

HANDLING OF GEOGRAPHIC NAMES ON NAUTICAL CHARTS AND DOCUMENTS.

(See article on this subject published in *International Hydrographic Review*,
Vol. XXV, No. 2, Monaco, November 1948, pages 69 to 76).

With reference to International Hydrographic Bureau Circular-Letter No. 6-H of 18th September 1947, replies have been received to the proposal the text of which appears facing page 69 of the *International Hydrographic Review*, Vol. XXV, No. 2, November 1948.

PROPOSAL.

With the purpose of obtaining approximate uniformity in the geographic names appearing on the nautical charts and documents of maritime countries, it is recommended that each National Hydrographic Office :

1. — *On its charts for its own coasts*, show names that are in exact agreement with the forms prescribed by its most authoritative source.

(*Note.* — Each country will thus provide complete and authoritative name coverage in its own official script, whether Roman or non-Roman, for the use of all other national Hydrographic Offices that issue charts of various scales for the same area).

2. — *On its charts of foreign coasts where the Roman alphabet is official with the sovereign country*, show names that are in exact agreement with the most authoritative usage of the country having sovereignty. (*Note.* — It is anticipated that these names may eventually be obtained directly from new and revised editions of the nautical charts of the country having sovereignty).

3. — *On its charts of foreign coasts where the script of the sovereign country is other than the Roman alphabet*, show names that are obtained by applying its own authorized transcription systems to the names appearing on the most authoritative sources of the country having sovereignty. (*Note.* — Among countries where the Roman alphabet is official, international uniformity in transcription systems should be advantageous to the several National governments. It is accordingly recommended that National Hydrographic Offices present to their Governments the desirability of obtaining uniformity and urge the formulation and adoption of an effective agreement).

4. — *On its charts of all foreign coasts*, use for the generic part of complex geographic names the word (in its Roman-alphabet form) used by the country having sovereignty. Example : Fals-terborev. (*Note.* — By following this practice the geographic generic term will not be translated but will appear in its Roman-alphabet form on the charts of all Nations).

Each chart should carry a glossary of the foreign generics that appear on it.

5. — On all of its charts, apply its conventional national usage to names of countries, major territorial divisions and boundary features, and to the oceans and international subdivisions thereof. (*Note.* — Some uniformity in the names and limits of oceans and seas is of advantage to the work of national Hydrographic Offices. The problem of obtaining this uniformity is involved in a separate resolution (see : resolution on the "Limits of Oceans and Seas"), adopted by the Fifth International Hydrographic Conference) and will form the subject of a further Circular-Letter).

The great majority of States Members have voted in favour of paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 5 of this proposal.

There was a very definite vote against approval of paragraph 4, which consists however of two parts : part 1 of the paragraph was approved by a large majority, while part 2 (the last sentence) obtained only 9 favourable votes. Extracts from all letters received signifying disapproval of any part of the proposal are given below :

DENMARK. Voted approval with exception of last sentence of paragraph 4. Denmark does not see that such a glossary is needed. Denmark also stated that the necessity of translating foreign generics into Danish has never been felt by Danish Navigators.

SPAIN. In agreement except the last part of paragraph 4 concerning glossary of foreign generic terms.

FRANCE. In agreement except for paragraph 4 concerning which France writes :

As a rule in French documents geographic terms accompanying a name (generic part of a combined geographic name) should be translated into French in order that the French document may be easily used by a French Mariner without the help of a vocabulary of foreign terms and in order to follow in French publications the fundamental rules of the language and of the grammar.

Consequently it is not possible to give my agreement to the proposals of this paragraph. However it has been decided that in the printed publications the foreign form of the geographic term (generic of a combined geographic name) will appear against the French form adopted, at any rate in every case the latter is not a current one.

Example : Pointe (Tanjong) Katong.

GREAT BRITAIN. In agreement except that the proposal contained in last sentence of paragraph 4 is not agreed to. In British Hydrographic Publications such glossaries will appear in the Sailing Directions and a Note calling attention to this fact will be included in the title of the chart. Great Britain also stated relative to (the first sentence of) paragraph 5 of the proposal (quote) : "In addition to the features listed in this sentence, in the case of British Hydrographic publications the conventional national usage will also be applied to the names of certain localities".

ARGENTINA. In agreement except that Argentina considers it more appropriate that the glossary referred to in the second part of paragraph 4 should be inserted in the Sailing Directions each time this is found necessary as Argentina has already provided for.

URUGUAY. In agreement except that they suggest that an explanation might be convenient with regard to paragraph 4 that the above mentioned glossary of foreign terms is not necessary when the idiom of the other Country is the same as that of the Office which published the Chart.

GREECE. In agreement but they suggest in relation to paragraph 3 that, in the case of those sovereign Countries that give new geographic names for reasons not connected with hydrographic science, the true geographic names and in brackets the names given by the sovereign States should be shown.

NETHERLANDS. In agreement but will only show glossary of the foreign generics on charts of a larger scale than 1 : 1 000 000.

Following the results of its inquiry, the International Hydrographic Bureau issued Circular-Letter No. 3-H of 10th February 1950, stating that the proposal as written with the exception of the last sentence of Paragraph 4 (the elimination of which does not affect the proposal as a whole) becomes a resolution of the States Members of the International Hydrographic Bureau.

The latest instructions regarding rules applied in the transcription of geographic names^s received from the Hydrographic Department of the British Admiralty and the Hydrographic Office of the French Navy are given below :

SYSTEM OF ORTHOGRAPHY FOR ADMIRALTY HYDROGRAPHIC PUBLICATIONS.

(Extract from Hydrographic Department Professional Paper N° 10, September, 1949).

The following rules for the spelling of geographical names (termed the R. G. S. II system) are to be adopted for the names used in Admiralty Hydrographic publications, and the necessary amendments made as opportunity offers.

A. — GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES - GENERAL RULES.

- (1) The spelling of every place-name in an independent country or self-governing dominion using the Roman alphabet (including "Roman" alphabets containing extra or modified letters, such as Czech, Serb-Croat, Polish, Romanian, etc.) shall be that adopted by the country or dominion.
- (2) In colonial possessions the spelling of such place-names as belong to languages coming under Rule (1) will be spelt in accordance with that rule ; but native names (African, Oceanic, etc.) will come under Rule (4).
- (3) In general, accents and diacritical marks in official use by the above countries will be retained, but, if their inclusion is likely to confuse, they will not be shown on the smaller scale charts. Where it appears desirable, the pronunciation, as derived from the R.G.S. II transliteration system, will be given in the Sailing Directions directly after the first appearance of the name, e.g. "Çanak" pronounced "Chanak".
- (4) All other place-names throughout the world will be spelled in general accordance with the following system, the broad features of which are :
 - (a) That vowels are pronounced as in Italian and consonants as in English....
 - (b) That every letter is pronounced, and no redundant letters are used. (1)

This system aims at giving a close approximation to the local pronunciation ; but it is recognised that in some languages, notably Russian, Greek and Arabic, the necessity for letter-for-letter transliteration often renders this impossible.

B. — AUTHORITIES TO BE ACCEPTED WITHIN THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

The latest Ordnance Survey maps, irrespective of scale are to be taken as the authority for all names on land in the British Isles excepting in the case of *Ben*, *More* and *Beg* which are to be so spelt instead of respectively, *Beinn*, *Mor* or *Mohr* and *Beag* as shewn on the Ordnance Maps of Scotland.

The decisions of the Geographical Board of Canada are to be accepted for the rendering of names in Canada, and the Government Survey maps for other parts of the British Commonwealth.

C. — CONVENTIONAL AND OTHER NAMES.

- (1) The following types of English or conventionally English names which appear fixed in our literature and usage are to be retained :
 - (a) Names of Countries, Continents. (Norway, Brazil, Belgian Congo, etc.).
 - (b) Names of certain important localities.
 - (c) Names of large water areas, and features outside territorial limits (Japan Sea, Bay of Biscay, Gulf of Mexico).

(1) Attention is drawn to the *Table of Spelling and Pronunciation R. G. S. II* appearing in the various volumes of British Sailing Directions. This table lists sound equivalents, together with applicable word-examples.

In Sailing Directions the national name is to be added, e. g. Dardanelles, known to the Turks as Çanakkale Bogazi. On charts the national name will appear only in the title (if applicable) where it is to be added in brackets. (See Section E below).

(2) In cases, other than above, where the Name has been officially changed by the Owner country, the old name is to be dropped and the new name accepted. The duplicate rendering is to be given in the Sailing Directions until the new name becomes familiar, (e g. "Recife" formerly known as "Pernambuco"). On charts the new name is to be followed by the old name in brackets, e. g. Izmir (Smyrna). This procedure is to apply to all names in the process of changing. (See Section E below).

D. — GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS.

(1) In all countries using the Roman alphabet (including those using modified or extra letters) the Owner nation's language is to be used for geographical terms. The following are exceptions to this rule :

- (a) Native names in Colonies and Possessions of the countries mentioned above, in which case the native geographical term is to be used.
- (b) Where there is no recognised national term, the English geographical term is to be used.

Note. — In the case of names appearing in foreign territory, which are not in the Owner nation's language, the proper name is to be in its original language, and the geographical term in that of the Owner nation, e. g. "Bouvet øya ; Beagle Canal".

- (2) In countries which do not use the Roman alphabet, (e. g. Russia, Greece, Thailand, Japan, China, etc.) the transliterated forms of the Owner nations geographical terms are to be used. The R.G.S. II transliteration systems are to be used in such cases, except that the Chinese Hydrographic Office and the China Inland Mission Atlas of China transliterations are to be followed for Chinese geographical terms.
- (3) English geographical terms are to be used for large "Seas", "Gulfs", "Bays", etc. (e. g. Japan Sea, Bay of Biscay, Gulf of Mexico), and also for features outside territorial waters.
- (4) Where possible, the Geographical term should be written as a separate word, and, in the Sailing Directions, this word must never commence with a capital letter except when it precedes the proper name.

E. — USE OF BRACKETS.

(1) **S. D.** When a new name is accepted, the old name is to be shown (in brackets) immediately after the new name in the Sailing Directions, until the new name appears on charts.

(2) **Charts :** Bracketted names are to be shown on charts :

- 1^o) For old names to connect with Sailing Directions of an earlier date. ()
- 2^o) For Names in course of changing. ()
- 3^o) Foreign equivalent of British names (in the title only).
(See para. C. (1). []
- 4^o) Broadly transliterated equivalents of certain National Spellings (in the title only). < >

(3) **Other Hydrographic Department Publications (Light Lists, Tide Tables, Radio Lists, etc.).**

Sailing Directions action should be repeated in all such publications.

F. — GENERAL.

- (1) Superintendent of S. D. is responsible for decisions of geographical names.
- (2) Doubtful cases are to be referred by Superintendent of S. D. to the Hydrographer.

**TOPONYMY FOR COUNTRIES OUTSIDE
THE FRENCH UNION.**

(General Instruction of the French Central Hydrographic Office, issued by the French
Hydrographer, 22 nd July, 1949.)

(Translated from the French)

1. The purpose of the present instruction is to :
 - (a) Make our nautical publications and charts agree completely in matters regarding the toponymy of countries outside the French Union ;
 - (b) Achieve the most practical method of presentation from the language point of view, in order that navigators may avoid recourse insofar as possible to foreign vocabularies ;
 - (c) Achieve a desirable uniformity between French and foreign nautical documents in the designation of geographical and topographical features (1).

I

DEFINITIONS.

2. A toponym is a word, or group of words, identifying a geographical feature (2).
Toponyms include : (1) proper place names and (2) geographical expressions.
3. A *proper place name* is a proper noun which is alone sufficient to describe a geographical feature.

Examples : Paris, Seine.

4. A *generic term* is a common noun describing the nature of a geographical feature.

Examples : Bassin, Ile, Cap.

A *specific term* is a proper noun, a common noun, or an adjective accompanying a generic term specifying the geographical feature.

Examples : Freycinet, in : Bassin Freycinet ;
Moines, in : Ile aux Moines ;
Rocheux, in : Cap Rocheux.

A *geographical expression* is a combination of words including a generic term and specific term, whether or not joined by a preposition ; articles may define the generic or specific term.

Examples : Bassin Freycinet ;
Ile aux Moines ;
Cap Rocheux ;
Cap de la Hague.

II

FRENCH FORM OF TOPONYMS.

5. Toponyms are generally retained in the form described in Chapter III. There may, however, be an additional French form that must be used in cases defined in paragraph 6.

(1) In this instruction anything concerning geographical features, terms, or expressions also refers to topographical features, terms, or expressions.

(2) All other written indications on charts are legends, which must always be in French.

6. The French form is used :

(a) When sanctioned by custom. (1) ;

Examples : Pays-Bas, Sardaigne ; Cap de Bonne Espérance,
Cap Spartel, Détroit de la Pérouse.

(b) When the foreign form is a translation or distortion of the former French form;

Examples : Ile aux Renards (if this expression is the initial French form corresponding to Fox Island on British charts) ;

Pointe de Jonquières (corresponding to the form Mys Zhonkier on Russian charts).

(c) In every case, with no exceptions, in the Anglo-Norman islands and in the Province of Quebec ;

Example : Ile aux Renards, in the Province of Quebec (even if this initial French form has been replaced on British charts by a totally different form such as Indian Island).

7. When the French form is adopted following the rules of paragraph 6, publications must, and charts may (in the title or body of the chart) add the foreign form (in brackets) to the French form.

Examples : Pays-Bas (Nederland) ;
Sardaigne (Sardegna) ;
Cap de Bonne Espérance (Cape of Good Hope) ;
Cap Spartel (Cabo Espartel) ;
Détroit de La Pérouse (Sôya Kaikyô) ;
Ile aux Renards (Fox Island) ;
Pointe de Jonquières (Mys Zhonkier) ;
Ile aux Renards (Indian Island) (case of a geographical expression of the Province of Quebec).

8. When the French form is not adopted, publications must and charts may (in the title or body of the chart) mention the French form (in brackets) following the form adopted.

Example : Iles Falkland (Malouines).

III

FOREIGN TOPONYMS.

A

Foreign toponym research and transcription.

9. In principle, toponyms must be looked for in *original documents* published by the Hydrographic Office of the sovereign country having jurisdiction over the territory in question.

In the case of countries which do not publish documents on territories (or parts of territories) under their jurisdiction, documents to be consulted are listed in Appendix I.

10. The document to be consulted is in principle the original chart. However, the revision of chart toponymy requires a great number of years, and out-of-date forms may persist over a long period. If no up-to-date chart in this regard is available, reference should be made to the most recent original publications (Sailing Directions, List of Lights, etc.).

In publications on the other hand, out-of-date forms still appearing on charts of the French Hydrographic Office must be added (in brackets) to the most recent forms, at least if the difference between them is considerable.

11. When the country in question publishes no original documents, the *official* local form of the toponym, if known, should be retained, rather than the foreign form that may appear in the consulted document.

Example : In Colombia, retain : Boca Grande,
and not : Great Pass, if the first form is used locally
officially, while the second appears on the British chart consulted.

(1) Forms sanctioned by custom are limited to those listed in the French edition of the International Signal Code or in the two-volume edition of the *Dictionnaire Larousse*.

12. In the case of countries publishing original documents in non-Roman script, toponyms must be transliterated in accordance with the following rules :

U. S. S. R. — Use the Romanization-table for letters of the Cyrillic alphabet (see Appendix II) ;

Greece. — Use the Romanization-table for letters of the Greek alphabet (see Appendix III) ;

Japan. — Use the Japanese publication "Table of Japanese Place Names" ; in the case of toponyms not appearing in this work, change the toponyms appearing on British charts in accordance with the table in Appendix IV.

China. — Use the toponym written in Roman letters appearing with the toponym in Chinese characters ;

Siam. — Use the toponym of foreign charts consulted.

B

Proper Place Names.

13. Proper place names must be faithfully reproduced or, when necessary, transliterated in accordance with the rules of paragraph 12.

Examples : Belen, Salud.

14. Geographical expressions which have officially and obviously become proper place names (1) must be faithfully reproduced, or when necessary, transcribed in accordance with the rules of paragraph 12. However, consistently with French compound proper nouns, the first letter of each word should be written in capitals and the words joined by dashes.

Examples : West-Point, Long-Island ;
Rio-Grande-Do-Sul (province) ;
Puerto-Cabello, Porto-Empedocle ;
Bahia-Blanca (city), Pearl-Harbor.

C

Geographical expressions.

15. As a general rule, and subject to the detailed provisions of paragraphs 17 to 26, in a geographical expression :

(a) *the generic term must be translated;*

(b) *the specific term must not be translated.*

Prepositions and articles are treated in accordance with the rules of paragraphs 27 to 30.

16. In publications, the foreign form of a generic term must be given (in brackets) if it differs considerably from its French equivalent.

Examples : Colline (cerro) de Montevideo ;
Pointe (tanjong) Katong.

Similarly, the translation of a specific term must be given (in brackets) if its meaning is not obvious and even if remotely useful to the navigator ;

Example : Banc Four Fathom (des Quatre Brasses).

Again, when departing from the general rule given in paragraph 15 and translating a specific term, its foreign form must be given (in brackets) if it differs considerably from its French equivalent.

Example : Ile Orientale (Djezira Rharbi).

(1) These expressions are limited to those listed in the geographical section of the French edition of the International Signal Code or the two-volume edition of the *Dictionnaire Larousse*, and to all names of cities containing a generic term. In all cases, the spelling to be used is the one defined in Chapter III, A, of this instruction, and not the one that may appear in the International Signal Code or the *Dictionnaire Larousse*.

a

Generic terms.

17. In exception to the general rule given in paragraph 15, a certain number of generic terms (listed in Appendix V) must be retained in their *original form* :

- a) generic terms that have become French words with the same meaning :

Example : Oued.

- b) generic terms difficult to translate exactly ;

Example : Firth.

- c) generic terms that have become a part of marine usage ;

Example : Sima.

18. Whenever a generic term is associated with a specific term, making up one word, the toponym is a proper place name and must be faithfully reproduced (see paragraph 13).

Example : Grund *in* : Baalgrund.

19. Whenever a generic term standing alone describes a geographical feature, the generic term is a proper place name and must be faithfully reproduced (see paragraph 13).

Examples : The Narrows, Los Farallones.

20. Whenever a generic term is part of the name of a city, the toponym must be faithfully reproduced (see paragraph 14).

Example : Puerto-Cabello.

But a toponym such as Puerto Cabanas does not apply in the preceding instance, since the city is called Cabanas ; the word 'Puerto' must therefore be translated, and : 'Port de Cabanas' used.

The same applies in the case of Puerto Sara, which is only an anchorage ; 'Por Sara' must be used.

This distinction must be made in the case of all toponyms with a generic part : Puerto, Porto, Harbour, Harbor, Bender, etc.

b

Specific terms.

21. Specific terms are classified in accordance with the kind of connection binding them to the accompanying generic terms ; they may briefly be grouped as :

- a) Specific terms of *possession* :

Examples : Rade de Brest, Banc du Phare.

- b) *Descriptive* specific terms :

— of a true character, useful in navigation :

Examples : Les Sept-Iles, Fausse Passe.

— of a more or less reliable character, and of questionable use in navigation.

Examples : Ile Boisée, Rocher Vert, Banc des Quatre-Brasses.

— of a rather far-fetched character :

Examples : (rocks) La Mère et l'Enfant,

(rock) La Fourmi,

(rock) La Sentinelle,

(rocks) Les Moines.

- c) *Conventional* specific terms :

— honorific.

Examples : Basse Saint Pierre, Ile Charcot ; Passage du Fram, Terre Adélie.

— absolute.

Examples : Baie de la Tempête, Ile de l'Ours.

22. In exception to the general rule given in paragraph 15, and provided the generic term is itself translated, specific terms of possession must be translated when they refer to a common noun and are of interest to navigation.

Examples : Banc du Phare, *for* : Lighthouse Bank (if there really is a lighthouse on the bank) ;

but : Lighthouse Ridge (even in this case) ;

and not : Ridge du Phare (the generic term not being translated).

Ile de l'Amirauté, *for* : Admiralty Island, (if the Admiralty is really on the Island) ; *otherwise* : Ile Admiralty.

23. In some languages specific terms of possession take the genitive, adjectival, or possessive form of a *proper place name*. In this case, and provided the generic term is translated, the specific term must be translated in the *nominative* and joined to the generic term by a preposition (see paragraph 26).

Examples : Cap de Karamrun, *for* : Mys Karamruna (if Karamrun is a neighbouring locality) ;

Baie de Bakal, *for* : Bakalskaja Buchta (if Bakal is a neighbouring locality) ;

Baie de Kiel, *for* : Kieler Bucht ;

Chenal de St. Mary, *for* : St. Mary's Channel ;

but : Rügischer Bodden, *and not* : Bodden de Rügen (since the generic term is not translated).

Caution must be exercised in suppressing forms considered as being in the genitive or adjectival, and the creation of some imaginary nominative form must be avoided.

Example : Rivière Lena, *and not* : Rivière de Len (since Len as a place name does not exist and in this case "a" does not signify a genitive form).

24. In some languages, conventional specific terms are the genitive, adjectival, or possessive form of a *common noun*. In this case, provided the generic term is translated, the specific term must be transcribed in its *nominative form* (but not joined to the generic term by a preposition).

Examples : Chenal Queen, *for* : Queen's Channel ;

Pointe Devil, *for* : Devil's Point.

25. In exception to the general rule given in paragraph 15, and provided the generic term is translated, descriptive specific terms must be translated when they indicate amounts, useful values, importance or relative situation, destination, or position, and if they have, generally speaking, qualities that may be evaluated or compared and are actually useful to the navigator.

Examples : Les 7 îles, *for* : Sem Ostrov,
and not : îles Sem ;

Fausse Passe, *for* : False Pass,
and not : passe False ;

Petite Ile, *for* : Ilha Pequena,
and not : Ile Pequena ;

Barre extérieure, *for* : Outer Bar,
and not : Barre Outer ;

Bouée d'atterrissage, *for* : Fairway Buoy,
and not : Bouée Fairway ;

Port de Pêche, *for* : Fisherei Hafen,
and not : Port Fisherei ;

Passe Sud, *for* : Södra Ranna,
and not : Passe Södra ;

but : North Ridge, *and not* : Ridge Nord (since the generic term is not translated).

26. Whenever a *complex specific term* is made up of a series of generic terms ending in an ordinary specific term, the specific term is treated as a series of geographical expressions, so that if one of the generic terms is not translated, neither are the other words defined by it.

Examples : Archipel des îles du cap Frio,
for : Archipelago das Ilhas da Cabo Frio ;
but : Bouée d'entrée de Lake Worth Inlet,
for : Lake Worth Inlet Entrance Buoy.

Whenever a complex specific term contains descriptive or comparative elements, or that are capable of being evaluated, the whole expression must be parsed in order that the most sensible solution may be arrived at.

Examples : Petite île Wellington,
for : Little Wellington Island ;
 Île Little Friar,
for : Little Friar Island (if by itself) ;
 Petite île Friar,
for : Little Friar Island (if one of a group) ;
 Petite île Friar du Sud,
for : Southern Little Friar Island (if the smallest and southernmost one of a group) ;
 Faux cap Rocky,
for : False Cape Rocky ;
 Faux Cap Bojador du Sud,
for : Cabo Falso Bojador del Sur ;
 Boué d'entrée au milieu du chenal de la passe S. W.,
for : Southwest Pass Entrance Mid Channel Buoy.

Finally, in cases where parsing leads to uncertainties of relationship, it is preferable to refrain from translating and leave the whole expression as it is, avoiding a possible wrong meaning.

Examples : Little Bear Cape *and* Great Bear Cape (if it is impossible to find out whether Little or Great apply to Bear or to Bear Cape).

c

Prepositions and Articles.

27. In all geographical expressions, prepositions are treated in the same manner as the generic term.

Examples : Firth of Forth ;
 Lac de Murano, *for* : Lago di Murano.

28. Whenever the generic term is translated, the specific term of possession, if a proper place name, must always be joined to the generic term by a preposition, even if there is no preposition in the original foreign form (see paragraph 23).

Example : Baie de Witby, *for* : Witby Bay (Witby being a neighbouring locality).

29. *Articles* are treated in the same way as the generic or specific term they define.

Examples : Les îlots Los Fullones ;
 Los Monges ;
 Cap dell Armi ;
 Baalgrundet.

French articles are used with foreign generic terms that have become French words having the same meaning (see paragraph 17, a).

Example : Le rio Banes.

30. As a general principle, generic terms must be used with an article in publications :

Examples : Le cap Finisterre ;
 Las Lajas de Conil.

But the article is suppressed when none is used in the corresponding foreign language.

Example : Yeno Sima.

APPENDIX I

Documents to be consulted lacking originals.

Coasts	Lacking original documents, consult the most recent documents, preferably...	Remarks
ALBANIA.....	English.....	1
CENTRAL AMERICA.....	Those with Spanish toponyms.....	—
ARABIA.....	English.....	2
AUSTRALIA.....	English.....	—
BURMA.....	English.....	—
BRAZIL.....	3
BULGARIA.....	English.....	—
CANADA.....	English.....	—
CHINA.....	English.....	4
COLOMBIA.....	Those with Spanish toponyms.....	—
KOREA.....	5
EGYPT and THE SUDAN....	English.....	2
ECUADOR.....	Those with Spanish toponyms.....	—
GREECE.....	6
GREENLAND.....	Danish, German, American or English..	—
INDIA and PAKISTAN.....	English.....	7
INDONESIA.....	Dutch.....	8
IRAN.....	English.....	—
ICELAND.....	Danish.....	—
ISRAEL.....	English.....	2
LIBERIA.....	English or American.....	—
MALAY STATES.....	English.....	9
MEXICO.....	Those with Spanish toponyms.....	—
PALESTINE.....	English.....	2
PERU.....	Those with Spanish toponyms.....	—
POLAND.....	Particularly German for German coasts occupied by Poland.....	10
POLYNESIA.....	11
RUMANIA.....	English.....	—

Coasts	Lacking original documents, consult the most recent documents, preferably...	Remarks
SYRIA and LEBANON	English	2 and 12
THAILAND	English	—
TURKEY.....	English	12
U. S. S. R.	Particularly German for German coasts occupied by the U.S.S.R.	10
URUGUAY.....	Those with Spanish toponyms	13
VENEZUELA.....	Those with Spanish toponyms	—
YUGOSLAVIA	Italian.....	14

REMARKS.

- 1 English documents give the Albanian form of toponyms ; Italian documents give the Italian form.
- 2 In English documents, Arab toponyms are romanized according to the English method.
- 3 Original French documents are out-of-date, and should no longer be used for Brazilian coasts.
- 4 Original French, German, Portuguese, Italian and Japanese documents should not be used for Chinese coasts.
- 5 With reference to Korean coasts, Japanese documents generally give the Japanese form of toponyms ; English documents occasionally the Korean form. But as English and Japanese methods of romanization of Japanese differ, Korean forms must be used with caution.
- 6 With reference to Greek coasts, English documents give the Greek form of toponyms romanized according to the English method, while Italian, documents give the Italian form.
- 7 Original French and Portuguese documents are too brief and should no longer be used in the case of India and Pakistan coasts.
- 8 In Dutch documents, Malayan toponyms are romanized according to the Dutch method.
- 9 In English documents, Malayan toponyms are romanized according to the English method.
- 10 In the case of German coasts occupied by Poland and the U. S. R. R., German toponyms must be temporarily retained. Polish and Russian forms are given in brackets.
- 11 German documents concerning previous German colonies and Japanese documents giving the Japanese form of toponyms must no longer be used.
- 12 Original French documents are too old to be used in connection with the coasts of Syria, Lebanon, and Turkey.
- 13 Original French and Spanish documents are too old to be used for the coasts of South America.
- 14 Italian documents give the Italian form of Yugoslavian toponyms.

APPENDIX II

Romanization of letters of the Cyrillic Alphabet.

RUSSE									⁽¹⁾									
Capitale droite	А	Б	В	Г	Д	Е	Ё	Ж	З	И	І	К	Л	М	Н	О	П	Р
Minuscules romaines	а	б	в	г	д	е	ё	ж	з	и	і	к	л	м	н	о	п	р
Minuscules anglaises	а	б	в	г	д	е	ё	ж	з	и	і	к	л	м	н	о	п	р
Majuscules rondes	А	Б	В ou Ѳ	Г	Д	Е		Ж	З	И	І	К	Л	М	Н	О	П ou Ѳ	Р
Minuscules rondes	а ou ω	б	в	г	д ou g	е ou e		ж	з	и ou n	і	к	л	м	н	о	п	р
LATIN	a	b	v	g	d	e	jo	zh	z	i	i	k	l	m	n	o	p	r

RUSSE									⁽¹⁾	⁽²⁾	⁽¹⁾							⁽¹⁾
Capitale droite	С	Т	У	Ф	Х	Ц	Ч	Ш	Щ	Ъ	Ы	Ь	Ѣ	Й	Э	Ю	Я	Ө
Minuscules romaines	c	t	y	φ	x	ц	ч	ш	щ	ъ	ы	ь	ѣ	й	э	ю	я	ө
Minuscules anglaises	c	t	y	φ	x	ц	ч	ш	щ	ъ	ы	ь	ѣ	й	э	ю	я	ө
Majuscules rondes	С	Т	У	Ф	Х	Ц	Ч	Ш	Щ	Ъ	Ы	Ь		Й	Э	Ю	Я	Ө
Minuscules rondes	c	t	y ou j	φ	x	ц	ч	ш	щ	ъ	ы	ь		й ou ü	э	ю	я	ө
LATIN	s	t	u	f	kh	c	ch	sh	sch	j	y	i	ie	j	e	ju	ja	f

(1) Letters suppressed in 1917.

(2) Not transliterated at the end of a word and transliterated by i in the middle of a word.

APPENDIX III.

Romanization of letters of the Greek Alphabet.

Majuscules	Minuscules	LATIN
A	α	a
	αι	ai
	αυ	av
B	β	v
Γ	γ	g
	γκ	g
	γγ	ng
Δ	δ	d
E	ε	e
	ει	ei
	ευ	ev

Majuscules	Minuscules	LATIN
Z	ζ	z
H	η	i
	ηυ	iv
Θ	θ	th
I	ι	i
K	κ	k
Λ	λ	l
M	μ	m
	μπ	b
N	ν	n
	ντ	d
Ξ	ξ	x

Majuscules	Minuscules	LATIN
O	ο	o
	οι	oi
	ου	ou
Π	π	p
P	ρ	r
Σ	σ,ς	s
T	τ	t
Υ	υ	y
	υι	yi
Φ	φ	ph
X	χ	kh
Ψ	ψ	ps
Ω	ω	o

APPENDIX IV.

Changes in Toponyms on British Charts of Japanese Coasts.

English syllable	To be replaced by
CHA	TYA
CHI	TI
CHO	TYO
CHU	TYU
FU	HU
JA	DYA or ZYA
JI	DI or ZI
JO	DYO or ZYO
JU	DYU or ZYU
JYA	DYA
JYO	DYO
JYU	DYU
SHA	SYA
SHI	SI
SHO	SYO
SHU	SYU
TSU	TU
WU	U
YE	E

APPENDIX V.

Foreign Generic Terms to be retained in their original form.

NOTE. — Generic terms which have become French words having the same meaning are in italics (paragraph 17, a).

Generic Term	Language	Remarks	Generic Term	Language	Remarks
ARROYO	Spanish...		FONDOUK	Arabic ...	2 and 4
ATALAIA.....	Portuguese		FORMICHE	Italian.....	
ATALAYA	Spanish...		FU (FOU).....	Chinese ...	
BAYOU	English ...	1	GAP	English ...	
BEN	Gaelic		GOH	Thai	
BLUFF	English ...		HACIENDA	Spanish...	
BODDEN	German ...		HAFF	German ...	
BORDJ.....	Arabic ...	2	HO	Chinese ...	
CAIRN	English ...		HON	Annamite .	
CAMPANILE.....	Italian.....		HONDONADA ...	Spanish...	
CANAL.....	Spanish...	3	HORMIGAS	Spanish...	
	Portuguese		INLET	English ...	9
	Rumanian .		ISBA.....	Russian ...	10
CAÑO	Spanish...		KIANG	Chinese ...	
CAÑON	Spanish...		KNOLL	English ...	11
CARRAIG.....	Gaelic		KOH	Thai	
CARREG	Welsh ...		KOUBBA	Arabic ...	2
CASBAH	Arabic ...	2 and 4	LACH	Annamite .	
CASINO	Italian.....	5			
CHOTT	Arabic ...	2	LAJA	Spanish...	
CHOW (TCHEOU) .	Chinese ...		LAJE	Portuguese	
CORSO	Italian.....		LEDGE	English ...	
CREEK.....	English ...	6	LIMAN.....	Russian ...	
CUA.....	Annamite .		LOCH	Gaelic	
CU LAO	Annamite .		LOUGH.....	Irish.....	
DELTA.....	Greek		MOTOU.....	Polynesian.	12
DJEBEL	Arabic ...	2	NEHRUNG.....	German ...	
DOCK	English ...	7	NOSY	Malagasy ..	
ESTANCIA	Spanish...		OUED	Arabic ...	2
	Portuguese		PAMPA	Spanish...	
ESTERO.....	Spanish...		PATCH	English ...	
FIRTH	Scottish...		PEN	Welsh	
FJORD	Swedish ..	8	PENA	Spanish...	
	Norwegian		PENADO.....	Spanish...	
	Danish ...		PENASCO	Spanish...	
FLAK.....	Danish ...		PENHA	Portuguese	
FLAT	English ...		PENHASCO	Portuguese	

Generic Term	Language	Remarks	Generic Term	Language	Remarks
PENON	Spanish...		SHELF	English ...	
POLDER	Dutch		SIERRA	Spanish...	
POULO	Malay	13	SIMA	Japanese ..	
PUIG	Catalan...		SLIP	English ...	
RACH	Annamite .		SÔNG	Annamite .	
RANCHO	Spanish...		SOUK.....	Arabic	2
RAS	Arabic	2 and 4	SOUND.....	English ...	
RIA	Spanish...		SUND	Swedish ...	
RIDGE	Portuguese			Norwegian	
	English ...			Danish	
	Spanish...			German ...	
RIO.....	Portuguese		TCHEOU (CHOW)..	Chinese ..	
	Italian....		TOUNDR.....	Russian ...	10
RUG	Dutch		VILLA.....	Spanish...	14
SEBKHA	Arabic	2 and 4		Italian....	
SERRA	Portuguese		WHARF	English ..	

REMARKS.

- 1 Used in Gulf of Mexico.
- 2 The forms *Bordj, Casbah, Chott, Djebel, Fondouk, Koubba, Oued, Ras, Sebkhah, Souk* must be used instead of the English and Italian forms such as :
Djebel, instead of *Jabal, Jebel* (English).
Oued, instead of *Wad, Wadi* (English) or *Uadi* (Italian).
- 3 Must be translated when meaning "channel".
- 4 The forms *Casbah, Fondouk, Ras, Sebkhah* must replace *Kasbah, Fonndouk, Rass, Sebkerah* (romanized according to the I.G.N. method).
- 5 When meaning "place of amusement". Must be translated when meaning "country-house".
- 6 When meaning "river". Must be translated when meaning "creek" or "cove".
- 7 When meaning "warehouse". Must be translated when meaning "dock" or "basin".
- 8 The Swedish word "*Fjärd*" must be translated by *Fjord*.
- 9 When meaning "arm of the sea". Must be translated when meaning "inlet" or "cove".
- 10 The Russian words *Izba* and *Tundra* must be translated as *Isba* and *Toundra*.
- 11 When meaning an underwater patch. Must be translated when meaning "knoll" or "hillock".
- 12 The form *Motou* must be used instead of *Motu*.
- 13 The form *Poulo* must be used instead of the English and Dutch forms of *Pulo, Pulau, Pulu, Poelo, Poeloe*.
- 14 When meaning "country-house". Must be translated when meaning "city" or "town".