicaragua	riv(s).	river(s)	W.Va.	West Virginia
N.J.	New Jersey	Rom.	Romania, Romanian	Wyo.	Wyoming
N. Mex.	New Mexico	Rom. Cath.	Roman Catholic	yd(s).	yard(s)
Norw.	Norway, Norwegian	R.R.	Railroad	Yorks.	Yorkshire
Nov.	November	Russ.	Russian	Zech.	Zechariah
nr.	near	Ry(s).	Railway(s)	Zeph.	Zephaniah
N.S.	Nova Scotia	S.	south, southern		
N.T.	New Testament, Northern Territory	Sam.	Samuel	*	capital
Num.	Numbers	Sask.	Saskatchewan	⊗	county seat, parish seat, borough seat (Alaska), district seat (Ontario)
NW	northwest, north- western	S.C.	South Carolina		
		Scot.	Scotland, Scottish		
		Sd.	Sound		

PRONUNCIATION SYMBOLS

ə banana, collect, abut

ʼə, ə humdrum, abut

° immediately preceding \l\, \n\, \m\, \ŋ\, as in battle, mitten, eaten, and sometimes cap and bells \-ʰm-\, lock and key \-ʰŋ-\; immediately following \l\, \m\, \r\, as often in French table, prisme, titre

ər . . . operation, further, urger

ʼər- } as in two different pronunciations
ʼə-r } of hurry \ʼhər-ē, ʼhə-rē\

a mat, map, mad, gag, snap, patch

ā day, fade, date, aorta, drape, cape

ä bother, cot, and, with most American speakers, father, cart

â father as pronounced by speakers who do not rhyme it with bother

au . . . now, loud, out

b baby, rib

ch . . . chin, nature \nā-chər\ (actually, this sound is \t\ + \sh\)

d did, adder

e bet, bed, peck

ʼē, ē beat, nosebleed, evenly, easy

ē easy, mealy

f fifty, cuff

g go, big, gift

h hat, ahead

hw . . whale as pronounced by those who do not have the same pronunciation for both whale and wail

i tip, banish, active

ī site, side, buy, tripe (actually, this sound is \ā\ + \i\, or \ā\ + \i\)

j job, gem, edge, join, judge (actually, this sound is \d\ + \zh\)

k kin, cook, ache

k̄ German ich, Buch

l lily, pool

m murmur, dim, nymph

n no, own

ⁿ indicates that a preceding vowel or diphthong is pronounced with the nasal passages open, as in French *un bon vin blanc* \œⁿ-bōⁿ-vaⁿ-blāⁿ\

ŋ sing \ʼsiŋ\, singer \ʼsiŋ-ər\, finger \ʼfiŋ-gər\, ink \ʼiŋk\, thing \ʼthiŋ\

ō bone, know, beau

ó saw, all, gnaw

œ French bœuf, German Hölle

œ̄ French feu, German Hölle

ôi coin, destroy, sawing

p pepper, lip

r rarity

s source, less

sh . . . with nothing between, as in shy, mission, machine, special (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a hyphen between, two sounds as in death's-head \deths-hed\

t tie, attack

th . . . with nothing between, as in thin, ether (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a hyphen between, two sounds as in knighthood \nīt-hūd\

th̄ . . . then, either, this (actually, this is a single sound, not two)

ü rule, youth, union \ʼyün-yən\, few \ʼfyü\

û pull, wood, book

ue . . . German füllen, hübsch

uē . . . French rue, German fühlen

v vivid, give

w . . . we, away; in some words having final \,)ō\ a variant \ə-w\ occurs before vowels, as in \fāl-ə-wiŋ\, covered by the variant \ə(-w\ at the entry word

y yard, young, cue \ʼkyü\, union \ʼyün-yən\

y indicates that during the articulation of the sound represented by the preceding character the front of the tongue has substantially the position it has for the articulation of the first sound of yard, as in French *digne* \dēnʸ\

yü . . . youth, union, cue, few, mute

yü . . . curable, fury

z zone, raise

zh . . . with nothing between, as in vision, azure \ʼazh-ər\ (actually, this is a single sound, not two); with a hyphen between, two sounds as in gazehound \gāz-haünd\

- mark of syllable division

() . . . indicate that what is symbolized between is present in some utterances but not in others: \ʼfak-t(ə)rē\ at *factory* = \ʼfak-tə-rē, ʼfak-trē\

\ slant line used in pairs to mark the beginning and end of a transcription: \pen\

ˈ mark preceding a syllable with primary (strongest) stress: \ˈpen-mən-ship\

ˌ mark preceding a syllable with secondary (next-strongest) stress: \ˌpen-mən-ship\

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

Geographical Terms

cordillera	Span.	mountain range	góry	Pol.	mountain range
corne	Fr.	peak	grand	Fr.	big
corno	Ital.	peak	grande	Span.	big
costa	Ital., Port., Span.	coast	groot	Du.	big
côte	Fr.	coast	gross	Ger.	big
cuenca	Span.	valley	grosso	Ital., Port.	big
cuesta	Span.	mesa, upland	guba	Russ.	gulf, bay
cumbre	Span.	peak	gunong	Malay	mountain
cwm	Welsh	valley	guntō	Jap.	archipelago
dağ, dagh	Turk.	mountain	gunung	Indonesian	mountain
dağları	Turk.	mountain range	hafen	Ger.	port
dal	Du.	valley	haff	Ger.	lagoon
darya	Pers.	river	hai	Chin.	sea
dar'ya	Russ.	sea	halbinsel	Ger.	peninsula
dasht	Pers.	plain, desert	hamada,	Arab.	desert
deniz	Turk.	sea, lake	hammad		
derbent	Pers.	pass	hāmūn	Pers.	lake
dere	Turk.	valley	hantō	Jap.	peninsula
désert	Fr.	desert	hara	Jap.	plain, field
deserto	Ital.	desert	haut	Fr.	high
desht	Pers.	plain, desert	heide	Ger.	moor
desierto	Span.	desert	higashi	Jap.	east
détroit	Fr.	strait	ho	Chin.	river
djebel	Arab. (Fr. trans- literation)	mountain	hoch	Ger.	high
			hochebene	Ger.	plateau
dlinny	Russ.	long	hoek	Du.	cape
dolina	Russ.	valley	hoku	Jap.	north
eau	Fr.	water	hoog	Du.	high
eiland	Du.	island	hor	Arab.	lake
ensenada	Span.	cove	hsiao	Chin.	little, small
erg	Arab.	desert	hu	Chin.	lake
est	Fr., Ital.	east	île	Fr.	island
este	Port., Span.	east	ilha	Port.	island
estero	Span.	estuary	inférieur	Fr.	lower
estrecho	Span.	strait	inferiore	Ital.	lower
estreiro	Port.	strait	insel	Ger.	island
estuaire	Fr.	estuary	irmak	Turk.	river
estuario	Span.	estuary	isla	Span.	island
étang	Fr.	lagoon, pond	isola	Ital.	island
falaise	Fr.	cliff	itadaki	Jap.	peak
farsh	Arab.	plateau	jabal	Arab.	mountain
feld	Ger.	field, plain	järvi	Finn.	lake
fels	Ger.	cliff	jebel	Arab.	mountain
fertő	Hung.	lake	jezira, jeziret	Arab.	island
fiume	Ital.	river	jima	Jap.	island
fleuve	Fr.	river	jökul	Norw.	glacier
fluss	Ger.	river	jökull	Icel.	glacier
fokani	Arab.	upper	kaap	Du.	cape
fonn	Norw.	glacier	kai	Jap.	sea
forêt	Fr.	forest	kaikyō	Jap.	channel, strait
forst	Ger.	forest	kaku	Jap.	point
foz	Port.	estuary	kali	Malay	river
garh	Hind.	hill	kam	Korean	cape
gawa	Jap.	river	kap	Dan., Ger., Norw., Swed.	cape
gebel	Arab.	mountain	kapu	Turk.	pass
gebergte	Du.	mountain range	kawa	Jap.	river
gebirge	Ger.	mountain range	kebir	Arab.	big
gend	Ger.	region	kechil	Malay	small
ghat	Hind.	pass	khrebet	Russ.	mountain range
gherb	Arab.	west	kiang	Chin.	river
gipfel	Ger.	peak	kiao	Chin.	cape, point
glacier	Fr.	glacier	kidul	Malay	south
gletscher	Dan., Ger.	glacier	kita	Jap.	north
glyn	Welsh	glen	klein	Du., Ger.	small
gobi	Mongol.	desert	ko	Jap.	lake
goenoeng	Malay (Du. trans- literation)	mount, mountain	ko	Siamese	island
			koh	Pers.	mountain
göl	Turk.	lake	koh	Siamese	island
golf	Dan., Du., Ger.	gulf	kol	Mongol.	lake
golfe	Fr.	gulf	kólpos	Gk.	gulf
golfo	Ital., Port., Span.	gulf	kong	Chin.	river
gölü	Turk.	lake	kop		hill
gora	Russ.	mountain	körfez, körfezi	Afrikaans	gulf, bay
gorod	Russ.	city	kosui	Jap.	lake
gory	Russ.	mountain range	krai	Russ.	territory

kuala	Malay.	estuary	niedrig	Ger.	low
kuh	Pers.	mountain	nieuw	Du.	new
kul	Mongol.	lake	nishi	Jap.	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.	north
lagoa	Port.	lagoon	norte	Ital., Port., Span.	northern
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	o	Jap.	big
lido	Ital.	beach	ø (ö)	Dan., Norw.	island
límni	Gk.	lake	ö	Swed.	island
litoral	Port.	coast	ober	Ger.	upper
llano	Span.	plain	oblast	Russ.	region
llyn	Welsh	lake	occidental	Fr., Span.	western
loma	Span.	hill	occidentale	Ital.	western
long	Fr.	long	occidente	Ital.	west
longo	Port.	long	oceaan	Du.	ocean
lungo	Ital.	long	océan	Fr.	ocean
ma	Arab.	water	oceano	Ital., Port.	ocean
maha	Hind.	big, great	océano	Span.	ocean
maidan	Hind.	plain, field	oedjoeng	Malay (Du. transliteration)	cape
mali	Russ.	small	oeste	Port., Span.	west
mar	Port., Span.	sea	ojo	Span.	spring
mare	Ital.	sea	okrug	Russ.	district
marina	Ital.	coast	oost	Du.	east
massif	Fr.	mountain group	oostersch	Du.	eastern
medio	Span.	middle	opper	Du.	upper
meer	Du.	lake	oriental	Fr., Span.	eastern
meer	Ger.	sea	orientale	Ital.	eastern
meio	Port.	middle	oriente	Span.	east
mer	Fr.	sea	orta	Turk.	middle
meridional	Span.	southern	ost-	Ger.	east
mérional	Fr.	southern	östlich	Ger.	east, eastern
middelst, midden	Du.	middle	ostrov	Russ.	island
midi	Fr.	south	oud	Du.	old
minami	Jap.	south	ouest	Fr.	west
misaki	Jap.	cape	over	Du.	upper
mittel	Ger.	middle	ozean	Ger.	ocean
mizu	Jap.	water	ozero	Russ.	lake
moel	Welsh	hilltop	padang	Malay	plain
mont	Fr.	mountain	paese	Ital.	country
montagna	Ital.	mountain	país	Port., Span.	country
montagnes	Fr.	mountain range	paiz	Port.	country
montaña	Span.	mountain,	panchang	Malay	long
		mountain range	paso	Span.	pass
montanha	Port.	mountain,	pass	Ger.	pass
		mountain range	passo	Ital., Port.	pass
monte	Ital., Port., Span.	mountain	pays	Fr.	country
monti	Ital.	mountain range	peh, pei	Chin.	north
more	Russ.	sea	pélagos	Gk.	sea
mori	Jap.	mount	pen	Welsh	hilltop
morro	Port.	hill	península	Span.	peninsula
morro	Span.	headland	penisola	Ital.	peninsula
moyen	Fr.	middle	pequeno	Port.	small
mündung	Ger.	river mouth,	pequeño	Span.	small
		estuary	pereval	Russ.	pass
mynydd	Welsh	mountain	petit	Fr.	small
mys	Russ.	cape	pic	Fr.	peak
nada	Jap.	gulf, sea	picco	Ital.	peak
nagai	Jap.	long	piccolo	Ital.	small
nahr	Arab.	river	pico	Port., Span.	peak
naka	Jap.	middle	pinhal	Port.	pine forest
nan	Chin.	south	piz	Romansh	peak
nant	Welsh	brook, stream	plage	Fr.	beach
negri	Malay	country	plaine	Fr.	plain, field
neu	Ger.	new	planalto	Port.	plateau
nieder	Ger.	lower			