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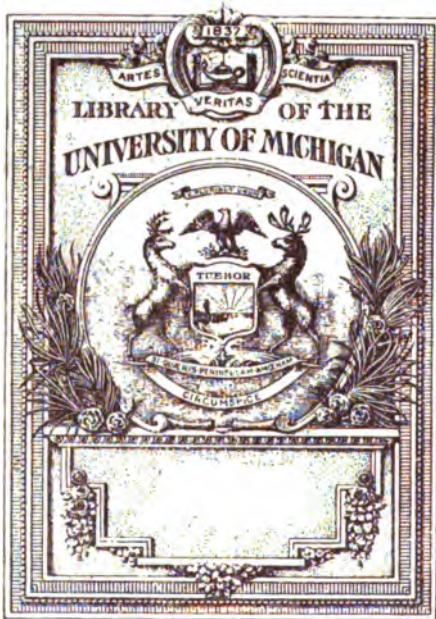
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GLOSSARY  
OF  
GEOGRAPHICAL  
AND  
TOPOGRAPHICAL TERMS

REVISED EDITION

17/62



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STANFORD'S COMPENDIUM  
OF  
GEOGRAPHY AND TRAVEL  
(SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUME)

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G L O S S A R Y  
OF  
GEOGRAPHICAL  
AND  
TOPOGRAPHICAL TERMS

AND OF WORDS OF FREQUENT OCCURRENCE IN THE  
COMPOSITION OF SUCH TERMS AND OF  
PLACE-NAMES

BY  
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AUTHOR OF 'A GUIDE TO RECENT LARGE-SCALE MAPS' ETC.

LONDON: EDWARD STANFORD  
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1904



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## INTRODUCTION

THE Glossary is the outcome of a series of notes taken during a long course of close geographical reading extending over some ten years, and almost entirely restricted to works dealing with extra-European countries. When, however, the collection of terms began to assume fairly large proportions, it was thought advisable to add similar terms for the European languages. This is, in brief, the history of the Glossary the compilation of which has involved a very considerable amount of labour, apart altogether from the collection of the raw materials.

In a pioneer work of this kind small errors will inevitably creep in, however great care may be taken to exclude them; errors of judgment, too, may possibly in time be brought to light; the insertion of some few terms may eventually prove to have been superfluous, while the exclusion of some others may be thought to lessen the value of the whole. Time alone can tell.

Though in no way responsible for the Glossary, or for any such errors, Dr. A. H. Keane has not only very kindly read the proofs, but has allowed the author to draw, without stint, on his vast fund of knowledge and experience, and has, moreover, by his criticism, both constructive and destructive, added largely to the value of the work; and, as a matter

of fact, the paragraphs in this introduction which deal with the law of interchange of consonants in the Indo-European family of languages are from his pen.

The spelling of the terms has been made to conform, as far as possible, with the spirit of the system or code recommended by the Royal Geographical Society for the spelling of place-names. This code, though capable of considerable improvement, has, in its present form, been in use for some years, and Continental Geographical Societies have formulated similar codes on the same lines but with modifications to suit the language in each instance. In the case of languages written in Roman character the spelling of the terms, as recommended for place-names, undergoes no change; the terms remain as spelled in those languages. But where any language is written otherwise than in Roman character, or is not written at all, an approximation to the sounds intended to be conveyed is arrived at by the use of English consonants and Italian vowels.

According to this code or convention *a* is pronounced as in father; *e* and *ei* have the force of *a* in place, crater, *i.e.* they are equivalent roughly to the French *é, è, ê*; *i* is pronounced as in ravine, and replaces the English *ee* (as in deep) which is discarded; *o* is pronounced as in the final *o* in volcano, or as in pole; *u* as in true, flute; *y* is always a consonant, never a vowel; *qu* as in quarry is replaced by *kw*, otherwise by *k*; the sound of *ou* (as in mountain) and *ow* (as in tower) is replaced by *au* or *ao*; the simple *o* is used for the sound *ow* (as in meadow); and thus *w* is a consonant except in the combination *aw*; *i* (as in mine) is replaced by *ai*. *Ch* is always pronounced as in church; *ph*

is never used to represent the sound of *f*; *g* is always hard, the soft *g* being replaced by *j*, which always has the force of that letter in *jetty*; the *r* is always rolled; the sound *s* in measure is given by *zh*; *kh* is a hard guttural as in *loch*; *gh* another guttural something like the Northumbrian *r* or the Parisian *r*; *c* is not used, the soft *c* being represented by *s* and the hard by *k*. Every letter is sounded and no superfluous letters are used. Finally no diacritical marks are allowed except the accent (') to denote stress, and the ordinary short mark to suit one particular instance. These are the main features of the code of the Royal Geographical Society, which, so far as African words are concerned, has been rigidly adhered to in the Glossary, the final *h* being retained only in some Arabic words in the combination *ah*, when it is actually sounded.

In transliterating terms from foreign works, the following modifications have been adopted:—

1. *German*: *ch* has been replaced by *kh*; *sch* by *sh*, *tsch* by *ch* and *dsch* by *j*; *ai* has been used for the German *ei*, and *oi* for *eu*.

2. *French*: *ou* before a vowel has been replaced by *w*, and otherwise by *u*: thus the French *Ouagadougou* would be written *Wagadugu*; *ai*, *ay*, and *ey* have been transformed into *ei* or the simple *e*, *dj* has been represented by *j*, *ch* by *sh*, *tch* by *ch*. The French *eu* has been allowed to stand, as the code does not provide for the sound.

3. *Italian*: *c* before *e* or *i* has been replaced by *ch*, elsewhere by *k*; *g* before *e* and *i* by *j*; *gli* by *lyi*; *sch* by *sk*; *sc* before *e* and *i* by *sh*; *gu* before *a*, *e*, *i* has been represented by *gw*; where *ci*, *gi*, *sci* are followed by another vowel,

the *i* has been omitted; thus the Italian **Scioa** would be represented by **Shoa**, and **Goggiam** by **Gojam**.

Similar changes have been made in words derived from Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, and Scandinavian authors, so as to represent in all cases the actual sound as near as may be. Thus, the *Span.* **Moqui**, **Chiquito**, **Quechua**, become **Moki**, **Chikito**, **Kechua**, the *Dch.* **Soenda** becomes **Sunda** and so on.

In *Kafir* terms, *c*, *q*, and *x* have been used to represent respectively the dental, palatal, and lateral clicks which are alluded to below.

It has been thought advisable, in certain cases, to depart from the strict letter of the code, and to retain the customary diacritical marks, and in some cases the final **h**—notably in words of Sanscrit, Persian, and Hindi origin, and also in Malay words—where the terms are not actually place-names. When, however, the terms are used in the examples either as place-names or as constituent elements in place-names the diacritical marks have been withheld and the final **h** withdrawn in accordance with the spirit of the code. The reason for this departure from the conventional rules is threefold and may be best explained by examples. Firstly, the final **h** has been retained in some cases, as in **dih**, **deh**, the *Pers.* for ‘village,’ inasmuch as the **h** is an integral and important factor in the root **diha** from which **dih**, **deh** is drawn; and, were the **h** omitted, the derivation would be obscured; but in **Charde** (‘The Four Villages’), since it is a place-name, the **h** is omitted and the derivation given. Secondly, the use of diacritical marks is necessary to differentiate between terms which have different meanings, but, without the marks, would have precisely the same form.

For instance **mandal** is the *Hind.* for 'a port' or 'harbour,' but **maṅḍal** in the same language means 'a district': **ab-guzār** is the *Pers.* for 'a watercourse,' but **ab-guzār** for 'a ford,' and so on; but as with the final h, so with the diacritical marks, when the terms become elements in place-names these marks have been dropped, thus **hamún** the *Pers.* for 'a desert,' but **Hamun-i-Sistan** without the mark; **bâtu** the *Malay* for 'rock' and **Batu-tujo** without the mark, but **bâtu-titi**, 'a mile-post,' with the mark, not being a place-name. Thirdly—and this is a point not without importance—those who have some acquaintance with these languages and their subtle niceties cannot only appreciate the exact pronunciation, but can also immediately re-transcribe the terms in the original characters.

The Glossary being intended as an aid to the reading of maps and geographical works, many words, taken from standard books and maps, have been included the spelling of which does not accord with more recent ideas on the subject, the object being to assist the reader, without assuming that he already possesses sufficient knowledge to enable him to recognise a term disguised in what would now be thought an uncanny garb. Thus the forms **itam** and **etam**, **hwang** and **hoang**, are both given in the Glossary, and in some cases as many as three forms or more occur, as **teluk**, **telok**, **tullok**, but in such circumstances the misspellings are referred to the correct term. Where two or more forms are actually in use, where one term is simply a variant of another, in such cases of dialectic difference all the forms are given; thus **balad**, **bilad**, and **bled** all appear, and so too **gram**, **garam**, and **giram**, **kru**, **krum**, **korum**, and **krom**, **mong**,

**meng**, and **meung**, **du**, **dhu**, and **dhub** will all be found. Again, with regard to Chinese words, the spelling depends to a large extent on whether the language is that of the North, of the **Mandarins**, of the capital—**Pekingese** in fact—or whether it is the language of the South, of the rest of China, or **Nankingese**, and the spelling will then further depend on whether the words found were transcribed according to the system adopted by **Wade**, or some modification of it, or whether they were rendered into Roman character in accordance with the system formulated by **Von Richthofen**. Thus the **chou** of **Pekingese** and **Wade** becomes **chau** in **Nankingese**, according to **Von Richthofen's** rendering; similarly the **chiang** of the North corresponds with the **kiang** of the South. In such circumstances, where both forms have been found, both have been inserted, and, in some instances, more than two forms are given, *e.g.* **pe**, **peh**, and **pei**.

Dealing, as it does, with words selected from many languages and from various dialects, scattered over the face of the globe, the Glossary seems to need some kind of binding or cementing material, to join or link together, if not all, at least as many as possible of these languages and tribal or local dialects into groups, since they cannot, from the nature of the case, be brought into closer relationship and so form one homogeneous whole. In a certain limited measure this linking has been accomplished by means of references to cognate terms; and with the same end in view the paragraphs which immediately follow are devoted to the various changes, principally consonantal changes, which words undergo as they pass from one of a group or family of

languages or dialects to another; and at the same time a few of the marked peculiarities of some of the languages are indicated.

Peculiar to the Teutonic branch of the Aryan linguistic family is a general tendency to strengthen the mutes (explosives), and this tendency, acting from remote times, has set up a normal permutation of consonants the law of which, discovered by Erasmus Rask, developed by Jacob Grimm, and completed by Karl Verner, is commonly known as Grimm's *Law of Lautverschiebung* ('sound-shifting'). By it are primarily affected the organic *Aryan* soft sonants, **b, g, d**, which become the hard surds, **p, k, t**, while the organic surds, **p, k, t**, become everywhere the hard fricatives, **f, h, th**. Here the rotation is arrested in the first instance, because these fricatives are incapable of further strengthening. These first shifts were already completed in the prehistoric period, as seen in the consonantal system of *Gothic*, the oldest known Teutonic language, whose written records date from the fourth century of the new era.

But these first prehistoric shifts were not uniform and their vagaries were a cause of much trouble to philologists till the true explanation was discovered by Verner and announced in 1877 (in Kuhn's *Zeitschrift*, vol. xxiii. p. 97), as under :

*'Aryan k, t, p, first shifted everywhere to h, th, f; the fricatives thus generated, as well as the surd (voiceless) fricative s inherited from Aryan, then became themselves sonant (voiced) when medial and in sonant company, but remained unchanged immediately after accented vowels.'*

It is the clause here italicised that constitutes the essence



of Verner's discovery, which for the first time takes into account the important part played by accent in this phonetic system. In general, mutes preceding the accent, being under less control, have double shifting, the *voiceless* stops passing first to voiceless fricatives, and then to voiced fricatives. But mutes following the accent have only one shift—voiceless stops to voiceless fricatives, except in weak syllables, where the second shift takes place after as well as before the accent. Hence it is that in *Teutonic* organic **k**, **t**, **p** appear as **h**, **th**, **f**, or as **g**, **d**, **b**, according as they occur after or before the accent, while organic **s** (voiceless) remains unchanged or arrested after the accent, but becomes voiced (**z**) before the accent, and it is this voiced **s** that later becomes **r** in *German*, *-Anglo-Saxon*, and especially *Norse*. Thus *Scr. ántara* = *Goth. ánthar* = *A.S. ódher* (for óndher) = *Eng. other*, with simple shift only (**t** to **th**), because the accent precedes. But *Scr. antár* = *Goth. undar* = *A.S. and Eng. under*, with double shift (**t** through **th** to **d**), because the accent follows. So *Goth. hausjan* for *hausjan* = *A.S. heran* = *Eng. to hear*, voiceless **s** through voiced **s** (**z**) to **r**.

These prehistoric shifts are carried further, but mainly in *German* and *Dutch*, in the historic period beginning about the seventh century A.D. Here the voiceless fricatives pass through the voiced fricatives to the voiced explosives: **f** through **v** to **b**; hard **h** (**ch**) through soft **h** to **g**; voiceless **th** through voiced **th** to **d**. Thus *Goth. tha* (voiceless **th**) = *Eng. the* (voiced **th**) = *Ger. der, Dutch de*.

Here the shift is carried one step forward in *Eng.*; and two in *Ger.* and *Dutch*, which thus complete the rotation.

But *A.S.* and *Eng.* in many cases stand at the prehistoric (*Goth.*) level, as in *thorp* (voiceless *th*)=*Ger.* *dorf*; *Goth.* *thaurnus*=*A.S.* and *Eng.* *thorn* (voiceless *th*)=*Ger.* *dorn* =*Dutch.* *doorn*; and always when *th* is followed by *r* or *w*, as in *three*=*Ger.* *drei*; *thwart*, *thwack*, &c. In *Ger.* *k* of the Gothic period passes through aspiration (*ch* for *kh*) to the aspirate (*h*); *t* through *z* (written *ts*) to *ss* for voiceless *s*, and voiceless *s* often to voiced *s*. Thus Pliny's *Amisia* (voiceless *s*) becomes the modern river *Ems* (voiced *s*), while the *Catti* of Tacitus pass through the forms *Chatti*, *Hatsi*, to the modern *Hessen* (*Hessians*).

With these remarks the subjoined table of the more general permutations will become intelligible. And the confusion caused by our present somewhat exuberant phonetic terminology may be obviated by remembering that mutes, explosives, and stops are synonymous terms, having reference to those non-continuous consonants that form a complete vocal stop. These are the labials or lip-letters, *p*, *b*; the gutturals or throat-letters, *k*, *g*; and the dentals or teeth-letters, *t*, *d*. These again with the sibilant *s* may be either voiceless, surd, hard, tennes, or thin (all practically synonymous terms); or else voiced, sonant, soft, flat, lenes, mediæ, or smooth (also synonymous terms); the former being *p*, *k*, *t*, *s*, the latter *b*, *g*, *d*, *z*. Thus the mute, explosive, or stop *p* is a voiceless, surd, hard, or thin labial; *b*, a voiced, sonant, soft, flat, or smooth labial, and so on. Corresponding to these explosives are the fricatives and aspirates *p'h*, *f*, *v*; *k'h*, *h*; *t'h*, *th*, which in Teutonic grow out of the voiceless explosives *p*, *k*, *t*. With other categories, such as palatals and cerebrals, we are not here concerned.

Explosives, Mutes, or Stops	Organic Aryan Sonants, Surds and Fricatives and Aspirates			First (pre- historic) Shifts	Second (historic) Shifts		
	Sansc.	Gr.	Latin		Old High Ger. Dutch	Middle High Ger.	New High Ger.
Labials .	b	β	b	p	ph	pf, f	pf, f
	p bh (h)	π φ	p f (b)	f, b b	f (p, v) p	f, v, b b, p	f, v, b b
Gutturals	g	γ	g	k	ch	k, ch, ck	k, ch, ck
	k gh (h)	κ χ	o, qu, g h, f (q, v)	h, g (f) g	h k	h, ch g, o	h, ch g, ok
Dentals .	d	δ ζ	d	t	z	z, tz	z, tz, ts
	t dh (h)	τ θ	t f (d, b)	th, d d	d t	d, t t	d, t t (th)
Sibilants .	s	σ s	s	s, z, r	ts (z) r	sch, r	sch, r

The Arabs, essentially nomad herdsmen, dwelling in tents, have exerted a wide influence on the languages of the Old World. Arabic forms, with Sanscrit and Persian, a large constituent in Hindustani, and multitudes employ the Arabic script in writing their Persian, Turki, or Malay; while relics of the language are found in the furthest parts of Western Europe, in the Iberian peninsula, *e.g.* **Guadalquivir**, which is the Arabic **Wad el Kebir** or 'the Great River,' and **Alcazar**, so frequently found in Spanish place-names, which is the Arabic **el Kasr** or 'the town,' 'small city,' or 'citadel.' The whole of the North of Africa has been and is subject to Arabic influences, many even of the Hamitic Berbers having become, so to speak, Semitised, while the Arabs have imposed their language on the whole Semitic group, with the exception of the Abyssinian section. The same Arabic influences are experienced in North Central Africa as far south as Foweira and Fajao on the Nile, these

names being evidently the Arabic forms of the old Bantu names **Paweira**, and **Pajao**, the Arabs always substituting **f** for **p**, which does not exist in their language. In Eastern Equatorial Africa the coastal place-names, such as **Dar es Salam**, point clearly to the presence of the Arab traders, while the Ki-Swahili, the language of the Swahili or 'coast-people' (from *Arab. sahel*, 'coast region') which is the *lingua franca* of these equatorial regions, though Bantu at the base, is very strongly tinged with Arabic, *e.g.* **gharika**, 'flood,' 'inundation,' from *Arab. ghark*; **husun**, 'a fort,' from *Arab. husn*; and so forth. Arabs are found everywhere in the Sudan—Darfur, Wadai, the Chad Basin, the Hausa states, and in the extreme west in the coastal regions beyond Adrar and to the south of Morocco.

The most important consonantal changes in Arabic as it is spoken in various parts of the world may be briefly stated as follows. In Cairo and the neighbourhood the **k** is frequently lost altogether or is rendered by an interruption of the voice, as in **El 'Ahirah** for **El Kahira** ('Cairo,' 'the victorious'). Suggested by this example, a fact with regard to pronunciation may here be stated, namely, that the Arabic final **h** in **ah** is only sounded when the **h** forms part of the root as in **Allah**, **Timsah**, **Malh**, whereas in the greater number of cases where the final **h** occurs it is merely the feminine termination and is not sounded. In Morocco the **t** is lisped into **ts**; in Tunis, as well as in the Lebanon, the **j** (as in *jetty*) becomes **zh** (the French **j**), and in Upper Egypt and in Algeria the **k** (**q**) is rendered by **g**, thus **kolea**, 'a small castle or fort,' becomes **golea** as in **El Golea**. The **d** frequently finds a substitute in **th** and sometimes in **dh**. Thus the

word **Kadi** (properly **Qazi**) becomes, in the Cairo dialect, **Adi**, and in Upper Egypt **Gadi**, while in other regions it is pronounced **Kathi**, **Gathi**, and **Gadhi**. In Egypt the **g** is used for **j** as in **geb**el for **jeb**el, the **th** (as in *thin*) is there also replaced by **t**, while the Turks and Persians and Moslems of the Farther East pronounce it as **s**. The **th** (as in *thy*) is in Egypt and Syria replaced by **d**, **ds**, and even **z**.

Among the vowel sounds **a** becomes **e** in Algeria and Marocco, thus **wadi**, **wad**, 'valley or river bed,' of other regions is rendered **wed**, and similarly we find **Uled** in the same regions for **Ulad**, 'a tribal name or district.' The reverse, however, happens in some instances; for example, in **Fez** and **Meknez** we find that these towns are frequently called **Faz** and **Meknaz**. As to the accentuation of Arabic geographical names one general rule may be given. When a vowel is followed by two consonants, that vowel carries the accent with it, thus **A'tbara**, **Dóngola**, **Faráfra**, whereas in Persian and Turkish names the accent is generally on the last syllable, thus: **Bakhtegán**, **Bendamír**, **Kermán**, **Tehrán**, not **Tehéran**.

The great Berber race of North Africa is spread over a very large area, tribes of this family being found, roughly speaking, from the 28th meridian of east longitude westwards to the ocean, and north of 15° north latitude. Considering the vastness of this area, it is not surprising that Berber dialects differ considerably according to locality; indeed, separated as these tribes are, and many being, moreover, unlike the Arabs, highland husbandmen, with settled permanent abodes, it is marvellous to find the close resemblances which exist between the various dialects, much closer,

for instance, than between Norse and English. An examination of the tribal consonantal changes in a large number of words has shown that a general law of interchange may be traced ; and in accordance with this law the dialects may be grouped together in three sets, corresponding roughly with North, Midland, and South, which may be called the strong dialects, the intermediate, and the weak, as certain consonants become softened in passing from one group to another. To the strong class belong the dialects of the Northern Berbers (Kabile), the Zwawa, the Shelha or Shlu, as well as the dialects of Ghadames and of South Oran ; in the second or intermediate group are the Zenatia, the Mzabi, the Kelowi, the dialects spoken in the neighbourhood of Wad Rhir, and, notwithstanding their geographical position, the Riffs ; while in the third, the weak or soft group, are included the Awelimmiden and the Zenaga, from whom the Senegal takes its name. In these three groups the consonants **d**, **l**, **s**, **g**, and **z** become gradually softened as follows :

d	l	l	s	g	z
ch	d	{ r }	{ sh }	i	{ j }
sh	j			y	

Thus, **ergez** (' a man '), of the first group, becomes **arias** in the second, and **eryez** in the third ; and the plural **irgezin** (' men,' ' people ') develops into **iriezin** and **iryez**, and in some dialects into **irzez**. So too **ales** (' a man ') of the first group becomes **arias** as mentioned above. In addition to these characteristic relations which distinguish the groups, there are many other intertribal changes of consonants, to some of which it will be well to draw attention. The **b** of Zwawa

becomes *f* in Ghadames, and *u*, *w* in Mzabi, Riff, &c., and *g* in yet other dialects, thus *thabburth*, 'a gate' = *tufurt* = *twurt* = *thawurth* = *thawort* = *thaggurth*. The Tuaregs interchange *z*, *sh*, *h*, and *j*, according to tribe, the Kabile and Riffs, and some other tribes prefer the soft *th* to *t*, and *dh* to *d*, and others frequently lisp the *t* into *ts*, but there is no *ts* in Mzabi, and, in the remaining Tuareg dialects, in Mzabi and in South Oran the soft *th* is never found. The *n* of the Riffs becomes the *m* of Zwawia, and the Kabile use *dh* for *zh* (French *j*). The following table gives all the important consonantal interchanges, including the group shifts already mentioned :

<i>b</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>s</i>
<i>f</i>	<i>ch</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>th</i>	<i>rh</i> ( <i>gh</i> )	<i>kh</i>	<i>j</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>sh</i>
<i>w</i> ( <i>u</i> )	<i>sh</i>	<i>kr</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>sh</i>	<i>sh</i>	<i>sh</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>j</i>	
<i>g</i>		<i>d</i>	<i>dh</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>i</i>			
		<i>j</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>y</i>			
			<i>g</i>	<i>kh</i>					

Many of these changes may be traced in the following examples, in which the various tribal renderings of the same words are shown :

A Village	A House	Man ( <i>sing.</i> )	Men, People ( <i>pl.</i> )
<b>Themmurth</b>	<b>Dessi</b>	<b>Ales</b>	<b>Midden</b>
<b>Ntamazirt</b>	<b>Dejji</b>		<b>Medden</b>
<b>Tethedderth</b>	<b>Tidert</b>	<b>Ergex</b>	<b>Irgexin</b>
<b>Emisdegh</b>	<b>Taddert</b>		<b>Irxezin</b>
<b>Amazagh</b>	<b>Tidhert</b>	<b>Ariaz</b>	<b>Eriazen</b>
<b>Amashagh</b>	<b>Taghahamt</b>	<b>Eryex</b>	<b>Iryezin</b>
<b>Amezdagh</b>	<b>Tiddert</b>	<b>Uggit</b>	<b>Udhen</b>
	<b>Thidderth</b>		<b>Eüden</b>
			<b>Yuden</b>

A Hill	Month, Moon	Night	Head, Top, Summit
<b>Tedrak</b>	<b>Aggur</b>	<b>It</b>	<b>Iref</b>
<b>Eddashereth</b>	<b>Iiur</b>	<b>Idh</b>	<b>Ikhf</b>
<b>Udherer</b>	<b>Aiur</b>	<b>Edhi</b>	
<b>Urir</b>	<b>Ayar</b>	<b>Esi</b>	
<b>Ighil</b>		<b>Edi</b>	

The equivalents for 'sheep' and 'dog' are also good illustrative examples, namely **thikhsi**, **tirsi**, **tekshi**, and **akjun**, **arzim**, **akzin**.

One cannot but be struck by the extremely peculiar forms assumed by some of these Berber words, more especially those which are the equivalents of 'a gate,' 'a house,' and 'a village'; and on the map of Africa, in the Berber area, will be found a very large number of place-names, which appear to bear, in formation, a very close resemblance to those mentioned above, such as **Tafleit**, **Tidikelt**, **Tuggurt**, and so forth, and this peculiarity seems to call for some explanation. Now, most masculine substantives, in the Berber language, begin with **a**, **e**, **i**, or **u**, and the feminine is formed from the masculine by prefixing and postfixing **th**; thus **amrar**, 'an old man,' **thamrarth**, 'an old woman.' This final **th** may become **t** if preceded by **n**. In some dialects the initial **th** becomes **h**, or is entirely dropped, *e.g.* **thit**, 'an eye, source, spring,' becomes **hit**; and in most of the Tuareg (Saharan) dialects the **th**, as has already been pointed out, is changed into **t** or even **ts**. Thus a very large proportion of the Berbers call themselves **Amazirgh**, *i.e.* 'noble,' and their language **Tamazirght**. Feminine nouns which are not formed from the masculine have no final **th**, for example **thisi**, 'a col.' There is also another source from which nouns having the initial and final **th** are derived, for diminutives are formed



in precisely the same manner as feminines; thus **iger**, 'a field,' **thigerth**, 'a little field,' **igran**, 'fields,' **thigrathin**, 'little fields'; so also **azekka**, 'a tomb,' **thazekkauth**, 'a little tomb.' The final **th** in diminutives becomes **sht** in some dialects, e.g. **amdun**, 'a reservoir,' **thamdust**, 'a little reservoir.' It should be noted that the **n**, as in the examples given for 'fields' and 'people,' is essentially the Berber plural termination; some nouns, however, especially those beginning with **a**, take an initial **w** for the plural, thus **asif**, 'a river,' **wasif**, 'rivers.' We have here, then, the explanation of the peculiar forms assumed by so many place-names in the Berber country; they are mostly feminine words, with some diminutives, while **Temassinin**, and similar place-names ending in **n**, are most of them plurals. In some cases the Berber terms or place-names have been derived from Arab sources. For instance, the tribe which the Arabs call **Kintafah** (**h** feminine) has been Berberised by the Shelha or Shlu into **Takinteft**, and similarly **Taflelt**, **Tarudant**, and many other place-names are merely Arabic words made Berber by the addition of the initial and final **t** to make them feminine (possibly to agree with the Arab. **Medina**, 'town'); thus Arab. **Filal**, Berber **Taflelt**, and so on. In some Berber dialects the Arabic **t** becomes **th**, as in **Sok et Tlata**, 'market of the third day,' i.e. the place where a market is held on the third day of the week, where many Berbers change **Tlata** into **Thlatha**.

In the Abyssinian region the principal intertribal consonantal changes are the following:

b	g	k	s	t
w	j	g	sh	l
		h		
		kh		

The most interesting of these interchanges are those in which **w** and **h** play a part. The former in some dialects, Sidamo for instance, is equivalent to the Galla and Amharic **b**, and thus it is found that **Abbaba**, as in **Addis Abbaba**, the present capital of Abyssinia, is by many pronounced as if the three **bs** were replaced by **ws**, and even in the capital itself it is thus rendered by some, the lips scarcely closing to form the **b** sound. The **h** frequently replaces both **k** and **g**; as in **esger**, 'a tribe,' which in some localities is pronounced **askir**, and in others **ashir**. Again, both **w** and **h** are not infrequently inserted or dropped, as the case may be, and thus **Aksum** is in some districts called **Akwesum** and **Waha=Wha=Wa=Eha=Aka=Ak**. The name of the province **Gondar** is, in different districts, rendered **Guendar** and **Gwendar**; and the name of the lake **Abassi** is by some tribes called **Awassi**, and by others **Hawassi** (just as the Italian gets his *oggi* ('to-day') from the Latin *hodie*), which becomes further north **Hawash**, the 'riotous' river. It has already been pointed out how **g** replaces **k**, and it is also found to be interchangeable with **j**; thus both the renderings **Harjesa** and **Hargeisa** are found, and so too **Jildessa** and **Gildessa**. The **t** is sometimes softened into **l**; thus **Abbata**, 'a lake,' becomes **Abbala**, and this **l** is still further softened (in the same way as the Italian gets his *fiume* from the Latin *flumen*) into **i** and **y**, and thus we find **Abbaia** and **Abbaya**; similarly the **hata**, 'water,' of the **Walamo**, becomes the **aiya** of the **Shankala**. The intertribal vowel changes may be exemplified by the various forms found for **Begameder**, 'the land or country of the **Bega**,' namely, **Begamder**, **Bigameder**, **Begemeder**, **Bagemeder**, **Bagemder**, and so also **gibe**, 'a palace,' is by some tribes called **gebi**.

In the Somali subdivision of this area a large number of words will be found ending in *i*—and sometimes also in *a* or *u*—preceded by one of the consonants *k*, *g*, *h*, *t*, *d* or by *sh*; and this peculiarity, which seems to call for some comment, arises from the fact that the vowel is the definite article, postfixed and connected with the word which it qualifies by one of the consonantal links, which are employed as follows: for masculine words, *k* is used after any consonant except *g*, *k*; *g* after *g*, *k*, *i*; *h* after vowels, except *i*; for feminine words, *t* is used after consonants, except *d*; *d* after vowels and after *d*; when the combination *ld* or *lt* occurs, it is changed to *sh*. Thus we have *miyi*, 'jungle,' *miyigi*, 'the jungle'; *tol*, 'tribe,' *tolki*, 'the tribe'; *biyu*, 'water,' *biyaha*, *biyahi*, *biyahu*, 'the water'; so also *mel*, 'place,' *melsha*, *mesha* (for *melta*), 'the place'; similarly we have *rerki*, 'the village'; *burti*, 'the mountain'; *oddi*, 'the zeriba' or 'the kraal.' This article termination occurs in many place-names, *e.g.* *Nas Godki*, 'hillock of the cave,' *Gadki Goble*, 'the headland where the *gob* trees grow,' &c.

When we come to the Bilad-es-Sudan, 'the land of the blacks,' Nigritia or Negroland, it is found that some tribes lack the *r* and replace it by *l*. There is, for example, a branch of the **A-Zande** who call themselves **A-Vungura**, but the **Mangbattu**, who cannot sound the *r*, use the form **Ma-Vungula**. This *l=r* shift is, in fact, one of the most common throughout Africa. It has already been pointed out as occurring among the Berber tribes; here we have it among the Sudanese, and, as we shall presently find, it occurs among the Bantu tribes. In the far east, too, the same peculiarity is noticed, the conformation of the vocal organs in many peoples precluding

the pronunciation of the *r* ; thus the Chinaman's struggles to pronounce and transcribe the *Mongol khure*, an 'encampment,' result in no nearer an approximation than *kulien* or *kulun*.

Again, just as the Arabs replace *p* by *f*, so in North-Central African regions, *b* is replaced by the same letter and *Kobkob* becomes *Kufkuf*, while further west, among the Fula tribes, the *p* and *f* are interchangeable, and the *Faro* River (a tributary of the Benue River) becomes *Paro*. In the Western Sudan *t* is found to replace *d*, in the Hausa region, as in *kataruka*, *kadaruka*, a bridge ; and *n*, *l*, and *d* are interchangeable ; thus the Soninke *dundu*, 'a hill,' is equivalent to the Bambara and Malinke *tundu*, to the Fula *tulde*, the Wolof *tunda* and the Hausa *tuddu*. Again, *l* is sometimes replaced by *t* and thus *Futa Jalon* and *Futa Toro* are merely the Fula district *Jalon*, and the Fula district *Toro*. The Wolof *kh* becomes *g* in Serer, while the *d* of the former is represented sometimes by *m* in the latter ; thus *degh*, 'a river,' becomes *mag*, which is softened to *mayo*, *mao*, in Fula. This *kh* is also replaced by *t* as in *khol*, 'a garden' = *tol* = *toli* in Bambara. The *d*, *r* change may be exemplified by *misidi*, 'a mosque,' in Soninke, and *musire* in Bambara and Malinke ; and the *h*, *f* change by *hore*, 'a freeman,' of the former and *foro* of the latter tribes, which becomes *horr* in Hassania ; *diude*, 'a ford,' of the Fula is the equivalent of the Mande *diube*, where there is a *d*, *b* change ; the *kh* is sometimes replaced by *r*, or, perhaps, more properly the *r* is softened into *kh* and thus 'a market' is *sukuro* in Bambara and Malinke, but *sakha* in Soninke ; the *l* of the Fon (Dahome) is the *ny* of the Hausa, *alli*, 'a path,' of the former becoming *hanya* in the latter.

Further, **d** and **f** and also **kh** and **f** sometimes change places, e.g. (n)dokh, the Wolof for 'water,' is **fof** in Serer, and the Bambara **badala**, 'a marsh,' is the equivalent of the Malinke **bafala**; **d**, **b**, and **z** are also interchangeable, thus **dugu** 'place,' 'house,' 'country'=**bugu**=**bungo**=**zongu**=**zonko**, where a **g**, **k** change may be noticed in the last pair of equivalents. The **d**, **t**, **g** change is well represented in the various equivalents for 'a wall,' namely **din**, **gwin**, **dan-dan**, **tata**, **tagaye**; and as an example of the shift from **h** to **v** we have in Ibo (Nigeria) **ibe ahun**=**ibe avun**, 'that place,' 'there,' **ibe** meaning 'place.' The above and other Sudanese interchanges may be represented synoptically thus:

b	b	d	d	h	l	m	p	p	r	s	t	t
f	g	l	g	v	n	b	k	f	b	sh	g	d
	z	r	z		d	d		h	l		k	f
					t						kh	
											f	

In most of the Western Sudanese languages there is a nasal sound not unlike that of the French **n**, which has apparently not been appreciated by the ears of many travellers, especially those of more recent times. Thus the older travellers wrote **Bussang**, **Bussan** (a town on the Niger River), which to-day is represented by **Bussa**, and many other examples of a similar kind might be given. This nasal of many tribes will be noticed in some of the examples which have already been given in connection with the consonantal changes; for instance, in the shift from **tata** to **dandan**, from **tuddu** to **tundu**, and from **bugu** to **bungu**. A similar nasal is traceable in many other parts of the world, notably in Polynesia, where what is sometimes written **Toga** is pronounced

**Tonga**, and **Nadroga**, **Naduri** are pronounced **Nandronga**, **Nanduri**. The clipping or shortening of words is also a marked peculiarity of the Western Sudan, where, for example, **badala**, 'a lake,' in some districts becomes **badla**, and in others **dla**, the **ba** being omitted and **dala** contracted to **dla**. The slurring over the consonants is another form of this process, as in **Karelahun**, or, with the nasal, **Kanrelahun**, in Sierra Leone, which is pronounced locally **Kailaun** by many natives. Similar contraction is also noticeable in the Hausa region, where **Giddan Serkin Pawa**, for example, is used for **Giddan Serikin Pawa** ('the town of the chief Pawa') or more properly **Gidda-n-Seriki-n-Pawa**, the **n** being the sign of the possessive in *Hausa*, in which respect this language has a point in common with *Berber*, and so also **Kadaruka** = **Kaderku**, 'a bridge.'

In the region of the Niger Delta a very large proportion of the place-names will be found to begin with a vowel or with **m** or **n**, a peculiarity which arises from the fact that, in the *Ibo* language, the substantives are formed from verbal roots by prefixing either a vowel or an **m** or **n**; thus we have **oke**, 'a boundary or limit,' from **ke**, 'to bind,' **ibe**, 'a place,' from **bi**, 'to be, to dwell'; **ulo**, 'a house, establishment,' from **lo**, 'to marry'; and similar formation accounts for such words as **uso**, 'a street, road,' **ikpere**, 'coast, bank,' **nga**, 'a place,' **ohan**, 'a nation,' **ohia**, 'a desert, wilderness,' and so forth.

The name **Bantu**, originally suggested by Dr. Bleek, is now by common consent applied collectively to all those idioms spoken by the agricultural black races found in all the well-watered regions from Keiskamma River, in Cape Colony, in the south, to and beyond the equator on the

north, and from Walfisch Bay to Old Kalabar, from Angola to Mozambique and from Natal to Fernando Po. This large area may be said to comprise Africa south of the equator, except that in the extreme north-west it extends to 4° or 5° north latitude, and in the north-east equatorial lake region to about 2° N. The reason for the choice of this name for all these idioms is that in most of them some variant of the word **Ba-ntu** means 'people,' and is applied by these tribes to themselves as distinguished from white people. These Bantu languages are essentially languages of prefixes. Not only is concord established by means of prefixes (a point which, however, is here immaterial, as only words, and not phrases or sentences, are dealt with in the Glossary), but the actual words themselves are built up from stems by the employment of such prefixes. In the most highly developed of these Bantu languages no less than eighteen of these prefixes have been recognised, some of them generally implying a plural, others a singular meaning; and the same stem, by assuming different prefixes, obtains various meanings, though not necessarily kindred meanings; thus **mu-Tonga** is 'a Tonga man,' **ba-Tonga** 'the Tonga people,' being the plural of **mu-Tonga**, and **bu-Tonga** is 'the Tonga country,' and **chi-Tonga** 'the language of the Tonga people'; again, **m-Nyamwezi** is 'a Nyamwezi man,' **wa-Nyamwezi** 'the Nyamwezi people,' **u-Nyamwezi** 'the country of Nyamwezi,' **ki-Nyamwezi** 'the language of the wa-Nyamwezi'; similarly **mu-Ganda**, **ba-Ganda**, **bu-Ganda**, and **lu-Ganda** have respectively corresponding meanings, but here what is properly **Buganda** in the *Lu-Ganda* language has become, through Swahili influence, **Uganda**, the **u** prefix in *ki-Swahili*

(‘the language of the Swahili’) corresponding with the **u** of the Nyamwezi and the **bu** of the Tonga.

A single example will suffice to show how the Bantu words are gradually built up from a stem by means of prefixes. The stem **izi, nzi, or ezi**, as in Zambezi, Chambezi, conveys an idea of production or fecundity, and by most Bantu tribes the moon and water are considered to be the great fertilising powers in the world, hence **mw-ezi** is ‘the moon’; by adding another prefix (**nya**), we have **nya-mwezi**, ‘the mountains of the moon,’ and, as indicated above, by adding yet another prefix, **wa-nyamwezi**, ‘the people who inhabit the mountains of the moon.’ These elements may be arranged synoptically thus :

	ezi	.	.	.	fecundity
mw	ezi	.	.	.	moon
nya	mwezi	.	.	.	mountains of the moon
wa	nyamwezi	.	.	.	people of the mountains of the moon

The consonantal changes which are the main source of the differences between the various Bantu languages may be traced to the different conformation of lips and nose, to the tribal artificial disfigurements of teeth and the wearing of various ornaments in the lips and nose, &c. There being no less than one hundred and twenty-eight recognised Bantu languages or dialects, the number of interchanges of the consonants is, as might have been expected, correspondingly large. Taking Tonga, the language spoken between the Victoria Falls of the Zambezi and Lake Bangweulu, as a standard with which to compare other languages, a few of the more prominent features of some of the better-known of these



Bantu languages will now be mentioned. The most marked characteristics of Tonga are the sibilants *s* and *z*, which are more common in this than in any others of the group, and the entire absence of the *p* sound, which is replaced by *w*. In Yao, which is spoken on the plateau between Nyasa and the coast, the *z*, *v*, and *f* either become mere aspirations or are omitted (*cf.* the *k* in Cairo *Arabic*). In Nyamwezi, after *n*, *y* completely disappears, and *t*, *k*, and *d* in similar circumstances are softened to *h*; *p* of other languages is also softened to *b*, and *v* to *b*, while the Tonga *f* is replaced by *g*. In Taita, the language of the hill country between Mombasa and Kilima Njaro, *k* is softened to *g*, and *v* hardened to *f*. South-eastwards from Kenia towards Mombasa, in the Kamba language and also in Swahili, *l* is dropped or becomes *j*, and in the former *b*, *z*, and *j* are all either weakened or omitted. Nika, spoken inland from Mombasa, has *h* for *t*, and *dz* or *ds* for *z*. The Senna language is spoken in the regions round Senna and Tete and on the lower Shire, and has some peculiarities in common with Karanga or Kalaka, the chief language of the present southern Rhodesia, which also includes the dialects of the neighbourhood of Lake Ngami and Zuga River, as well as that of Mashonaland, *shona* being merely the Karanga pronunciation of *Senna*. The most noticeable of these common characteristics is the softening of sharp sounds, *v* to *b*, *z* to *dz*, and *f* to *pf*, while the latter language is distinguished from almost all the other Bantu dialects by its use of *zh* (French *j*), and *sh* instead of *z* and *s*. The insertion of a *g* or a *b* between vowels differentiates Ganda, the language spoken north of the Victoria Nyanza, from most others; while the distinguishing

peculiarity of the Kafir group, including the languages of the Amaxosa, the Amazulu, and the Matabele, is the use of clicks and of the combinations hl, dl, tl. In the Rotse of the Upper Zambezi z is changed to t, d, or y, and s to d, sh, or j, while in Lunda, or Runda, which is closely connected with Rotse, and is the language of the Upper Kasai River, zi is replaced by ji or chi. In Angola and the regions of the Lower Congo River z followed by i becomes zh, and p is often represented by b or h. The interchange of r and t characterises the languages of very widely separated areas, namely, the languages of Mozambique or Kua of the Makua, including Masasi and Kilimane, the Chwana of Bechuanaland, and the Mpongwe, spoken in the regions of the Lower Ogowe River. Chwana is also distinguished by the change from s to tlh, and Mpongwe by the replacement of z by l. In Dualla of Kamerun l takes the place of the Tonga t and d that of z; in Fan of the Ogowe basin l also replaces t, the Tonga f becomes k and g takes the place of v; while in Fernandian z of the Tonga is changed to t.

The stability of the vowel sounds is one of the marked peculiarities of the Bantu languages, the changes, where such exist, consisting chiefly of the reduction of two consecutive vowel sounds to one. The following, however, deserve attention: the u of other dialects is changed in Chwana and Mpongwe to o, and i to e; in Fan a corresponds to the Tonga a or u, o to u, and e to o or a. In Tonga and many other dialects the e (accented) becomes i (unaccented) at the end of a word, thus mu-sé, earth, but a-n-si, on the ground, a-fué, near, but a-fue-fui, very near.



It would be impossible, even it were desirable, to illustrate the whole of this great number of interchanges by examples bearing directly or indirectly on geography or topography, but many of the more important and more common changes will be found in the following list of equivalents for 'a path,' 'water,' and 'grass' in various Bantu languages.

A Path	Water	Grass
inZila ( <i>Tonga</i> )	maNsi ( <i>Tonga</i> )	buIsu ( <i>Tonga</i> )
inZira ( <i>Bisa</i> )	Menzi ( <i>Bisa</i> )	maNyari ( <i>Sagara</i> )
nJira ( <i>Gogo</i> )	maBenga ( <i>Gogo</i> )	mAni ( <i>Boöndei</i> )
nGila ( <i>Sagara</i> )	Meji ( <i>Sagara</i> )	maNyasi ( <i>Taita</i> )
Sila ( <i>Boöndei</i> )	maZi ( <i>Shambala</i> )	maSwa ( <i>Nyanyembe</i> )
nJia ( <i>Swahili</i> )	mInsi ( <i>Nyanyembe</i> )	maJani ( <i>Swahili</i> )
inDihela ( <i>Zulu</i> )	maDsi ( <i>Nika</i> )	wIdzi ( <i>Pokomo</i> )
onDyira ( <i>Herero</i> )	oMeva ( <i>Herero</i> )	wuKhua ( <i>Karanga</i> )
onJila ( <i>Bihe</i> )	ovaVa ( <i>Bihe</i> )	buSo ( <i>Ganda</i> )
nGela ( <i>Mbunda</i> )	Menya ( <i>Mbunda</i> )	u-tyAni ( <i>Zulu</i> )
nDela ( <i>Rotse</i> )	meI ( <i>Rotse</i> )	o-wOnga ( <i>Bihe</i> )
Dila ( <i>Kilimane</i> )	maJi ( <i>Swahili</i> )	bóAmbo ( <i>Mbunda</i> )
¡Piro ( <i>Mozambique</i> )	Menia ( <i>Angola</i> )	Mopo ( <i>Rotse</i> )
Tsela ( <i>Chwana</i> )	maZa ( <i>Lower Congo</i> )	uIsu ( <i>Angola</i> )
mPono ( <i>Mpongwe</i> )	Mesi ( <i>Yao</i> )	maNyashi ( <i>Mozambique</i> )
nGia ( <i>Dualla</i> )	maIji ( <i>Kilimane</i> )	boJang ( <i>Chwana</i> )
nTele ( <i>Fernandian</i> )	maShi ( <i>Mozambique</i> )	biUlu ( <i>Dualla</i> )
nJila ( <i>Kongo</i> )	Metse ( <i>Chwana</i> )	bUt ( <i>Fan</i> )
	aNingo ( <i>Mpongwe</i> )	fUta ( <i>Kongo</i> )
	maDiba ( <i>Dualla</i> )	
	maChi ( <i>Fan</i> )	
	boOpi ( <i>Fernandian</i> )	

There also occur in the Glossary other examples of these changes, not found in the above list, but illustrating the interchange table on page xxx, such as mwiru, mwitu, 'a forest'; mwago, mwako; 'a mountain'; inohi, inti, 'a country'; makaxi, makani, 'a dwelling'; diko, liko, 'a landing-place';

**mahali, pahali**, 'a place'; **kilila, kirira, kidila**, 'an island'; and many others.

Among the Kafir peoples, *i.e.* that section or group of Bantu-speaking tribes which includes the Amaxosa, the Amazulu, and the Matabele, certain sounds, called clicks, are in use, which have been traced to an admixture of Hottentot, the roots of the words, in which these clicks occur, not being found in any other Bantu languages. These clicks, which are produced rather by drawing in than by expressing sound, are six in number, and may be divided into three sets, so far as their use in Bantu is concerned, each set consisting of a hard and a corresponding soft click, and known as the dental, palatal, and lateral clicks respectively, according to the process by which the sounds are formed. In Hottentot there is also a seventh click known as the cerebral, but this does not occur in the Kafir languages.

It is quite impossible, even with the most complicated system of diacritical marks, to represent Chinese words in such a manner as to give the correct sounds to European ears, and this difficulty is aggravated by the existence in the Chinese language of what are called the tones, of which there are four in the mandarin or court language, though six, eight, or even twelve are found in southern dialects. We can only arrive at a very rough approximation, especially when we discard the diacritical signs; thus the word which we represent by **ma**, when pronounced in one tone, is the world-wide term for 'mother,' but when another tone is employed it signifies 'a horse,' and in yet another tone it is a terrible oath; similarly we have **ku** 'a pass,' **ku** 'old,' **ku**

' a valley, canal, streamlet,' and **ku** ' a dam, dike.' Again in the south of China is the province **Kwang Tung** or ' Broad province east,' as distinguished from **Kwang Si** or ' Broad Province west,' and here **Kwang** means ' broad,' **Tung** ' east,' and **Si** ' west ' ; but in the north there is another **Kwang Tung**, and this **Kwang** does not mean ' broad ' nor does this **Tung** signify ' east,' the meaning of this **Kwang Tung** being ' The Viceroy's Sword.' Further, we find that the word which we represent by **li** means ' inner,' ' hamlet,' and a standard measure of length (about two-thirds of a mile) according to the tone employed. To Chinese ears these sounds are as different as ' hall,' ' house,' and ' hut ' to ours, but the ordinary European ear does not discriminate between them, so that there is no course left open to us but to represent the different forms by precisely the same spelling.

Allusion has already been made to the Chinese of the mandarins as spelled by Wade, and the language of the rest of the Chinese as spelled according to the system formulated by Von Richthofen. A few of the more common differences will now be mentioned, as words are variously pronounced in different parts of the country or variously represented by some of the principal authors who have devoted their attention to China. The **ch** of the mandarin pronunciation, when followed by **i**, is generally replaced by **k**, as in **chiang**, **kiang**, ' a river,' **chiao**, **kiao**, ' a bridge,' though sometimes we find **h**, **s**, or **ts** instead of **k**, thus **ching**, **hing**, **sing**, ' a well ' or ' the capital of a state,' and **Ta tsien lu** instead of **Ta chien lu**, which has also been rendered **Tathsianlu**. When the **ch** is followed by any other vowel, it generally remains

unchanged, except in some instances where it is replaced by *t*, as in *cheng*, *teng*, 'a town,' 'a village,' and this *t* is variously represented by *ts*, *th*, thus *tun*=*tsun*=*tsen*=*thun*=*tien*=a village. The *hs*, which is a sound approximating to the Spanish *c* as in *Ceuta*, or to the *ti* in the termination *-tion* of Parisian French, is variously represented by *h*, *ts*, *sh*, and *s* (especially when followed by *i*), *e.g.* *hsien*, *hien*, a 'district city,' *Hsining* or *Sining*, a town to the east of Koko-nor, *hsia*, *hia*, 'lower,' *An-hsun* or *An-shun* in the south-west of Kwei-chau, *Hsun-chau* or *Tsun-chau* on the Si-kiang. The letters *j* and *n* are sometimes interchanged, as in *Ju-chen* or *Nu-chen*, the language of the *Chin* or Gold Dynasty; and *Jipen* for *Nipen*, whence Marco Polo's *Zipangu* (Japan).<sup>1</sup> Another marked peculiarity in the writing of Chinese place-names is the insertion or rejection of *ng* by various authorities, *e.g.* *Chian*=*Ki-ngan* in Kiang-si, and *Ngan-lo*=*An-lo* in Hupe. The representation of such word-elements as the first in *Su-mao* and *Se-chuan* appears to point to a considerable divergence of authoritative opinion. In the first case the authorities give *Su-mao*, *Ssu-mao*, *Semao*, and in the second no less than eight forms will be found in works and on maps, all of which carry considerable weight, *viz.* *Se*, *Si*, *Su*, *Ss*, *Sse*, *Ssu*, *Sz*, *Sze*.

The principal differences in vowel sounds occur in connection with the *ou* of Wade, which is represented by *au*

<sup>1</sup> This curious substitution of *j* for *n* took place during the Yen or Mongol Dynasty (1260-1366 A.D.) when the mandarin or court language was greatly influenced by the Mongol phonetic system. The change did not spread to Japan, which consequently still retains the *n*, as in *Nip-pon* from the original Chinese *Nit-pon*=the 'Rising Sun,' the Orient.

in some cases, and by *u* in others ; thus Von Richthofen and others write *chau* for Wade's *chou*, as in **Kiao-chou**, **Kiao-chau** ; and **kou**, 'a pass,' becomes **ku**. A minor difference is the substitution of *e* for Wade's *a* in such word-elements as **yuan**, **yuen**, **tsuan**, **tsuen**, **hsuan**, **hsuen**.

In the various Polynesian languages certain consonantal interchanges, which are widespread, may here, in conclusion, be mentioned. The *b*, *f*, *h*, *p*, and *v* are frequently found replacing one another, thus **bau**=**vau**, 'a stone,' and **banua**=**fenua**=**hanua**=**panua**=**vanua**, 'a village.' The *r* is sometimes replaced by *n* and *vice versa*, thus **ruma**=**numa**, 'house' ; and *d*, *l*, and *r* appear frequently to replace one another, thus **legi**=**regi**, 'grass,' and **dubu**=**lubu**=**ruvu**, 'the deep sea.' The aspirate sometimes gives place to *t* and sometimes to *w*, thus **hano**=**tano**=**wano**, 'earth.' On the other hand, the aspirate has ousted *s* everywhere in Polynesia except in the Samoan and Ellis groups. Thus the Samoan island of **Savaii** (for **Savaiki**) takes the form of **Hawaii** in the Sandwich Archipelago ; **Havaii** in Tahiti ; **Havaiki** in the Marquesas ; and in the Maori traditions **Hawaiki** was the land whence came the first inhabitants of New Zealand. Lastly the interchange of *k* and *t* ranges over the Pacific Ocean, and explains such forms as **kanaka** = 'men,' 'natives' (in Hawaii), and **taġata** (in Samoa, where, however, the *t* is now reverting to *k*). Subjoined is a table of the chief sound-shiftings in Polynesia :



Organic	Marquess North	Marquess South	Tahiti	N. Zea- land (Maori)	Hawaii (Sand- wich)	Rara- tonga	Gambler	Samoa
ng	ng	n	n	ng	n	ng	ng	ng
k	k, ‘	k ‘	‘	k	‘	k	k	‘
t	t	t	t	t	k	t	t	t, k
p	p	p	p	p	p	p, b	p	p
v	v	v	v	w	w	—	v	v
w, f	h	f	f	w	h	—	—	f
h	h	h	h	h	h	‘	‘	s
r	r, ‘	r, ‘	r, ‘	r, d	l	r	r	l

The Glossary is arranged so that after the Geographical or Topographical term follows the language or dialect to which it belongs, or the locality where it is used, or the name of the tribe in whose vocabulary it is found to be included; and, in some cases, both the tribe or dialect and the locality are stated when this has been thought advisable. When any term is found in two or more languages, both are given. This portion of the information is printed in *italics* and enclosed within brackets. Then follows the meaning of the term. If there be an abbreviation for any term officially recognised in connection with any of the Great Topographical Surveys, this will be found, within brackets, immediately after the meaning; and several terms, which would not otherwise have found a place in the Glossary have been inserted for the express purpose of indicating that such abbreviations are recognised for these terms; for example, **Regione**, which is dignified by an abbreviation by the Italians (whereas the corresponding equivalents in the other Latin languages are not similarly honoured), **Abbaye**, **Rivière**, &c. Then follow, in many cases, examples and

references to cognate terms, or to words of similar meaning or the reverse. The Bantu terms, where possible, have been referred to their stems or roots, the prefixes being outset in the margin.

Most of the *italicised* portions of the entries need no explanation, but the following list, showing the geographical situation of some of the less-known tribes, dialects, or localities, may be of use :

Language, Tribe, or District	Roughly corresponding geographical situation
Abbadi . . . . .	Upper Egypt, east of Nile
Agni . . . . .	Ivory Coast, between the rivers Bandama and Komoe
Attie . . . . .	Ivory Coast, west of Komoe R.
A-Zande (' Niam-Niam ').	Between the Ubangi R., the upper Bahr el Ghazal and the upper Shari R.
Bafo . . . . .	Kamerun, on upper Mungo R.
Bagirmi . . . . .	On Shari R., south of Lake Chad
Bakunda . . . . .	North Kamerun, south of Anglo-German boundary
Bali . . . . .	Ditto
Balung . . . . .	Kamerun, on upper Mungo R.
Bambara . . . . .	Western Sudan, upper Niger basin
Bangala . . . . .	(a) Angola, on Ambaka R. and neighbouring Congo region (b) The district round Nouvelle Anvers, Middle Congo
Banjan . . . . .	Kamerun, west of the upper Mungo R.
Bapoto . . . . .	North of the great Congo bend
Basari . . . . .	Western Sudan, the hinterland of the Gold Coast and Togo
Batta . . . . .	Benue R. region, Adamawa
Baule . . . . .	Central district of the French Ivory Coast colony
Berta . . . . .	Eastern Sudan, Darfur
Bihe . . . . .	Angola, on upper Kwanza R.
Boöndei . . . . .	On the mainland of Eastern Africa opposite Pemba Island
Bornu . . . . .	South and west of L. Chad

Language, Tribe, or District	Roughly corresponding geographical situation
Chamba . . . .	Western Sudan
Chinbok . . . .	North Arakan, Chin Hills
Chinbon . . . .	Ditto
Chong Chia-tse . . . .	South China, Yunnan
Chung-kia . . . .	Shan States
Chwana . . . .	Bechuanaland
Danakil . . . .	South-western Red Sea littoral
Etbai . . . .	Upper Egypt, east of Nile
Fan . . . .	French Congo, on upper Ogowe R.
Fanti . . . .	Gold Coast
Fon . . . .	Dahome
Fula . . . .	West and Central Sudan
Galla . . . .	The region between Abyssinia, Lake Rudolf, and the Tana R.
Giryama . . . .	East Africa, near Mombasa
Gogo . . . .	In Ugogo, central German East Africa
Gonja (Gonya) . . . .	Northern Gold Coast, on White Volta R.
Gurma . . . .	French Sudan, north of the Dahome and Togo protectorates
Harem . . . .	Laos, Siam
Ha-tu . . . .	South China, Yunnan
Hausa . . . .	West central Sudan, between the Niger and Bornu
Hu-ni . . . .	South China, Yunnan
Kabile . . . .	North Algeria and North Marocco
Kamba . . . .	British East Africa, from Mount Kenia to Kilima Njaro
Kanem . . . .	North-east of L. Chad
Kanuri . . . .	Bornu, west and south-west of L. Chad
Karanga . . . .	Matabeleland, Mashonaland, and regions of L. Ngami and the middle Zambezi R.
Ketosh . . . .	Eastern Uganda
Khas Chos . . . .	Laos, Siam
Kikuyu . . . .	Eastern Uganda, south of Mt. Kenia
Kirghiz . . . .	North and west of the Caspian Sea, West Siberia, and Pamir uplands
Kossova . . . .	Eastern Uganda
Kotoko . . . .	Southern Bornu ( <i>q.v.</i> )
Kwenam . . . .	North Arakan

Language, Tribe, or District	Roughly corresponding geographical situation
Lomwe . . . .	Lake Shirwa and Mozambique
Lu-Wanga . . . .	Eastern Uganda, Nzoia River basin
Magunza . . . .	North of the great Congo bend
Makua . . . . .	German and Portuguese East Africa
Malinke . . . . .	Senegal
Mandara . . . . .	Southern Bornu ( <i>q.v.</i> )
Mande . . . . .	Western Sudan, upper Niger and region to the south
Mangbattu . . . . .	Upper Welle R.
Man Sung . . . . .	Lao-kai, northern Tonking and Yunnan
Masai . . . . .	Eastern equatorial Africa
Mentawei . . . . .	Group of islands off S.W. Sumatra coast
Miao-tse . . . . .	Kwei-chau, South China
Min-kia . . . . .	South China, Yunnan
Mittu . . . . .	Upper Nile
Mobali . . . . .	North of the great Congo bend
Mondunga . . . . .	Ditto
Mossi . . . . .	French Sudan, within the Niger bend
Mpongwe . . . . .	French Congo, on Lower Ogowe and Gabun Rs.
Nandi . . . . .	Eastern Uganda, south of Mt. Elgon
Nhan . . . . .	Northern Tonking, Yunnan
Nika . . . . .	Eastern equatorial Africa, near Mombasa
Nongo . . . . .	Shan States, Laos
Nung . . . . .	Lao-kai, Yunnan
Pai . . . . .	Shan States
Pula . . . . .	South China, Yunnan
Roshnan . . . . .	Upper Amu Daria (Oxus), south of the Murgab, Pamir region
Rua . . . . .	On the middle Lualaba (Congo)
Sagara . . . . .	In Usagara, east-central German East Africa
Senna . . . . .	Districts of Senna, Sofala, Tete, Zumbo, Nyasa, and on the Rufiji and Shire Rs.
Serer . . . . .	Senegal coast, and about Cape Verde
Shangalla . . . . .	Between the Blue Nile and Sobat Rs.
Shignan . . . . .	Upper Amu-Daria (Oxus), north of Wakhan R., Pamir region
Shilluk . . . . .	Upper Nile and Sobat R.
Somali . . . . .	Horn of Africa

Language, Tribe, or District	Roughly corresponding geographical situation
Songhai . . . .	Western Sudan, Middle Niger from Timbuktu to Say
Soninke . . . .	On Senegal R.
Taita . . . .	Between Kilima Njaro and the Ndara Hills
Tamul . . . .	Deccan, Coromandel Coast and North Ceylon
Tangut . . . .	Region about Koko-nor
Taungtha . . . .	North Arakan
Thāi . . . .	Shan States, Laos
Tho . . . .	Lao-kai, Yunnan
Tonga . . . .	Between the Victoria Falls (Zambezi) and L. Bangweulu
Usagara . . . .	<i>See</i> Sagara
Welaung . . . .	North Arakan
Wolof . . . .	Senegal coast between Senegal R. and Serer
Yambo . . . .	Upper Sobat R.
Yao . . . .	On the tableland between Nyasa and the coast
Yayo . . . .	South China, Yunnan
Yindu Chin . . . .	Chin Hills
Yoruba . . . .	Between Dahome and the Lower Niger
Zirian . . . .	Deria-i-Zir, Central Kurdistan

# GLOSSARY OF GEOGRAPHICAL

AND

# TOPOGRAPHICAL TERMS

## A

- A** (*Africa, Welle-Makua region, North of the Equator*), a plural personal prefix, people, found in many dialects in this region, *e.g.* **A-Zande**, **A-Barmbo**, **A-Bangba**, **A-Madi**, *i.e.* 'the Zande people,' 'the Barmbo people,' &c.; equivalent to the Bantu (*South of the Equator*) **Wa**, **Ba**, **Ama**, **Ova** (*q.v.*)  
*Cf.* the postfixed **-bu**, **-bi**, **-be** (*q.v.*)
- A** (*Africa, Bantu, South of the Equator*), a plural personal prefix, people, *e.g.* **A-Kikuyu**, 'the people of Kikuyu,' the *sing.* of which is **Mukikuyu**, 'a Kikuyu man'; **A-Kamba**, 'the Kamba people' of the country **Ukamba**; **Mkamba**, 'a Kamba'; **A-Nyika**, 'the Nyika people' or 'people of the desert'; **Munyika**, 'a man of the desert.' The more usual forms of the *Bantu* plural personal prefix are **Wa**, **Ba**, **Ama**, **Ova** (*q.v.*), as in **Wanyamwezi**, **Basuto**, **Amazulu**, **Ovampo**, **Ovaherero**.

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B

- Å** (*Sw.*) } A rivulet, e.g. Torneå, Groote Aa, Aa<sub>a</sub>.  
**Aa** (*Da., Dch.*) } Cf. **Ē**, **Ach**, **Av**.  
**Aachen** (*Ger.*), same word as **Aix** (*q.v.*), and **Aixe**; hence  
**Aachen** = **Aix-la-Chapelle**.  
**Aacho** (*Shimasha, Abyssinia*), water.  
**Aadad**, *pl.* of **Id** or **Ed** (*Egyptian Sudan*), wells, especially in a desert.  
**Aan** (*Dch.*), at, on, near, e.g. **Egmond aan Zee**.  
**Aapu** (*Kabadi, New Guinea*), a mountain.  
**Aas**, **Ås** (*Nor., Da.*), the ridge of a hill. Cf. **Ås**.  
**Ab**, **Abu** (*Arab.*), father; as a geographical term signifies producing, abounding in, large, and is of very frequent occurrence. Cf. **Abbas**.  
**Ab** (*Hottentot*). See **Ep**.  
**Ab** (*Jaalin, Nubia*), a patronymic termination, e.g. **Kaliab**, **Sadab**.  
**Ab** (*Pers., E. Turk.*), water, river; e.g. **Punjab**, 'the land of the five rivers'; **panj**=five. Cf. **Doab**.  
**Abad**, **Abadan** (*Pers.*), cultivated (lands), populous, inhabited; in India this is used as signifying 'abode,' 'city,' e.g. **Allahabad**. See **Allah**.  
**Abaia** } (*Abyssinia*), a large mass of water; a lake. See  
**Abala** } also **Abba**, &c.  
**Ab-amber** (*Pers.*), a cistern; *lit.* a 'store of water.'  
See **Ab** (*Pers.*) Cf. **Ambar**.  
**Aban**, *pl.* **Meban** (*Fan, French Congo*). See **Ban**.  
**Aban** (*Gold Coast*), a house built of stone, a palace.  
**Aban-kese** (*Gold Coast*), a fort, castle.  
**Abankor** (*Sahara*), wells in the bed of a river, filled by filtration; or wells in depressions filled by rain-water.

**Abarraka** (*Tuareg, Berber*), a road.

**Ábata** (*Yoruba*), a marsh in a plain, a pool.

**Abáta** (*Yoruba*), a park.

**-Abatu** (*Congo*), a suffix signifying 'direct' (of roads or streams).

**Abba**

**Abbala**

**Abbata**

**Abbaya**

} variants of **Abaia** (*above*).

**Abbas** (*Pers.*), father, *e.g.* **Abbasabad**, 'paternal town or abode.' *Cf.* **Ab**. *See* **Abad**.

**Abbaye** (*Fr.*), abbey (**Abb<sup>e</sup>**).

**Abbazia** (*It.*), abbey (**Abb<sup>a</sup>**).

**Abdachung** (*Ger.*), slope, declivity. *Cf.* **Abhang**.

**Abe** (*Iaibo, New Guinea*), a path.

**Aben**, *pl.* **Meben** (*Fan, French Congo*). *See* **Ben**.

**Abeng** (*Tuareg, Berber*), a temporary lake, a pond.

**Aber** (*Wales and Scotland*), the confluence of two rivers, or of a river and the sea, at the mouth of a river, *e.g.* **Abergavenny**, **Abergeldie**, **Aberdeen**. *See* **Inver**.

**Abetu** (*Yoruba*), a brook, rivulet.

**Abge** (*Bornu*), a lake of natron. *See* **Sirge**.

**Ab-guzār** (*Pers.*), a watercourse, conduit; channel.

**Ab-guzār** (*Pers.*), ford, ferry.

**Abhang** (*Ger.*), slope, declivity. *Cf.* **Abdachung**.

**Abiad** (*Arab., N. Africa*), the proper form of **Abiodh**, white, *e.g.* **Bahr-el-abiad**, 'the white river,' *i.e.* the White Nile.

**Abiar**. *See* **Borj**.



- Abiodh** (*Arab., N. Africa*), white; *fem.* **Beida**. See **Abiad**.
- Abish-khur** (*Pers.*), a reservoir. See **Ab-khana**.
- Ab-jo** (*Pers.*), a rivulet. See **Ab**.
- Ab-khana** (*Pers.*), a reservoir. See **Abish-khur**.
- Aboe** (*Gold Coast*), a confluence of two streams.
- Aboli**, *pl.* **Meboli** (*Fan, French Congo*). See **Boli**.
- Abom** (*Gold Coast*), stony ground.
- Abomma** (*Gold Coast*), tributary, affluent, branch of a river.
- Abon**, *pl.* **Mebon** (*Fan, French Congo*). See **Bon**.
- Abonse** (*Gold Coast*), the bottom of a valley.
- Abosam** (*Gold Coast*), cliff, crag.
- Abra** (*Port.*), bay, creek, roadstead.
- Abrah** (*Pers.*), conduit, canal, watercourse.
- Abrevadero** (*Sp.*), a watering-place for cattle (**Abřo**).
- Abrid** (*Kabile*), a road.
- Abriz** (*E. Turk.*), basin, ditch, depression in which water collects and remains.
- Absāl** (*Pers.*), vineyard, garden.
- Abahār** (*Pers.*), waterfall, cascade, cataract.
- Abu** (*Arab.*) See **Ab**.
- Abuano** (*Kerepunu, New Guinea*), east. See next entry and **Avurigo**.
- Aburigo** (*Kerepunu, New Guinea*), south. See above entry.
- Abusua-ku** (*Gold Coast*), family, tribe, clan.
- Abyad** (*Arab.*) See **Abiad**.
- Abyar**, *pl.* of **Bir** (*Arab., N. Africa*), wells.
- Ac** (*Celtic*), a suffix, sometimes patronymic, sometimes possessive, *e.g.* **Langeac**.

- Acequia** (*Sp.*), a canal.
- Ach, Ache** (*Alps*), a river, *e.g.* **Salzach**.
- Ach** (*Gaelic*). *See* **Och**.
- Achan** (*E. Turk.*), a place where a gorge opens out into a plain.
- Achik** (*E. Turk.*), salt, bitter, *e.g.* **Achik Bulak**, 'bitter-spring'; open, *e.g.* **Achik-yilga**, 'open valley.'
- Acquitrino** (*It.*), percolating water, ooze, swamp, bog.
- Acre** (*Anglo-Saxon Æcer*), a field, *e.g.* **Long Acre**.
- Ad** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), deer, *e.g.* **Adosia**, 'fair-deerland.'
- Ad, Ado** (*Somali*), white, *e.g.* **Biyo Ado**, 'white water,' **Burad**, 'white hill.' *See* **Biyo, Bur**.
- Ada, Ata** (*Turk.*), an island.
- Adad** (*Somali*), trees, *e.g.* **Adadle**, 'the place where trees grow.' *See* **-Le**.
- Ada-do** (*Yoruba*), an island.
- Adar** (*Temashight, Berber*), a mountain, mountain spur, *lit.* a leg.
- Adar-n-Eghirrëu** (*Sahara*), an arm (*lit.* a leg) of a river, a creek, used to include both the *Arab.* terms **Rejl** or **Kra** and **Bot-ho** (*q.v.*) *See also* **Eghirrëu**.
- Adar-udar** (*Hind.*), a ditch, or mound of earth thrown up from it to form a boundary.
- Addi** (*Eritrea*), green; *e.g.* **Dilemmi Island**, properly **Addi-lem**, 'green spot.'
- Addis** (*Abyssinia*), new, *e.g.* **Addis Abbaba**, **Addis Harar**.
- Adeb** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a gently sloping hill.
- Adek** (*Chinbon*), small, applied to a hamlet, as a small village.
- Adel** (*Ger.*), noble, *e.g.* **Adelsheim**, 'noble's home.'

- Adi** (*N. Chin hills*), small, as of a stream, a small river.
- Adi** (*Basari*). See **Gudi**.
- Adler** (*Ger.*), eagle, e.g. **Adlerberg**.
- Ado** (*Danakil and Somaliland*), white See **Ad**.
- Adosase** (*Gold Coast*), arable land.
- Adrar** (*Sahara*), a mountain.
- Aduana** (*Sp.*), a custom house.
- Adya** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a house.
- Af** (*Somali*), an opening, ravine, valley, *lit.* a mouth, e.g. **Afmadu**, see **Mado**.
- Afae** (*Gold Coast*), a pass, defile.
- Afam** (*Gold Coast*), district, region.
- Afan**, *pl.* **Mefan** (*Fan, French Congo*). See **Fan**.
- Afanin** (*Arab.*), paths, ways.
- Afelle** (*Tuareg, Berber*), desert, *lit.* north, *i.e.* the Sahara. Cf. **Agus**.
- Aff** (*Gaelic*), water.
- Affluent** (*Fr.*), tributary stream.
- Afri** (*Kabile*), a grotto.
- Ag** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), water's edge, brink, bank, shore.
- Aga** (*Galla*), rock.
- Agach** (*Turkestan*), wood, tree.
- Agadir** (*Berber*), escarpment, rampart, fortification; *pl.* **Igudar**.
- Agahar** (*Berber*), a river. Cf. **Akarka**.
- Agbaiye** (*Yoruba*), the world.
- Agba-ra** (*Yoruba*), a wooden fortification.
- Agh** (*Ireland*), a field, from *Irish* *achadh*, e.g. **Ardagh**, 'the field on the height.' See **Ard**.

- Aghelad** (*W. Sahara*), a defile.
- Aghil** (*E. Turk.*), an enclosure for flocks.
- Aghma** (*Arab.*), a desert. Cf. **Ama**.
- Aghz** (*Turk.*), an entrance.
- Agi** (*Kerepunu, New Guinea*), wind.
- Agib** (*Marocco*), farm, as **Agib Sherif**, 'royal farm.'
- Agios, a, on** (*Greek*), holy, sacred, saint. See **Hagios**.
- Agmaná** (*Hindí*), the east. For other points see **Uttar**.
- Agolmin** (*Berber*), pool, pond.
- Agos** (*Tagala, Philippine Archipelago*), current of a river; a watercourse.
- Agrar** (*Deccan*), a village or quarter of a town occupied by Brahmins.
- Agrish** (*Kabile*), stone, rock.
- Agua** (*Port., Sp.*), water, e.g. **Aguas Calientes**, 'warm waters.'
- Aguala** (*Spanish S. America*), watering-station, a place where the water is drinkable, water-lock.
- Agula** (*Yambo, Upper Sobat R.*), marsh land.
- Agus** (*Tuareg, Berber*), south wind, south, the *Northern Tuareg* name for the Sahara. Cf. **Afelle, Ego**.
- Agy** (*Hung.*), top, summit, peak.
- Aha** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), water. Cf. **Ha**.
- Ahaban** (*Gold Coast*), bush, wood, forest.
- Ahandu** (*Lu-Wanga of Awa-Rimi group, Uganda*). See **Handu**.
- Ahathluo** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), sea.
- Ahawag** (*Sahara*), a plain.
- Ahawin** (*Gold Coast*), grass.
- Ahe** (*Gold Coast*), place, locality, situation.

- Ahea** (*Fanti*), sand.
- Ahel, Ahl** (*Arab.*), people, *e.g.* **Ahel es-Sahel**, 'coast-people.' *Cf.* **Ba, -Bu, Wa, Kel, A.** *See* **El, Sahel.**
- Ahemman** } (*Gold Coast*), a kingdom.  
**Ahenni** }
- Ahidaina** (*Maiva, New Guinea*), south. For other points *see* **Tototaina.**
- Ahlen** (*Chinbok, E. of Mon R.*), red.
- Ahmar** (*Arab.*), red, *e.g.* **Tel el Ahmar**, 'red hill'; *fem.* **Hamara.** *See* **Hamar.**
- Ah na ku il** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), town, village.
- Ahoro** (*Yoruba*), ruins.
- Ahtatalki voarat** (*Fin.*), a mountain.
- Ahwan** (*N. Arakan*), a village.
- Aÿ** (*China*), a col, saddle between hills.
- Aiara** (*Maiva, New Guinea*), a village.
- kiAiek** (*Uganda*), a ferry.
- Aigak** (*Aleut*), great, big; *e.g.* **Aigagin**, volcano.
- Aiguille** (*Fr.*), a spire, steeple, peak (*Aig<sup>le</sup>*), *e.g.* **Aiguille d'Argentière.**
- Aikh, Aik** (*Arab.*), a hard bank.
- Aikak** (*Indian, Alaska*), a passage between islands, between an island and the mainland, or into a river.
- Aimak** (*E. Turk.*), a division of a tribe; means also (in *Mongolia*) an administrative district, and (in *Afghanistan*) a group of Turki or Mongol tribes, *e.g.* **Char Aimak**, the 'Four Tribes,' about the Herat district west of the Hazara.
- Ain, En** (*Arab.*), a fountain, spring, source, *e.g.* **Ain Sefra, Engedi.**
- Ainet** (*Nandi and Eldorobo, Uganda*), a river.

**Aird** (*Gaelic Airde*), high, height, *e.g.* **Airdrie**. See **Rie**.  
Cf. **Ard**.

**Airilich, Airilghan** (*E. Turk.*), a place where a stream divides into several branches.

**Ayssu** (*Danakil and Somaliland*), grass.

**Ayt** (*Berber*), a tribal prefix corresponding to **Ben, Mac**, &c., *e.g.* **Ayt-Ijer**; **Ayt-Sedrat**. See **Aiyal**.

**Ayt** (*Kabile*), a resident, inhabitant.

**Aix, Aixe** (*from Lat. aquas, acc. pl. of aqua, most French nouns derived from Latin being formed from the accusative case*), waters, *e.g.* **Aix-les-Bains**, also **Aix-la-Chapelle, Aixheim, Aix-sur-Vienne**. Cf. *Ger. Aachen*, really the same word.

**Aiya** (*Shankali, Abyssinia*), water.

**Aiyal** (*Arab.*), a tribal prefix. Cf. **Ayt**.

**Aiyari** (*Hausa*), caravan.

**Ai yaw** (*Yindu Chin, W. of Mon R.*), small.

**Ajelmam** (*N. Sahara*), a lake.

**Aju (Maju)** (*German E. Africa*), house, *e.g.* **Nyakaju**, 'a village in Nyaka.' See **Ju**.

**Ak** (*Korea*), peak, mountain, *e.g.* **An-ak, Chai-ak, Pi-ak**.

**Ak** (*Turk.*), white, *e.g.* **Ak Su** = 'White Water' = river Oxus.

**chAka** (*Giryama*), the dry season.

**dzAka** (*Nika*), a forest.

**Aka** (*Japan*), red, *e.g.* **Akasaki**, 'red cape.' See **Saki**.

**Akaba** (*Arab.*), a col or saddle between two hills; a hill or steep way; any uninhabited place, wilderness.

**Akakio** (*Uganda, dialect of Bantu*). See **Kio**.

**Akalin** (*Arab.*), countries, zones.

**Akame** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Me**.

**mwAkani** (*Giryama*), south. See **Mutswerero**.

**Akanika**, *pl. of Tunika* (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*).

See **Nika**.

**Akar** (*Sansc.*), mine, quarry, spring, source.

**Akarka** (*Basque*), a river. Cf. **Agahar**.

**Akau** (*Hawaii*), north. For other points see **Kukulu Hema, Hikina, Komohana**.

**Akaya** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Kaya**.

**Akba** (*Arab., N. Africa*), ascent, height, elevation.

**Akbasha** (*Abbadi, Etbai*), slate-coloured, applied to the rocks of the neighbourhood.

**Ake** (*Hu-Ni, China*), water.

**Ake-ja-onna** (*Yoruba*), a cross street, lane.

**Akena** (*Kabadi, New Guinea*), river.

**Akere, Aki** (*Alfur*), water. Cf. **Wai**.

**Akhal** (*Somali*), house.

**Akhal** (*Arab., N. Africa*), black, e.g. **Akhalkalaki**; *fem.* **Kahala**.

**Akhdar** (*Arab., N. Africa*), green, covered with verdure; *fem.* **Khadara**.

**Aki**. See **Akere**.

**Aki** (*Japan*), autumn.

**Akim a** (*Pimo Indian, U.S.A.; Mexico*), a river.

**Akin** (*E. Turk.*), the pouring forth or gushing out of water.

**Akipi** (*Elgumi, Uganda*), water.

**Akja** (*Turk.*), white. Cf. **Ak**.

**Ak-klut** (*Eskimo*), provisions, ammunition; e.g. **Aklut** 'the village where provisions may be obtained.'

- Akla** (*Indian U.S.A.*), deep water.
- mwAko** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a mountain. Cf. **An**go.
- Ako-ban** (*Gold Coast*), a defensive wall, fence, rampart.
- Akogha**, *pl.* **Bekogha** (*Fan, French Congo*). See **Kogha**.
- Akropolis** (*Greek*), citadel, fortress.
- Akroterion** (*Greek*), cape, promontory.
- A ku** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a plain.
- Aku** (*Maiva, New Guinea*), sea.
- A kum na** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), bog, marsh.
- Akupaka** (*Maiva, New Guinea*), the deep sea.
- Akwampo** (*Gold Coast*), a desolate, bad, impassable way.
- Akwo** (*Yambo, Upper Sobat R.*), sand.
- Akyn** (*E. Turk.*) See **Akin**.
- Al** (*Arab.*), family, race.
- Al, Alb, Alp** (*Aryan languages*), high, hill, *e.g.* **Shiffnal**, **Albania**, **Alps** (cognate with *Latin albus*, white).
- Al** (*Wolof*), a forest.
- dzAl** (*Fan, French Congo*), a village. For *pl.* see **Dzal**.
- Ala** (*Madagascar*), forest wood, thus **anala**=the place where the forest is, *e.g.* **Analasora**, 'at the wood where the hedgehogs are found.' See **An**.
- Ala** (*Arab.*) upper. Cf. **Fokani**.
- Ala** (*Turk.*), variegated, *e.g.* **Alatau**, 'variegated mountain,' because of the stripes and patches of dark rock alternating with snow.
- Ala** (*Yoruba*), a boundary.
- bu Ala** } (*Loango, Bantu*), a village. For *pl.* see **Buala**.  
**bw Ala** }



in **Ala** (*Bantu*), a cliff.

**Alachuk** (*Persia*), the bee-hive movable dwellings of the Yomut Turkomans, with a wooden framework, usually about 16 feet in diameter, and covered with felt.

**Alafo** (*Yoruba*), valley, ravine.

**Alambrado** (*Spanish S. America*), wire fencing fastened to posts. Cf. **Alambre**, copper wire.

**Alamu** (*Nika*), wide, broad (river).

**Alaya** (*Sansc.*), abode, e.g. **Himalaya**=the abode of snow. See **Him**.

**Alb**. See **Al**.

**Albardon** (*Spanish S. America*), rising ground on the coast or amongst lagoons.

**Ald** (*Gaelic Allt*), a stream, e.g. **Aldcambus**, 'the stream of the bay.' See **Cambus**.

**Aldea** (*Port., Sp.*), a village, hamlet, used also in *Anglo-Indian* for a villa.

**Ale** (*Sara, Chad L.*), a mountain.

**Aleb** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a shelving hill.

**Aleg** (*W. Sahara*), a lake.

**Alen** (*N. Chin hills, Taungtha*), large, great.

**Alfa** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a name common to several species of grass; sometimes **Halfa**, e.g. **Wadi Halfa**, 'the valley with the esparto grass.'

**Alfandega** (*Port.*), custom house.

**Algus** (*Hausa*), green, as of a forest in leaf. Cf. **Chanwa**.

**Ali**, pl. **Meli** (*Fan, French Congo*). See **Li**.

**Alifa** (*Bagirmi*), chief, e.g. **Alifa Ba**=chief of the river.

- Alin** (*China*), a mountain, range.
- Alizés, Vents-** (*Fr.*), trade winds.
- Alkubé** (*Songhai*), a fortified place.
- Allah** (*Arab.*), God, *e.g.* **Allahabad**, 'the town of God.'  
*See* **Abad**.
- Alle** (*Wolof*), a desert, a forest.
- Allt** (*Gaelic*), a stream or brook, *e.g.* **Allt Anavig**, near the Kyle of Lochalsh. *Cf.* **Ald**.
- chAlo** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), country, district.
- umwAlo** (*Lu-Wanga, Uganda*), a field or plantation.
- Alonga**. *See* **Nini**.
- Alor** (*Malay*), a drain, dike; *e.g.* **Alor Sama, Alor Pongsu** in Bagan Serai.
- Alp**. *See* **Al**.
- Alquería** (*Sp.*), grange, farmhouse; generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours.
- Alsó** (*Hung.*), under, lower, *e.g.* **Also Alpar**.
- Alt** (*Ger.*), old, *e.g.* **Altenburg**.
- Alt, Allt** (*Welsh*), a steep place, *e.g.* **Altcar, Alltmawr**.
- Alta** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), swift, running water.
- Alta,o** (*It., Sp., Port.*), high, *e.g.* **Tierra Alta** (*Sp.*), 'high land.' *See* entries under **Alto-**.
- Altin** (*E. Turk.*), lower, *e.g.* **Altin Tagh**. *See* **Astin**.
- Altopiano** (*It.*), an elevated tableland.
- Altozano** (*Sp.*), a height or little hill.
- Altun, Altyn** (*E. Turk.*), gold, *e.g.* **Altyn Kiopru**.
- chiAlu** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), country, district.
- Alugh, pl. Melugh** (*Fan, French Congo*), the portion of a river between two dams, which is emptied in order to catch the fish. *See* **Lugh**.

**Aluj** (*Marocco*), converts, *e.g.* **Ulad el Aluj**, 'the sons of the converts,' as the inhabitants of Agurai are called, being of Spanish gipsy origin.

**Alun-alun** (*Java*), a grassy public square surrounded by trees, which is found in the centre of all towns in Java.

**Alvenaria** (*Port.*), rough, unhewn stone (building).

**Alyen** (*Chinbon*), large, *e.g.* **Mlet Alyen**, 'the big stream.'

**Alzata** (*It.*), an embankment.

**Am** (*Madagascar*). *See* **An**.

**Am** (*Welsh*), by, near, *e.g.* **Amlwch**, **Henllan-am-Goed**, 'the old church by the wood.' *See* **Hen**, **Llan**, **Coed**.

**Ama** (*Arab.*), a desert. *Cf.* **Aghma**.

**Ama-** (*Bantu*), *plur.* prefix signifying 'people,' *e.g.* **Amazulu**. This is really the article **a**, followed by the prefix **ma**. *See* **A**.

**Amagamba**, **Igamba** (*dialects of Bantu*). *See* **Gamba**.

**Amaji** (*dialect of Bantu*). *See* **Mansi**.

**Amak** (*Aleut*), blood, a name given to islands where walruses are found and killed.

**Amala** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a province.

**Aman** (*N. Chin hills*), black, *e.g.* **Aman Var**, 'black river.'

**Aman** (*Marocco*), water.

**Amantifi** (*Gold Coast*), the upper part of the country; the high country.

**Amanzi** (*Zulu, Kafir*), water. *See* **Nzi**.

**Amapiri** (*dialect of Bantu*). *See* **Piri**.

**Amara**, **Amr** (*India*), immortal, *e.g.* **Amarapura**, 'town of the immortals,' **Amritsar**, 'lake of immortality.'

- Amatadi** (*Congo*), suffix meaning rocky. *See Tadi.*
- Amazagh, Amashagh, Amezdhagh, Emizdegh** (*dialects of Berber*), a village. *Cf. Ntamazirt.*
- Amazi** (*dialect of Bantu*). *See Mansi.*
- Amb** (*New Guinea*), a house.
- Amba** (*Abyssinia*), an elevated mountain plateau.
- imi Amba, mw Amba** (*Swahili*), rock.
- ki Amba** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a mountain.
- Ambar** (*E. Turk.*), a granary. *Cf. Ab-amber.*
- Ame** (*Japan*), rain.
- Ameni** (*dialect of Bantu*). *See Mansi.*
- Amers** (*Fr.*), landmarks, natural or artificial, on the coast.
- Amezdhagh** (*Tuareg, Berber*). *See Amazagh.*
- Amiongo** (*Congo*), suffix meaning 'hilly.' *See Ongu.*
- Amma-wa** (*Logon, Chad L. region*), the current of a river.
- Amont** (*Fr.*), up-stream. *See Aval.*
- Ampang** (*Malay*), a dam, and to dam.
- Ampwena** (*Congo*), suffix meaning 'great.'
- Amt** (*Nor.*), a county.
- Amtik** (*Kabile*), a passage.
- Amud** (*Somali*), earth.
- A mun hive** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), an island.
- ki Amvu** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), bridge, pier.
- Amwene** (*dialect of Bantu*). *See Mwene.*
- An** (*China*), border, shore.
- An, And, Ant, Am** (*Madagascar*), all modified forms of **Ani**, the place where one finds something, or where something is, at, on, in, near, *e.g. Ankazobe*, 'at

the big trees,' 'the place where the forest is'; **Andranomami**, 'the place where the sweet water is'; **Antsahakeli**, 'at the little brook'; **Antananarivo**, 'at the town of thousands or of a thousand dwellings.' See **Kazo**, **Be**, **Rana**, **Saha**, **Keli**, **Tana**, **Arivo**.

**An** (*China, Cochinchina*), signifies rest, tranquillity, and occurs in a large number of place-names; e.g. **An-Dien**, 'the peaceful rice-field.' Cf. **Friedenau**.

**An** (*China*), a saddle; e.g. **An-Shan**, 'saddle hill.'

**Ana** (*Hatu, China*), black.

**ki Ana** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), farm, garden.

**mw Ana** (*Upper Congo, dialect of Bantu*), an affluent.

**Anak-âyer** (*Malay*), tributary of a river, *lit.* 'child of the river,' e.g. **Anak-ayer Kaching**. See **Âyer**.

**Anamghur** (*Sahara*), a watering-place.

**dz Anche** (*Nika*), a place cleared of wood for cultivation.

**Ancoradouro** (*Port.*), anchorage.

**Ancoraggio** (*It.*), a roadstead, anchorage.

**Ancrage** (*Fr.*), an anchorage.

**And** (*Madagascar*). See **An**.

**lu Anda** (*Nika*), an open tract of land.

**lw Anda** (*Giryama*), prairie, veld.

**Andar** (*Armenian*), a forest.

**ulw Andle** (*Kafir*). See **Lwandle**.

**Andrefana** (*Madagascar*), west. For other points see **Avaratra**.

**Andriana** (*Madagascar*), lord, chief, great man, noble, e.g. **Ankarandriana**, 'at the lord's rock.' See **An**, **Kara**.

- Ane** (*Gold Coast*), west, westward. See **Boka**.
- Anemomulos** (*Neo-Greek*), a windmill.
- Anene** (*Congo*), suffix meaning 'great.' Cf. **Nene**.
- Ang** (*Kwenam*), a stream.
- Ang'are** (*Brit. E. Africa*), water, e.g. the river **Ang'ares Sinandi**.
- Angé** (*Kanuri, Chad L.*), equivalent to **Firki** (*q.v.*) See also **Ghadir**.
- Anghi** (*Tuareg, Berber*), torrent, rivulet.
- Angin** (*Malay*), wind; **Angin-Dárat**, land-breeze; **Angin-laut**, sea-breeze.
- mwAngo** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a mountain. Cf. **Ako**.
- paAngo** (*Swahili*), a cave.
- Angostura** (*Sp.*), a narrow pass.
- Angrenzend** (*Ger.*), adjacent, contiguous.
- Angri** (*Marocco*), a well.
- Angum** (*N. Arakan*), a valley.
- Ang vai** (*Yindu Chin, W. of Mon R.*), large.
- Anhar** (*Arab.*), rivers, streamlets (*pl. of Nahr*, stream).
- ki Ani** }  
**chi Ani** } (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*), grass.  
**vi Ani** }
- Aningo** (*Mpongwe, Bantu*). See **Ningo**.
- luAnja** (*Bantu*), the sea.
- nyAnja** (*Cent. Africa, Bantu*), lake, water either of a river or lake. Cf. **Anza, Asa**.
- uAnja** (*Swahili*), an enclosure.
- Ankapáhia** (*Fin.*), a roadstead.
- Ankergrund** (*Ger.*), anchorage.

- Ankik** (*Kabile*), gorge, col, defile.
- Anna** (*Upper Nile*), bush, high grass.
- Annexe** (*Fr.*), a parochial chapel.
- Ano** (*Gold Coast*), bank, shore.
- Ansa** (*It.*), a creek, bay.
- Anse** (*Fr.*), a creek, bay.
- Ant** (*Madagascar*). See **An**.
- Ant** (*Tibet*), end, extremity, e.g. **Bhot-Ant**, corrupted into **Bhutan**. See **Bhot**.
- Antia** (*Lomwe, Mozambique*), lake, swamp.
- Antsinanana** (*Madagascar*), east. For other points see **Avaratra**.
- Antu** (*Zambezia, dialect of Bantu*). See **Ntu**.
- is Antwenka** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a deep reach of water.
- Anu** (*Gold Coast*), near, alongside of, e.g. **Apuanu**, near the sea, sea-side, coast. See **Apu**.
- Anu** (*Tuareg, Berber*), a deep well.
- mw Anya** (*Giryama*), a gap.
- lu Anza** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), country, town.
- ny Anza** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a broad water, lake. See **Nyanza, Muanza, Anja, Asa, &c.**
- Ao** (*Annam*), lake, marsh, pond, pool.
- Ao** (*Hainan*), a mountain.
- Ao, Awo** (*Japan*), green. See **Awo**.
- Ao** (*China, Siam*), bay, creek.
- Ap** (*Hottentot*). See **Ep**.
- Âp** (*Sansc.*), water.
- Apa** (*Gold Coast*), borders, frontiers; region, district.
- Apa** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), abounding in cliffs.
- Apara klipbo** (*Fin.*), cliff.

- Apatoa** (*Tahiti*), north. See next entry.
- Apatoerau** (*Tahiti*), south. See preceding entry.
- Apeliotes** (*Neo-Greek*), east. See **Boreas**.
- Apere** (*Gold Coast*), a plan for defence, entrenchment.
- Api** (*Malay*), fire, e.g. **Gunong Api**=fire mountain, or volcano. See **Gunong**.
- Approdo** (*It.*), a landing-place.
- Apro** (*Hung.*), little.
- Apu** (*Gold Coast*), the sea; **Apu Anu**, 'the sea-side'; **Apu Insu**, 'sea-water.' See **Anu**, **Insu**.
- Aquilon** (*Fr.*), the north wind.
- Ar, Aru** (*Tamul*), a river.
- Ar-** (*Welsh*), 'upon,' e.g. **Llanarmon**. See **Llan**.
- Ara** (*E. Turk.*), middle.
- Ara** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a path at a gorge.
- Ara** (*Rarotonga, Polynesia*), house.
- Aragari**. See **Oyari**.
- Aragib** (*Arab., N. Africa*). See **Argub**.
- Araha** (*Kerepunu, New Guinea*), garden, plantation.
- Arak**, pl. **Arkan** (*Arab.*), cavern or cliff.
- Aral** (*E. Turk.*), an island.
- Aralcha** (*E. Turk.*), small island.
- Arára, Karára** (*Hind.*), high steep banks.
- Araras** (*Marocco*), road, path.
- Arare** (*Marovo, Solomon Is.*), wind.
- Arazi** (*Arab.*), lands.
- Arba** (*Abyssinia*), elephant, e.g. **Tulu Arba**, 'elephant range'; **Gara Arba**, 'elephant peak.'
- Arbre** (*Fr.*), a tree (*Arb.*)
- Arca de Agua** (*Sp.*), reservoir.



**Ard** (*Celtic*), a height, high, *e.g.* **Ardrossan**, **Ardnamurchan**, 'the height of the great headland.' See **Mor**, **Chan**. Cf. **Aird**.

**Ardhun** (*Arab.*), earth.

**Arêa**, **Areia** (*Port.*), sand; from *Lat.* **arena**.

**Areg**, *sing.* **Erg**, **Arga**, *dim.* **Arigat** (*Arab.*), a mass of dunes. See **Armath**.

**Arena** (*It., Sp.*), sand.

**Arenal** (*Sp.*), sandy ground, beach.

**Arête** (*Fr.*), a sharp rocky crest.

**Arga**, *pl.* **Areg** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a large dune. See **Areg**, **Erg**.

**Argile** (*Fr.*) }  
**Argilla** (*It.*) } clay.

**Argub**, *pl.* **Aragib** (*Arab., N. Africa*), branch of a chain of mountains; spur.

**Ariawa** (*Hausa*), north. For other points see **Kudu**, **Kuddus**, **Gabbaz**.

**Arigat** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a small dune. See **Areg**, **Erg**.

**Arik** (*Turkestan*), a small canal, an irrigation canal.

**Arima** (*Aroma, New Guinea*), earth.

**Arish** (*Arab., N. Africa*), vegetation on top of a dune; sometimes the dune itself.

**Arisha** (*Arab.*), sandy tracts of small extent on the borders of a plateau.

**Arka** (*E. Turk.*), the back, behind, *e.g.* **Arka Tagh**, **Arkala**.

**Arkan** (*Arab.*), caverns or cliffs.

**Arkh** (*Caucasus*), canal.

**Arkit** (*Tuareg, Berber*), wilderness.

- Arl** (*Ger.*), eagle, *e.g.* **Arlberg**.
- Armath** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a group of low dunes, or a single dune of small relief. *See* **Areg**.
- Aro** (*Mongol*), behind, north. For other points *see* **Barong, Jung**.
- ch **Aro** (*Nika*), caravan.
- Arók** (*Hung.*), ditch, trench, valley; equivalent to *German Graben* (*q.v.*)
- Arrabalde** (*Port.*), suburb, environs.
- Arre**. *See* **Ere**.
- Arrecife** (*Sp.*), a reef.
- Arroio** (*Port.*) } a rivulet, brook (A.)
- Arroyo** (*Sp.*) }  
 ,, (*U.S.A.*), the channel of an intermittent stream cut in loose earth.
- Arsh** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a tribe.
- Art** (*E. Turk.*), a col with long ascent almost in a straight line.
- Aru** (*Tamul*): *See* **Ar**.
- Aru** (*Amis, Formosa*), river.
- ch **Aru** (*Cent. Africa, Bantu*), country, district.
- Aruabu** (*S. Cape, New Guinea*), south-east wind.
- Aruí** (*Welaung*), a hill.
- Arus** (*Malay*), current of a stream.
- Arvoredo** (*Port.*), a grove.
- Aryk** (*E. Turk.*) *See* **Arik**.
- Arz** (*Arab.*), the earth, land.
- As** (*Sw.*), ridge of a hill, chain of hills. *Cf.* **Aas**.
- ny **Asa** (*Cent. Africa, Bantu*), lake, water either of a river or lake. *Cf.* **Anja, Anza**.

- Asaga** (*Turk.*), lower.
- Asai** (*Japan*), shallow.
- Asarim, Esalim** (*Tuareg, Berber*), bank of a river.
- Aselli** (*Hammer Koki, Abyssinia*), a hill.
- Asfal** (*Arab.*), lower, e.g. *Zab-el-Asfal*. Cf. **Tahtani**.
- Asfar** (*Arab.*), yellow, e.g. *Jebel es Safra*, 'the Yellow Mount.' See **Safra, El**.
- Ashagha** (*Turk.*), lower. Another form of **Asaga**.
- Ashiret** (*Turkey in Asia*), a clan.
- Ashkin** (*Pers.*), lands flooded only temporarily, e.g. **Ashkinak** around Chakansur on Hamun-i-Sistan. See **Hamún**.
- Ashokan** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), rapids. Cf. **Koho**.
- ki Asi** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), grass.
- Asi** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), water. See **Si**.
- Asiaona** (*Kabadi, New Guinea*), south.
- Asif** (*Marocco*), a river; the form **Assif** is also found.
- Asighele osu** (*Fan, French Congo*), current of a river.
- Asmak** (*Turk.*), still water.
- Asogh, pl. Mesogh** (*Fan, French Congo*). See **Sogh**.
- Aspro** (*Neo-Greek*), white.
- Ass** (*Somali*), }  
**Assa** (*Danakil*), } red, e.g. **Dabass, Daarass**, 'red clay.'
- Assise** (*Fr.*), stratum.
- Astillero** (*Sp.*), a dockyard.
- Astin** (*E. Turk.*), lower. Cf. **Altin**.
- Asto** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a defile.
- Astyn** (*E. Turk.*) See **Astin**.
- Asuad** (*Arab.*), black (sometimes written **Aswad**).
- Asu-bonten** (*Gold Coast*), river, stream.

- Asu-kon** (*Gold Coast*), bank of a river. Cf. **Nsu-ano**.
- Asun afo** (*Gold Coast*), down stream.
- Asu roki** (*Gold Coast*), the bar of a river.
- Aswad**. See **Asuad**.
- Aswanek** (*Senegal*), subject, opp. to **Melli, Meli**, free, e.g. **Melinke**, 'the free people.'<sup>1</sup>
- Asyā-bād** (*Pers.*), a windmill, lit. 'mill-wind.'
- At** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), channel, current.
- Ata** (*Turk.*), an island.
- Atak** (*Mongol*), low, down, lower, e.g. **Atak Habsere**, 'lower Habsere.' See **Kurban**.
- Atala** (*Fin.*), mud.
- Atalaya** (*Sp.*), an elevated place from which a considerable view may be obtained; a watch-tower.
- Atarpál** (*Sansc.*), land that is left uncultivated.
- Âtas** (*Malay*), above, top, summit, surface.
- Ate** (*Maiva, New Guinea*), a river.
- Atea** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a valley, landscape.
- Atem nu** (*Chinbok, E. of Mon R.*), large. Cf. **Im nu**.
- Atete-ba** (*Yoruba*), a frontier, boundary.
- Ath** (*Irish*), a ford, e.g. **Athlone**.
- Athmana** (*Sansc.*), the west.
- Athmas** (*Sansc.*), land constantly under cultivation.
- Atle** (*Indian, Mexico*), water, from **Atl**, which is *Aztec* for 'water.' Cf. **Atte**.
- Atmur** (*Egyptian Sudan*), a desert route.
- Ato** (*Venezuela*), farmhouse, farm, estate.
- Atoe-fam** (*Gold Coast*), the west side.
- Atoll** (*Maldive anglicised*), one or any greater number

For another derivation see under **-Ke**

of coral islands of little height above the sea, situated on a strip or ring of coral surrounding a central lagoon.

**Atollon** (*Fr.*), an atoll.

„ (*English*), a small atoll on the margin of a larger one.

**Atraf** (*Arab.*), environs, suburbs.

**Atsimo** (*Madagascar*), south. For other points see **Avaratra**.

**Att** (*E. Turk.*), horse, *e.g.* **Att-bash**, 'horse-head peak.'

**Atte** (*Indian, Mexico*), water, *cf.* **Atle**.

**Au** (*Cambodia*), a stream, torrent.

**Au, Aue** (*Ger.*), a meadow, *e.g.* **Reichenau**, 'rich meadow,' **Goldene Aue**, 'golden meadow.'

**Au** (*New Guinea*), a tree, also in *Mekeo* dialect 'the sea.'

**Au** (*Siam*), a bay.

**Au** (*Tibet*), snows, *e.g.* **Tsangau**, 'the snows of Tsang.'

**Auch** (*Scotland*), a field, *e.g.* **Auchinleck**.

**Auchter** (*Gaelic Uachdar*), upland, upper land, *e.g.* **Auchtergaven**, 'the upland of the yearling cattle,' **Auchtermuchty**, 'the upper land of the wild sow' (**Muc**=sow).

**Auen** (*Nissan I., New Guinea*), a bank, beach.

**Auj** (*Arab.*), summit, top.

**Aul** (*Kirghiz*), tent-village, camp.

**Aurir** (*Kabile*), a mountain.

**Aurung** (*Anglo-Indian*), a term applied to the old East India Company's factories, from the *Pers.* **aurang**, 'a place where goods are manufactured'; 'a depôt for such goods.'

- Aushi** (*Sahara*), tribe, clan, e.g. **Aushi n Astafadet**.
- Au stremot** (*Cambodia*), a bay.
- Autel** (*Tuareg, Berber*), an island.
- Av** (*Gaelic*), water, e.g. **Avoch**, 'the field of water.' Cf. **Avon**. See **Och**.
- Ava** (*Madagascar*), grotto, cave, cavern, e.g. **Andavadolo**, 'the place where the grotto of the dead is'; 'at the tomb'; **Andavakombi**, 'at the cavern of the oxen.' See **Ah**.
- Ava** (*Slav.; Kurdish*), water, river, e.g. **Morava**; **Av-i-spi**, 'white water.'
- Aval** (*Fr.*), down stream. See **Amont**.
- Avala** (*Kerepunu, New Guinea*), north-west wind.
- Avalaison** (*Fr.*), a flood, torrent.
- Avara** (*Motumotu, New Guinea*), north-west wind.
- Avaratra** (*Madagascar*), north. For other points see **Andrefana, Antsinanana, Atsimo**.
- Aven**. See **Avon**.
- Avivina** (*Kabadi, New Guinea*), wind.
- Avok** (*Yindu Chin, W. of Mon R.*), white (of snow or a foaming torrent).
- Avon** (*Celtic*), a river, applied to a large number of British streams. Cognate with *Lat. amnis*. Cf. **Av**.
- Avras** (*E. Turk.*), basin, ditch, depression in which water collects and remains.
- Avurigo** (*Kerepunu, New Guinea*), west. For other points see **Aburigo**.
- Awa-** (*Bantu Kavirondo, Uganda, Nyasaland*), a prefix signifying clan or tribe, e.g. **Awawanga**, the tribe speaking **Luwanga**, inhabiting **Wanga**, one of whom

- is called **Mwanga**, *i.e.* an inhabitant of **Wanga** ;  
similarly **Awankonde**, **Awamwamba**. See **Wa**, **-Wa**, **A**.
- Awari**. See **Oyari**.
- Awhea** (*Gold Coast*), sand.
- Awo**, **Ao** (*Japan*), green, *e.g.* **Awo Shima**, 'green island.'
- Awoa** (*Gold Coast*), high, lofty.
- Aworó** (*Gold Coast*), cataract ; the swell of the sea ; surf.
- Aworó-so** (*Gold Coast*), rapids in a river.
- Axe**. See **Wysg**, **Esk**.
- Ay**, *pl.* **Aire** (*Teutonic*), an island (*Saxon Ea*), *e.g.*  
**Colonsay**. Cf. **Ey**, **Oe**.
- Aya**, *pl.* **Meya** (*Fan, French Congo*). See **Ya**.
- Ayag** (*E. Turkestan*), under, lower.
- Ayaw**, **Tha** (*Chinbok, E. of Mon R.*), small.
- Âyer** (*Malay*), water, stream ; fresh water ; river ;  
district on a river ; *e.g.* **Ayer Mati**, on the **Perak R.**
- Âyer dras** (*Malay*), a rapid over sand or pebbles.
- Âyer masin** (*Malay*), salt water.
- Aymak** (*E. Turk.*) See **Aimak**.
- Ayua**, *pl.* **Meyua** (*Fan, French Congo*). See **Yua**.
- Ayun**, *pl.* of **Ain** (*Arab.*), sources. Cf. **Oyun**. [state.]
- Azel** (*Arab., N. Africa*), landed property reserved by the  
**Azenha** (*Port.*), a water mill.
- Azhebik** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), rock.
- Azib** (*Kabile, Morocco*), country house, farm.
- Azrak**, **Azrek** (*Arab.*), blue ; *e.g.* **Bahr el Azrek**, 'the  
Blue River,' *i.e.* 'the Blue Nile.'
- is **Azulu** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a locality which is the centre of a  
country.
- Azzu** (*Kabile*), rock.

## B

**Ba** (*A-Zande*), place.

**Ba** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a form of **Bu**=father. It enters into many names, *e.g.* **Ulad-ba-Hammu**. See **Ulad**.

**Ba-** (*S. Cent. Africa, Barotseland*), prefix meaning a single individual, *e.g.* **Ba-rotse**. Cf. **English-man**.

**Ba-** (*Cent. Africa, Bantu*), prefix meaning a people, *e.g.* **Ba-ntu**, the people; **Mu-ntu**, the individual; *i.e.* *sing.* **Mu-**, *pl.* **Ba-**. Cf. **Bu, Wa, Kel, Im, Ahel**.

**Ba** (*Sara, Chad L.*), water, a river; *e.g.* **Bamingi**; **Ba Bai**, another name for the Logon R. Cf. **Mane**. The **Ba** of the *Mandingo* or *Mande*, in the Western Sudan, has the same meaning.

**Ba** (*Togo*), a road.

**Baæ** (*Nor.*), a sunken rock or shoal.

**Baaja** (*Arab., N. Africa*), land full of pools.

**Baak** (*Dch.*), a beacon.

**Baak, Baake** (*Da.*), a beacon.

**Bab** (*Arab.*), *pl.* **Biban, Buwab** (*lit.* a door or gate), a passage between dunes; a narrow strait or gut; *e.g.* **Bab el Mandeb**, 'gate of tears.'

**Baba** (*Hausa*), great.

**Baba** (*Turk.*), father, *e.g.* **Babadagh**=father mountain.

**Babchu** (*Tibet*), a small river.

**Babord** (*Fr.*), port side, *i.e.* the left side, when one faces the bows of a vessel, or larboard.

**Bach** (*Ger.*), a brook, rivulet, small rapid stream (**B.**)

**Bach** (*Welsh*), small, *e.g.* **Eglwysbach**=little church. See **Eglwys**.



- Bache** (*E. Africa*), river, stream.
- Bacino** (*It.*), dock, dry dock, basin (of a river).
- Bäck** (*Sw.*), a brook, rivulet, small rapid stream.
- Bad** (*Ger.*), bath, *e.g.* **Baden, Carlsbad**.
- Bād** (*Pers.*), wind.
- Bad** (*Somali*), tank, *e.g.* **Badwein**, 'big tank.' *See* **Wein**.
- Badala** (*Mande*). *See* **Badla**.
- Bādār** (*Hind.*), a large house, a granary raised on piles ;  
**Bādār** being a cloud.
- Badara** (*Mande*), on the bank, riverside.
- Badi** (*A-Zande*), a river.
- Badie** } (*Arab.*) a desert.  
**Badiya** }
- Badla, Badala, Bafala** (*Mande*), lake, marsh, swamp.
- Bæk** (*Nor., Da.*), a brook, rivulet, or small rapid stream.  
*Cf.* English **Beck**.
- Bær** (*Icelandic*), a farm, village.
- Bafara** (*Mande*). Another form of **Badla** (*q.v.*)
- Bag** (*E. Turk.*), a village.
- Baga** (*Mongol*). *See* **Bagha**.
- Bâgan** (*Malay*), *lit.* a quay or landing-place, hence a ferry ; sometimes (*e.g. in Wellesley Province*) a district ; *e.g.* **Bagan Nior, Bagan Ginting**, both on Bernam R. *Cf.* **Ox-ford**.
- Bagār** (*Hind.*), pasture grounds.
- Bagare** (*Mossi, French Sudan*), a garden.
- Baggara** (*E. Sudan*), a name given to all cattle-owning nomad Arabs, cowherds.
- Bagh** (*Pers.*), garden, orchard, grove ; *e.g.* **Baghdad**.

- Bagha, Baga** (*Mongol*), small; *e.g.* **Baga Uchimuchin**.  
*See* **Ikhe**. *Cf.* **Bak** (*Hung.*), **Baka**.
- Baghistan** (*Hind.*), garden ground, vineyard.
- Bagiriwa** (*Aroma, New Guinea*), west. For other points  
*see* **Walau**.
- Bagwio** (*Tagala, Philippines*), a cyclone or hurricane.
- Bāhā** (*Hind.*), a watercourse, channel.
- Baha** (*Tagala, Philippines*), a flood.
- Bahandin, Bahai** (*Philippines*), a house.
- Bahar** (*Darfur*), north. *Cf.* **Sbah**.
- Bahar** (*Arab.*), lake, sea. *Cf.* **Bahr**.
- Bahari** (*Swahili*), sea. From the *Arab.* **Bahar, Bahr**.
- Bahat** (*Abbadi, Etbai*), a mine.
- Baheira** (*Arab.*), a lake; the same word as **Bahira** (*q.v.*)
- Bahia** (*Port., Sp.*), a bay; *e.g.* **Bahia de Todos os Santos**,  
 'bay of all saints.'
- Bahira** (*Arab., N. Africa*), lake, marshy spot, *dim.* of  
**Bahar**.
- Bahnhof** (*Ger.*), railway station (**Bhf.**)
- Bahr** (*Arab.*), sea, water, river; *e.g.* **Bahr el Ghazal**. *See*  
**Boheira, Bahar**.
- Baibua** (*New Guinea*), peace, *e.g.* **Jesu Baibua**, or **Yeku**  
**Ngangau**, 'the Peace of Jesus,' generally called  
**Yeku** (*Jesus*), where the **Inawaia** and **Eboa** tribes  
 were reconciled.
- Baida** (*Arab.*), a desert, *e.g.* **Dar el Baida**. *See* **Dar**
- Baie** (*Fr.*), bay, gulf.
- Bailiary** (*Scotland*), the jurisdiction of a sheriff.
- Baime** (*A-Zande*), river; from **Ba** (father) and **Ime**  
 (water).

- Bain** (*Deccan*), a large well.
- Baiska** (*Punjab*), grazing ground.
- Bait** (*Arab.*), a house.
- Baital** (*Cent. Asia*), a mare; e.g. **Ak-Baital**, 'white mare,' a northerly confluent of the **Ak-Su**. See **Ak**.
- Baiva** (*Iaibo, New Guinea*), beach.
- Baixo** (*Port.*), a shoal.
- Baja** (*It.*), a bay, roadstead.
- Bajar** (*Punjab*), street, market-place.
- Bajío** (*Sp.*), a shoal.
- Bak** (*Hung.*), little. Cf. **Bagha, Baka**.
- Båk** (*Sw.*), a beacon, lighthouse. Cf. **Bake**.
- Bak** (*Tibet*), west. For other points see **Lho**.
- Baka** (*Mongol*), little. Cf. **Bagha, Bak**.
- Bakan** (*Russ.*), a lake.
- Bake** (*Ger.*), a beacon. Cf. **Båk**.
- Baken** (*Russ.*), beacon or buoy.
- Bakere** (*A-Zande*), great.
- Bakhabakha** (*Arab., N. Africa*), soft spongy ground.
- Baki-n-Gulbi** (*Hausa*), on the bank, **gulbi** meaning 'river'; a name frequently given to riverside villages or towns. **Baki**=bank, side, mouth.
- Baki-n-Rua** (*Hausa*), bank of a river. See **Rua**.
- Bakka** (*Mossi, French Sudan*), marsh, pond.
- Bakke, Bakki** (*Da., Icel.*), a hill, e.g. **Eyrarbakki**.
- Baklan** (*Russ.*), a cormorant, whence **Baklanets** or **Bakluish**, small islands frequented by cormorants.
- Bako** (*Mossi*), a river.
- Bal** (*Gaelic Baile*), a town, e.g. **Baldernock**, 'the town of the stream at the knoll'; **Der**=**Dur** (*q.v.*), **Nock**

(*Gaelic Cnoc*), a hill, knoll; **Balcarres**, 'the town of the contest.'

**Bal, Bally, Balla** (*Irish*), an abode, town, *e.g.* **Balbriggan, Ballymena.**

**e Bala** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). For meaning *see* **Ebala.**

**Bala** (*Madagascar*), enclosure, field, farm, thus **ambala** = the place where the field is, *e.g.* **Ambalanondr**, 'at the sheep field,' **Ambalanosi**, 'at the goat field.' *See* **An.**

**Bala** (*Pers.*), upper, top, summit, *e.g.* **Bala Murghab.**  
*See* **Pa'ın.**

**Bala** (*Welsh*), the effluence of a river from a lake.

**Balad** (*Arab.*), a town, village, country, land. *See* **Beled, Bilad, Bled**, for other forms.

**Balagan** (*Kamchatka*), a wooden hut raised on piles to a height of about 10 feet above the ground.

**Balai** (*Tagala, Philippines*), house.

**Balchik** (*Turk.*), clay.

**Bald** (*U.S.A.*), a high rounded knob or mountain top, bare of forest.

**Bale** (*Sumatra*), the men's house in Batak villages, as distinguished from **Lotsung**, the general meeting-place of the women. The men's house is also called **Sopo**. *Cf.* **Rumah, Ingot Bage.**

**Balgarsun** (*Mongol*), a wall of fortification.

**Balgas** (*Mongol*), town, large village, *e.g.* **Khara Balgas**, 'black town,' **Chagan Balgas**, 'white city.'

**m Bali** (*Upper Congo, dialect of Bantu*), people of the west.

**Balik** (*Mongol*), a town; in *E. Turk.* a fortification, fortress.

**Balise** (*Fr.*), a beacon.

- Balka** (*Russ.*), a ravine, valley, dell.
- Balkan** (*Turk.*), a mountain range.
- Balla.** See **Bal**.
- Ballewo** (*Fula*), black, e.g. **Mayo Ballewo**, 'Black River.'
- Balloch** (*Gaelic Bealach*), a pass, an opening, e.g. **Balloch, Ballochmyle**, 'bare opening.'
- Ballut** (*Arab.*), oak, e.g. **Deir Ballut** in Palestine. See **Deir**.
- Bally.** See **Bal**.
- Balm** (*Celtic*), an overhanging wall of rock, a cave.
- Balsa** (*Spanish America*), raft, timber float, also a pool of stagnant water.
- Balta** (*Neo-Greek*), a marsh.
- Bâlu** (*Hind.*), sand, gravel.
- Balu-danda** (*Hind.*), shoal, sandbank.
- Balza** (*It.*), rock, cliff, precipice.
- Bâm** (*Pers.*), roof, top, story, e.g. **Bam-i-Dunya**, 'the roof of the world,' applied by the Persians to the Pamirs.
- Bama = Hama** (*Japan*), beach, shore.
- Bambâ** (*Hind.*), a well, fount, pump (cf. *Port. pompa*).
- Bamba** (*W. Africa, between the Niger and the Atlantic*), crocodile, e.g. **Bambara**, 'the people whose idol or fetish is the crocodile.' Cf. **Mali, Sa**. Hence
- Bambara** (*W. Africa, between the Niger and the Atlantic*), infidel, Kafir, a term wrongly applied to the **Bammana**, who are Mohammadans. The **Bambara** of our maps should be **Bammana**.
- mBambi** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), boundary, frontier.
- Ban** (*Gaelic*), white, e.g. **Bannockburn**, 'the stream of the white knoll.' See **Nock, Burn**.

- Ban** (*Malay*), a village; used also in *Laos*.
- Ban** (*Siam*), a house or farm place.
- Ban, Bun** (*Somali*), an open plain, e.g. **Ban-Yero, Ban-Ado**  
See **Yer, Ado**.
- Bañado** (*Spanish S. America*), marshy land, flooded land,  
lagoon.
- a **Ban** (*Fan, French Congo*), a garden; for *pl.* see **Aban**.
- Banc** (*Fr.*), bank, sandbank. See **Bank**.
- Banche** (*Fr.*), clay and sand bank under water.
- Banco** (*Port. and Sp.*), a sand-bank in a stream.
- Band** (*Pers.*), a dam. Cf. **Bund**.
- Band** (*Serer*), a stream.
- Banda** (*Songhai*), beyond, e.g. **Hari Banda** = beyond the  
river (the **Aribinda** of the maps).
- Bandar** (*Pers.*), landing-place, sheltered anchorage,  
harbour, e.g. **Bandar Abbas**.
- Bandara** (*Deccan*), shore, coast.
- Bander** (*Malay*), a town, same word as **Bandar** (*q.v.*)
- Bane** (*Laos*), a village.
- Bang** (*Siam*), a village.
- Banga** (*Songhai*), a hippopotamus, e.g. **Bangagungu**, an  
island in the Niger River. See **Gungu**.
- Bāngar** (*Hind.*), high ground, uplands, tableland.
- Banglata** (*Danakil*), tent, house.
- Bangu** (*Songhai*), lake, wells.
- Banhos** (*Port.*), baths.
- Bani** (*Sansc.*), a small forest, wood.
- Bania** (*Bulgaria*), hot springs.
- Banjung** (*Nepal*), a mountain without snow, i.e. of less  
elevation than a **Langur** (*q.v.*)

- Bank** (*Eng.*), as a minor form of sub-oceanic relief, a single elevation or submarine mountain rising to within 200 mètres of the surface, but not so far as within 11 mètres, *e.g.* **Porcupine Bank**. Equivalent to *Ger. Bank, Fr. Banc*.
- Banka** (*Russ.*), a shoal.
- Banlieue** (*Fr.*), outskirts of a town.
- Banquise** (*Fr.*), an iceberg.
- Banteai**. See **Pandai**.
- Banti** (*Hammer Koki, Abyssinia*), a nullah.
- Banua** (*Aroma, New Guinea*), a village. Cf. **Fenua**.
- Banûwa** (*Malay*). See **Benûa**.
- Bánya** (*Hung.*), a mine, *e.g.* **Banya-Nagi** = great mine.
- Banza** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), chief town, city.
- Banzana** (*Kafir*), narrow, of a stream or path.
- Banzi** (*Kafir*), broad, of a stream.
- Bao** (*Cochinchina*), to guard, keep, preserve; *e.g.* **Boa-Hoa**, 'to keep the covenant,' **Boa-Thanh**, 'to remain flourishing,' districts in Cambodia.
- Bao** (*Hainan*), a village.
- Bar** (*Arab.*), territory or country, the land, dry land, *e.g.* **Malabar, Zanzibar**. See **Zang**.
- Bar** (*Gaelic*). See **Barr**.
- Bar** (*Russ.*), the bar of a river.
- Bara** (*E. Africa*), thorny scrub.
- Bara** (*Nika*), land, the mainland.
- Barabido** (*Mossi*), pond, pool.
- Bara gam** (*Hind.*), a town.
- Barahi** (*Hind.*), land.
- Barak** (*Russ.*), barracks.

- Barangai** (*Philippines*), a group of from forty to fifty families into several of which a village is divided for purposes of taxation.
- Barani** (*Punjab*), land dependent on the rainfall only, and not irrigated.
- Baraque** (*Fr.*), hut, shed, barrack (B<sup>que</sup>).
- Bârat** (*Malay*), west, Bârat-dâia, S.W., Bârat-laut, N.W.
- Barâthâ** (*Hind.*), land situated in the midst of a jungle; land on which sugar-cane has been grown, hence impoverished. The variant **Baethâ** also occurs.
- Baraza** (*Zanzibar*), a verandah or outer audience hall.
- Barca** (*Sp.*), a ferry (B<sup>ca</sup>.)
- Barda** (*Hind.*), sandy or light soil.
- Barka** (*Barbary States*), a rocky place (= **Hamada**); excellent, fertile (= **Beni**); storm.
- Barkhan** (*Cent. Asia*), a sandhill.
- Baro** (*Hind.*), high jungle grass.
- Barong** (*Mongol*), left, east. For other points see **Aro**.
- Barony** (*Ireland*), a subdivision of a county.
- Barr** (*Arab.*), dry land. See **Bar**.
- Barr, Bar, Var** (*Gaelic*), point, upper part, summit, e.g. **Barra** (**Barray**), island, **Barrhead**, which is merely **Barr** with its English rendering, *head*, suffixed; **Dunbar**, 'the fort on the point'; **Craigievar**, 'rocky point.' See **Dun, Craig**.
- Barra** (*It.*) { a bar at the mouth of a river, bank of sand. In *Brazil* **Barra** is used for the mouth of a stream, e.g. **Tres Barras**, **Barra** (*Port.*) { 'three mouths,' on Paraguay R.  
**Barra** (*Sp.*) {



- Barrabara** (*E. Siberia*) an Aleut native house, sometimes partly underground.
- Barra-Barra** (*E. Africa*), a road three or four yards wide cut through woods, bramble, grass, &c.
- Barrabkie** (*E. Siberia*), a hut.
- Barranca** (*Sp.*), a deep break or hole made by mountain floods.
- Barranca** (*Mexico and U.S.A.*), a rock-walled and impassable cañon.
- Barrancas** (*Venezuela*), shelving sandbanks.
- Barranco** (*Port.*), a ravine, precipice.
- Barre** (*Fr.*), a bar.
- Barreira** (*Port.*), }  
**Barrera** (*Sp.*), } a bar, barrier, a turnpike.
- Barri** (*Sierra Leone*), a hall of audience, meeting-place.
- Barri** (*Somaliland*), east. *Cf.* Galbed.
- Barrière** (*Fr.*), gate (*B<sup>re</sup>*).
- Barrier reef** (*English*), a reef fronting a coast line or encircling an island or group of islands, leaving a deep channel between it and the shore. *Cf.* Fringing reef.
- Barrio** (*Sp.*), a suburb, district of a town.
- Barro** (*Hind.*), a name given to the uplands on the right bank of the Jumna River.
- Barrow** = **Beorh** (*Anglo-Saxon*), hill, earthwork, fortified town, sepulchral mound. *See* **Berg**, **Berk**.
- Barth** (*Albanian*), white.
- Barzan** (*Pers.*), street, lane.
- Basat** (*Arab., N. Africa*), any broad plain, an open country.

- Bas-bās, Basobās** (*Hind.*), a house, dwelling.
- Basgit** (*Hind.*), a homestead, residence.
- Bash** (*Turk.*), head, chief.
- Bash** (*E. Turk.*), head, source of a river, *e.g.* **Bash Kala**, 'the Castle at the Head of the Waters.'
- Bashnya** (*Russ.*), a tower.
- Basin** (*Eng.*), used, in sub-oceanic relief, for a depression of approximately round form, in which the horizontal diameters are about equal. Equivalent to the *Ger.* **Becken** ; *Fr.* **Bassin**.
- Basobās** (*Hind.*) See **Bas-bās**.
- Bassah** (*Arab.*), a marsh.
- Bassar** (*Caucasus*), river basin.
- Basse** (*Fr.*), shoal.
- Bassin** (*Fr.*), basin, dock (**B<sup>ln</sup>**). As a form of sub-oceanic relief see **Basin**.
- Basso** (*Puma, L. Rudolf*), water, *e.g.* **Basso Nyiro**.
- Bastide** (*Fr.*), small country house (**B<sup>lde</sup>**), chiefly in Provence.
- Bastita, Bastia** (*It.*), rampart, fortress.
- Basu** (*Songhai*), wells.
- Bât** (*Hind.*), road, highway.
- Bata** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), summit, top, ridge of a hill.
- Bâtang âyer** (*Malay*), a river ; **Batang** = a tree stem, see **Ayer** ; water flowing between trees, hence 'river.'
- Batch** (*England*), a small stream, *e.g.* **Coldbatch**.
- Baten** (*Arab.*), gentle slope (of mountain, hill, or dune).
- Baternotu** (*Tibet*), mosquito, *e.g.* **Baternoto Gol**, 'Mosquito R.' (the Patagonto of the maps), a very appropriate

name, mosquitos being a great pest in the Tsaidam.

*See Gol.*

**Bat-ha** (*Wadai*), a river.

**Batha** (*Hind.*), running water.

**Bathan** (*Hind.*), pasture grounds.

**Baṭika** (*Sansc. and Hind.*), a villa.

**Bato** (*Gurma*), ruler of a province.

**Bato** (*Madagascar*), a modified form of **vato**, used in composition, rock, thus **ambato** = the place where the rock is found, *e.g.* **Ambatomena**, 'the place where the red rock is.' *See An, Mena. Cf. Kara.*

**Bâtu** (*Malay*), a stone or rock, *e.g.* **Bâtu-titi**, 'a mile-post'; **Bâtu-âpi** = 'fire-stone' (flint). *See Âpi.* Also a mountain, *e.g.* **Batu Tujo, Batu Lawing.**

**Bâtu-brâni** (*Malay*), loadstone.

**Bau** (*Aroma, New Guinea*), stone.

**Bau** (*Ger.*), a building. *Pl. Bauten.*

**Baum** (*Ger.*), tree.

**Baumschule** (*Ger.*), a nursery, plantation.

**Baw** (*Siam*), pit, shaft, mine.

**isi Baxa** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a tributary of a river.

**Bayan** (*Mongol*), rich, prosperous, *e.g.* **Bayan Gol**, 'rich stream.' *See Gol. Cf. Wayen.*

**Bayan** (*Tagala, Philippines*), town, village; also county.

**Baygall** (*U.S.A.*), a swamp covered with growth of bushes.

**Bayou** (*U.S.A.*), a lake or intermittent stream formed in an abandoned channel of a river; one of the half-closed channels of a river delta.

**Bázár** (*Pers.*), a market; whence the European **bazaar**.

- Bda** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a river.
- Be, Bi** (*Batta, Benue R. region*), water, *e.g.* **Benue**, 'Mother of Water,' *nue* or *nuwe* being 'mother.'
- Be** (*Chad L. region*). See **Bu**.
- Be** (*Gold Coast*), a mountain., *e.g.* **A-be-tifi**.
- Be** (*Madagascar*), large, great, many, *e.g.* **Nosi Be**, 'big island.'
- Be** (*Sara, Chad L.*), house made of stone or mud. Cf. **Manda**.
- Bealach** (*Gaelic*), a pass, gorge, *e.g.* **Bealach a Goach** (W. coast of Scotland).
- Bear, Beer, Bere** (*Eng. from Scandinavian*). An abode, farm, village, *e.g.* **Shebbear, Kentisbeer**.
- Bearu mamara** (*Kerepunu, New Guinea*), north wind.
- Beau, Bel** (*Fr.*), beautiful, *e.g.* **Beaulieu**, 'beautiful place,' **Belmont**, 'beautiful mountain.'
- Bebe** (*Kamerun*), near.
- Bebè** (*Yoruba*), the brink of a precipice.
- Bec** (*Normandy*), a small stream, *e.g.* **Caudebec**. Cf. **Beck**.
- Beca** (*Piedmont*), beak, pike, *e.g.* **Beca di Nona**.
- Bechi** (*Hammer Koki, Abyssinia*), water.
- Beck** (*England*), a brook, rivulet, small rapid stream, *e.g.* **Millbeck**.
- Becken** (*Ger.*), a basin. For use as a form of sub-oceanic relief see **Basin**.
- Bedd** (*Welsh*), a grave, *e.g.* **Beddgelert**.
- Bedw** (*Welsh*), birch trees, *e.g.* **Llanbedw**, 'birch church.' See **Llan**.
- Bedzi** (*Fan, French Congo*), the bank of a river.
- Bee** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), water.

- Beek** (*Dch.*), a small rapid stream, rivulet, *e.g.* **Loobeek**, **Neerbeek**.
- Beer** (*Eng.*) See **Bear**.
- Beer** (*Hebrew*), a well (= **Bir**), *e.g.* **Beersheba**.
- Beg** (*Irish ; Highlands*), little, *e.g.* **Bally Begg**. See **Bally**.
- Begaa** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a marshy depression.
- Beglik, Beklik** (*Cent. Asia*), an administrative division under a **Beg**.
- Begraafplaats** (*Dch.*), burial-ground.
- Behar** (*Hind.*) See **Bihar**.
- ma Behe** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a forest.
- Bei** (*Ger.*), near to, *e.g.* **Meidling-bei-Wien**.
- Bei** (*Hainan*), a village.
- Beida, Beidha** (*Arab.*), white; *fem.* of **Abiad, Abiodh**.
- Beit** (*Arab.*), a house; **Beit Esh-Shaar**, tent.
- Beiyat** (*Arab.*) a shoal dry at low water.
- Bek** (*Eldorobo, Uganda*), water.
- Bekkr** (*Icelandic*), a brook, small rapid stream.
- Bekleme** (*Turk.*), a guard-post.
- Bel, Bele** (*Berta, E. Sudan*), rock.
- Bel** (*Celtic*), a ford, *e.g.* **Belfast**.
- Bel** (*Turk.*), a col. Cf. **Gedik**.
- Bela** (*Punjab*), highlands only subject to inundation by very high floods; cf. **Kachcha**; also applied to islands in a river channel.
- Belaa** (*Arab., N. Africa*), quagmire, marsh.
- Belad, Beldah** (*Arab.*) See **Balad**.
- Belbel** (*Adamawa*), a square in a town.
- Bele**. See **Bel**.

- Bele** (*Bambara, Malinke*), iron, *e.g.* **Beledugu**, 'ferruginous country.' See **Dugu**.
- Beled** (*Arab.*), a form of **Balad** (*q.v.*)
- Beles** (*Cent. Asia*). See **Bilis**.
- Beli** (*S. Slavonic*), white, *e.g.* **Belgrad**. See **Grad**.
- Bella** (*Sahara*), a village for captives; another form of **Billa** (*q.v.*)
- Belo** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Lo**.
- Bemasen** (*Mongolia*), a place of commerce, *e.g.* the Chinese quarter of **Urga**, called **Bemasen** by the Mongols.
- Ben** (*Gaelic*), a mountain (*Scotland*), *e.g.* **Ben Nevis**; a hill (*Ireland*), *e.g.* **Bengower**; a rocky promontory (*Ireland*), *e.g.* **Bengore**. Cf. **Pen, Kin**, from the same *Celtic* root *cen, cean*, head, top, summit.
- a **Ben** (*Fan, French Congo*), a dwelling made of trunks of trees placed horizontally, set apart as a guard-house; for *pl.* see **Aben**.
- Bench** (*U.S.A.*), a strip of plain, along a valley slope.
- Bendang** (*Malay*), padi field.
- Bendar** (*E. Equatorial Africa*), harbour. See **Bandar**, of which this is a variant.
- Bender** (*Arab.*), a market town. See **Bandar**, from which this is borrowed.
- Bender** (*Malay*), port for trade. See **Bandar**, from which this is borrowed.
- Beni** (*Arab.*), sons of; a common prefix to names of villages, *e.g.* **Beni Hassan**; signifies excellence, fertility. See **Ibn, Barka**.
- o **Be nkol** (*Fan, French Congo*), a hill; for *pl.* see **Obe nkol**.

- Ben na** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), an island.
- Benûa, Banûwa** (*Malay*), land, country, region; hence **Orang Benua**, 'aborigines,' and thus **Benua** is applied in *Anglo-Indian* to the wilder tribes of the Malay Peninsula.
- „ „ (*Philippines*), village.
- „ „ (*Polynesia*), land, earth.
- Benue** (*Batta*), a river, *lit.* 'Mother of Water.' See **Be**.
- Bepo** (*Gold Coast*), mountain, hill.
- Ber** (*Songhai*), big, great, *e.g.* **Tondi Ber** mountain, *lit.* 'big stone.'
- Bera** (*Soninke*), a plain.
- Bércz** (*Hung.*), a mountain.
- Bere** (*Mandé*), a mountain.
- Bere** (*Eng.*) See **Bear**.
- Bereg** (*Russ.*), the coast.
- Berg** (*Anglo-Saxon, Dch., Ger., Da., Nor., Sw.*), mountain, hill (*Ger. B., Nor. Bg.*) See **Berk**. The usual *A.-S.* forms are **beorg, beorh**, whence **barrow** (*q.v.*) Cf. **Bjærg, Bjerg**.
- Bergerie** (*Fr.*), a sheepfold (**B<sup>le</sup>**).
- Bergspitze** (*Ger.*), peak of a mountain, summit.
- Beri** (*Chad L. region*), a large hamlet, *e.g.* **Beri Shuwabe**, 'the village of the Shuwa people.' See **Be, Bu**. Also used for an encampment or smaller village.
- Berk, Berg** (*Anglo-Saxon*), a barrow, *e.g.* **Berkhampstead**. See **Berg**.
- Berkemi** (*Sara, Chad L.*), north.
- Berry** (*Anglo-Saxon*), a hill, fortified place, *e.g.* **Dolberry**; corrupted from **Barrow** (*q.v.*) See **Dol**.

- Besar** (*Malay*), large, *e.g.* **Chuko Besar**, 'great Chuko.'
- Besh** (*E. Turkestan*), five; *e.g.* **Besh-arik**, **Besh-bek**, **Besh-kent**. See **Arik**, **Kend**.
- Beth** (*Hebrew*), a house, *e.g.* **Bethany**.
- Beth** (*Hind.*), sandy unproductive ground.
- Betha** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a depression.
- Beting** (*Malay*), a sandbank, a shoal.
- Bett** (*Ger.*), the bed (of a river).
- Bettws** (*Welsh*), dwelling, village, town, *e.g.* **Bettws-y-coed**. See **Coed**, **Y**.
- Beu** (*Lolo, China*), a mountain.
- Beubeu** (*S. Cape, New Guinea*), the north wind.
- Boul**=**Peul**=**Deul**=**Teul** (*Korea*), a plain, *e.g.* **Mun-boul**, **Nan-deul**, **Nak-teul**. Cf. **Phyong**, **Phyeng**.
- Bevaarbaar** (*Dch.*), navigable.
- Bewe** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a chief.
- Beyaz** (*Turk.*), white.
- Bha** (*Burma*), new; *e.g.* **Bhamo** (**Bha-maw**), 'New Market.'
- Bhandar** (*Punjab*), a storehouse.
- Bhānwar** (*Hind.*), a whirlpool, eddy, revolution.
- Bhāru** (*Malay*), new, frequently applied to villages; there is also **Kampong Bharu** in Singapore.
- Bhathiyal** (*Hind.*), with the current, *i.e.* down stream, down the river.
- Bheira** (*Arab.*), a lake. Cf. **Birke**.
- Bhil** (*Anglo-Indian*), a marsh or lagoon; especially used in E. Bengal. See **Jhil**.
- Bhot** (*Tibet*), land; *e.g.* **Bhot-ant** (corrupted into **Bhutan**), 'Land's End,' *i.e.* the extremity of Tibet.
- Bhuda** (*Hind.*), light sandy soil.



- Bhui** (*Gaelic*). See **Bui**.
- Bhum** (*Cambodia*), a hamlet.
- Bhum** (*Hind.*), land, country, *e.g.* **Birbhum**, 'land of heroes.' Cf. **Bám**.
- Bi** (*Gurma*). See **-Bu**.
- Biar** (*Arab.*), wells. See **Bir**.
- Biban**, *pl.* of **Bab** (*Arab.*), gates, defiles.
- Bid** (*Deccan*), street, lane.
- Bi da me** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a river.
- Bidrung** (*Baluch*), saddle, col.
- Bief, Biez** (*Fr.*), a reach of a river; a mill-race.
- Bielki** (*Siberia*), snowy summits.
- Bihar** (*Hind.*), rugged land full of ravines.
- Bi iri** (*Mossi, French Sudan*), sand.
- Bikar-yilga** (*Cent. Asia*), a cul-de-sac.
- Bilad** (*Arab.*), the land, country; *e.g.* **Bilad es-Sudan** = 'Land of the Blacks' = Negroland = Nigritia = Sudan; is a variant of **Balad** (*q.v.*) See **El, Sudan**.
- Bilene** (*Gazaland*), plain country, occurring in the river valleys, with a rich covering of humus, and well provided with water.
- Bilis** (*Cent. Asia*), a pass, *e.g.* **Kara-Bilis**, 'black pass.' See **Kara**.
- Billa** (*Bornu*), a town, *e.g.* **Billa Kabsharibe**, 'the town of the **Kabshari** people'; see **Be, Bu** (*suffix*). Hence **Billama**, 'the man of the town,' 'the mayor'; see **Ma** (*suffix*). Also used as signifying the inhabitants, or, generally, people, *e.g.* **Billangare, Billa Ngare**, 'the **Ngare** people.'
- Bily** (*Bohemia*), white (Bl.)

- Bimbali** (*Upper Congo*). See **Mbali**.
- Bina** (*A-Zande*), a field.
- Binh** (*Cochinchina*) *lit.* to equal, found in many place-names; *e.g.* **Binh-Tien**, 'equal in purity.'
- Binin** (*Gold Coast*), bog, marsh, swamp.
- Binnen** (*Dch.*), within, inside, *e.g.* **Eemnes Binnen**, to distinguish it from **Eemnes Buiten** (*q.v.*)
- Biod**. See **Abiodh**.
- Bir** (*Arab.*), a well, *e.g.* **Bir Hamam**, 'Pigeon's Well,' places being frequently named after living creatures.
- Bira** (*Tibet*), a river.
- l **Bira** (*Victoria Nyanza region, dialect of Bantu*), the king's enclosure in a native town.
- m **Bira** (*Giryama*), a tomb.
- Bire** (*A-Zande*), a forest.
- Biringa** (*Mande*), country, forest, brushwood, camp.
- Birke** (*Arab.*), a lake. Cf. **Bheira**.
- Birket**, *pl.* **Burkak** (*Arab.*), an artificial pool or tank.
- Birne** (*Arab.*), a pool.
- Birni** (*Hausa*), town, a capital, *e.g.* **Birni n Kebi**. Cf. **Gari**.
- Birsa**, **Bursa** (*Mande*), bush, wood, grass.
- Bischof** (*Ger.*), bishop, *e.g.* **Bischofsheim**. See **Heim**.
- Bise** (*Fr.*), north wind, especially the dry north-easter.
- Bisha**, **Besha** (*Pers.*), a forest, desert, wilderness.
- Bisham** (*Galla*), water.
- Bisigya** (*Mossi, French Sudan*), an encampment.
- Bissani** (*Galla*), water.
- u **Bityi** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a bog, a quagmire.
- Biyábán** (*Pers.*), a desert, wilderness.
- Biyo**, **Biya** (*Somali*), water, *e.g.* **Biyo-foga**, 'distant water,'

- Biya-ha-Godde**, 'water of the place of caves.' *See* God, Le.
- Bjærg, Bjerg** (*Nor., Da.*), a mountain (*Bg.*) *Cf.* Berg.
- Blad** (*Arab., N. Africa*), country, a form of **Balad**. Other forms are **Bilad, Beled, Bled** (*q.v.*)
- Blair** (*Gaelic*), a plain clear of wood, *e.g.* **Blair Athol**.
- Blanc, Blanche** (*Fr.*), white, *e.g.* **Blanc Nez**, 'white naze.'  
**Dent Blanche**, 'white tooth (peak).' *See* **Nez, Dent**.
- Blanco** (*Sp.*), white, *e.g.* **Cabo Blanco**. *See* **Cabo**.
- Blato** (*S. Slav.*), a marsh.
- Bled** (*Arab., N. Africa*), town, country, a form of **Balad** (*q.v.*) *See* also **Bilad, Beled, Blad**.
- Blida** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a small town, *dim.* of **Balad**.
- Blizhni** (*Russ.*), near, *e.g.* **Blizhni I.**, the nearest to the mainland of the New Siberia Islands.
- Blod** (*Friesland*), a house.
- Bluff** (*U.S.A.*), a bluff, as distinguished from a hill, is the escarpment formed by a river running through a tableland.
- Bo** (*Nor.*), an estate.
- Boala** (*Kiriwina, New Guinea*), a house.
- Bobrovia** (*E. Siberia*), an otter island.
- Bobrovi Kameni** (*Russ.*), sea-otter rocks.
- Boca** (*Port., Sp.*), } a mouth or entrance.  
**Bocca** (*It.*), }
- Bod** (*Cymric*), a house, *e.g.* **Bodmin, Bedwrog**.
- Bod** (*Nor., Da.*), a warehouse.
- Bode** (*Yoruba*), custom house.
- Bodi, pl. Bodar** (*Icel.*), rocks upon which the sea breaks.

**Bodi** (*Madagascar*), a modified form of **vodi**, used in composition, foot, bottom, base; thus **ambodi** (for **ani vodi**)=at the foot of, *e.g.* **Ambodiala**, 'at the base of the forest,' **Ambodivohitra**, 'at the foot of the mountain.' See **Ala**, **Vohitra**, **An**.

**Boe** (*Hainan*), a village.

**Bœuf** (*Normandy*), an abode, *e.g.* **Elbœuf**.

**Bogen** (*Ger.*), a bend in a river.

**Bogha** (*Gaelic*), a sunken rock.

**Boghaz** (*Turk.*), defile, channel, strait, estuary.

**Bohangin** (*Tagala, Philippines*), sand.

**Boheira**, *dim.* of **Bahr** (*q.v.*)

**Bohi** (*Madagascar*), a modified form of **vohitra**, used in composition, a mountain; also a village, thus **ambohi**=the place where the mountain or village is, *e.g.* **Ambohibe**, 'on the great mountain,' **Ambohimalaza**, 'at the celebrated village,' **Ambohipanja**, 'the place where the marshy village is.' See **An**, **Be**.

**Bois** (*Fr.*), a wood (B.), *e.g.* **Bois de Boulogne**.

**Boivi** (*Iaibo, New Guinea*), island, mountain.

**Bok** (*Ebon, Polynesia*), sand.

**Bok** (*Somaliland, Nugal district*), a well.

**Boka** (*Egyptian Sudan*), capital town.

**Boka** (*Gold Coast*), east, eastward, leeward. See **An**.

**mBoka** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a town.

**Boko** (*Songhai*), a gorge.

**Bold** (*Anglo-Saxon, Norse*), a house.

**aBoli** (*Fan, French Congo*), source, ravine; see **Aboli**.

**Bolis** (*Neo-Greek*), a town; from *Anc. Gr.* πόλις

**Bolita** (*Kiriwina, New Guinea*), salt water, sea.

**um Bolompo** (*Kafir*), a deep ravine; a passage between high banks.

**Boloto** (*Russ.*), marsh, swamp; **Bolotina**, marshy place.

**Bolshoi** (*Russ.*), great, *e.g.* **Bolshayar**, flowing into Gulf of Anadyr; **Bolshoi Moszczenica**, on Oslika R., trib. of Dnieper.

**Bolson** (*U.S.A., Mexico*), a basin; a depression or valley having no outlet, *e.g.* **Bolson de Mapimi**.

**Boma** (*Bantu*), a palisade of poles, stones, &c., serving as a fortification, equivalent to the **Kraal** (*q.v.*) of the South, a native chief's village or capital; applied now also to Government stations. *Cf.* **Boma** on the Congo R. estuary.

**Boma** (*Pula, China*), a mountain.

**Bombordo** (*Port*), port side, *i.e.* the left side or larboard, when one faces the bows of a ship.

**a Bon** (*Fan, French Congo*), bridge; for *pl.* see **Abon**.

**e Bon** (*Fan, French Congo*), a lodging-place, whereat to sleep when on a journey; for *pl.* see **Ebon**.

**Bon** (*Siam*), upper.

**Bona** (*Kamerun*), people, race, family, *e.g.* **Bona Basem**, **Bonaberi**.

**Bonde** (*Fr.*), a sluice.

**Bondog, Bondok** (*Tagala, Philippines*), a mountain.

**Bongo** (*Bornu*), a hut with circular mud walls, thatched with straw. *Cf.* **Kusi**.

**Bongo** (*Songhai*), a cape.

**li Bongo** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), market.

**chi Bongo** (*Bantu*), a small lake.

**Bool** (*Somali*), ditch or torrent, *e.g.* **Bool Bashiro**, near Lugh.

- Boomgaard** (*Dch.*), an orchard.
- Bopo** (*Nika*), a hollow.
- Boquete** (*Sp.*), a narrow entrance, pass.
- Bor** (*Slavonic*), a forest, e.g. **Bohrau**.
- Bora** (*Italian origin*), a violent north wind common in the upper parts of the Adriatic Sea.
- Boran** (*Somali*), a trench = **Hatakh** (*q.v.*)
- Borau** (*A-Zande*), people, the same word as **Bore**.
- Bord** (*Fr.*), shore, bank, strand.
- Borde** (*Provincial, Fr.*), a small farm (**B<sup>rd</sup>**).
- Bore** (*Songhai*), people, the same word as **Borau**. See also **Boroyo**.
- Boreas, Borrás** (*Greek*), north. For other points see **Lips, Meses, Skiron, Euros, Apeliotes**.
- Borg** (*Arab.*) See **Borj**.
- Borg** (*Da., Sw.*), a castle, e.g. **Aalborg**, 'eel castle.'
- Borgata** (*It.*), borough, market town; suburb.
- Borghetto** (*It.*), a large village or small town.
- Borgu** (*Nigeria*), grazing land, grass lands, a name given to several districts, as well as to the territory known by the name.
- Bori** (*Songhai*), fertile lands.
- Borj** (*Arab.*), a fortified building, a town ranking between **Medine** (city) and **Karie** or **Beled** (village). See **Borg**.
- Borj**, *pl.* **Biar, Abiar** (*Arab.*), wells.
- Born** (*Hesse*) a stream, e.g. **Hachborn**. Cf. **Bourne**.
- Borne** (*Fr.*), landmark, boundary.
- Boromma** (*Gold Coast*), narrow street, lane.
- Borori** (*E. Africa*), a cattle track, any path or track.

- Borough** (*England*), from *Anglo-Saxon* burg (an earth-work), a fortified town. Cf. **Bury**, **Brough**.
- Borough** (*Anglo-Saxon*) = beorh, a hill, e.g. **Ingleborough**. Cf. **Berg**, **Berk**, **Barrow**.
- Boroyo** (*Songhai*), people. See **Bore**, **Borau**.
- Borras** (*Neo-Greek*). See **Boreas**.
- Borro**, **Borrone** (*It.*), a large ravine.
- Bos** (*Cymric*), a house, e.g. **Boscawen**.
- Bos** (*E. Turkestan*), grey, e.g. **Bos-kul**, **Bos-yilga**. See **Kul**, **Yilga**.
- Boscaglia** (*It.*), woods, underwood.
- Bosch** (*Dch.*), wood, forest, e.g. **Braambosch** (*Holland*), **Stellenbosch** (*Cape*).
- Boschveld** (*Dch.*), open plain covered with low bush.
- Bosco** (*It.*), wood, forest (B.)
- Bosogha** (*E. Turk.*), gate, entrance.
- Bosonopo**, **Bosoropo** (*Gold Coast*), the great sea, ocean.
- Bosque** (*Sp.*), a tract of land planted with trees and brushwood, a forest. In the *Philippines* this is used for any wild, uncultivated land.
- Bosquet** (*Fr.*), grove, thicket.
- Bostan** (*E. Turk.*), kitchen garden.
- Bot-ho** (*Arab.*), a creek of water less open than a **Rejl** or **Kra** (*q.v.*)
- Botogo** (*Songhai*), a marsh.
- Bottle** (*Anglo-Saxon, Norse*), a house, e.g. **Newbottle**.
- Bottom** (*Anglo-Saxon botm*), a dale, a hollow, low ground.  
 ,, (*U.S.A.*), **River Bottom** or **Flat Bottom**, the low land, covered with wood, lying between a river and the hills which enclose its valley.

- iBotwe** (*Amazosa*), the metropolis, seat of government.
- Bouche** (*Fr.*), mouth of a river (*B<sup>che</sup>*).
- Bouée** (*Fr.*), buoy, beacon.
- Bounon** (*Neo-Greek*), mountain, hill.
- Bourd** (*Gaelic Bhuird*), flat, *e.g.* **Benabourd**, 'table-mountain,' one of the Cairngorms. *See Ben.*
- Beurg** (*Fr.*), town.
- Bourne** (*Anglo-Saxon*), a stream, rivulet, *e.g.* **Eastbourne**.  
*Cf. Born, Burn.*
- Bouwland** (*Dch.*), arable land.
- Boven** (*Dch.*), upper, above, *e.g.* **Bovenkerk**.
- Bowal** (*Fr. Guinea*), a rocky plain.
- Box Cañon** (*U.S.A.*), a cañon having practically vertical rock sides.
- Boyon** (*Tibet*), an isthmus, *e.g.* **Kara Boyon**, 'black isthmus.' *See Kara. Cf. Buyan.*
- Boyuk** (*Turk.*), great, *e.g.* **Boyuk Derbend**, in both Rumelia and Eastern Rumelia.
- Boz** (*E. Turkestan*). *See Bos.*
- Brachos** (*Neo-Greek*), a cliff.
- Bræ** (*Nor.*), glacier, *e.g.* **Jostedalsbræ**.
- Brae** (*Scotch*), slope of a hill.
- Brag** (*Tibet*), rock, a rocky mountain.
- Branco**, a (*Port.*), white, *e.g.* **Rio Branco**, **Serra Branca**.
- Brang, Brang-sa** (*Tibet*), station, camp.
- Brasa** (*Slavonic*), birch, *e.g.* **Braslaf**.
- Brazo** (*Sp.*), an arm of a river.
- Brdo** (*S. Slav.*), a mountain.
- Bre** (*Celtic*), a promontory, *e.g.* **Bredon**.



**Break** (*Icelandic brekka*, a declivity), a hollow among hills; (*Scotch*) a division of land in a farm.

**Breite** (*Ger.*), latitude.

**Bridalveil-Fall** (*U.S.A.*), a cataract of great height and such small volume that the falling water is dissipated in spray before reaching the lower stream-bed.

**Brig** (*North of Eng.*), bridge, *e.g.* **Briggate, Brighthouse.**

**Brija** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a small fortified house; *dim.* of **Borj.**

**Briqueterie** (*Fr.*), a brick kiln (*Briq<sup>te</sup>*).

**Brisées** (*Fr., Mauritius*), shooting paths cut in the jungle.

**Bro** (*Celtic*), a district.

**Bro** (*Harem, Indo-China*), forest.

**Bro** (*Nor., Da., Sw.*), a bridge.

**Brod** (*S. Slav.*), a ford.

**Bron** (*Dch., Ger.*), source of a stream, *e.g.* **Heilbronn**, 'holy source,' 'holy well.'

**Bronu** (*Gold Coast*), a street, lane.

**Brough** (*England*), from *Anglo-Saxon burh* or *burg* (an earthwork), a fortified town. *Cf.* **Burg, Bury, Borough.**

**Brousse** (*Fr.*), forest, bush.

**Brücke** (*Ger.*), a bridge.

**Brug** (*Dch.*), a bridge, *e.g.* **Burgerbrug, Nieuwebrug.**

**Brughiera** (*It., Milanese dialect*), heath.

**Brunnen** (*Ger.*), well, stream.

**Brunnr** (*Icelandic*), a fountain, spring.

**Bryn** (*Welsh*), a brow, ridge, slope of a hill, *e.g.*

**Bryngwyn.**

- Bu** (*Arab., Algeria*). Added to names of animals, plants, &c., it denotes the place where they abound. In composition it signifies resemblance. Joined to adjectives it means river, *e.g.* **Bu-Merzug**=the fertilising river.
- Bu** (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*), prefix generally employed to indicate abstract nouns, *e.g.* **Mu-ntu** = a man, **Bu-ntu**=humanity; also land, country, *e.g.* **Buganda, Bunyoro**. See **Ba**.
- Bu, -Bo** (*Chad L. region*), a postfix signifying 'people,' *e.g.* **Kanembu**, the people of **Kanem**; **Fulbe** (usually written **Fula**); **Tibu**. Corresponds to the Bantu prefix **Ba, Wa**, as in **Basuto, Waganda**. See also **Kel, Im, Ahel**. The singular is **-ma**, *e.g.* **Kanema, Kanem-ma**, 'a man of Kanem,' **Billama**, 'the man of the town, mayor,' **Billa** meaning 'town'; **Ngurubu**, *pl.* of **Nguruma**, people and person of **Nguru**. Further west, in **Gurma**, **-bi** is found, *e.g.* **Gurmabi**, 'the people of Gurma.'
- Bu** (*Tibet*), middle, between.
- Buala, Bwala**, *pl.* **Mala** (*Loango*). See **Ala**.
- Bucht** (*Ger.*), bay, bight, cove. For use as a form of sub-oceanic relief see **Embayment**.
- Buda** (*Slavonic*), a hut, *e.g.* **Buda, Budkowitz**.
- Budh** (*Punjab*), old, *e.g.* old dry beds of branches of the **Chenab**.
- Budi** (*Congo*), a papyrus swamp.
- Budo, Bude, Buda** (*Yoruba*), a camp, *e.g.* **Bude-Eku, Buda-Egba**. See **Egba**.
- Budu** (*Mossi, French Sudan*), nation.

- Bueno, a** (*Sp.*), good, *e.g.* **Buenos Aires**, 'fine airs,' **Buena Vista**, 'good view.'
- Buff** (*Galloppa, Abyssinia, and Lokub, L. Rudolf*), water.
- Bug** (*Tibet*), cavity, recess; end.
- Bugt** (*Da., Nor., Sw.*), bight, bay. *Cf.* **Bucht**.
- Bugu** (*Mande*), an inhabited place of less importance than a capital; house, cottage. *Cf.* **Dugu**.
- Buhaira** (*Arab.*), a small sea, a lake.
- Buhne** (*Ger.*), a wharf, quay; a dam to turn the course of a river.
- Bui, Bhui** (*Gaelic*), yellow, *e.g.* **Ru Bui**, 'Yellow Point,' in Loch Alsh.
- Buira** (*Arab., N. Africa*). *See* **Bwira**.
- Buisson** (*Fr.*), bush, thicket.
- Buiten** (*Dch.*), outside, without, *e.g.* **Buitenveldert**.
- Buitenplaats** (*Dch.*), a country seat.
- Buitenverblijf** (*Dch.*), a country house.
- Bujoko** (*Yoruba*), a dwelling.
- Buk** (*Hang Chek, Indo-China*), great.
- Buka** (*Arab.*), a valley between two mountain ranges; a low-lying tract of land; burial-place of a saint.
- im Bukha** (*Lu-Wanga, Uganda*), cave.
- Bukhta** (*Russ.*), bay, creek.
- Bûkit** (*Malay*), a hill, *e.g.* **Bukit Hulu Bena**. *See* **Hulu**.
- Bukoba**. *See* **Wakoba, Koba**.
- Buksem** (*Cent. Asia*), close tangled wood.
- uBuku** (*Kafir*), a bog, a quagmire.
- Bul** (*Chad L. region*), white, *e.g.* **Nki Bul**, 'white water,' a portion of Chad L.

- Bulak** (*Turk.*), spring, source, *e.g.* **Suj-Bulak**.
- Bulakan** (*Philippines*), a country or district where cotton is grown.
- mBulangiana** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), confluence, junction of two streams.
- Bulli** (*Somali*), a low place where water collects.
- Bulli Haredle** (*Somali*), a rain-water pool. **Hared**=rain-water. *See* **Le**.
- Bulshaia** (*Alaska*), great mountain.
- Bulu** (*Mande*), arm, branch, *e.g.* **Babulu**, 'river arm.' *See* **Ba**.
- luBulu** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a small torrent-bed, brook.
- Búm** (*Pers.*), a country, land, soil, cognate with *Sansc.* bhúmi. *See* **Bhum**.
- Buluga** (*Mossi, French Sudan*). *See* **Kuluga**.
- Bumanda** (*Benue R. region*), a ford or place of embarkation.
- Bun** (*Irish*), mouth of a river, *e.g.* **Bundoran**.
- Bun** (*Indo-China*), a village.
- Bun** (*Mande*), house, cottage.
- Bun** (*Somali*). *See* **Ban**.
- Bunar** (*Turk.*), the source of a river.
- Bund** (*Pers.*), a dam. *Cf.* **Band**.
- Bundari** (*E. Africa*), harbour, a form of **Bandar**.
- Bunder** (*Pers.*), a harbour, a form of **Bandar**.
- Bundu** (*Fula*), wells, spring, source.
- Bunga** (*Galla*), an uninhabited desert. *Cf.* **Halla**.
- Bungalow** (*Anglo-Indian*), a corruption of the *Hind*.
- Bangla** (contrac. from **Bangála**), the most usual

class of house occupied by Europeans in the interior of India, being of one story and covered by a pyramidal thatch roof, though a tile roof is sometimes used.

**Bungo** (*Barotseland*). See **Yungo**.

**Bungu** (*Ja-Luo, Uganda*), forest.

**Bunguntani** (*Madagascar*), a little round hill.

**Bunik** (*Nandi, Uganda*), country.

**Buntu** (*Celebes*), mountain, e.g. **Buntu Bila**.

**Bur** (*Somali*), a mountain, e.g. **Bur-Mado, Bur-Dap, Gumbur**. See **Mado**.

**Bur** (*Ja-Luo, Uganda*), a well.

**Burak** (*Arab.*), artificial pools or tanks (*pl.* of **Birket**).

**Buran** (*Cent. Asia*), a snowstorm.

**Büren** (*Ger.*), an abode, e.g. **Amelsbüren** (in Westphalia).

The *Dch.* form is **Buren**.

**Burg** (*Dch.*), castle, town, e.g. **Doornenburg, Rozenburg**.

**Burg, Burgh** (*England*), an earthwork, a fortified town.

*Cf.* **Brough, Bury**.

**Burgo** (*Port.*), a town or castle on a hill; suburb.

**Burgos** (*Rendili, East Africa*), white-necked, e.g. **Donyo Burgos**, 'the white-necked mountain,' the *Rendili* name for Mt. Kenia.

**Buri** (*Danakil*), land, dry land; e.g. **Buri** peninsula in Eritrea.

**Buri** (*Siam*), a city.

**Burj** (*Arab.*), a tower.

**Burn** (*Anglo-Saxon*), a bourn, stream, rivulet, e.g. **Blackburn**. *Cf.* **Bourne, Born**.

- Burnu, Burun** (*Turk.*), cape, the *French Nez*; point, promontory. See **Burun**.
- Buron** (*Fr.*), hut, cottage (*B<sup>on</sup>*), from *Old Ger. bûr*, house.
- Burrock** (from *Anglo-Saxon beorg*), a small weir or dam in a river.
- Burrone** (*It.*), a precipice, ravine.
- Bursa** (*Mande*). See **Birsa**.
- Burun** (*Songhai*), king.
- Burun** (*Turk.*), naze, *lit.* a nose, e.g. **Injeburun**. See **Burnu**.
- Bury** (*England*), from *Anglo-Saxon burh, burg*; an earthwork, fortified town. Cf. **Brough, Burg, Borough**.
- Bus** (*Slavonic*), a dwelling, e.g. **Trebus**.
- Buscione** (*It.*), bush, jungle.
- Buso** (*Yoruba*), a resting-place, inn.
- um Buso** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a kingdom.
- Bústán** (*Pers.*), a garden, especially a flower-garden, from *bu, bo*, fragrance, and *stán*, place.
- Busu** (*Yoruba*), loose sandy ground.
- um Butiso** (*Zulu, Kafir*). For meaning see **Umbutiso**.
- Butte** (*Fr.*), a knoll.
- „ (*U.S.A.*), a lone hill rising with precipitous cliffs or steep slopes; a small isolated **Mesa** (*q.v.*)
- Büttel** (*Ger.*), a house, *lit.* bailiff, e.g. **Wolfenbüttel**. Cf. **Bottle**.
- Buurt** (*Dch.*), a hamlet, e.g. **Bovenbuurt, Geldersche Buurt**.
- Buwab** *pl.* of **Bab** (*Arab.*), gates.
- Buyan** (*E. Turk.*), saddle, neck, col. Cf. **Boyon**.
- Buyan** (*Russ.*), wharf, landing-place (*in masculine*).
- Buyuk** (*Turk.*), great, e.g. **Buyukdere**, on the Bosphorus.

- Buruk** (*E. Turk.*), ruined, in ruins.
- eBwila** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), mouth of a river, confluence.
- Bwira, Buira** (*Arab., N. Africa*), little wells.
- Bwo, -Bwe** (*Upper Sassandra R. region*), a suffix, meaning village, settlement; *e.g.* **Gogibwo**, 'Gogi's village,' **Gozrobwe**, 'Gozro's village.'
- By** (*Da., Nor., Sw.*), town, an abode, *e.g.* **Derby, Whitby.**
- Byang** (*Tibet*), north. For other points *see* **Lho.**
- Byeli** (*Russ.*), white, *e.g.* **Byeloye More**, 'the White Sea.'
- Bye-ma** (*Tibet*), sand.

## C

- Caapau** (*Spanish S. America*), a collection of trees; also a small mound far from a river or spring; has same meaning as **Isla.**
- Cabane** (*Fr.*), a cottage (**C<sup>ne</sup>**).
- Cabaret** (*Fr.*), a tavern (**Cab<sup>et</sup>**). *Cf.* **Khabáráť.**
- Cabeço** (*Port.*), the top of a hill, summit.
- Cabo** (*Port., Sp.*), cape, promontory, headland.
- Cacheo, Cachão** (*Port.*), *lit.* the bubbles on water, so bubbling water, a torrential river, *e.g.* **Cacheo River.**
- Cachimba** (*Spanish S. America*), a shallow well, a spring.
- Caohocira** (*Port.*), waterfall, rapids.
- Caer** (*Welsh*), a fortress; *e.g.* **Caermarthen.**
- Caféière** (*Fr.*), a coffee plantation.
- Cailloch** (*Gaelic cailleach*), a nun, *e.g.* **Inchcailloch**, 'the island of the nuns.' *See* **Inch.**

- Cairn** (*Celtic*), a stony hill, *e.g.* Cairngorm. *See* Gorm.
- Cait, Caith** (*Cymric Caeth*), narrow, *e.g.* Pencaitland (Pen-  
Caeth-Llan), 'head of the narrow enclosure.' *See*  
Pen, Llan.
- Cajon** (*U.S.A.*), a box-cañon (*q.v.*)
- Cal, Calat** (*Sp.*), a corruption of the *Arabic Kalat*, 'a  
castle on a rock,' *e.g.* Caltabalotta, Calatamisetta.
- Cala** (*It.*), a bay.
- Cala** (*Sp.*), a creek or small bay.
- Calat** (*Sp.*) *See* Cal.
- Calata** (*It.*), a slope or declivity.
- Calcosa** (*It.*), a beaten path, a road.
- Caldeira** (*Fr. Port.*) *See* Caldron.
- Calder** (*Celtic*), a woodland stream.
- Caldron** (*Eng.*), as a minor form of sub-oceanic relief,  
a more or less steep depression (*q.v.*) of relatively  
small extent, *e.g.* the Monaco Caldron on the  
Azores Plateau. Equivalent to *Ger. Kessel, Fr.*  
Caldeira. *Cf.* Furrow.
- Cale de Ferata** (*Rumania*), railway.
- Caleta** (*Sp.*), a cove.
- Calle** (*It.*), a way, road, path.
- Calo** (*It.*), fall, current of a river; declivity of a hill.
- Calzada** (*Sp.*), a highway.
- Cam** (*Welsh, Gaelic*), crooked, *e.g.* Cam R.
- Cama** (*U.S.A.*), a small upland prairie.
- Cama** (*Port., Sp.*), a bed, stratum.
- Camber** (*Eng. from Old French*), a small dock in a  
royal yard for unloading timber; a harbour.



- Cambus** (*Celtic*), a bay, bend, *e.g.* **Cambuskenneth**; **Ald-cambus**, 'the stream of the bay.' *See* **Ald**.
- Caminho** (*Port.*), a municipal or county road, *cf.* **Estrada**.
- Caminho de Ferro** (*Port.*), railway.
- Camino** (*Sp.*), a road (C.)
- Camino de Hierro** (*Sp.*), railway.
- Campagna** (*It.*), }  
**Campagne** (*Fr.*), } country, open country, country fields.
- Campanario** (*Sp.*), }  
**Campanile** (*It.*), } a steeple, tower, belfry.
- Campos abertos** (*Brazil*), 'open plains,' where little is to be seen except herbaceous or scrubby growth.
- Campos agrestes** (*Brazil*), 'rough plains,' where coarse tufty herbage of greyish colour prevails.
- Campos cerrados** (*Brazil*), 'closed plains,' having numerous small groves, woods, and thickets.
- Campos geraes** (*Brazil*), 'general plains'; the interminable level or slightly rolling tracts, under short coarse growth, where the landscape is monotonous and seldom relieved by any conspicuous object.
- Campos mimosos** (*Brazil*), 'tender campos,' under soft, fresh, bright green pasturage, suitable for cattle-runs.
- Campos veros** (*Brazil*), 'true plains,' grassy, treeless, and waterless plateaux.
- Camus** (*Gaelic*), a bay or creek, *e.g.* **Camus Orasay**, in the Hebrides.
- Cañada** (*U.S.A.*), a very small cañon. In Argentina this is used for any small depression.

- Cancha** (*Spanish S. America*), a spacious flat or open space.
- Candelas** (*U.S.A.*), a group of candle-like rocky pinnacles.
- Cangrejal** (*Spanish S. America*), low marshy ground, full of ruts and holes, impassable and difficult of access.
- Cañon** (*Spanish America*), a mountain gorge.
- Cantera** (*Sp.*), a quarry.
- Cantiere** (*It.*), a dockyard.
- Canton** (*Low Latin Cantonium*, a district, province, *Fr.* **Canton**, a collection of parishes), a small portion or division of land, a small district constituting a distinct government. Hence **Cantonment**, quarters for soldiers; the Swiss Cantons.
- Caolas** (*Gaelic*), firth, strait, *e.g.* **Caolas na Aird**.
- Cap** (*Fr., Ger.*), cape, headland (C.)
- Capel** (*Welsh*), a chapel, *e.g.* **Capelcurig**.
- Capella** (*Port.*),  
**Capelle** (*Ger.*),  
**Capilla** (*Sp.*), } a chapel.
- Capo** (*It.*), a cape (C.)
- Capocroce** (*It.*), cross-roads.
- Capoeira** (*Brazil*), 'aftergrowths,' the jungle that springs up rapidly in abandoned clearings.
- Capões** (*Brazil*), 'thickets,' patches of low growth, especially palms, in the damp parts of the grassy **Campos** (*q.v.*)
- Car** (*Wales*), a city, town, *e.g.* **Cardiff**.
- Car** (*Scotland*), a fortified place, *e.g.* **Carstairs**.
- Carabineros** (*Sp.*), a post of military coastguards.

- Carraja** (*It.*), a cartway.
- Carrascos** (*Brazil*), scrub, brushwood. *See* Capões, Ser-radões, Catingas.
- Carrefour** (*Fr.*), a cross-road (Carref<sup>r</sup>).
- Carretera** (*Sp.*), a high-road.
- Carrick, Carrig** (*Ireland*), a rock, crag, from the *Gaelic* carraig, *e.g.* Carrickfergus, Carrig o Gunnel.
- Carrière** (*Fr.*), a quarry (Carr<sup>e</sup>).
- Carse** (*Scotland*), low and fertile land adjacent to a river, *e.g.* Carse of Gowrie.
- Cartha** (*Phœnician*), an enclosed place, a city, *e.g.* Carthage.
- Casa** (*It., Port., Ruman., Sp.*), a house.
- Casar** (*Sp.*), a village (Cas.)
- Cascajo** (*Sp.*), gravel.
- Cascina** (*It.*), pasture-ground, dairy farm (C<sup>ne</sup>).
- Caserne** (*Fr.*), barracks.
- Caseta** (*Sp.*), a small house.
- Casino** (*It.*), a country seat (Cas<sup>o</sup>).
- Casotto** (*It.*), a small house, sentry-box (Ct<sup>o</sup>).
- Cassine** (*Fr.*), a little country house, box.
- Castagneto** (*It.*) **Castanhaes** (*Brazil*), a forest abounding in chestnut trees.
- Caster** (*Anglian*), from *Latin* castra, camp, *e.g.* Doncaster. *Cf.* Cester, Chester.
- Catena** (*It.*), a chain (of mountains).
- Catingas** (*Brazil*), extensive open woodlands of small growth and with much underwood, affording cover to all kinds of animals. *See* Campos, Capões.
- Cavata** (*It.*), a ditch, moat.

- Cay, Key** (*U.S.A., W. Indies*), a comparatively small and low coastal island of sand or coral, from *Sp. cayo*, e.g. **Key West**.
- Cayo** (*Sp.*), rock, shoal, islet.
- Ceann** (*Gaelic*), head, promontory, e.g. **Ceann More**, W. coast of Scotland. *See More*.
- Cefn** (*Cymric*), a back, ridge, e.g. **Cevennes, Cefnlllys**.
- Ceja** (*Sp.*), the summit of a mountain.
- „ (*U.S.A.*), the cliff of a **Mesa** (*q.v.*) ridge, an escarpment.
- Celt** (*Welsh*), a covert.
- Cementerio, Cimiterio** (*Sp.*), a cemetery, burial-ground.
- in Cencesha** (*Amazosa, Kafir*), a rivulet.
- Cenn** (*Gaelic*), a head, a mountain (pronounced **ken**), e.g. **Kenmore**. *See More*.
- Cense** (*Fr.*), a small farm (*C<sup>se</sup>*).
- Cercanía** (*Sp.*), neighbourhood; *in pl.* environs.
- Cerny** (*Bohemian*), black (*Cr.*) *Cf. Cherni, Tzerni*.
- Cerrig** (*Welsh*), a crag, e.g. **Cerrig-y-Druidion**. *Cf. Carrick*.
- Cerro** (*Sp.*), a hill or highland which is in general craggy.
- „ (*U.S.A.*), a single eminence intermediate between hill and mountain.
- Cester** (*Mercian*), from *Latin castra*, camp, e.g. **Leicester**. *Cf. Caster, Chester*.
- Cha, Sha** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), great, e.g. **Shawangunk**=great wall: **Chatemuc**=great rocks.
- Cha** (*Indian, California*), town, village, house.
- Cha** (*China*), sand, e.g. **Kin Cha Kiang**, 'the river of golden sand,' i.e. the Upper Yangtse; also a post-house. *Cf. Tarjam. See Kin, Kiang*.

- Cha** (*Kurdish*), a mountain.
- Cha** (*Tibet*), signifies extent, *see* **Cha Lam**; also a post-house, resting-place, *e.g.* **Shangcha**.
- Chabet, Chaaba** (*Algeria*), a system of sinuous ravines.  
*See* the more usual forms **Shabet, Shaaba**.
- Chacra** (*Spanish S. America*), a farm building.
- Chad.** *See* **Tsadhe**.
- Chadir** (*Cent. Asia*), house, *e.g.* **Chadir Tash**, 'stone house.'
- Chagan** (*Mongol*), white, *e.g.* **Chagan Tologai**, 'white head.'
- Chaget** (*Indian, Alaska*), a river mouth, *e.g.* **Koschaget**, 'the mouth of the **Kosna**,' na being river. In the lower Yukon district the **ch** is hardened into **k**.  
*See* **Kaget, Kakat**.
- Chah** (*China*), a barrier.
- Chah** (*Pers.*), well, pit, *e.g.* **Cha-Shirin**.
- Chahi** (*Punjab.*), land irrigated from wells, whether assisted by canals or river-floods or not. *Cf.* **Nahri**.
- Chai** (*China*), fortified military place, camp.
- Chai** (*Shan States*), a village, *e.g.* **Tao Kuan Chai**.
- Chai** (*Turk.*), a river, *e.g.* **Ulu Chai**. *See* **Ulu**.
- Chaîne** (*Fr.*), a chain of hills (**Ch<sup>ne</sup>**).
- Chair** (*Turk.*), a meadow.
- Chak** (*Pers.*), hole, mine.
- Chak** (*Indian, California*), earth, land.
- Chaka** (*Giryama*). *See* **Aka**.
- Chaka** (*Tibet*), a lake, *e.g.* **Lima Ringmo Chaka**.
- Chakerem** (*Cent. Asia*), shout-distance.

- Cha Lam** (*Tibet*), a 'large road,' high road. *See* Cha, Lam.
- Chalet** (*Fr.*), house, Swiss cottage (Ch<sup>et</sup>).
- Chalo, Charu, Chialu** (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*).  
*See* Alo, Aro, Alu.
- Chamama** (*W. Sahara*), inundated banks of rivers.
- Chaman** (*Pers.*), pasture, orchard.
- Chamine** (*Port.*), a chimney, steeple.
- Chamur** (*Turk.*), mud.
- Chan** (*China*), resting-stages for the night.
- Chan** (*Gaelic*), a headland, *e.g.* Ardnamurchan, 'the height of the great headland.' *See* Ard, Mor.
- Chandis** (*Java*), the ancient temples of Central and Eastern Java.
- Chang** (*China*), village, borough, market; middle.
- Chang** (*China*), long (either time or distance), *e.g.* Chang Chiang, 'long river.'
- Chang** (*Pers.*). *See* under Hamún.
- Chang** (*Tibet*), north, *e.g.* Chang Pa, 'the men of the north,' a nomad tribe of Tartars called Tagh Lik, or 'mountaineers' in *E. Turk.* *See* Pa, Tagh, Lik.
- Changkat** (*Malay*), a hill or rising ground, a small hill, *e.g.* Changat Jening, Changat Tepus.
- Chanh** (*Cochinchina*), honest, upright; *e.g.* Binh-Chanh, 'equal in probity,' a district in Cambodia. *See* Binh.
- Chani** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). *See* Kiani.
- Chanwa** (*Hausa*), green, of a wood in leaf. *Cf.* Algas.
- Chap** (*E. Turk.*), a very enclosed ravine.
- Chapadas** (*Brazil*), 'high ground,' applied vaguely to elevated plateaux, low ridges or serras traversing the Campos (*q.v.*) *See also* Taboleiras, Sertões.

- Chapelle** (*Fr.*), a chapel (Ch<sup>lle</sup>).
- Char** (*Bengal*), a sandbank, also new alluvium brought down by a river; in *Anglo-Indian* Churr.
- Char** (*Marocco*), a village built of houses, not tents.
- Charde** (*Pers.*), a group of four villages, from char, 'four,' and deh, 'village.' Cf. Char-su.
- Charneca** (*Brazil*), 'heath,' applied to scrubby open tracts forming a transition from Carrascoes to the Sertões (*q.v.*)
- Charo** (*Nika*). See Aro.
- Char-su** (*Pers.*), four roads meeting, a market. Cf. Charde, Chauraha.
- Chart** (*England*), a forest, *e.g.* Seal Chart.
- Charu** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See Chalo.
- Chase** (*England*), an unenclosed hunting-ground, *e.g.* Cannock Chase.
- Chashma** (*Pers.*), a fountain, source, *e.g.* Chasma Gauhir.
- Chat** (*E. Turkish*), angle, junction of two water-courses.
- Chat ta ua** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a hill.
- Château** (*Fr.*), a castle (Ch<sup>au</sup>).
- Châtel** (*Fr.*), a castle, *e.g.* Neuchâtel.
- Chatemuk** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), great rocks.
- Chatir** (*Cent. Asia*), another form of Chadir (*q.v.*)
- Chau, Chou** (*China*), department, the division of a province ranking above a district and below a sub-prefecture, usually called San Chou; district city. Cf. Hien, Fu. Also means islet.
- Châu** (*Cambodia*), everywhere, altogether, *e.g.* Chau-Phu, 'everywhere rich,' in Bao-Lok.

- Chaufour** (*Fr.*), a limekiln.
- Chau kong fo** (*Miao-tse, Kwei-chou*), a brook.
- Chaumine, Chaumière** (*Fr.*), a small cottage.
- Chaung** (*Burma*), stream, creek.
- Chaur** (*Hind.*), a large open space in a forest, an extensive tract of low land.
- Chauraha** (*Hind., Pers.*), a cross road, the junction of four roads. *Cf.* **Char-su, Chaur** being a variant of **Char**.
- Chaussée** (*Fr.*), a main road ( $Ch^{ce}$ ).
- Chawng** (*Siam*), a strait.
- Che** (*China*), a dam.
- Cheau** (*China*), a bridge. *Cf.* **Chiao, Kiao**.
- Cheap**. *See* **Chipping**.
- Chebiri** (*Hausa*), an island.
- Chede** (*Nika*). *See* **Ede**.
- Chekil** (*E. Turk.*), a steep rock.
- Chekmeje** (*Turk.*), a bridge.
- Chel** (*E. Turk.*), a desert.
- Cheltang** (*Hang Chek, Indo-China*), road.
- Chema** (*Tibet*), sand.
- Chemin** (*Fr.*), a road ( $Ch^{in}$ ).
- Chemin de fer** (*Fr.*), railway.
- Cheminée** (*Fr.*), chimney ( $Ch^{nie}$ ).
- Chenal** (*Fr.*), a channel (of harbours, &c.), a track. For use as a form of sub-oceanic relief *see* **Gully**.
- Cheng** (*China*), a city wall, a city; a walled village or town; a stage in a journey. *Cf.* **Pu, Tun, Tsun, Chwang**. Sometimes written **Chen**, *e.g.* **Pei-ku-chen**, 'north pass borough.' *See* **Pei, Ku**.
- Cheng** (*Yindu Chin, W. of Mon R.*), a valley.



- m** **Chenga** (*Zambezia, dialect of Bantu*), sand.  
**Chengo** (*Giryama*), a camp.  
**Chenu**, *pl.* **Chelu** (*Telegu*), a field.  
**Chep.** See **Chipping**.  
**Chergi** (*W. Sahara*), east.  
**Cherni** (*Russ.*), black, *e.g.* **Chernoe More**, 'the Black Sea'; **Chernagora**, 'Black Mountain,' *i.e.* Montenegro. *Cf.* **Cerny**.  
**Chersonesus** (*Greek*), a peninsula.  
**Cheshme** (*Pers.*), source, fountain.  
**Chester** (*Saxon*), from Latin **Castra**, camp, *e.g.* Winchester. *Cf.* **Caster**, **Cester**.  
**Chesu** (*Songhai*), the bank of a river.  
**Chete** (*Giryama*). See **Ete**.  
**Cheul** (*Turk.*), a desert.  
**Chevalis** (*Fr.*), a ford when the water is low, a passage made with boats when a river is low.  
**Chi** (*Cent. Africa*), a prefix signifying 'big,' *e.g.* **Chiromo** = big lip.  
**Chi=Hyeng=Nyeng=Ryeng** (*Korea*), a pass, *e.g.* **Kodek-chi**.  
**i** **mi Chi**, **u mu Chi** (*Kossova, Uganda*), a town.  
**ma** **Chi** (*Fan, French Congo*), water.  
**Chi** (*Batta, Benue R. region*), a suffix meaning language, *e.g.* **Paparchi**, 'the language of the Papar people.' *Cf.* **Nchi**.  
**in** **Chi** (*Swahili*), country.  
**Chia** (*China*), a house, home, family; also a cape.  
**Chia** (*Kurdish*), a mountain.  
**Chialu** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Chalo**.

- Chiang** (*China*), a river, never used for a small stream, though **Ho** may be applied to a large one. See **Kiang**.
- Chiao** (*China*), a bridge; also a sect, e.g. **Chei Chiao**, 'abstinence sect,' applied to Mussulmans.
- Chibla** (*Songhai*), earth.
- Chibongo** (*Bantu*). See **Bongo**.
- Chico** (*Sp.*), small, e.g. **Chico R.** There are several rivers of this name in South America.
- Chidunda** (*Senna, Bantu*). See **Dunda**.
- Chie** (*China*), a street.
- Chien** (*China*), a thousand; e.g. **Chien Shan**, 'the thousand peaks.'
- Chien** (*China*), shallow.
- Chieng** (*Laos*), a city.
- Chie-ye** (*Miao-tse, Kwei-chau*), a plain.
- Chifik** (*Turk.*), a farm.
- Chig** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), shore.
- Chigogo** (*German East Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a kind of banana, e.g. **Ngogo**, a river rising in or flowing through a banana plantation. See **Gogo**.
- Chigunda** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Kirumba**.
- Chikowa** (*Hausa*), flood.
- ma Chila** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). For meaning see **Machila**.
- Chilezo**, *pl. Vilezo* (*Swahili*). See **Lezo**.
- Chi-li** (*China*), metropolitan.
- Chi-li-chau** { (*China*), independent department, i.e.  
independent of a prefecture; indepen-  
**Chi-li-chou** { dent departmental city or city of the  
second order. Cf. **Chau**.

- muChili** (*Barotseland, Bantu*), a clan, *e.g.* **Muchili Kachihombo**, 'the clan of fishers.' For *pl.* see **Muchili**.
- Chi-li-ting** (*China*), independent sub-prefecture; a division of a province ranking immediately after a prefecture, and dependent directly on a circuit.
- Chilundi** (*Tonga, Bantu*). See **Lundi**.
- Chilwa** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Kirwa**.
- Chima** (*Pula, China*), a wood, forest.
- Chimen** (*E. Turk*), prairie.
- Chimpolo** (*Loango*), a ravine.
- Chin** (*China*), a town, *lit.* a tent; *e.g.* **Maimachin**, 'trade town' near **Kiakhta**.
- Chin** (*China*), gold, *e.g.* **Chin Chuan**, 'gold stream.'
- Chin** (*Hind.*) See **Jin**. **Chin** (*Korea*). See **Jin**.
- China** (*It.*), a declivity, slope.
- Chine** (*Anglo-Saxon Cinu*), a rift, chink; ravine; *e.g.* **Blackgang Chine**.
- Ching** (*China*), a well.
- Ching** (*China*), the capital of a state.
- li Chinga** (*Mavia, Mozambique*), a small hill.
- Chinggo** (*Marovo, Solomon Is.*), plantation, garden.
- Chini** (*Swahili*), depth.
- Chiniak** (*Aleut*), a rocky, impassable, wretched sea; *e.g.* **Chiniak bay**, cape, and island.
- Chin-toil** (*Hang Chek, Indo-China*), a forest.
- li Chinya** (*Lu-Wanga, Uganda*), an island.
- Chiopak** (*Mentawai*), a stream.
- Chipanas** (*Java*), hot springs.
- Chipping, Cheap, Chep** (*Eng. from old Teutonic root, meaning 'trade,' 'barter'*), market-place, *e.g.* **Chipping Norton, Cheapside, Chepstow**. See **Köping**.

- Chir** (*Gaelic* *ohiar*), dark brown, e.g. **Aberchirder** (**Aberchiar-dur**), 'the confluence of the dark-brown water.' See **Aber, Dur**.
- Chirumba** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Bumba**.
- Chirwa** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Kirwa**.
- Chisai** (*Japan*), little, small.
- Chisi, Dzisi** (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*). See **Si**.
- Chisiwa** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Ziwa**.
- Chisua** (*Bantu*). See **Sua**.
- Chit** (*E. Turk*), limit, boundary.
- Chito** (*Bantu*). See **To**.
- Chitumbi** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Litumbi**.
- Chiung** (*China*), border waste land.
- Chlum** (*Slavonic*), an isolated hill.
- Cho** (*Annam*), a market. Cf. **Sho**.
- Cho** (*Tibet*), a lake, e.g. **Aru Cho**; **Garing Cho**. Another form is **Tso**.
- m Cho** (*East Africa, dialect of Bantu*). For meaning see **Mcho**.
- Chog** (*Tibet*), a country, region.
- Chokel** (*Hausa*), branch of a river; backwater. Cf. **Faddama**.
- Chokku** (*N. Nigeria*), rocky, e.g. **Chokku-Chokku**, in **Kabba** district, meaning 'rocky-rocky,' i.e. very rocky.
- Choko** (*Cent. Africa*), a suffix meaning 'little.'
- Chol** (*Cent. Asia*), a desolate plain.
- Chol** (*Punjab*), a small hollow. Cf. **Chura**.
- Chol** (*Yambo, Upper Sobat R.*), black.
- Chom** (*Zirian*). See **Chum**.
- Chom** (*Kurdish*), a stream.

- Chombo** (*Swahili*), a dhow.
- Chon** (*Hainan*), a village. Also in *Korea*.
- Chonde** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a forest.
- Chong** (*Siam*), a strait.
- Chong** (*E. Turk.*), great.
- Chong** (*Tibet*). See **Chung**.
- Cho pol** (*Indian, California*), a lake.
- Chor** (*Marocco*), a fixed Berber village.
- Chorak** (*Turk.*), a marsh.
- Chorion** (*Greek*), a village.
- Chot** (*Wakhan, Pamirs*), a lake.
- Chota** (*Hind.*), small; properly **Chhota mas.**, **Chhoti, fem.**,  
e.g. **Chota Nagpur**; **Chhoti Nadi**, a rivulet ('small  
river'). See next entry.
- Chota gam** (*Hind.*), a small village.
- Chou** (*China*), a department; the capital of a depart-  
ment. See **Chau**.
- Chou** (*China*), a place surrounded by water, island. See  
**Chau**.
- Chu** (*China*), stream, river.
- Chu** (*Tibet*), water, river.
- Chuan** (*China*), stream, river, e.g. **Chin Chuan**, 'Gold  
Stream.' Cf. **Chuen**.
- Chuang** (*China*), borough; village.
- Chubar** (*Tibet*), an isthmus.
- Chu-dog-po** (*Tibet*), a torrent.
- Chu-dong** (*Tibet*), wells.
- Chuen** (*China*), a channel, river. Cf. **Chuan**.
- Chu henn** (*hon, hemm*) (*Laos*), a garden.
- Chukur** (*E. Turk.*), deep.

- Chul** (*Pers., Afghan*), desert.
- Chula** (*Ja-Luo, Uganda*), an enclosure.
- Chu lu** (*Indian, California*), hill, mountain.
- Chum, Chom** (*Zirian*), summer hut; hence **Chumbi**, suburb.
- Chu-mig** (*Tibet*), source.
- Chu-mta** (*Tibet*), bank, shore.
- Chun** (*China*), an old variable designation corresponding with the present prefecture. *Cf.* **Chau, Chi-li-Chau, Hien, Fu.**
- Chung** (*Chin Hills*), hill, peak. *Cf.* **Tung.**
- Chung, Chong** (*Tibet*), small, *e.g.* **Chong La**, 'small pass.'
- Chung Yuen** (*China*), mainland, chung meaning 'centre,' *e.g.* **Chung Chiang**, 'centre river.'
- Chura** (*Punjab*), a wide hollow. *Cf.* **Chol.**
- Churang** (*Malay*), a creek. *Cf.* **Jurang.**
- Churr.** *See* **Char.**
- Chusa, Chuja** (*Tibet*), a source of hot springs, *e.g.*  
**Naisum Chusa.**
- Chusquea** (*Chili*), reeds.
- Chute** (*Fr.*), waterfall, cataract.
- Chu-tram** (*Tibet*), river bank.
- Chu-wo** (*Tibet*), river.
- Chu-zar** (*Tibet*), a cascade.
- Chwang** (*China*), a village (agricultural). *Cf.* **Pu, Tun, Tsun, Cheng.**
- Chwang** (*Chong Chia-tse, Yunnan*), a cave.
- i Chweba** (*Amazosa, Kafir*), a lagoon of still clear water.
- Chwen** (*China*), a river = **Chyen** (*Korea*).
- Cidade** (*Port.*), a city, town, *e.g.* **Cidade do Recife**, 'city of the reef.'

- Cienaga** (*Sp.*), a marsh, moor.  
 „ (*U.S.A.*), an elevated or hillside marsh containing streams.
- Cima** (*It., Sp.*), summit of a mountain ( $C^{ma}$ ), *e.g.* **Cima Nove**, ‘new peak.’
- Cime** (*Fr.*), top, summit (of a mountain).
- Cimetière** (*Fr.*), cemetery ( $Cim^{re}$ ).
- Ciottolato** (*It.*), highway, paved road.
- Cirque** (*U.S.A.*), a glacial amphitheatre or basin.
- Citadelle** (*Fr.*), a citadel ( $Cit^{le}$ ).
- Città** (*It.*), a city, town, *e.g.* **Città di Castello**, ‘town of the castle.’
- Ciudad** (*Sp.*), a city, town, *e.g.* **Ciudad Real**, ‘royal city.’
- Civita** (*It.*), state, town, in composition, *e.g.* **Civita Vecchia**, ‘Old Town.’
- Cjafe** (*Albanian*), mountain top.
- Clachan** (*Gaelic*), stones, *sing.* *clach*; usually applied to a hamlet or small cluster of houses, probably from the existence of Druidical remains on the site, *e.g.* **Clachantiompan**. *Cf.* **Clough**.
- Clairière** (*Fr.*), a glade.
- Clough** (*Irish*). *See* **Clough**.
- Clawdd** (*Welsh*), a ditch, fence, *e.g.* **Caron Isclawdd**. *See* **Is**.
- Cleit** (*Gaelic*), a rugged eminence, *e.g.* **Cleit Hianish**.
- Clere** (*Anglo-Norman*), a royal or episcopal residence on a lofty hill, *e.g.* **Highclere**.
- Clocher** (*Fr.*), a belfry, clock-tower.
- Clogh** (*Irish*). *See* **Clough**.
- Clon** (*Ireland*), a plain surrounded by bog or water, from *Irish* *cluain*, *e.g.* **Clonmel**.

- Close** (*Old Fr.* clos, *Lat.* clausus, shut in, enclosed), an enclosure, courtyard, the precinct of a cathedral.
- Clôture** (*Fr.*), enclosure, fence.
- Cloud, Clude** (*Anglo-Saxon* clúð, a rock, a hill), a cliff, rock, precipice, *e.g.* Thorpe Cloud.
- Clough, Claugh, Clogh** (*Irish*), a stone, *e.g.* Cloghan, Claughton, Cloughton. *Cf.* Clachan.
- Clove** (*U.S.A.*), a gorge, ravine.
- Coch** (*Welsh*), red. *See* Goch.
- Coches** (*Upper Amazon region*), small sluggish channels, leading to the lateral lakes which fringe a river in low swampy country.
- Coed** (*Welsh*), a wood, *e.g.* Bettws-y-coed, 'dwelling across the wood.' *See* Bettws, Y.
- Cohonk** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), grey goose, *e.g.* Cohonkson = place of wild geese.
- Ceill** (*Irish*), a wood.
- Col** (*Fr., Eng.*), a neck, an elevated pass.
- Collado** (*Sp.*), a hill.
- Colle** (*It.*), a hill (*C<sup>le</sup>*).
- Colline** (*Fr.*), a hill.
- Collo** (*It.*), the top, summit (of a mountain.)
- Coln** (*Latin, Colonia*), a colony, *e.g.* Lincoln, Cologne.
- Colto** (*It.*), ploughed land.
- Colwyn** (*Welsh* collwyn), a hazel grove.
- Comba** (*Sp.*), a valley.
- Combe** (*Celto-Saxon; Cymric*, cwm; *A.S.*, comb, cumb), a hollow between two hills, valley, dingle; a bowl-shaped valley, *e.g.* Wycombe.
- Combe** (*Fr.*), a small valley.



- Commune** (*Fr.*), parish, township.
- Condate** (*Old Celtic*), a confluence of two rivers.
- Confine** (*It.*), boundary.
- Contea** (*It.*), a county.
- Contornos** (*Port.*), environs, suburbs.
- Contre-digue** (*Fr.*), embankment, dike.
- Convento** (*It.*), a convent (*Conv<sup>to</sup>*).
- Cop** (*Celtic*), a hollow, cup, *e.g.* **Warcop**.
- Cop** (*Saxon*), a head, the top of a ridge, crest, *e.g.* **Maloop**.
- Coquilles** (*Fr.*), shells.
- Cordilhera** (*Port.*),
- Cordillera** (*Sp.*),
- } a chain or ridge of mountains, a  
 long elevated and straight tract  
 of land.
- „ „ (*U.S.A.*), a group of mountain ranges, including the valleys, plains, rivers, lakes, &c.; its composite ranges may have various trends, but the **Cordillera** will have one general direction.
- „ „ (*S. America*), a chain of mountains with distinct summits, but closely connected like the links of a chain or the strands of a rope.
- Corno** (*It.*), an arm (of a river), peak of a mountain.
- Corral** (*Sp.*), a court; in *America* this is used to denote a cattle-pen, like the *Port.* **Curral**; in *Ceylon* the term is applied to an enclosure for the capture of wild elephants.
- Corrego** (*Brazil*), a stream, small river, *e.g.* **Corrego Agua-Fria**.
- Corrente** (*It.*), current, stream.
- Corso** (*It.*), a long broad street, a thoroughfare, *e.g.* **il Corso** (*Rome*).

- Cortijo** (*Sp.*); farmhouse, grange, country house (*Cort.*)
- Cortinal** (*Sp.*), a piece of ground near a village or farmhouse, which is generally sown every year.
- Cos** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), grass.
- Costa** (*It., Sp.*), coast (*C<sup>ta</sup>*), *e.g.* **Costa Rica**, 'rich coast.'
- Côte**, *pl.* **Côtan** (*Anglo-Saxon*), a mud cottage, *e.g.* **Fosscot, Coton.**
- Côte** (*Fr.*), coast.
- Coteau** (*Fr.*), a small hill or declivity.
- „ (*U.S.A.*), an elevated pitted plain of rough surface.
- Côteiere** (*Fr.*), a range of coast, seaboard.
- Coto** (*provincial Sp.*), territory, district.
- Coulee** (*U.S.A.*), a cooled and hardened stream of lava; they occur as ridges of varying length and breadth, but rarely of great height; a wash or arroyo (*q.v.*) through which water flows intermittently.
- Courant** (*Fr.*), current, stream.
- Cours** (*Fr.*), course, stream, current.
- Couvent** (*Fr.*), convent (*Couv<sup>t</sup>*).
- Cova** (*Port.*), a ditch.
- Coxsackie** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), high hills. *Cf.* **Quassaick.**
- Cozzo** (*It.*), a spur of a mountain (*C<sup>zo</sup>*).
- Craig** (*Cymric*), a rock or crag, *e.g.* **Craigruigh.** *Cf.* **Carrig.**
- Crau** (*Savoy*), a rock, crag.
- Crecida** (*Sp.*), the flooding of rivers, in consequence of heavy falls of rain.
- Crête** (*Fr.*), the crest of a mountain. For use as a form of sub-oceanic relief *see* **Ridge.**
- Crick, Craig** (*England*), a rock, crag, *e.g.* **Cricklade.**

- Crina** (*It.*), the crest of a mountain.
- Crique** (*Fr.*), a cove, creek.
- Crni** (*S. Slavonic*), black. *See Cherni.*
- Croes, Crwys** (*Welsh*), a cross, *e.g.* **Croesgoch**, 'red cross.'
- Croft** (*Anglo-Saxon*), a close, or piece of enclosed ground adjoining a house; a small farm.
- Croix** (*Fr.*), a cross (*Cr<sup>x</sup>*), *e.g.* **Sainte Croix**, 'the holy cross.'
- Crombie** (*Gaelic*), curved, crooked, *e.g.* **Abercrombie**, 'the curved confluence.' *See Aber.*
- Cromlech** (*Welsh*), a flat stone placed upon two upright stones in the form of a table, set up as a tomb.
- Crue** (*Fr.*), a freshet or flood.
- Cruin** (*Gaelic*), round, *e.g.* **Incheruin**, 'round island.' *See Inch.*
- Cruz** (*Port., Sp.*) a cross; *e.g.* **Vera Cruz**, 'the true cross.'
- Crwys** (*Welsh*). *See Croes.*
- Csárda** (*Hung.*), an inn (*Cs.*)
- Csatorna** (*Hung.*), a canal (*Cstn.*)
- Csiri** (*Hung.*), little.
- Csícs** (*Hung.*), top, summit of a mountain (*Cs.*)
- Csun** (*Tangut*), little.
- Csup** (*Hung.*), a mountain peak.
- Csurtia** (*Tangut*), a tower.
- Cuadra** (*Spanish S. America*), a side of **Manzana** (*q.v.*)
- Cuchilhas** (*Port., Brazil*), long low ridges crossing the plains in all directions; *lit.* knives. *Cf.* **Cuchillas.**
- Cuchillas** (*Cuba*), an upland plain cut into numerous cañons and salients. *Cf.* **Cuchilhas.**
- Cuchillas** (*Spanish S. America*), a chain of mountains.
- Cuesta** (*Sp.*), rising ground, eminence.

- Cuesta** (*U.S.A.*), an ascending slope, a tilted plain or **Mesa** (*q.v.*) top.
- Cueva** (*Sp.*), a cave.
- Cuik** (*Cymric oġg*), a cuckoo, *e.g.* **Penicuik**, 'the hill of the cuckoos.' *See Pen.*
- Cul, Cull** (*Gaelic*), back, neck, *e.g.* **Culloden**, 'the back-lying coast ridge'; **Culross** 'the back or neck of the peninsula.' *See Ros.*
- Culebra** (*Sp.*), a snake, *e.g.* **Culebra** islands in the West Indies, **Culebra R.** (Cent. America), **Culebra** (Peru).
- Cum** (*Latin*), with; occurs chiefly when one parish has been added to another, *e.g.* **Whitton-cum-Thurlston**.
- Cumbre** (*Sp.*), top, summit, mountain peak, *e.g.* **Cumbres Altas**, 'the high peaks.'
- Cwm** (*Welsh*), a bowl-shaped valley, *e.g.* **Cwm Bechan**.
- Czerna, Czerny**. *See Crni, Cherni, Tzerni.*

## D

- Da** (*Danakil*), stone.
- Da** (*Tibet*), the lower part of a lateral valley.
- um Da** (*Amazosa, Kafir*), a boundary.
- Daal** (*Dutch*), a valley, dale, *e.g.* **Rozendaal**. *See Dal.*
- Daan** (*Tagala, Philippines*), a road.
- Daba** (*Somali*), foot-hills, *e.g.* **Daba-Ado**, 'white hills.' *See Ado.*
- Daban** (*Mongol*), col, pass, *e.g.* **Dalin Daban**, 'the seventy passes.'
- Dābar** (*Hind.*), a marsh, pool, pond, tank.
- Dabas** (*Lokub, L. Rudolf*), a tree.

- Dabba (*Egyptian Sudan*), small dry portions of land rising out of a marsh.
- Dabdaba (*Arab.*), rocky gypseous soil.
- Dabra (*Hind.*) See Dābar.
- Dad (*Serer*), grass, bush.
- Dad (*Somaliland*), people = Rag; forest = Hedd, *e.g.*  
Dadliba, 'lion forest.'
- u Dada (*Kafir*), a thicket, a jungle.
- Dadi (*Fanti*), ground, earth, *e.g.* Dadiasi.
- Dadipa (*Gold Coast*), arable.
- Dadze (*Gold Coast*), ground, shore.
- Dag (*Mongol, E. Turk.*), rock, a rocky mountain, mountain range. *Cf.* the other forms, Dagh, Tag, Tagh, Tau.
- Daga (*Sara, Chad L.*), a lake.
- Daga, Degah (*Galla, Somali*), stone, rock, *e.g.* Dagahadayer, 'monkey rock,' Dagabur. See Bur.
- Dagat (*Tagala, Philippines*), sea.
- Dagh (*Mongol., E. Turk.*), a mountain. *Cf.* the other forms, Dag, Tag, Tagh, Tau.
- Dago (*Ja-Luo, Uganda*), a pool.
- Dahar (*Arab.*), an almost impracticable mountain tract.
- Dai=Tai=O=Oki (*Japan*), large, great.
- Daia=Dhaya (*Arab., N. Africa*), small depressions, generally with vegetation.
- Daia, Dea (*Hassania*), a lake.
- Daibo (*Japan*), a fort.
- Dainu (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a town.
- Dair (*Arab.*), monastery, tavern, *e.g.* Dair Musa, 'the Moses convent.' *Cf.* Deir.

- Daira** (*India*), a village, travellers' rest-house.
- Däirat, Däirah** (*Malay*), a canton, province, territory.
- Dak** (*Indo-China*), a river.
- Dak-chemut** (*Harem, Indo-China*), sea.
- Dake, Daka** (*Japan*), peak, ridge, summit, *e.g.* **Hodakayama**, 'the mountain of the standing ears of corn,' from the appearance presented by its granite towers. Another form is **Take** (*q.v.*)
- Dakha** (*Soninke*), camp, bivouac.
- Dakhla** (*Arab.*), the entrance to a gorge or defile.
- Dakhla** (*Hassania*), a stream.
- Dakhlet** (*Arab.*), country free from sand and surrounded by dunes.
- Dakhni** (*Hind.*), south. *Cf.* **Junubi**. For other points *see* **Uttar**.
- nDako** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a house.
- Dal** (*Dch.*), a valley, *e.g.* **Berg en Dal** in Limburg, **Haasdal**. *See* **Daal**.
- Dal, Dol** (*Celtic*), a plain, dale, meadow, *e.g.* **Dalarossie**, 'the field at the point,' **Dalmahoy**, 'the field to the north.' *See* **Ros**.
- Dal** (*Serer, Wolof*), camp, bivouac.
- Dala, Dla** (*Mande*), lake, marsh, swamp. *See* **Badla**.
- Dala** (*Ja-Luo, Uganda*), town, village.
- nDala** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), the fall of a river after a flood.
- Dale** (*Eng.*), a valley, *e.g.* **Kirkdale, Lonsdale**. *Cf.* **Dell, Thal, Daal**.
- Dalem** (*Java*), the dwelling of the regent.
- Dalin** (*Mongol*). *See* under **Daban**.

- Dalle** (*U.S.A.*), a rapid.
- Dalol** (*Niger region, Songhai*), large valley which serves for the collection of the rain, and forms a stream, but is usually dry for eight or nine months in the year, *e.g.* **Dalol Mauri**, **Dalol Fogha**.
- Dalni** (*Russ.*), back, distant (of country), like *German Hinter*, *e.g.* **Dalni**, near Port Arthur.
- Dalr** (*Icel.*), a valley, *e.g.* **Fnjóskadalr**.
- Dam** (*Laos, Siam*), black.
- Dam** (*Teutonic*), an embankment, *e.g.* **Rotterdam**, 'the dam of Rotte.'
- Dam** (*Tibet*), a marsh.
- Dama** (*Hottentot*), conquered, *e.g.* **Damara**, mistranslated 'the people who were conquered,' *i.e.* by the **Namakwa**. **Damara** is *fem. dual* = two **Dama** women, and is quite wrongly applied to the people, who should be called **Damakwa** (*masc. pl.*)
- Damana** (*Hausa*). See **Damuna**.
- Damana** (*Pers.*), the foot of a mountain. The more usual form is **Daman**, *e.g.* **Daman-i-Koh**, 'skirt of the mountain.' See **Koh**.
- Dambo** (*Cent. Africa*), an open patch in a wood or forest; flat treeless swamp dry in the hot season; malarial flats.
- Dambok** (*Cambodia*), a hill.
- Dambu** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), bank (of a river), shore, coast, beach.
- Dam-bu** (*Tibet*), reeds.
- Damele** (*Jibu, New Guinea*), flood.
- Damka** (*Hind.*), a hillock, eminence.

- Damm** (*Ger.*), embankment, dam.
- Damuna, Damana** (*Hausa*), wet season.
- Dan** (*Siam*), Siamese police or customs station.
- ku Dana** (*Nika*), a path or way branching out of another.
- Dânu** (*Malay*), a lake. *Cf. Tasek.*
- Dan-dan** (*Bambara, Malinke*), a mud wall surrounding a town or an enclosure. *Cf. Din.*
- mu Dandando** (*Nika*), a rude bridge.
- Dane** (*Japan*), a valley.
- Dang** (*Hind.*), a hill, precipice, summit of a mountain.
- Dang** (*Tibet*), cold, *e.g. Dang Cho*, 'cold lake.' *See Cho.*
- Dang, Dang-sa** (*Tibet*), station, camp.
- Danga** (*Hausa*), a garden.
- Dangi** (*Hausa*), a tribe.
- Dang-po** (*Tibet*), right, direct (of a road).
- Dankari** (*Mande*), a ford.
- Da no** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), hill, mountain.
- Dar** (*Arab*), a large house, an abode, a country, a subdivision of a province, *e.g. Darfur*; **Dar Dief**, 'a house for strangers.' *Cf. Khot, Fan.*
- ., (*Hassania*), encampment, town, village, really the same word as the above.
- Dar** (*E. Equatorial Africa*), harbour, contracted from **Bandar**, *e.g. Dar-es-Salam.*
- Dar.** *See Der.*
- Dara** (*Pers.*), a valley or pass between two mountains; highway.
- Darada** (*Danakil*), a river.
- Darassi** (*Caucasus*), mountain top.
- Dârat** (*Malay*), coast (dry land). *Cf. Tepilaut.*



- Darb** (*Arab.*), a village.
- Dar-band** (*Pers.*), a difficult pass, literally a 'door-bar,' a barrier, hence **Derbend**, the barrier between the foot of the Caucasus and the Caspian to bar the nomad Turks from entering Persia.
- Darbar** (*Punjab*), a Sikh temple, *e.g.* **Darbar Sahib**, at Amritsar.
- Darela** (*Deccan*), a waterfall.
- Daria, Darya** (*Pers.*), a river, water, sea, *e.g.* **Amu-Daria**.
- Darsena** (*Sp.*), a dock or basin.
- Darvâse** (*Cent. Asia*), a gate; from next word.
- Darwâza** (*Pers.*), door.
- Darya** (*Pers.*) *See* **Daria**.
- Dash, Tash** (*Turk.*), stone, rock, *e.g.* **Tashkurgan**.
- Dashera** (*Hassania*), a village. *Cf.* **Deshera**.
- Dasht** (*Pers.*), steppe, plain, desert, *e.g.* **Dasht-i-Kavir**, 'the Great Plain.' *See* **Kavir**.
- Dat** (*Serer*), a road.
- Daung** (*Burma*), a town.
- Davan** (*E. Turk.*), a steep col, pass; the same word as **Daban** (*q.v.*); *e.g.* **Davan-Kum**, *i.e.* sand with a pass running through it.
- Davara** (*Motu, New Guinea*), sea.
- Dawng** (*Siam*), a deep forest.
- in Dawo** (*Kafir*), a place, locality.
- Dayr.** *See* **Dair**.
- Dash** (*Pers.*), a quicksand.
- Dazhi** (*Hausa*), a wilderness (not barren), a forest.
- Dbus** (*Tibet*), middle, between.
- De** (*Tibet*), country, district, *e.g.* **Jamaata de**, north of Namcho; **De Namru.** *See* **Sde**.

- Dea.** *See* **Daia.**
- Dealu** (*Rumanian*), a mountain (D.)
- Deas** (*Gaelic*), south, *e.g.* **Deas Point**, Mull of Cantyre.
- Debba**, *pl.* **Dibab** (*Egyptian Sudan*), a small stony hill.
- Debbabia** (*Arab.*), a misty or foggy place.
- Debdeba** (*Arab.*), ground which resounds under the tread.
- Debe** (*Soninke*), a village.
- i Debi** (*Amazosa, Kafir*), a shallow in a river.
- Dechie, Detsie** (*Gold Coast*), mud, *e.g.* **Dechiesu**, 'on the mud.' *See* **Su.**
- Découvert** (*Fr.*), an open (country).
- Deep** (*Eng.*), in sub-oceanic relief, the deepest part of a **Depression** (*q.v.*), *e.g.* the **Nero Deep**; *opp.* to **Height** (*q.v.*) Equivalent to *Ger.* **Tief**, *Fr.* **Fosse**.
- Défrichement** (*Fr.*), a clearing in a forest.
- Deg** (*Wolof*), marsh, bog, lake.
- Dega** (*Abyssinia*), highland. *Cf.* **Kwalla, Nejd.**
- Dega** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a plain.
- Degirmen, Deÿrmen, Dermen** (*Turk.*), a mill.
- Deh, Dih** (*Pers.*), a village.
- Dehess** (*Arab.*), marshy ground.
- Deich** (*Ger.*), a dike.
- Deir** (*Arab.*), a house, monastery, a convent, sometimes in ruins, a variant of **Dair**.
- Deirmen** (*Turk.*) *See* **Dagirmen.**
- De jos** (*Rumanian*), lower (d.j.), generally placed after the name; *e.g.* **Sucin de jos**, 'Lower **Sucin**,' to distinguish it from **Sucin de sus**, 'Upper **Sucin**,' both on a tributary of Lapos R., south of Maramaros. *Cf.* **De mijloc.**

- Dek** (*Cambodia*), iron.
- Dek** (*Indian, Alaska*), a creek, used chiefly in the Copper R. region; *e.g.* **Tatondek**, 'Taton creek.'
- Dekame** (*Dahome*), a garden, applied by the natives to the eastern shore of L. Aheme, from its extreme fertility.
- Dekh** (*Wolof*), a river.
- Dekhla** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a pass, gorge; a variant of **Dakhla** (*q.v.*)
- Dekke** (*Wolof*), town, village.
- n Dela** (*Barotseland*), a road, path. *Cf.* **Zila, Zira, Jila, Gila, Tsela**
- Delaa** (*Arab.*), a long mountain ridge.
- De le ba ron** (*Indian, California*), an island.
- Dell** (*Southumbrian*), a valley, *e.g.* **Arundel**. *Cf.* **Dale, Thal.**
- Delta** (*Greek*), the triangular space occasionally enclosed between the diverging mouths of a river and the sea-coast; so called from its resemblance to the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet ( $\Delta$ ).
- Dem** (*Upper Nile*), an Arab factory, town, village, *e.g.* **Dem Ziber**, 'Ziber's town.'
- Dema** (*Chad L. region*), large, great, *e.g.* **Kabe Dema**.
- n Dema** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), country.
- De mijloc** (*Rumanian*), middle. *Cf.* **De jos, De sus.**
- Demir** (*Turk.*), iron.
- Demir-Yeri** (*Turk.*), an anchorage.
- Den** (*Annam*), black.
- Den, Dene** (*Celto-Saxon*), a deep wooded valley, *e.g.* **Tenterden.**

- Dendron** (*Greek*), a tree.
- Deng** (*Siam*), red, *e.g.* **Sala Deng** near Bangkok.
- Deniz, Dengiz** (*Turk.*), sea ; a large lake.
- Denkese** (*Gold Coast*), bush, bushy.
- Denkmal** (*Ger.*), a monument.
- Denkwan** (*Galla*), a tent.
- Denkye** (*Gold Coast*), bog, fen, moor.
- Dent** (*Fr.*), a tooth, peak, *e.g.* **Dent du Midi**.
- Dea** (*Annam*), a col.
- Deodhunga** (*Hind.*), God's seat or hill ; a name given to any sacred hill.
- Depression** (*Eng.*), in sub-oceanic relief is enclosed on all sides by elevations of the sea-bed. Equivalent to *Ger. Vertiefung*.
- Der, Dar** (*Gaelic dur, Welsh dwr*), water, *e.g.* **Darent**, 'clear water,' **Dart**.
- Der** (*Somali*), long, tall, deep, *e.g.* **Tug Der**. See **Tug**.
- Dera** (*Arab.*), crest, ridge.
- Dera** (*India*), house, encampment, *e.g.* **Dera Dun**.
- Dera** (*Japan*), temple (Buddha).
- Dera** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), road. Cf. **Dzira, Zila**.
- Derb** (*Arab.*), a road.
- Derbend** (*Pers.*) See **Darband**.
- Dere** (*A-Zande*), a wall, *e.g.* **Ngaundere**.
- Dere, Derin** (*Somali*), a valley, ravine, *e.g.* **Dere Godle**, 'the ravine of the cave place.' See **God, Le**.
- Dere** (*Turk.*), a valley.
- Deren** (*Marocco*), a mountain.

- Derevnya** (*Russ.*), a village.
- Derevo** (*Russ.*), a tree.
- Derigh** (*Somali*), a road = **Hilin**.
- Dermen**. See **Degirmen**.
- Dervent** (*Turk.*), pass, defile ; a variant of **Darband** (*q.v.*)
- Desa** (*Malay*), the country, as distinguished from the town or seat of government ; frequently used for village.
- Desaguadero** (*Sp.*), an emissary from a lake.
- Descubridero** (*Sp.*), an eminence or rising ground from which the adjacent country can be overlooked.
- Desembarcadero** (*Sp.*), landing-place ; quay.
- Déshabité** (*Fr.*), uninhabited, deserted.
- Deshek** (*Somali*), a lake, *e.g.* **Deshek Wama**.
- Deshera** (*Kabile*), a village. *Cf.* **Dashera**.
- Desht** (*Pers.*), a plain. *Cf.* **Dasht**.
- De sus** (*Rumanian*), upper. See **De jos**.
- Dete** (*Giryama*), a chasm.
- Detsie** (*Gold Coast*). See **Dechie**.
- Deyirme** (*Turk.*), a windmill.
- Dahr, Dhahret** (*Arab.*), a back, ridge. In **Abbadi** (**Etbai**) this signifies 'west,' *i.e.* of the water-parting.
- Dhaika** (*Abbadi, Etbai*), a narrow pass.
- Dhal** (*Hind.*), a declivity, slope.
- Dharmsala** (*Nepal, Tibet*), a rest-house.
- Dhaya = Da'la** (*Arab.*), a small depression, generally with vegetation ; a dried-up pond.
- kiDhidha** (*Giryama*), a bog.
- Dhiga** (*Arab.*), a gorge.

- Dhiuliba** (*Upper Niger*), water, river; corrupted into **Joliba**. \*Lenfant says that **Joliba** means 'the river of songs.'
- Dhmirat** (*Arab., North Africa*), a moderate-sized dune.
- Dhromo** (*Smyrna Greek*), a road. See **Dromos**.
- Dhu**. See **Du**.
- Di** (*A-Zande*), water, e.g. **Pangwadi**, 'the water's edge,' 'bank'; **Wilidi**, 'water's son,' stream.
- Di** (*Somali*), a valley, e.g. **Di-Wiyile**, 'rhinoceros valley'; another form is **De**.
- maDi** (*Bafo, Kamerun*), water. See **Mansi, Manzi**.
- muDi** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), village.
- Diaman** (*Songhai*), north. See **Jiji, Wene Kame**.
- Diamane** (*Soninke*), country.
- maDiba** (*Kamerun, dialect of Bantu*), sea, stream, river; opp. to **Mundi**.
- Dibab**, pl. of **Debba** (*Egyptian Sudan*), small stony hills.
- inDibonga** (*Amazosa, Kafir*), boggy unsound ground.
- Didi** (*Harem, Indo-China*), small.
- Die**. See **Du**.
- Die** (*Wolof*), market, equivalent to the *Arab. Sok, Suk*.
- Dien** (*Cambodia*), a rice field, e.g. **An-dien**, 'tranquil rice plantation,' in **Bao-an**. See **An**.
- Difali** (*Gurma*), the dry season.
- Diga** (*It.*), a dyke, embankment, mole.
- Digue** (*Fr.*), a dyke (**Dig.**)
- Dih** (*Pers.*), a village; another form is **Deh**.
- Dihat** (*Pers.*), the country.
- Diho** (*Motu, New Guinea*), south; lit. south wind.

\* 'Le Niger,' by Lenfant, Paris, 1903, p. 48.

- Diho** (*Motumotu, New Guinea*), west.
- Diho** (*Sokotra*), water, e.g. **Dia Dimax**, properly **Diho Dimax**.
- Dijk** (*Dch.*), a dam, e.g. **Dijkshoek, Ganzedijk**.
- Dik** (*Cambodia*), water.
- Diko, Liko** (*Swahili*). See **Ko**.
- Dil** (*Turk.*), isthmus, point, spit of sand.
- ki Dila** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), island.
- isi Diliya** (*Amazosa, Kafir*), a vineyard, garden.
- um Diliya** (*Amazosa, Kafir*), a vineyard, garden.
- Dilla** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a little field.
- Dille** (*Central Sudan*), watercourse, river; the *Marghi* equivalent of the *Kanuri Komadugu* (q.v.)
- n Dima** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), country.
- n Dimba** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a valley, glen.
- Dimbadimba** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a little valley; *dim.* of **Ndimba** and **Dimbila**, a valley.
- Dimbila** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a valley.
- Dimda** (*Eldorobo, Uganda*), a forest.
- Din** (*Bambara, Mande*), the wall of an enclosure, usually made of mud. Cf. **Dan-dan**.
- Din** (*Celtic*), an elevated post, e.g. **London (Londinium)**; other authorities say this is the **Long-dun**, 'ship-fort' of the Cymric Celts. See **Dun**.
- Dinas** (*Welsh*), a fortress, e.g. **Dinas Dinnle**, a huge prehistoric mound overlooking the sea, near Carnarvon.
- Ding** (*Tibet*), depression, col. See **Sdings**.
- Dinh** (*Indo-China*), town of the second order, or provincial capital.
- Din niau** (*Siam*), clay.

- Din si fong** (*Siam*), chalk.
- Dintorni** (*It.*), environs.
- Dinyasi, Manyasi, Manasi, Malashi, Linyasi** (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*). See **Yasi, Nyasi, Nasi, Lashi**.
- Dior** (*Wolof*), a plain.
- Dioryx** (*Neo-Greek*), a canal; from *Anc. Gr. διορύγις*.
- Dip** (*Hind.*), an island. See **Lanka, Jingira**.
- Dique** (*Sp.*), a dock; a dam with retaining wall.
- Dirride** (*Kanuri, Bornu*), light forest, with open pasture grounds. Cf. **Karaga tselim**.
- Diserto** (*It.*), a desert.
- Dish** (*Abbadi, Etbai*), low scattered hills.
- Distretto** (*It.*), a district.
- Diu, Diva, Dvip** (*Hind.*), island, e.g. **Maldives**, 'the thousand isles'; **Lakhadives**, 'the hundred thousand isles.'
- Diube** (*Soninke*). See **Jube**.
- Diude** (*Fula*). See **Jude**.
- Diwa** (*Serer*), sea.
- Diyar** (*Arab.*), a country, region, e.g. **Diyar-Bakr** (*Diarbekr*), 'the land of the Bekr,' an Arab tribe, who conquered it in the 7th century.
- Diz** (*Pers.*), a castle. Cf. **Kala**.
- iDiza** (*Amazosa, Kafir*), a field of stubble.
- Djup** (*Sw.*), a deep.
- Dla** (*Mande*). See **Dala**.
- iDlambi** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a wave.
- in Dlandlatu** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a narrow ridge between two precipices.



in **Dlela** (*Kafir*), a path, way.

**Dlinni** (*Russ.*), long, e.g. **Dlinnolieskoe Fort** in *Caucasia*.

in **Dlu** (*Kafir*), a house, building.

**Do** (*Songhai*), sand.

**Do** (*Nissan I., New Guinea*), wood, forest.

**Do = To = Syem** (*Korea*), island, e.g. **Chin-do, Ko-je-do**.

**Do** (*Tibet*), stone; bottom of a valley; a confluence.

**Do.** See **Du**.

**Do, Lo, Ro, Ru** (*Cent. Africa*), an old root meaning 'to flow,' e.g. **Domasi** (*q.v.*), a river, **masi** meaning 'water.'

n **Do** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a camp, sleeping-place on a journey, house.

**Doab** (*Punjab, Central India*), the natural divisions of the Punjab, formed by the five rivers; *lit.* two waters; applied to any country between two rivers, e.g. the **Doab** between the Ganges and Jumna. *Cf.* the *Greek Mesopotamia*. See **Ab**. *Cf.* **Punjab**.

**Dobang** (*Tibet*), a religious wayside monument. *Cf.* **Kientigne**.

i **Dobela** (*Zulu, Kafir*), the tide.

**Dobur, Tubber, Tober** (*Gaelic Tobar*), source, well, stream, e.g. **Tobermore** or **Tubbermore**. See **More**.

**Doca** (*Port.*), a dock.

**Do Chemut** (*Khas Chos, Indo-China*), sea.

**Dodd** (*Cymric*), a mountain with a round summit, e.g. **Great Dodd** in *Cumberland*.

**Doenyo** (*East Africa*), mountain, e.g. **Doenyo Ngai**.

This is also found as **Donyo, Eldonyo**.

**Dog** (*Tibet*), ravine, torrent.

**Dogana** (*It.*), a custom house.

- Dohar** (*Hind.*), the old bed of a river.
- Doi** (*Laos, Siam*), a mountain.
- Dokori** (*Songhai*), sand.
- Dol** (*Celtic*), a plain, *e.g.* **Dolberry**, 'the hill on the plain.'  
*See Berry.*
- Dol** (*Slavonic*), a valley.
- Dolgi** (*Russ.*), long, *e.g.* **Dolgaya Bay** in *Novaya Zemlya*.
- Dolina** (*S. Slav.*), a valley (*Dol.*)
- Dolni** (*Bohemia*), under, lower (*Dl.*), *e.g.* **Dolni Trnavo**, on *Morava R.*
- Dolok** (*Burma*), mountain.
- Dolon** (*Mongol*), seven, *e.g.* **Dolon Nor**, 'the seven lakes.'
- Dom** (*Russ.*), a house.
- Dom** (*Upper Nile*). *See Dum.*
- Domandavo** (*Bakunda, Kamerun*), a house.
- Domasi** (*Cent. Africa*), a river, from **Mazi** and **do, lo, ro, ru**, &c., an old root meaning to flow, as in **Lo-mami, Ru-sizi**, &c.
- Domb** (*Hung.*), hill, knoll.
- Domba** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a market.
- Dome** (*Eng.*), as a minor form of sub-oceanic relief, a single elevation or submarine mountain of small area, but rising with a steep angle to a depth more than 200 mètres from the surface. Equivalent to *Ger. Kuppe, Fr. Dôme.*
- Domgha** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a large dune standing out above others.
- Domo** (*Nika*), a jutting out of land into the sea, or of a mountain into a plain.

**Don** (*Caucasus*), a river.

**Don** (*Celto-Saxon*). See **Dun**.

**Don** (*Siam*), an island.

**ki Donda** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a mountain.

**Dong** (*Cambodia*), east; e.g. **An-Binh-Dong**, **An** meaning tranquillity, and **Binh** conveying an idea of equality. Cf. **Tai**.

**Dong** (*E. Turk.*), hill, mountain, or rounded summit.

**Dong** (*Tibet*), a deep hollow, gulf, whirlpool.

**Donnon** (*Gold Coast*), a bend, bay, bight,

**-Dono** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), suffix meaning 'little.'

**Donyo**. See **Doenyo**.

**Doorn** (*Dch.*), thorn, thornbush, e.g. **Enkledoorn**.

**Do Phui** (*Khas Chos, Indo-China*), a river.

**Dor** (*Tibet*), a rock, e.g. **Dorkia Lugu Dong**, 'the monastery built on a rock looking something like a sheep's head,' **lugu** being a 'sheep' and **Dong** a 'face.'

**Dorf** (*Ger.*), a village (df.), see **Dorp**.

**Dorina** (*Hausa*), a hippopotamus, e.g. **Ruwa n Dorina**, 'the water, pool, of the hippopotamus,' a widespread name given by Hausa travellers to any water they may find in the wilderness. Cf. **Ngurutuwa**.

**Doro** (*Japan*), mud.

**Doro** (*Jibu, New Guinea*), mountain, summit.

**Doroga** (*Russ.*), a road; **Bolshaya doroga**, high road.

**Dorok, Torok** (*Turk.*), a peak.

**Dorp** (*Dch., Cape Dch.*), a village, e.g. **Zeedorp, Villiersdorp**, pronounced **Filjisdorp**. Cf. *Eng.* **Thorp**, and *Da.* **Torp**.

- Douane** (*Fr.*), a custom-house (*D<sup>ne</sup>*).
- Dowi** (*Siam*), a mountain.
- Down** (*Old Eng.*), hill, mound ; long naked tract of hilly land ; sand ridge. *Cf.* **Dun** (*Celtic*), cognate with **tun** (town, hill, fort, enclosure) ; *German* **Zaung**.
- Doze** (*Nigeria*), rocky hills.
- Dra, Draa** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a chain of hills or dunes ; also a single rounded hill or mamelon, *e.g.* **Wad Draa**, 'the Wad between the hills.'
- Dra** (*Arab.*), pasturage in a region of dunes.
- Draeth** (*Welsh*), an estuary, *e.g.* **Trefdraeth**. *Cf.* **Traeth**.
- Drangr, pl. Drangar** (*Icel.*), a pointed rock standing alone.
- Dren** (*Ebon, Polynesia*), water.
- Dried** (*French Congo, dialect of Bantu*), men of the woods.
- Drift** (*Cape Dutch*), a ford, *e.g.* **Rorke's Drift** ; in *Dutch* it means 'current.'
- Dromos** (*Constantinople Greek*), a road. *See* **Dhromo**.
- Drowo** (*Slavonic*), a wood, *e.g.* **Drewitz**.
- Drug** (*India*), huge rocky pile rising often to an altitude of 1,500 feet, sometimes solitary, sometimes in clusters, and generally fortified, *e.g.* **Chitaldrug, Nundidrug**.
- Drum, Drom** (*Ireland and Scotland*), a back or ridge, from the *Irish* **drum**, *e.g.* **Dromore, Dundrum** ; from the *Gaelic* **droma**, *e.g.* **Tyndrum**. *See* **Dun, Ty**.
- Drumlin** (*U.S.A.*), a smooth oval or elongated hill or ridge, composed chiefly of glacial detritus.
- Drumos** (*Greek*), a wood.
- Dryms** (*Londonderry*). *See* under **Misks**.

- Dry Wash** (*U.S.A.*), a wash, arroyo (*q.v.*), or coulee in the bed of which there is no water.
- Dsor** (*Armenia*), a valley.
- Dsui** (*Fan, French Congo*), a river.
- Du, Dhu, Dubh, Dis, Do** (*Cornwall, Scotland, Ireland*), black, *e.g.* Poldu, 'black pool,' Dublin, 'black pool,' Glenkindie, 'valley of the black head,' Knockando, 'black hill.' See **Pol, Lin, Kin, Knock**.
- Du** (*Songhai*), sand.
- Duar** (*India*), a pass.
- Duar, Dwar** (*Berber*), village; a tent village as opposed to a built village (**Karia, Char**).
- Dub** (*Slavonic*), an oak, *e.g.* Dubrau.
- Dubu** (*Motu and S. Cape, New Guinea*), a sacred house or platform.
- Duchi** (*Benue R. and Sokoto region*), a mountain, hill; rocks.
- Dud** (*Somali*), a forest, *e.g.* Dud-dore, Dud Jer; a ridge, *e.g.* Dud Subhiyu.
- Due, Dwe** (*A-Zande*), a ditch.
- Dufan** (*Somali*), grease or food left round the mouth after eating, *e.g.* Durie-Dufan. See **Durie**.
- Dug** (*Tibet*), uncultivated land, pasturage.
- Dugu** (*Mande*), country, locality, *e.g.* Wagadugu; Koma-dugu, 'the place where water is found,' river. Also town, village.
- Duhat** (*Arab.*), a bay.
- Duinen** (*Dch.*), dunes, *e.g.* Loosduinen.
- Duk** (*Cambodia*), virtue, courage; *e.g.* Vinh-Duk-Tai, 'Much virtue West,' in Bao-An, as distinguished from Vinh-Duk-Dong, 'Much virtue East.'

- Duk** (*Wolof*), a village.
- Dum** (*Lokub, L. Rudolf*), a camp.
- Dum** (*Upper Nile*), a species of palm-tree, sometimes written **Dom**.
- Dumbe** (*Bambara, Malinke*), a bend or curve, *e.g.* **Badumbe**, 'river bend.' *See Ba.*
- Dumi** (*Songhai*), nation, tribe.
- Dun, Don** (*Celto-Saxon*), a hill, mound, fort, *e.g.* **London, Dunedin.**
- Dun** (*India*), a valley, *e.g.* **Dera Dun.** *See Dera.*
- chi Dunda** (*Senna, Bantu*), a detached hill or mountain.
- Dunde** (*Soninke*), a mountain.
- Dundu** (*Soninke*), a hill.
- Düne** (*Ger.*), bank or hill of sand, dune.
- Dung** (*Tibet*), a hill.
- Dur** (*Arab., N. Africa*), change in orientation of a cliff or plateau ; the plateau itself.
- Dur** (*Welsh and Scotch*). *See Dwr.*
- Dur** (*Somali*), long stiff grass. *Cf. Geda.*
- Duruh** (*Ger.*), through. *See next entry.*
- Durohstich** (*Ger.*), a cutting for a railway.
- Durdur** (*Somali*), a perennial spring.
- Durie** (*Somali*), dirt, a dirty place.
- Dusin** (*Malay*), a small village, variant of **Dusun** (*q.v.*)
- Duss** (*Somali*), a pass.
- Dusun** (*Malay*), a village, country as distinguished from town ; also an orchard, *e.g.* **Dusun Kepar, Dusun Lada.** *Cf. Desa.*
- Dutto** (*It.*), a canal, passage.
- Duze** (*Nigeria*), a rocky hill.

- Dvor** (*Russ.*), court, courtyard.
- Dwar** (*Berber*). See **Duar**.
- Dwera, Dwira** (*Arab.*), a small house.
- Dwfr** (*Welsh*), water, stream. Cf. **Dyfr**.
- Dwr, Dur** (*Welsh and Gaelic*), water, e.g. **Glasdur, Durra, Aberdour**.
- Dyb** (*Da., Nor.*), a deep.
- nDyela** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a road.
- Dyfr** (*Welsh*), water, stream; e.g. **Dyfrdwy**=the river **Dee**. Cf. **Dwfr**.
- nDyia** (*Maginza, Congo*), a road. Cf. **Zila, Zira**.
- nDyila** (*Bangala, Congo*), a road. Cf. **Zila, Zira**.
- Dyke** (*Eng. from A.S. dio*), a ditch, e.g. **Wansdyke**.
- Dyne** (*Da.*), a down.
- Dyner** (*Sw.*), downs.
- Dza** (*Tibet*), clay.
- Dzaka** (*Nika*). See **Aka**.
- kaDzaka** (*Nika*). See **Kadzaka** for meaning.
- Dzal, pl. Mal** (*Fan, French Congo*), village.
- Dzamba** (*Upper Nile*), forest, wood.
- Dzanche** (*Nika*). See **Anche**.
- nDzea** (*Mobali, Congo*), a road.
- iDzendze** (*dialect of Bantu*), a river.
- Dzeri** (*Zambezia, dialect of Bantu*). See **Eri**.
- Dzi** (*Nika*), earth, land, country, continent.
- maDzi** (*Zambezia, dialect of Bantu*), water.
- muDzi** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a town, village, hamlet. Cf. **Musi**.
- kaDzidzi** (*Nika*), a small creek.
- luDzidzi** (*Nika*), a creek or cove.

- Dzigha**, *pl. Migha* (*Fan, French Congo*), confluence.
- Dziko** } (*dialects of Bantu*). See **Iko**.
- i Dziko** }
- Dzira** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), road. Cf. **Zila**,  
**Zira**.
- Dzisi** (*dialect of Bantu*). See **Chisi**.
- Dzitso** (*Giryama*), source, spring.
- Dzong** (*Tibet*), fortress, chief town of a prefecture.
- u Dzu** (*dialect of Bantu*), grass. See **Udzu**.
- ka Dzuho** (*Giryama, Nika*), small river, rivulet
- ki Dzuho** (*Giryama*), affluent, small river, brook.

## E

- Ē** (*Saxon*), river, stream. Cf. **Ā**, **As**, **Ach**, **Av**, **Ie**.
- Eanna** (*S. Cape, New Guinea*), a village. Cf. **Fenna**.
- Eapala** (*Aroma, New Guinea*), the north-west wind.
- Eavana** (*S. Cape, New Guinea*), west.
- Eb** (*Hottentot*). See **Ep**.
- Ebado** (*Yoruba*), sea-side, river-side, sand, beach.
- Ebala** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a little clearing made in a place where two roads meet, where a tree has been planted as a shelter or halting-place. See **Bala**.
- Ebata** (*Congo*). See **Bata**.
- Ebe** (*Banjan, Kamerun*), a wood, forest.
- Ebe** (*Yoruba*), a hillock.
- Ebene** (*Congo*), a suffix meaning great, large.
- Ebene** (*Ger.*), a plain.
- Ebon**, *pl. Mibon* (*Fan, French Congo*). See **Bon**.
- Ebor** (*Masai, E. Africa*), white, e.g. **Gwaso na Ebor**, 'the White River.'



- Ebun** (*Gold Coast*), an abyss, depth of the sea.
- Ebute** (*Yoruba*), a landing-place, wharf.
- Ebwetu** (*Lomwe, L. Shirwa*), sand.
- Ebwila** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Bwila**.
- Eccles** (*Scotland, from Ekklesia [q.v.]*), church, e.g. **Ecclesmachan**, 'the church of St. Machan.' Cf. **Eglwys**.
- Ecclesia**. See **Ekklesia**.
- Échelle** (*Fr.*), the scale of a map.
- Échelle de Marée** (*Fr.*), tide gauge.
- Echori** (*Elgumi, Uganda*), a water-hole.
- Écluse** (*Fr.*), a lock of a canal or basin, sluice (**E<sup>cluse</sup>**).
- Écueil** (*Fr.*), a reef, rock.
- Écurie** (*Fr.*), a stable (**E<sup>c</sup>**).
- Ed** (*Egyptian Sudan*). See **Id**.
- Eddahereth** (*Jibali, Berber*), a hill. Cf. **Udherer, Urir**.
- ch Ede** (*Nika*), a market.
- Edge** (*Anglo-Saxon eog*), a sharp point, a narrow part rising from a broader; the highest part of a moorish and elevated tract of ground of considerable extent, generally that which lies between the streams, e.g. **Axe Edge, Ipstones Edge, Claverton Edge**.
- Edogh** (*Fan, French Congo*), deep.
- Efagh, pl. Bifagh** (*Fan, French Congo*). See **Fagh**.
- Efun** (*Yoruba*), chalk, lime.
- Egan** (*Yoruba*), a dense forest.
- Egan-Oshusha** (*Yoruba*), thorny, prickly forest.
- Egba, Ejba** (*Yoruba*), people, e.g. **Buda Egba**, 'the people's camp.' See **Budo**,
- Egbé** (*Chamba*). See **Mgabe**.

**Egbenn.** *See* Mgbenn.

**Eghasher, Eghzer** (*Tuareg, Berber*), a valley with a torrent.

**Eghirröu** (*Tuareg, Berber, and Hausa*), a river, *the* river, the Niger. *See* Isa.

**Église** (*Fr.*),  
**Eglwys** (*Welsh*), } a church (Eg<sup>ce</sup>).  
 } a church, from *ἐκκλησία*, ecclesia.  
*Cf.* Eccles.

**Ego, Egoi** (*Basque*), south wind; south; *cf.* Agus.

**Egri** (*Turk.*), crooked (of a stream or road).

**Egua** (*Gold Coast*), a market-place.

**Eil** (*Somali*), a deep well, *e.g.* Eil Sheikh. *Cf.* El.

**Eilean** (*Gaelic*), an island, *e.g.* Eilean Dun, in Ardencaple bay.

**Einfahrt** (*Ger.*), the entrance to a river or harbour.

**Eisen** (*Ger.*), iron, *e.g.* Eisenberg, 'iron mountain.' *See* next entry.

**Eisenbahn** (*Ger.*) a railway.

**kiEji** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a rapid or cataract.

**Ejidi** (*Kamerun*), the bush; wood, forest.

**Ejinga** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a pool left after the fall of a river; a hole in the bed of a river. *See* Jinga.

**Ejman** (*Ebon, Polynesia*), stone.

**Ejondi, Eyondi, Ejundi** (*Kamerun, dialects of Bantu*).  
*See* Jondi.

**Eka** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), earth.

**Ekam** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). *See* Kam.

**Ekanda** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). *See* Kanda.

**Ekanga** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). *See* Kanga.

- Ekare** (*Elgumi, Uganda*), a lake.
- Ekaza** (*Fan, French Congo*). See **Kaza**.
- Eke** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Kedi**.
- Eken** (*Mongol*), higher; summit; e.g. **Eken Habsere**, 'upper Habsere.' See **Kurban**.
- Eket** (*Banjan, Kamerun*), house, dwelling.
- Ekklesia**, **Ecclesia** (*Greek*), a church. See **Eccles**, **Eglwys**.
- Eko** (*Gold Coast*), lake, pond, pool.
- Ekobi** (*Lomwe, L. Shirwa*), chalk.
- Ekogwi** (*Lomwe, L. Shirwa*), a ravine.
- Ekohlo** (*Amazosa, Kafir*), the left-hand side.
- Ekolo** (*Gold Coast*), a hill.
- Ekserserplads** (*Nor.*), drill-ground.
- Ekumu** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Kumu**.
- Ekundze** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Kundze**.
- Ekunene** (*Amazosa, Kafir*), the right-hand side.
- Ekutilu** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Kitulu**.
- Ekwae** (*Gold Coast*), a forest, wood, thicket.
- El** (*Arab.*), the; when **El** precedes any dental, liquid except *m*, or sibilant, *i.e.* any of the 'solar' letters, it is assimilated with it for the sake of euphony, though in Arabic writing the **El** is retained. Thus we have **Beled-es-Sudan**, **Esh-Shark**, **Hofra-en-Nahas**, **Um-er-Rbia**, &c. The solar letters are *t*, *ʔ* (= *th* in *thin*), *d*, *dh* (= *Irish th* in *thy*), *r*, *z*, *s*, *sh*, *ʃ* (= *Fr. ç*), *ʤ* (hard palatal), *ʧ* (hard palatal), *ʒ* (= *th* in *this*), *l*, *n*.
- El** (*East Africa*), a plural prefix corresponding with **Wa** (*q.v.*), e.g. **El Gonyi**.
- El** (*Russ.*), a fir tree; *adj.*; **Elevi**, **Elovi**

- El** (*Somali*), a well, e.g. **El Dap**. Cf. **Eil**, really the same word.
- Elabo, Elapo** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Labo, Lapo**.
- Elamo** (*Motumotu, New Guinea*), a sacred house or platform.
- El boka** (*Egyptian Sudan*), a capital town.
- Eldonyo** (*East Africa*). See **Doenyo**.
- Eleko** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Leko**.
- Elelenshi** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Lelenshi**.
- Elenga** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Lenga**.
- Eleut** (*Turk., Mongol*). See **II**.
- Elevation** (*Eng.*) As a form of sub-oceanic relief this is either entirely surrounded by depressions or is a prolongation of the continental border. Equivalent to the *Ger.* **Erhebung**. See **Shelf, Rise, Ridge, Plateau**.
- Elf** (*Sw.*), a river, e.g. **Dal-elf**, 'the river of the dale.' Cf. **Elv**.
- Eli**, *pl.* **Bili** (*Fan, French Congo*). See **Li**.
- Eliwa** (*French Congo Coast*). See **Liwa**.
- Ellan** (*Scotland*), island, e.g. **Ellan More**, 'Great Island,' see **More**; **Ellan nan Ron**, 'Seal Island.'
- Ellap** (*Ebon, Polynesia*), great.
- Elogh**, *pl.* **Bilogh** (*Fan, French Congo*). See **Logh**.
- Elondo** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Londo**.
- Elsin** (*Mongol*), sand.
- Elu, Eru** (*Cent. Africa*), a root meaning 'open water,' e.g. **Mweru**.
- Elu** (*Ibo, Nigeria*), top, summit, e.g. **Elu Ugu**, 'top of the mountain.'

- Elv** (*Da., Nor.*), a river. *Cf.* **Elf**.
- Em** (*Ebon, Polynesia*), land.
- Emba** (*Lomwe, Mozambique*), a house.
- Emba** (*Upper Nile*), water.
- Embarcadère** (*Fr.*), landing-stage, terminus (**Emb<sup>re</sup>**).
- Embarcadero** (*Sp.*), quay, wharf; port, harbour.
- Embayment** (*Eng.*), used, in sub-oceanic relief, for a wide and rounded or triangular extension of a **Trough** (*q.v.*), or **Basin** (*q.v.*), which penetrates the land or a submarine elevation either with a uniform or gradually diminishing depth or which is bounded on the one side by land and on the other by a submarine elevation. Equivalent to *Ger.* **Bucht**, *Fr.* **Golfe**; *cf.* **Gully**.
- Embouchure** (*Fr.*), estuary, mouth of a river or affluent (**Emb<sup>ure</sup>**).
- Emelga** (*Sp.*), a large furrow to serve as a landmark.
- Emi** (*Sahara*), mountain, rock.
- Emizdegh** (*Wargla, Berber*), a village. *Cf.* **Amazagh**.
- Empito** (*Lomwe, Mozambique*), a road.
- Emu** (*Gold Coast*), the interior of a country.
- Emuk** (*Eskimo*), sea, *cf.* **Muk**, **Nanimuk**.
- Emumba** (*Makua, Mozambique*), a house.
- En** (*Berber*). *See* **In**.
- En** (*from Gaelic Aan*), a river, *e.g.* **Rathen**, 'the fort on the river.' *See* **Rath**.
- Encalladero** (*Sp.*), shoal, sandbank.
- Encañado** (*Sp.*), a conduit.
- Enceinte** (*Fr.*), precincts.
- Encerradura** (*Sp.*), enclosure.

**Enchente** (*Port.*), a flood.

**Enclave** (*Fr.*), an isolated settlement within the territory of another country, *e.g.* the French enclave in our Niger territory and the Belgian enclave on the Upper Nile.

**Encrucijada** (*Sp.*), cross way, cross roads.

**li Enga** (*Lu-Wanga, Uganda*), a lake.

**lu Enga** (*Gogo, Bantu*), a river.

**Engabunet** (*Nandi, Uganda*), a cave.

**Engan** (*Fan, French Congo*), deep, especially of a river.

**Enge** (*Ger.*), a strait.

**Engpass** (*Ger.*), pass, defile.

**Enguololo** (*Elgumi, Uganda*), a river.

**Eniuma** (*Kossova, Uganda*). *See Niuma.*

**Enjira, Chinjira** (*Kossova, Uganda*). *See Njira.*

**Enjorai** (*Masai*). *See Jorai.*

**Enkulu.** *See Nkulu.*

mw	Ene	} ( <i>Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu</i> ), a chief.
a mw	Ene	
u mw	Ene	

**Ennene** (*N. New Guinea*), water.

**Enneri** (*N. Africa*), a ravine, river-bed.

**Ennis** (*Ireland*), an island, *e.g.* **Enniskillen.** *Cf. Innis, Inch.*

**Enseada** (*Port.*), a bay.

**Ensenada** (*Sp.*), a bay; also creek.

**Enshir** (*Kabile*), a mass of ruins.

**Entours** (*Fr.*), environs.

**Entrée** (*Fr.*), entrance; mouth of a river.

**Entre-voie** (*Fr.*), the six-foot way (of railways).

- Enua** (*Polynesia*). See **Fenua**.
- Enyangha**, *pl.* **Binyangha** (*Fan, French Congo*). See **Nyangha**.
- Enyi**, *pl.* **Binyi** (*Fan, French Congo*). See **Nyi**.
- Enyin** (*Fan, French Congo*). See **Nyin**.
- Eomaka** (*Kabadi, New Guinea*), tide (flowing).
- Ep** (*Hottentot*), water, river, *e.g.* **Gari-Ep**, 'the great river,' *i.e.* the Orange River. There are also the variants **Ab, Ap, Eb, Ob, Op, Ib, Ip, Up**, *e.g.* **Swakop, Ugab, Kuisip, Hoanib, Khoneb**, &c. rivers, and also **Molopo**.
- Ep** (*Korea*). See **Eup**.
- Epano** (*Greek*), upper, *e.g.* **Epanomeria** in Thira.
- Eparawe** (*Lomwe, Mozambique*), a waterfall.
- Epiro** (*Makua, Mozambique*), a road.
- Equipate** (*Mexico*), the light showers which fall in the mountain districts early in the year.
- Erara** (*Tuareg, Berber*), a large valley.
- Erazer, Erhazar, Erasa** (*Sahara*), vegetation; wooded; *lit.* the valley.
- Erdo** (*Hung.*), wood, forest (E.)
- Ere, Arre** (*Musgu, Chad L. region*), a river.
- Ere** (*Elgumi, Uganda*), a village.
- Erekusu** (*Yoruba*), an island.
- Ereru** (*Makua, German East Africa*), sand.
- Erg** (*Arab.*), a dune, a land of dunes. See **Areg, Arga**.
- Erhazar** (*Sahara*). See **Erazer**.
- Erhebung** (*Ger.*), as a form of sub-oceanic relief, is equivalent to **Elevation** (*q.v.*)
- dzEri** (*Zambezia, dialect of Bantu*), left (hand).

- Erial** (*Sp.*), uncultivated ground.
- Erife** (*Sahara*), a strong north-east wind.
- Eriga** (*Makua, German East Africa*), a stockade, an enclosure.
- Erk** (*Abbadi, Etbai*), a crevasse.
- Ermida** (*Port.*), } a hermitage, sanctuary.  
**Ermita** (*Sp.*), }
- Ernik** (*Russ.*), brushwood, underwood.
- Ero** (*Yoruba*), a caravan.
- Erobi** (*Masai, East Africa*), cold, e.g. **Ngari na Erobi**, 'cold water.'
- Eröd** (*Hung.*), a fort.
- Eroto** (*Elgumi, Uganda*), a road.
- Erre** (*Yoruba*), a marsh, bog.
- Errek** (*Ebon, Polynesia*), small.
- Erto** (*It.*), steep, ascent.
- Eru, Elu** (*Cent. Africa*). See **Elu**.
- lu **Eru** (*German East Africa, dialect of Bantu*), lake.
- w **Eru** (*E. Africa, Giryama*), prairie, veld.
- Erun** (*Yoruba*), the dry season.
- Erythros** (*Greek*), red, whence Eritrea, the Italian colony on the Red Sea.
- Esalim** (*Tuareg, Berber*). See **Asarim**.
- Esau** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Sau**.
- Escarpe** (*Fr.*), a bluff.
- Esclusa** (*Sp.*), lock, sluice.
- Escob, Escop** (*Welsh, Cornish*), bishop, e.g. **Tyrescob**, 'bishop's house.' See **Tyr**.
- Escollo** (*Sp.*), a rock, reef, shoal.
- Eseke** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Seke**.



- Esenge** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Senge**.
- Esep** (*Fan, French Congo*). See **Isep**.
- Eserva** (*Tangut*), rain.
- Eahe** (*Zambezia, Congo*), a termination signifying 'river,' e.g. **Lukoleshe**.
- Esher** (*U.S.A.*), a long winding ridge of sand or gravel; the deposit from a stream flowing beneath a glacier.
- Eshi** (*Turk.*), old. See **Eaki**.
- Eshimu** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), beach, shore, coast; bank of a river (generally spoken of the opposite side). See **Shimu**.
- Eshi-nahi** (*Congo*), the inhabitants of a country; *sing.* **Mushi**; **Eahi-Kongo**, the inhabitants of the old Kongo kingdom. See **Shi**.
- Esika** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Sika**.
- Esk, Exe** (*from Celtic uisge, wysg*), water, stream, e.g. **Esk, Exmouth, Usk**.
- Eaki** (*Turk.*), old, e.g. **Eaki Zagra** (the *Russ.* *Stara Zagora*), as distinguished from **Yeni Zagra** or 'new Zagra.'
- Esö** (*Hung.*), rain.
- Esopus** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), steep coast, or high-walled banks.
- Espigão** (*Port.*), a sharp point of land without trees.
- Espigon** (*Sp.*), a kind of wharf or pier.
- Esse** (*Yoruba*), footpath, track, trail.
- Estacada** (*Sp.*), palisading on an embankment.
- Estacion** (*Sp.*), a railway station.
- Estancia** (*Argentina*), a cattle farm.

**Estero** (*Sp.*), a small creek ; a lagoon.

„ (*Spanish S. America*), low, marshy, inundated land covered with herbs and aquatic plants.

**Estrada** (*Port.*), a high-road.

**Estrecho** (*Sp.*), }  
**Estreito** (*Port.*), } A strait.

**Esuka** (*Tangut*), a river.

**Esunsu** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Sunsu**.

**Etakao** (*Makua, German East Africa*), chalk, lime.

**Etakwa** (*Makua, German East Africa*), a forest.

**Étale** (*Fr.*), slack (of tide) ; settled (of wind), light breeze.

**Etam**. See **Itam**, of which it is a misspelling.

**Étang** (*Fr.*), lagoon, lake, pond (*Et<sup>s</sup>*), e.g. **Étang de Berre**.

**Etapa** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Tapa**.

**Étape** (*Fr.*), halting-place, stage.

**Etaras** (*Tuareg, Berber*), a plain.

**État** (*Fr.*), a state.

**chÉte** (*Giryama*), a market.

**Etela** (*Fin.*), south. For other points see **Pohia**.

**Etenta** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Tenta**.

**Eti** (*Galloppa, Abyssinia*), grass.

**Étiage** (*Fr.*), the low-water mark of a river.

**Étier** (*Fr.*), a creek which can receive small vessels ; a conduit by which salt water enters a lake to be transformed into salt.

**Etiet** (*Nandi, Uganda*), a bridge.

**Eti-Odo** (*Yoruba*), beach, waterside.

**Eto** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a forest.

**Etog** (*Banjan, Kamerun*), a village.

- Étoile** (*Fr.*), crossroads (*Et<sup>le</sup>*), *lit.* a star.
- Etombwelo** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Tombwelo**.
- Etoro** (*Lomwe, L. Shirwa*), a desert.
- Etta** (*Turkestan*), a town.
- Etukulu** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Tukulu**.
- Eukit** (*Malay*), a hill.
- Eung** (*Indo-China*), a mountain.
- Eung** (*Ebon, Polynesia*), north. See **Rear, Kabelung**.
- Eup, Ep** (*Korea*), a magisterial town = **Eumnai** = **Koel**.
- Euren** (*Turk.*), a ruin.
- Euros** (*Greek*), south-east. For other points see **Boreas**.
- Euyuk** (*Turk.*), a hillock.
- Ev** (*Turk.*), a house.
- Evambu** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Vambu**.
- Evanga** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Vanga**.
- Evata** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Vata**.
- Everglade** (*Florida, U.S.A.*), a tract of swampy land covered mostly with tall grass.
- Evia** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Via**.
- Evwangi** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Vwangi**.
- Ewaso** (*British East Africa, Bantu*), water, river, *e.g.*  
**Was Ngishu**, 'cattle water,' a name given to a salt-lick (*q.v.*), near Tigrik River, **Ewas-~~os~~-Soit**, 'river of the stone.' See **Waso**.
- isEweri** (*Ketosh, Uganda*), a water-hole, well.
- Ewo-erun** (*Yoruba*), the dry season.
- Ewo-ojo** (*Yoruba*), the rainy season.
- Ewukwe** (*Lu-Wanga, Uganda*), east. Cf. **Mbo**.
- Ewumba** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Wumba**.
- Exe**. See **Eak**.

**-Ey**, *dim.* **Eyot**, **Ait** (*Teutonic*), an island, *e.g.* **Sheppey**.

**Eya** (*Yoruba*), a tribe, or division.

**Eyalet**. See **Vilayet**.

**Eyanga** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Yanga**.

**Eyendelo** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Yendelo**.

**Eyenga** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Yenga**.

**Eyi** (*Teda, Sahara*), water, equivalent to the *Terauye*  
**Mi**, and the *Arab. Ma.*

**Eyondi** (*Kamerun, dialect of Bantu*). See **Ejondi**.

**Eyot**, **Ait**. See **-Ey**.

**Eyrr**, **Eyrar** (*Icel.*), a narrow low tongue of land.

**Ezandu** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Zandu**.

**Ezbah** (*Egypt*), a village or hamlet.

**mu.Ezi** (*dialect of Bantu*), a pool of water.

## F

**Fa** (*Annam, Black R.*), a forest.

**Fa**, **Fana** (*Berta, E. Sudan*), a mountain.

**Faa** (*Polynesia*), a valley, *e.g.* **Faa-Nui**, 'great valley.'

**Fábrica** (*Sp.*),  
**Fabrica** (*Port.*), } a factory (*Fčá.*)

**Fab** (*Welsh*), son.

**Fabrik** (*Ger.*), a factory (*Fabr.*)

**Fabrique** (*Fr.*), a manufactory (*Fab<sup>e</sup>.*)

**Fach** (*Welsh*), little, *e.g.* **Llandewyfach**. See **Llan**.

**Fad** (*Gaelic*), long, *e.g.* **Ellan Fada**, 'long island.'

**Fada** (*Hausa*), residence of the king, *e.g.* **Fada n**  
**Gurma**.

- Faddama** (*Hausa*), an arm of a river, creek, a valley ; equivalent to **Adar-n-Eghirru** of the Sahara, and includes both the *Arab.* terms **Bejl** or **Kra** and **Bot-ho** (*q.v.*)
- Fadi, Maifadi** (*Hausa*), broad.
- Fae, Fale, Fare, Vale** (*Polynesia*), a house.
- Fæstning** (*Da., Nor.*), a fort.
- e **Fagh** (*Fan, French Congo*), a field, plantation ; for *pl.* see **Efagh**.
- Fahavaratra** (*Madagascar*), the rainy season, summer.
- Fahre** (*Ger.*), a furrow.
- Fähre** (*Ger.*), a ferry.
- Fährte** (*Ger.*), a track, trail. Cf. **Vaart**.
- Fahs** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a field.
- Faidh** (*Arab., N. Africa*). See **Feidh**.
- Faija** (*Arab.*), a col.
- Fair** (*Gaelic Farr*), a sheep, *e.g.* **Fair Isle**, 'Sheep Isle' (Shetland).
- Fair** (*Welsh*), the Virgin Mary, *e.g.* **Llanfairfechan**. See **Llan, Fechan**.
- Faire** (*Sahara*), a barren naked plain. See **Falat**.
- Faîte** (*Fr.*), top, summit, ridge ; **Ligne de Faîte**, 'water-parting.'
- Faka** (*Gold Coast*), a bay, gulf.
- Fakai, Fakhi** (*Sierra Leone*), a farm village, as opposed to a permanent village.
- Fal, Falu** (*Hung.*), a town.
- Fala** (*Bambara, Malinke*). See **Fara**.
- Falaise** (*Fr.*), a cliff.
- Falat** (*Arab.*), a bare desert. See **Faire**.

- Fale** (*Polynesia*). See **Fae**.
- mFalme** (*Swahili*), chief, king.
- Falu** (*Hung.*), village.
- Fama** (*Gurma*), ruler of a province. See next entry.
- Fama-dugu** (*Mande*), a capital town. See **Dugu**, *cf.* **Serki-Gari**.
- Fan** (*Upper Nile*), a village, land, country, *e.g.* **Kordofan**, 'the land of the Kordo,' equivalent to *Arab. Dar* (*q.v.*)
- Fan** (*U.S.A.*), a mountain delta; a conical talus of detrital material.
- aFan** (*Fan, French Congo*), country, applied only to a vast extent, and then not to the country in which one actually is; for *pl.* see **Afan**; used also for environs.
- Fana** (*Berta, E. Sudan*), a mountain. See **Fa**.
- Fanal** (*Fr.*),  
**Fanal** (*Sp., Port.*),  
**Fanar** (*Turk.*), } a lighthouse.
- Fang** (*China*), hamlet, house.
- Fange** (*Soninke*), a river.
- Fango** (*Sp.*), mud.
- Fankhane** (*Soninke*), shore, beach.
- Fantsakana** (*Madagascar*), well, spring.
- Fanua** (*Polynesia*). See **Fenua**.
- Fanza** (*China*), a house.
- Fara** (*Gonya, Gold Coast*), torrents; low-lying land filled with water.
- Fara, Fala** (*Bambara, Malinke*), a stream.
- Faraba** (*Bambara*), a valley.

- Faraka** (*Mande*), bifurcation (of roads or rivers).
- Fararano** (*Madagascar*), autumn. *See* **Fahavaratra**.
- Fare** (*Polynesia*). *See* **Fae**.
- Farellon** (*Sp.*), point, cape, headland; rock or cliff in the sea.
- Fari** (*Songhai*), field, country.
- Farihi** (*Madagascar*), a lake.
- Fari-tani** (*Madagascar*), region.
- Faro** (*It., Sp.*), a lighthouse.
- Farol, Pharol** (*Port.*), a lighthouse.
- Farvater** (*Russ.*), a channel.
- Fasht** (*Arab.*), a reef of rocks.
- Fasika, Fasi** (*Madagascar*), sand, e.g. **Ifasimena** or **Fasimena**, 'the red sand.' *Cf.* **Pasi**. *See* **I, Mena**.
- Fastingi** (*Fin.*), a fort.
- Fatta** (*It.*), dung, track in the bush made by animals.
- Fatto** (*Bornu*), a house.
- Fatu** (*Manahiki and Fakaofu, Polynesia*), stone.
- Faubourg** (*Fr.*), outskirts, suburb (**F<sup>bs</sup>**).
- Fauci** (*It.*), a strait, mouth of a river. *Cf.* **Foce**.
- Fau-fu** (*China*), a buoy.
- Fauns** (*from Gaelic Fan*), a slope, declivity, e.g. **Kinfauns**, 'the head of the slope.' *See* **Kin**.
- Fau-tan** (*China*), roadstead.
- Fave** (*Motumotu, New Guinea*), stone.
- Fechan** (*Welsh*), little, e.g. **Llanfairfechan**. *See* **Llan, Fair**.
- Fedehan** (*Sokotra*), a mountain.
- Fedi** (*Nepal*), the low ground at the foot of a mountain.

- Fegagir**, *pl.* of **Foggara** (*q.v.*)
- Fehér** (*Hung.*) white (F'h.); *e.g.* **Fehervag**, a stream flowing from the Central Carpathians.
- Feidh, Faidh** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a ravine which becomes a watercourse during the rains. *Cf.* **Sahan, Selat.**
- Feij** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a valley between dunes.
- Fek** (*Hung.*), camp.
- Fekete** (*Hung.*), black (F'k.), *e.g.* **Fekete Ardo** in the Ugocsa district on the Theiss R.
- Feld** (*Ger.*), plain open country. *Cf.* **Veld.**
- Feldweg** (*Ger.*) a field road.
- Fell**=**Fjeld** (*Norse*), a hillside, *e.g.* **Goatfell** (Arran), **Skaptafell.** *Cf.* **Fjeld.**
- Fels** (*Ger.*), rock, *e.g.* **Drachenfels**, 'dragon rock.'
- Felsabhang** (*Ger.*), declivity or slope of rock.
- Felsen** (*Ger.*), cliffs, rocks; also in *sing.* rock.
- Felsö** (*Hung.*), upper (F.), *e.g.* **Felsö Kaibin**, to N. of Waag R.
- Feng** (*China*), the peak of a hill.
- Fen mu** (*China*), a tomb.
- Fenua, Eanua, Enua, Honua, Fanna, Fonua, Vanua, Vanunga, Hanua** (*Polynesia*), land, town, village. *Cf.* **Wanua.**
- i Fenya** (*Bantu*); for meaning see **Ifenya.**
- Ferik** (*Arab.*), village. In *E. Sudan* 'temporary village.'
- Ferka** (*Arab.*), a division of a tribe.
- Ferma** (*Russ.*), a farm.
- Ferme** (*Fr.*), a farm (F<sup>me</sup>).
- Ferner** (*Ger.*), further (Fr.)
- Ferrocarril** (*Sp.*), railway.
- Ferrovia** (*It.*), railway.



- Festung** (*Ger.*), fort, fortress. *Cf.* **Vest, Vesting.**
- Feudo** (*It.*), a fief (**F<sup>do</sup>**).
- Fiafi** (*Arab.*), solitary wastes.
- Fial** (*Arab.*), a current of water.
- Fidh** (*Arab.*), a ravine. *Cf.* **Feidh.**
- Field** (*England*), a forest clearing, where the trees have been *felled*, e.g. **Sheffield**. From *A.S.* **Feld**, cognate with *Dch.* **Veld**, *Ger.* **Feld**.
- Fii** (*Yambo, Upper Sobat R.*), water.
- Fil** (*Arab.*), elephant, e.g. **Ras el Fil**, 'elephant's head'; **Sin el Fil**, 'elephant's tusk.'
- m Finda** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a forest or wood.
- Fing** (*Mande*), black, e.g. **Bafing**, 'black river.' *See* **Ba**. *Cf.* **Khwa, Ule**.
- Firki** (*Kanuri*), a shallow hollow, where the water collects in the rainy season and drying up gradually leaves a fertile argillaceous soil. *See* **Ange**.
- Firn** (*Switz.*, from *Ger.* *firne*, 'last year's'), coarse, half-solidified snow. *Cf.* **Névé**.
- Firth, Frith** (*Scotch*), estuary. *Cf.* **third, three** for **r** shift.
- Fittri** (*Kuka, Chad L. region*), water, river. *See* **Isa**.
- Fiumara** (*It.*), a river which overflows.
- Fiume** (*It.*), a river (**F**.)
- Fjáll, Fjall** (*Sw., Icel.*), mountain, e.g. **Bláfjall**.
- Fjärd** (*Sw.*), frith or long narrow inlet, bay. *Cf.* **Fjord**.
- Fjeld, Fjæld** (*Nor.*), mountain, e.g. **Dovrefjeld**. *Cf.* **Fell, Veld**.
- Fjord** (*Da., Nor.*), frith or long narrow inlet. *Cf.* **Fjärd, Fjördr**.
- Fjördr** (*Icel.*), fiord.
- Flak** (*Da.*), a flat, plain; a shoal.

- Flash** (*Old Fr. Flasque, Flache*), a pool, pond.
- Flèche** (*Fr.*), a spire; a sharp peak (*lit.* an arrow).
- Flecken** (*Ger.*), market-place, borough, country town.
- Fleet** (*England*), a creek, inlet, arm of the sea; lake, lagoon; *e.g.* **Wainfleet**. From *A.S. fleet*, a bay, *lit.* a place where ships float. *Cf.* **Vliet**.
- Fleur** (*Normandy*), a flowing stream, *e.g.* **Harfleur**.
- Fleuve** (*Fr.*), a large river (*Fl.*) *Cf.* **Rivière, Ruisseau**.
- Fliegende Fährre** (*Ger.*), boat ferry, or flying bridge (*Fl. F.*)
- Fljót** (*Icel.*), a stream, *e.g.* **Hverfisfljót**.
- Floresta** (*Sp.*), forest, thicket.
- Flot** (*Fr.*), flood.
- Flur** (*Ger.*), field, meadow, plain.
- Flurstein** (*Ger.*), a boundary stone.
- Fluss** (*Ger.*), a river (*Fl.*) *Cf.* **Strom**.
- Flut** (*Ger.*), flood, inundation.
- Fo** (*Thai*), a mountain.
- Foa** (*Gold Coast*), on a river, riverside, *e.g.* **Ada-Foa**, 'riverside **Ada**,' on Volta River. *Cf.* **Su**.
- Fobolo** (*Congo*), a ruin.
- Foce** (*It.*), the mouth of a river. *Cf.* **Fauci**.
- Fod** (*Hung.*) *See* **Föld**.
- Fodsti** (*Da., Nor.*), footpath.
- Fof** (*Serer*), water.
- Fogara** (*Upper Nile*), nomad priests.
- Foggara** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a succession of wells hollowed out on a slope and joined by a subterranean passage; *pl.* **Fegagir**.
- Fokani** (*Arab.*), upper. *Cf.* **Ala**. *See* **Fukani**, really the same word.

- Foko** (*Madagascar*), a tribe.
- Föld, Fod** (*Hung.*), earth, land.
- Folverok** (*Russ.*), a small farm.
- Folyo** (*Hung.*), a river (Fl.)
- Fon** (*China*), wind. *Cf.* **Typhoon**. In Siam **Fon** is used for a squall or rain wind. *See* **Lom**.
- Fond** (*Fr.*), bottom, ground.
- Fonda** (*Sp.*), an inn, tavern.
- Fondak** (*Marocco*), a caravansary. Found frequently as **Fonduk**. *See* **Fuduk**.
- Fond d'un bois** (*Fr.*), the heart of a wood.
- Fondeadero** (*Sp.*), anchorage.
- Fonderie** (*Fr.*), a foundry (F<sup>rie</sup>).
- Fondo** (*Songhai*), road, path.
- Fonduk** (*Marocco*). *See* **Fondak**.
- Fontaine** (*Fr.*), spring, source (F<sup>ne</sup>). *See* next words.
- Fontana** (*It.*), spring, source (Font<sup>n</sup>). *Cf.* **Hontana**, **Fontaine**.
- Fonte** (*Port.*), well, spring. *Cf.* **Fontaine**, **Fuente**.
- Fontein** (*Dch.*), a spring. *Cf.* **Fontaine**.
- Fonua** (*Polynesia*). *See* **Fenua**.
- Force** (*Northumbrian*), a waterfall, *e.g.* **Airey Force**. *Cf.* **Norse Foss**, **Fors**.
- Ford** (*England*), a stream, a shallow part where the stream may be crossed, *e.g.* **Oxford**.
- Fordani, Forodani, Forothani** (*Nika*), custom house.
- Förde** (*Hanover*), a ford, *e.g.* **Lemförde**.
- Foresta** (*It.*), forest, wood, wilderness.
- Forêt** (*Fr.*), a forest (F<sup>t</sup>).
- Forge** (*Fr.*), a forge (F<sup>se</sup>).

**Fork** (*Anglo-American*), a large affluent, *e.g.* **North Fork**.

**Forme de radoub** (*Fr.*), dry dock.

**Fornace** (*It.*), a kiln (*Forn<sup>oe</sup>*).

**Forodani** } (*Nika*). See **Fordani**.  
**Forothanii** }

**Fors** (*Sw.*), a waterfall, *e.g.* **Helsingfors**.

**Forst** (*Ger.*), forest, wood.

**Fort** (*Fr.*), fort, fortress (*Ft.*)

**Forte** (*It.*), fort, fortress (*F.*) Cf. **Fuerte**.

**Fortha** (*Swahili*), custom house.

**Fortiere** (*It.*), a rocky place full of seaweed.

**Fortin** (*Sp.*), a small fort ; field or temporary fortifications.

**Fortino** (*It.*), a redoubt (*Fort<sup>no</sup>*).

**Fos** (*Nor., Da.*), a waterfall.

**Fosca** (*Sp.*), a thick wood or grove.

**Foso** (*Sp.*), a ditch.

**Foss** (*Icel.*), a waterfall, *e.g.* **Skogar Foss**.

**Fosse** (*Fr.*), a ditch. For use as a form of sub-oceanic relief see **Deep**.

**Fosso** (*It.*), a ditch (*F<sup>so</sup>*).

**Fotoi** (*Chinese, E. Turk.*), a measure of length equal to about 3 versts or 2 miles.

**Fou, Fu** (*China*), a mound.

**Fövény** (*Czec.*), sand.

**Foz** (*Port.*), the mouth of a river.

**Freguezia** (*Port.*), a parish, district.

**Frei** (*Ger.*), free, *e.g.* **Freiburg**.

**Freo, Freu** (*Sp.*), a strait.

- Friede** (*Ger.*), peace, *e.g.* **Friedland**. *See* next entry.
- Friedhof** (*Ger.*), a burial-ground, cemetery. *See* **Friede**.
- Fringing Reef** (*English*), a coral reef extending from the shore, seldom for a long distance, having little water on it, and no ship-passage between it and the land. *Cf.* **Barrier Reef**.
- Frontière** (*Fr.*), frontier, limit.
- Fu** (*China*), a prefecture, the largest subdivision of the modern province; town of the second order, or district capital, *e.g.* **Yun-nan-fu**; head, *e.g.* **Ping Fu**, 'level heads,' **Chien Fu**, 'pointed heads,' applied to certain Akka tribes in the Shan States, from the head-dresses of the women. *Cf.* **Chau, Hien, King, Ting**. *See* **Phu**.
- Fu** (*Songhai*), a house.
- Fuente** (*Sp.*), a fountain or spring (*Fte*). *Cf.* **Fonte**.
- Fuerte** (*Sp.*) a fort, fortress. *Cf.* **Forte**.
- Fufu** (*Nika*), a thicket.
- Fuhrt, Furt** (*Ger.*), a ford, *e.g.* **Frankfurt**.
- Fukai** (*Japan*), deep; low, *e.g.* **Fukaye** island.
- Fukani** (*Arab.*), upper, *e.g.* **Mogher Fukani**, in Algeria, to distinguish it from **Mogher Tatani**, 'Lower Mogher.' Another form is **Fokani**.
- Fula** (*Mande*), two, *e.g.* **Bafulabe**, *lit.* 'two streams,' confluence. **Be**=to be; *cf.* **Saba**. *See* **Ba**.
- Fula** (*Ghazal region*). *See* **Meha**.
- umFula** (*Kafir*), a deep valley, a ravine.
- luFulo** (*Nika*), a ditch.
- Fum** (*Arab., Tripoli*), a defile; mouth, *e.g.* **Fum Doga**, *i.e.* the mouth of the **Wadi Doga**.

**Fumarole** (*U.S.A.*), a spring or geyser, which emits steam or gaseous vapours, is the *Fr.* **fumarolle, fumerolle**, from *Low Lat.* **fumariolum** (root **fumus**, smoke).

<b>nFumo</b>	}	(Congo and Central Africa, dialects of Bantu), chief, king.
<b>Fumu</b>		
<b>imFumu</b>		
<b>mFumu</b>		
<b>muFumu</b>		

**kiFumvu** (*Taita, Bantu*), a detached hill or mountain.  
*Cf.* **Lima**.

**Fundeadoiro** (*Port.*), anchorage.

**Fundak** (*Tripoli*), a warehouse. *Cf.* **Fondak**.

**Fune** (*Japan*), a boat.

**Funga** (*Mekeo, New Guinea*), flood-tide.

**umFungi** (*Lu-Wanga, Uganda*), a bridge.

**Fungu** (*S. and E. Africa*), a bank or sandy reef.

**Fura** (*Mashonaland*), a river bed; originally 'a hole,' then 'water-hole,' and finally a river bed where holes are dug for water; a mine. This word has been wrongly equated with the Biblical *Ophir*.

**Furche** (*Ger.*), a **Furrow** (*q.v.*)

**Furo** (*Brazil*), a natural narrow channel connecting two lakes or two rivers, *e.g.* **Furo Tajapuro**, one of the network of **Furos** connecting the Para with the Amazon.

**Furrow** (*Eng.*), as a minor depression (*q.v.*), in sub-oceanic relief, a valley or channel-like hollow in the continental border (*see Shelf*), and more or less at right angles to it, *e.g.* the **Indus Furrow**, the **Ganges Furrow**. Equivalent to *Ger.* **Furche**, *Fr.* **Sillon**. *Cf.* **Caldron**.

- Fürst** (*Ger.*), prince, *e.g.* **Fürstenwalde**, 'prince's wood.
- Furt** (*Ger.*), a ford. *See* **Fuhrt**.
- Furu, Futo-Furu** (*Mande*), field, garden.
- Fusa** (*Albania*), a plain.
- Fuso** (*Kafir*), fallow ground.
- Fussweg** (*Ger.*), a footpath.
- Fút** (*Hung.*), the course of a river, current.
- Futa** (*Congo*), grass, herbage, especially wild; jungle, scrub.
- Futaleufu** (*Araucanian, Patagonia*), a large river, *the* large river, *i.e.* the Upper Rio Yelcho. **Futa**= great.
- Fute** (*Kanem*), west, western, *e.g.* **Beri Fute**, 'western **Beri**,' to distinguish it from **Beri Kura**, or 'Great **Beri**.'
- Futo-Furu** (*Mande*). *See* **Furu**.
- liFuwukho** (*Lu-Wanga, Uganda*), a ferry.
- Fuyu** (*Japan*), winter.
- Fynnon** (*Welsh*), a well, *e.g.* **Fynnon-Asa**, 'St. Asaph's Well.'
- Fyr-Båki** (*Fin.*), a lighthouse, *lit.* 'beacon-fire.'

## G

- Ga** (*Japan*), the indefinite term, 'a,' 'any.'
- kaGa** (*French Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a mountain, hill, *e.g.* **Kaga Mbale**.
- Gaard, Gård** (*Da., Nor.*), a farm, farmstead, estate (G<sup>d</sup>).
- Gab** (*Da., Nor.*), an open bay; chasm.
- Gaba** (*Galla*), market-place.
- Gabai** (*Iaibo, New Guinea*), ditch.

- Gabbaz** (*Hausa*), east. For other points see **Ariawa**.
- Gabbi** (*W. Australia*), water.
- Gabet** (*Nor.*), gap, inlet, passage.
- Gabogabo** (*S. Cape, New Guinea*), sea.
- Gabotumu** (*S. Cape, New Guinea*), the deep sea.
- Gabristan** (*Cent. Asia*), burial-ground. See **Stan**.
- Gabuano** (*Aroma, New Guinea*), north wind.
- Gabungji** (*Togo*), large river.
- Gaburigo** (*Aroma, New Guinea*), south. For other points see **Walau**.
- Gachun** (*Tibet*), a stage in the desert. Cf. **Chan**.
- Gad** (*Hind.*), a boundary mark, landmark.
- Gad** (*Serer*), an encampment.
- Gad** (*Somali*), a headland, bluff, e.g. **Gadki Goble**, 'the headland where the **gob** grows.' **Ki** being the definite article *i*, with the connecting letter *k*. See **Le**. The **gob** is a tall thornless tree with small red edible fruit.
- Gada** (*Arab., N. Africa*), an elevated plateau, with steep sides, only accessible at certain points.
- Gadde** (*Wolof*), camp, encampment.
- Gade** (*Da., Nor.*), a street.
- Gadh** (*Sansc.*), a fortress, castle.
- Gadir** (*Phœnician*), an enclosure, e.g. **Cadiz**.
- Gado** (*Tsarisen, Formosa*), a mountain.
- Gadobada** (*Motu, New Guinea*), the deep sea.
- Gadong** (*Malay*), a house.
- Gad-pa** (*Tibet*), a cliff.
- Gadu** (*Paiwan, Formosa*), a mountain.
- Gagara** (*Hausa*). See **Kagara**.
- Gahoste** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a plain.



- Gahri** (*Hind.*), low swampy ground.
- Gahuen** (*Arab., North Africa*), several little rocky hills in the midst of which is a moist depression with vegetation.
- Gai** (*Polish*), grove, small wood.
- Gail, Gayal** (*Hind.*), a road, path.
- Gair** (*Gaelic Gearr*), short, *e.g.* Gairloch, 'short loch.'
- Gaita** (*Eldorobo, Uganda*), a village.
- Gajjar** (*Hind.*), swampy ground.
- Gake** (*Japan*), a cliff.
- Gal** (*Tibet*), a ford.
- Gala, pl. Galat** (*Egyptian Sudan*), fort on a hill. *See* **Kala**, really the same word.
- Gala** (*Galla*), below, *e.g.*, Galadede.
- Gala** (*Singalese*), mountain, hill.
- Galana** (*Galla*), a river, *e.g.* Galana Sagan.
- Galbed** (*Somaliland*), west. *Cf.* Barri.
- Galeb, Gleb, Garet, pl. Gur. Guiret** (*Arab.*), rocky mounds with hard calcareous summits.
- Galit** (*Burma*), communication.
- Galiyara** (*Hind.*), lane, street; abode.
- Galle** (*Ger.*), quagmire, pool.
- Galo** (*Mande*), town, village.
- Galt** (*Egypt*), reservoir.
- Gam** (*Hind.*), a village.
- Gamat** (*Sansc.*), a road, path.
- ama Gamba** } (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*), mountain.  
**i Gamba** }
- Gamle** (*Da., Nor.*), old (G<sup>1e</sup>), *e.g.* Gamle Carlsberg. The *Sw.* form is Gamla.

- Gan** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a lake.
- Gana** (*Bornu*), small, *e.g.* **Gana Woshem**, flowing into Chad L.; **Gana Gulfei**, 'little Gulfei,' on the Shari R.
- Ganda** (*Galla*), village.
- Ganda** (*Songhai*), country.
- Gandu** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a town. *Cf.* **Ganzu**.
- Gang** (*Sansc.*), a river, stream, *e.g.* **Ganges**. *See* **Ganga**.
- Gang** (*Tibet*), ice; spur of a mountain. *See* **Sgang**.
- Ganga** (*Ceylon, India*), a river, *e.g.* **Ganga Pura**, 'river town.' *See* **Gang**.
- Gangala** (*Sansc.*), land subject to inundation by the Ganges.
- Gangara, Gangala** (*A-Zande*), hill, dam, dike, *e.g.* **Gangara na Bojo**, 'the hill of the chief Bojo.'
- Gang-barar** (*Sansc., Pers.*), alluvial land recovered from a river.
- Gangri** (*Tibet*), a snow-capped mountain.
- Ganj** (*Bengal*), a market-town, market, storehouse, whence the *Anglo-Indian Gunge*.
- Ganji** (*Songhai*), uncultivated land, forest, desert.
- Ganon, Gaon, Ganw** (*Sansc., Hind.*), village, town, district.
- Ganua, Ganwa** (*Hausa*), a ditch.
- Ganw** (*Sansc.*) *See* **Ganon**.
- Ganzu** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), outskirts, the immediate vicinity of a town. *Cf.* **Gandu**.
- Gaon** (*Sansc.*) *See* **Ganon**.
- Gar** (*Tibet*), camp, permanent camp. The form **Sgar** also occurs.
- Gar** (*Arab.*) *See* **Ghar**.

- Gara** (*Walamo and Galla, Abyssinia*), a mountain range, a hill, *e.g.* **Gara Arba**, 'elephant range.'
- ,, (*dialect near Lugh*), a hill.
- Gara**, *pl. Gur* (*Arab., N. Africa*), a rocky peak.
- Gara** (*Sansc.*), a ditch, pit, cavern; also low land on which water does not lie long.
- Garām** (*Sansc.*) *See* **Grām**.
- Garan** (*Hind.*), a swamp, morass.
- Gard**. *See* **Yard**.
- Gare** (*Fr.*), wet dock; terminus or platform, station (railway).
- Garet** (*Arab.*) *See* **Galeb**.
- Garganta** (*Sp.*), mountain torrent; a narrow pass between mountains.
- Garh** (*Hind.*), castle, hill, fort, *e.g.* **Fathgarh** (**Futigarh**), 'fort of victory'; **fath** (*Arab.*) = victory.
- Gari** (*Hausa*), land, country, town; *e.g.* **Sabo-n-Gari**, 'Sabo's town,' **Serki-Gari**, 'chief town.' *See* **Serki**, **Seriki**. *Cf.* **Birni**.
- Garie** (*Somaliland*), a group of zeribas; a village of nomadic shepherds. *See* **Garya**.
- Garika**, **Gerka** (*Hausa*), a garden.
- Garita** (*Sp.*), a look-out house.
- Garmsir** (*Pers.*), winter pasture grounds, hot lands; from **garm**, hot, warm.
- Garra** (*Irish, Scotch, Manx*), a plantation, *e.g.* **Garrane-kinnefeake**, 'Kenefec's plantation.'
- Gars** (*Arab.*), a plantation.
- Garth** (*England*), an enclosed place, croft, garden, from **Icel. gardhr**, an enclosure, *e.g.* **Applegarth**. *See* **Yard**.

- Garw** (*Welsh*), **Garbh** (*Gaelic*), rough, torrent, *e.g.*  
**Nantgarw, Yare**, 'the rough stream.'
- Garya** (*Ober, Somaliland*). *See* **Garie**.
- Gasba** (*Hassania*), fort. *Cf.* **Kasba**, of which it is a variant.
- Gasse** (*Ger.*), street, lane, road.
- Gassi** (*Arab., N. Africa*), stream between dunes; hard rocky ground covered with flints.
- Gasthaus** (*Ger.*), inn, tavern.
- Gat, Gatti** (*Deccan*), bank of a river.
- Gát** (*Hung.*), dam, dike.
- Gat** (*Da., Nor.*), gap, narrow inlet, passage.
- Gata** (*Japan*), a lake near the coast; harbour.
- Gata** (*Sw.*), a way, street, lane.
- Gate** (*England*), a passage, road, street, from *A.-S.* **geat**, an opening, gap, *e.g.* **Reigate**.
- Gatti** (*Deccan*). *See* **Gat**.
- Gau** (*Zulu, Kafir*); for meaning *see* **Ugau**.
- Gau** (*China*), a harbour.
- Gau** (*Teut.*), a district, *e.g.* **Breisgau**. *See* **Gay**.
- Gaubu** (*Aroma, New Guinea*), a tree.
- Gau Gau** (*Min-Kia, Yunnan*), sea.
- Gauhani** (*Hind.*), lands situated close round a village; village.
- Gauntiya** (*Hind.*), a small hamlet.
- Gavan** (*Russ.*), a harbour.
- Gawa** (*Japan*), a river, *e.g.* **Sakada Gawa**.
- Gawi** (*Chad L. region*), firm hard ground, especially such localities in the Lower Shire R. marshes where villages can be built, *e.g.* the village **Gawi**.

- Gay, Gau** (*Teutonic*), a district, *e.g.* Spengay. *See* Gau.
- Gayal** (*Hind.*) *See* Gail.
- Gas** (*Cent. Asia*), a goose, *e.g.* Gas Kul, 'goose lake,' applied by the Kirghiz to all the Pamir lakes.  
*See* Kul.
- Gazovi** (*Servian*), a ford.
- Gdir** (*Arab.*), a gulf, whirlpool.
- Ge, Geya** (*Singalese*), a house. *See* Geh.
- Gebel** (*Arab.*), a mountain, *e.g.* Gibraltar. *See* Jebel.
- Gebele, El-** (*W. Sahara*), south. *See* Gharb, Gebli, Shergi, Safel.
- Geber** (*Arab.*) *See* Kebir.
- Gebi** (*Abyssinia*). *See* Gibe.
- Gebiet** (*Ger.*), territory, district, province.
- Gebirge** (*Ger.*), mountain range (Geb.) *e.g.* Riesengebirge, 'giant mountains.'
- Gebli** (*Arab., N. Africa*), south, a variant of Gebele.  
*See* Safel.
- Gebüsch** (*Ger.*), copse, thicket.
- Ged** (*Somali*), a tree, bush, *e.g.* Ged-wein, Ged Galol.  
Wein.
- Geda** (*Somali*), grass, pasture. *Cf.* Dur.
- Gedal** (*Arab.*), a meadow.
- Gede** (*Soninke*), spring, fountain, well.
- Gedenkteeken** (*Dch.*), a monument.
- Gedik** (*Turk.*), a col. *Cf.* Bel.
- Gedong** (*Malay*), storehouse, *e.g.* Gedong Singâta, 'an arsenal'; whence *Anglo-Ind.* Godown, warehouse &c.
- Geh** (*Hind.*), a house, mansion.
- Gehucht** (*Dch.*), a hamlet.

- Geil** (*Icelandic*), defile, narrow glen, a ravine.
- Gej** (*Wolof*), sea.
- Geji** (*Lokub, L. Rudolf*), a village.
- Gelah** (*Arab.*), watch towers. Found also as **Gelaa** in Algeria.
- Gelli** (*Welsh*), hazel-grove, e.g. **Dolgelly**. See **Dol**.
- Gelman** (*Kabile*), a ravine.
- Gelta** (*Kabile*), a pond, pool. See **Guelta**.
- Gemaa** (*Arab.*), a knoll.
- Geneza** (*S. and E. Africa*), castle.
- Gennar** (*Arab.*), a peak.
- Genra** (*Arab., N. Africa*). See **Guentra**.
- Geo** (*Shetlands*), a rocky creek with precipitous sides, e.g. **Klebergeoe**, as distinguished from **Voe**, a fiord, and **Wick**, a broad open bay.
- Geok** (*Turk.*), blue, e.g. **Geok Tepe**, 'blue hill.'
- Gephyri** (*Neo-Greek*), a bridge; from *Anc. Ger. γέφυρα*.
- Gera** (*Algeria*), a lake.
- Geraïr**, *pl.* of **Gurara** (*q.v.*)
- Gerant** (*Harem, Indo-China*), tree.
- Gerara** (*Arab.*), a plot of ground.
- Gerara** (*Arab., N. Africa*). See **Gurara**.
- Gereza** (*Swahili*), a fort.
- Gerhush** (*Abbadi, Etbai*), rotten schist.
- Geri** (*Galloppa, Abyssinia*), a road.
- Geri** (*Masai*), striped, e.g. **Donyo Geri**, 'striped mountain,' a *Masai* name for Mount Kenia. See **Lorgenai**.
- Gern** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a peak.
- Gerrua** (*Arab.*), a bare summit or peak.
- Gesaa** (*Arab.*), a small embanked plain.

- Gesh** (*Upper Nile*), bush, tall grass.
- Gestade** (*Ger.*), shore, bank.
- Geta** (*Danakil*), a road.
- Gettar** (*Arab.*), a well from which water trickles.
- Geul, Ghol, Gol** (*Turk.*), a lake.
- Geya** (*Singalese*). See **Ge**.
- Ghaba** (*Arab., Marocco*), scrub, low bush.
- Ghadir** (*Arab.*), a pool, pond ; in N. Africa equivalent to **Firki** (*q.v.*)
- Ghana** (*Bornu*), little, e.g. **Marte Ghana**.
- Ghangakhsu, Ghangeng** (*Eskimo, Smith Sound*), a cape.
- Ghangerduakhsu** (*Eskimo, Smith Sound*), a little fiord.
- Ghangerdlukhsaa** (*Eskimo, Smith Sound*), a large fiord.
- Ghar, Gar, pl. Ghiran** (*Arab.*), a grotto, cavern, e.g. **Trafalgar**.
- Ghar** (*Hind.*), house, dwelling ; also clay soil.
- Gharb, El-** (*Egyptian Sudan*), left bank of the Nile, from the *Arab.* **Gharb**, west. Cf. **Maghrabi, Maghreb** ; see **Said, Matla**.
- Ghari** (*Hind.*), valley, ravine.
- Gharika** (*Swahili*), flood, inundation. From *Arab.* **Ghark**, see next entry.
- Ghark-ab** (*Arab.*), deep water. See **Ab**.
- Ghat, Ghaut** (*India*), a mountain pass ; range of mountains ; a flight of steps for the convenience of bathers ; a passage, road, street.
- Ghati** (*Hind.*), a strait ; pass ; a slope, gentle incline.
- Ghaut** (*India*). See **Ghat**.
- Ghe** (*Harem, Indo-China*), great.
- Ghede** (*Java*), great.

- Ghedir** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a small natural reservoir.
- Gheghertakhsua, Gheghertakhsu, Gheghertarong, Ghegherten** (*Eskimo, Smith Sound*), island.
- Ghelli** (*Kurdish, Kermanji district*), narrow defile, narrow place in a road.
- Gheo lu** (*Miao-tse, Yunnan*), a forest.
- Gher** (*Mongol*), the Mongol circular felt tent.
- Gheridat**, *dim.* of **Ghurd** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a small dune.
- Ghiariccio** (*It.*), the gravelly bed of a river, from **Ghiaja**, shingle.
- Ghiem** (*Marocco*), tents, hence a camp.
- Ghi ta he** (*Min-Kia, Yunnan*), desert.
- Ghoe** (*Hainan*), a river.
- Ghol** (*Turk.*) *See* **Geul**.
- Ghorrafa** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a large deep hollow running from dune to dune.
- Ghubba** (*Swahili*), a bay.
- Ghukhsua** (*Eskimo, Smith Sound*), a river.
- Ghumbur** (*Somali*), a hill; found also as **Gumbur** (*q.v.*)  
*See* **Bur**.
- Ghunt** (*Hind.*), rent-free lands assigned as endowments of religious establishments.
- Ghurd**, *pl.* **Oghrud** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a large dune. *See* **Gheridat**.
- Gi** (*Nupe, Nigeria*). *See* **-Ji**.
- Gi** (*Kanarese, W. coast of Hindustan*), north. For other points *see* **Suli, Mutli, Kabli**.
- Gibe** (*Abyssinia*), palace; sometimes spelled **Gebi**.
- Gibi** (*Hausa*), precipice, ravine.



- Gibi (*Turkana, L. Rudolf*), water.
- Gibla (*Hassania*), south. Cf. Gebli.
- Gibya (*Abba, N. W. of L. Rudolf*). See Gibi (*Turkana*).
- Gida { (*Hausa*), a dwelling-house, dwelling place, town,  
 Gidda { e.g. Giddan Serikin Pawa, the n being the sign of  
 the possessive, 'the town of the chief Pawa.'
- Gierbrug (*Dch.*), a flying bridge.
- Gihat, El- (*Egyptian Sudan*), direction.
- Gil (*Icelandic*), a deep narrow glen.
- Gil (*Pers.*), clay.
- n Gila (*Sagara, Bantu*), a path. Cf. Zila, Jira, Jila,  
 Dlela, Tsela, Sila.
- Gilef (*Abbadi, Etbaï*), sandstone.
- Gilia (*It.*), clay soil.
- Gill (*Lake District*), a ravine, e.g. Ayygill.
- Gilli (*W. Australia*), a creek.
- Gimi (*Hausa*), a village. Cf. Ungwa.
- Gin (*Japan*), silver.
- Ginie (*Soninke*), cultivated land.
- Ginna (*Abbadi, Etbaï*), cushion-shaped or mamillated hills.
- Ginting (*Malay Pen.*), the saddle of a hill.
- Giogaja (*It.*), a ridge of mountains.
- Gipfel (*Ger.*), crest, summit of a mountain.
- Girām (*Sansc.*) See Grām.
- Gird (*Pers.*), environs.
- Girewa (*Sansc.*), a low hill; ravine; steep pass.
- Giri (*Hind.*), mountain, hill, e.g. Nilgiri, 'blue mountain.' Cf. Par, Pahar.
- Girima (*Hausa*), great. Cf. Baba.

- Giriwar** (*Sansc.*), a mountain, hill. *See* **Girewar**.
- Girungu** (*Fr. Congo*), 'great water,' large stream. *See* **Ngu**.
- Gisar** (*Arab.*), a dike.
- Giuncaja** (*It.*), a place full of reeds and rushes.
- Gizan**, *pl.* of **Goz** (*Egyptian Sudan*), small sandy hills.
- m Gizi** (*Lusina and Chula, Uganda*), a village.
- Glas** (*Celtic*), green, grey, blue, *e.g.* **Glascoed**, *see* **Coed** ;  
**Glenfinglas**, 'grey-white valley' (*fin* from *Gaelic*  
*fionn*, white) ; **Glassalt**, 'grey stream.' *See* **Allt**.
- Gleb** (*Arab.*) *See* **Galeb**.
- Gleicher** (*Ger.*), the equator.
- Glen** (*Gaelic*), a narrow valley, *e.g.* **Glencoe**. *Cf.* **Glyn**.
- Gletscher** (*Ger.*), a glacier.
- Glina** (*Russ.*), clay.
- Gling** (*Tibet*), region, district.
- Gluboki** (*Russ.*), deep, *e.g.* **Glubokoi** in Vilna, S. W. Russia.
- Glyn** (*Ireland, Wales*), a glen, narrow valley, *e.g.*  
**Glynnneath**. *Cf.* **Glen**.
- Gnai** (*Laos*), great, large.
- Gnater** (*Arab., N. Africa*), rocky ridges between  
depressions. *Cf.* **Hodh**.
- Go** (*Tibet*), head, source of a river.
- Go** (*Japan*), suffix equivalent to the *German* **Hinter**,  
*e.g.* **Bigo**.
- Gob** (*Gaelic*), the bill or beak of a bird, *e.g.* **Gob na**  
**Crois, Gob na Hoc**.
- Gob** (*Somaliland*), a tall thornless tree with small red  
edible fruit, *e.g.* **Goble**, 'the place where the gob  
trees grow.' *See* **Le**.

- Gobiye** (*Galla*), market.
- Goch** (*Welsh*), red, e.g. **Llanbedrgoch**. Cf. **Coch**. See **Llan**.
- God** (*Pers.*), lake, e.g. **God-i-Zirra**.
- God** (*Somaliland*), a hole, e.g. **Godlebile**; **Godwein**, 'great cave.' See **Wein**, **Le**.
- n Godia** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), an abyss.
- Godo** (*Congo*), a town.
- Godown** (*Malay*), storehouse; corruption of **Gedong** (*q.v.*)
- Godut** (*Somaliland*), red, e.g. **Hell Godut**, 'the red well.' See **Hell**.
- Goed** (*Welsh*). See **Coed**.
- Goend, Gwend, Gwainda** (*Hind.*), suburb; homestead.
- Goff** (*Somaliland*), dry, e.g. **Webi Goff**, 'the dry river,' a watercourse which is dry except in the rainy season. See **Webi**.
- Gog** (*Tibet*), ruins.
- Gogeti** (*Galla*), a dry stream bed. Cf. **Wadi**.
- ohi Gogo** (*German East Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Chigogo** for meaning.
- ki Gogo** (*German East Africa, dialect of Bantu*), water.
- Goila** (*S. Cape, New Guinea*), water.
- Gok** (*E. Turk.*), green, e.g. **Gok Tepe**, 'green hill.' See **Tepe, Geok**.
- n Goka** (*Giryama*), shore, water's edge, bank.
- Gokje** (*Turk.*), blue. Cf. **Geok, Gok**.
- Gol** (*Mongol*), streamlet, small river, river, e.g. **Khara-gol**.
- Gol, Ghol, Geul** (*Turk.*), a lake, e.g. **Ak-Gol**, 'white lake.'
- Gola** (*Slavonic*), a wood, e.g. **Gollwitz**.
- Gola, Gol** (*Somali*), a peak, e.g. **Gola Daga**=the rocky peak. See **Daga**.

- Gola** (*It.*), a defile, narrow gorge; *lit.* 'throat.'
- Golea, Kolea** (*Arab.*), a small castle, *e.g.* El Golea.
- Golets** (*Russ.*), a bare rock.
- Golf** (*Ger.*), gulf, bay.
- Golfe** (*Fr.*), gulf, bay. For use as a form of sub-oceanic relief *see Embayment.*
- Golfo** (*It., Port., Sp.*), gulf, bay (G.)
- Goli, Goli** (*Russ.*), bare (of a rocky mountain, or arid desert). There are no less than ten islands of this name in Alaskan waters alone.
- Gelo** (*Aroma, New Guinea*), mountain. *Cf.* Olo, Oro oro.
- Golomyanni** (*Russ.*), a sea breeze.
- Gome** (*Nika*). *See Me.*
- n Gome** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), water.
- n Gome** (*Swahili*), a fort or castle.
- Gomito** (*It.*), a creek, an arm of the sea; *lit.* elbow.
- Gon** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), clay-land.
- Gona, pl. Gonaki** (*Hausa*), a farm, *e.g.* Gona-n-Berda, 'Berda's estate,' n being the sign of the possessive.
- Gonaki** (*Sudan*), garden-fields. *See Gona.*
- Gonda** (*Hind.*), a suburb; field near a village.
- Gong** (*India*), a village, *e.g.* Chittagong, 'the four villages.' *Cf.* Charde.
- ki Gongo** (*Gogo, Bantu*), a detached hill or mountain; also in *Nyanyembe* and *Sukuma*.
- Gonia** (*Greek*), angle, corner.
- n Gono** (*Zambezia, dialect of Bantu*), little.
- Gonpa** (*Tibet*), a monastery, *lit.* solitude, *e.g.* **Tulung Chubu Gonpa.**
- Gop-mahal** (*Arab.*), pasture grounds.

- Gor** (*Hammer Koki, Abyssinia*), a road.
- Gora** (*It.*), aqueduct, mill-dam.
- Gora** (*Slav.*), hill, mountain, *e.g.* **Czernagora**, 'black mountain' = **Montenegro**. See **Czerni**.
- Goram** (*Cent. Asia*), stony ground.
- Gordo**, a (*Sp.*), broad; *e.g.* **Punta Gorda**, 'broad point.'
- Gore** (*A-Zande*), left (hand side).
- Gore** (*Soninke*), encampment.
- Gorgo** (*It.*), gorge, whirlpool, abyss.
- Gorha** (*Hind.*), fields near a village, homestead.
- Goria** (*Somali*), tree stumps, *e.g.* **Goriale**, 'place of tree stumps.' See **Le**.
- Gorm** (*Gaelic*), blue, *e.g.* **Bengorm**. See **Ben**.
- Gornia** (*Neo-Greek*), upper; a *Slav* loan-word.
- Gornoi** (*Russ.*), mountainous, *e.g.* **Gornoi** island in Sitka Sound, Alaska.
- Gorny** } (*Polish, S. Slav.*) upper (Grn.); *e.g.* **Gorny**  
**Gornyi** } **Toponica** on Morava R.
- Goro** (*Hung.*), great, high.
- Gorod** (*Russ.*), a burgh, town, *e.g.* **Novgorod**, 'new town.'  
*Cf.* **Grad, Grod**.
- Gorongo** (*Cent. Africa*), a suffix meaning 'great.'
- Gorru** (*Galloppa, Abyssinia*), tree.
- Goru** (*Songhai*), channel, bed of a river.
- Got** (*Ja-Luo, Uganda*), hill, mountain.
- Gotara** (*Hind.*), rich lands immediately adjacent to a village.
- Goulet** (*Fr.*), a narrow entrance.
- Gowa** (*Kiwai, New Guinea*), a passage in a reef.
- Gowt, Gote** (*Low German Góte, Ger. Gosse*), sluice in

a sea-embankment for letting out the land-water when the tide is out and preventing the ingress of sea-water, *e.g.* **Winthorpe Gout**.

**Goz**, *pl.* **Gizan** (*Egyptian Sudan*), a small sandy hill, a village built in a sandy plain, *e.g.* **Goz Regeb**.

**isiGquma** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a knoll, hillock.

**isiGqunyana** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a small hillock.

**Graba** (*Marocco*), a wood.

**Graben** (*Ger.*), a ditch, canal; a term now generally applied to the 'rift' valleys. For use as a form of sub-oceanic relief *see* **Trench**.

**Grad** (*Slav.*), town, *e.g.* **Belgrad**. *Cf.* **Gorod, Grod**. *See* **Bel**.

**Grændse** (*Da., Nor.*), boundary. *Cf.* **Gräns, Grens, Grenze**.

**Gram** (*Tibet*), a marsh.

**Grām, Garām, Girām** (*Sansc., Hind.*), a village.

**Gran** (*Nissan I., New Guinea*), a lofty bank.

**Grand, e** (*Fr.*), great, *e.g.* **Grande-Chartreuse**.

**Grande** (*Sp.*), great, *e.g.* **Rio Grande**.

**Grange** (*Fr.*), a barn (**G<sup>se</sup>**).

**Granitsa** (*Servian*), a boundary. *Cf.* **Grenze**.

**Granja** (*Sp.*), a country house (**Gr.**)

**Gräns** (*Sw.*), a boundary. *Cf.* **Grændse, Grens, Grenze**.

**Grat** (*Ger.*), ridge, the edge of a mountain.

**Gratz** (*Slavonic*), a town, *e.g.* **Königgrätz**.

**Gravier** (*Fr.*), gravel.

**Greda** (*Sp.*), chalk.

**Greh** (*Sansc.*), house, mansion, abode.

**Grens** (*Dch.*), a boundary. *Cf.* **Grændse, Gräns, Grenze**.

**Grenze** (*Ger.*), a boundary. *Cf.* **Grændse, Gräns, Grens,**

**Granitsa.**

- Grod** (*Polish*), a burgh. *Cf.* Gorod, Grad.
- Grog** (*Tibet*), ravine, torrent.
- Gron-ba** (*Tibet*), stream.
- Grong** (*Tibet*), a town.
- Groot** (*Dch.*), great, *e.g.* Grootte Eylandt.
- Groppa** (*It.*), a hill-top.
- Gross** (*Ger.*), great (*Gr.*), *e.g.* Grosswardein.
- Grube** (*Ger.*), quarry, mine.
- Gruda** (*Russ.*), a cairn, a pile.
- Grue** (*A-Zande*), a road.
- Grun**, *pl.* of Gern (*q.v.*)
- Grund** (*Da., Nor., Sw.*), ground, shallow bank, shoal.
- Grund** (*Ger.*), for use as a form of sub-oceanic relief *see* Shoal.
- Grunn** (*Icel.*), shallow ground, shoal.
- Grus** (*Arab.*), plantations.
- Gryaz** (*Russ.*), mud.
- Gu** (*A-Zande*), the; *pl.* **Yo, Ra, or He**; *e.g.* Gungara, 'the water of the bamboos.' *See* Ngu.
- Gu** (*New Guinea*), water, river; other dialects have **Ku, U**, thus **Gu-pa, Ku-pa, U-pa**, 'rain-water.'
- Gua** (*Mandara*), a river.
- Guad** (*Spain*), ravine, valley, river, from *Arabic* **Wad**, *e.g.* Guadalquivir=**Wad el Kebir**= 'great river.'
- Guadal** (*Spanish S. America*), a knoll of sand, a dune.
- Guasso** (*Guarani, S. America*), great; *e.g.* **I-guasso**.
- Guba** (*Galla*), above.
- Guba** (*Russ.*), a bay, gulf.
- Gubat** (*Tagala, Philippines*), a forest, wood.
- Guberniya** (*Russ.*), a government, province.

- Guchi** (*Japan*), a mouth; used in compounds for  
**Kuchi** (*q.v.*)
- Gudar** (*Pers.*), a pass.
- Guddi**, *pl.* **Dididi** (*Chamba*), house, dwelling.
- Gudi**, *pl.* **Adi** (*Basari*), house, dwelling.
- Gué** (*Fr.*), a ford.
- Guedi** (*Lokub, L. Rudolf*), a road.
- Guelta** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a hole or basin in the bed of a river. Another and more correct form is **Gelta**.
- Guentra**, *pl.* **Gnater** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a rocky ridge between depressions. Another and more correct form is **Genra**. *Cf. Hodb.*
- Guéret** (*Fr.*), land ploughed but not sown.
- Gugule** (*Bagirmi, Chad L. region*), a shallow water-course.
- Guha** (*Sansc.*), a cave, cavern.
- Guiang** (*Yayo, China*), a wood, thicket.
- Guiret** (*Arab.*) *See Galeb.*
- Guiret**, *dim.* of **Gara** (*Arab.*), a small rocky peak.
- Gujeta** (*Lokub, L. Rudolf*), grass.
- Gul, Gur** (*Tibet*), tent; slope of a mountain.
- Gulbi** (*Hausa*), ocean, sea, stream, *e.g.* **Gulbi n Kebi**.
- Gulbo** (*Galloppa, Abyssinia*), a nullah.
- Gully** (*Eng.*), used, in sub-oceanic relief, for a long and narrow extension of a **Trough** (*q.v.*) or **Basin** (*q.v.*) which penetrates the land or a submarine elevation, either with a uniform or a gradually diminishing depth, or which is bounded on the one side by land and on the other by a submarine elevation, *e.g.* the **Färöe Gully**, the Norwegian



- Gully.** Equivalent to *Ger. Rinne, Fr. Chenal.* Cf. **Embayment.**
- Gum** (*Abyssinia*), mountain.
- Gumbaz** (*Cent. Asia*), a tomb, e.g. **Gumbaz-i-Bozai**, 'the tomb of Bozai.'
- Gumbur** (*Somali*), a hillock, e.g. **Gumbur-ta-Jifto**, 'the sloping hillock.' Another form of **Ghumbur.** See **Bur.**
- Gumbed** (*Pers.*), cupola, tomb of Mohammedan saint.
- Gume** (*Songhai*), port, wharf.
- Gummat, Gumti** (*Hind.*), a tower.
- Gun** (*Japan*), a division of the country.
- Gun** (*Songhai*), a gulf.
- Gun.** See **Gyun.**
- Guna** (*Chad L. region*), little, e.g. **Bediguna**, 'little **Bedi.**'
- Gund** (*Kurdish*), a village.
- chi Gunda** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), island.
- m Gunda** (*Swahili, Yao*), field, cultivated land.
- Gune** (*Soninke*), a desert.
- Gunga** (*Tibet*), an egg, e.g. **Gunga Nor**, 'egg lake,' see **Nor.**
- Gungu** (*Hausa, Songhai*), an island, e.g. **Bangagungu**, 'hippopotamus island,' in the Niger R.
- n Gungula** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), the current of a river.
- Guni** (*Hausa*), a little village.
- Gunne** (*Soninke*), a forest.
- Gunong, Gunon, Gunung** (*Malay*), mountain, e.g. **Gunong Bongsu, Gunong Ledang.**

- Gunong Api** (*Malay*), a volcano. *See* **Api**.
- Gunta** (*Deccan*), a tank, pool.
- Gur** (*Albanian*), stone.
- Gur** (*Arab., N. Africa*), rocky peaks.
- Gur** (*Cent. Asia*), a grave, *e.g.* **Ak-Gur**, 'white tomb.'  
*See* **Ak**.
- Gur** (*Tibet*). *See* **Gul**.
- Gurara** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a depression in the form of a basin, where rain-water remains for a considerable period and induces vegetation; larger than **DaYa** (*q.v.*)
- Gure** (*Songhai*), hill, dune.
- Gurgi** (*Somali*), huts.
- Guri** (*Somali*), a hut made of *herios* or mats.
- Gurna** (*Arab.*), a mountain promontory.
- Gursi** (*Deccan*), cottage, hut.
- Gusong** (*Malay*), shoal.
- Gusu** (*Songhai*), cave, ditch.
- Gut** (*England*), a passage, channel.
- Gutai** (*Japan*), an outlet.
- nGutu** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a town.
- Guzar** (*Pers.*), a passage, a ferry.
- Gwainda** (*Hind.*) *See* **Goend**.
- Gwaso** (*E. Cent. Africa*), stream, water, lake, *e.g.* **Gwaso Nyarok, Gwaso Masa**.
- Gwend** (*Hind.*) *See* **Goend**.
- Gwin** (*Bambara, Malinke*), a mud wall surrounding an enclosure. *Cf.* **Din**.
- nGwongomoka** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a landslip.
- Gwy** (*Welsh*), water, stream, *e.g.* **Wye, Wey, Medway**.

in **Gxangxasi** (*Amazosa, Kafir*), a rapid in a river; a small waterfall.

in **Gxoboza** (*Amazosa, Kafir*), a bog, marsh.

um **Gxoboza** (*Amazosa, Kafir*), swampy ground.

**Gya, Gyan, Gyi** (*Tibet, Burma*), signifies 'extent,' great, e.g. **Gyantse**, S.W. of Lhasa, **Myitgyi**, in Upper Burma. See **Myit**.

**Gyöi, Kyöi** (*Korea*), stream, creek, e.g. **Kyöi-San**, 'mountain stream.'

**Gyun** (*Burma*), an island. Cf. **Kyung**.

**Gynn** (*Tibet*), a stream.

**Gzia** (*Upper Nile*), grass.

## H

**Ha** (*Indian, California*), water. Cf. **Aha**.

**Habe** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), hill, mountain.

**Habe** (*Fula*). See **Kado**.

**Habilat** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a chain of small dunes.

**Habr** (*Somali*), a tribal prefix, e.g. **Habr Gerhaji**.

**Hacienda** (*Sp.*), an estate (**Hda**).

**Hada** (*China*), mountain, range.

**Hadd** (*Arab.*), a spit of sand, or low sandy point.

„ (*Arab.*), a limit, a boundary.

**Hadi** (*Madagascar*), ditch, trench; modified to **Kadi** (*q.v.*) in composition.

**Hadilanana** (*Madagascar*), col, saddle.

**Haf** (*Sw.*), sea, ocean.

**Hafen** (*Ger.*), a port, e.g. **Bremenhafen**, 'port of Bremen.'

**Hafen** (*Nor.*), a wharf.

- Hafir** (*Arab.*), an excavation, ditch.
- Hagaba** (*Upper Nile*), small cleared arable spots in the midst of wooded or grass land.
- Hagar** (*Arab.*), a stone, *e.g.* **Dair el Hagar**. *See* **Dair**.
- Hage** (*Da., Nor., Sw.*), an enclosure, enclosed pasture.
- Hagen** = **Hag** (*Ger.*), a hedge, a place surrounded by a hedge; park, *e.g.* **Hagendorn**.
- Haghier** (*Sokotra*), white rocks.
- Hagios**, a, on (*Greek*), holy, saint, *e.g.* **Hagios Vlasis** on Mount Olonos. Found also as **Agios**.
- Hagna, Hanya** (*Arab.*), an eddy in a river. *See* **Hania**.
- Ha guruh** (*Min-Kia, Kwei-chau*), house.
- Hahake** (*Tonga, Polynesia*), east. For other points *see* **Tokelau**.
- Hai** (*China*), sea, sometimes lake, *e.g.* **Wei-Hai-Wei**; **Hwang-Hai**, 'yellow sea.'
- Haie** (*Fr.*), a hedge. *See* next entry.
- Haigh** (*England*), a place surrounded by a hedge; a park. *Cf.* **Hay, Haie, Hecke**.
- Hai-kau** (*China*), bight, creek, *lit.* sea-mouth. *See* **Hai, Kau**.
- Hai-kio, Hai-ko** (*China*), a cape, *lit.* sea-point. *See* **Hai, Kio, Ko**.
- Hai-mun** (*China*), an estuary, *lit.* sea-gate. *See* **Mun**.
- Hain** (*Ger.*), grove, wood.
- Hainya, Hanya** (*Hausa*), road, path. *Cf.* **Turuba**.
- Haishat** (*Arab., N. Africa*), sandy hillocks, covered with vegetation.
- Hait** (*Arab.*), a wall.
- Ha i tan** (*Indian, California*), town, village.

- Hai-tao** (*China*), an island. *Lit.* 'sea mountain,' see **Tao, Hai**.
- Haiti** (*Santo Domingo and Haiti*), mountains.
- Hai wan** (*China*), a bay. See **Hai, Wan**.
- Hai-yau** (*China*), a gulf. Cf. **Hai Wan**.
- Hajar** (*Arab.*), stone, rock, e.g. **Hajar Shwaf**, 'Mirror Stone,' S. of Chad L., from the polished appearance of the rock.
- muHaka** (*Giryama*), boundary.
- Halat** (*Arab.*), a sandbank dry at low water.
- Halbinsel** (*Ger.*), a peninsula.
- Halfa**. See **Alfa**.
- Hali** (*Anglo-Saxon*), holy, e.g. **Halifax**, 'holy tress,' i.e. of the Virgin Mary's hair.
- Halita** (*Hausa*), a dwelling-place.
- Hall** (*England*), a stone house, from *A.S.* **heall**, e.g. **Coggeshall**.
- Halla** (*Shangalla, Abyssinia*), an uninhabited desert. Cf. **Bunga**.
- Hallal** (*Egyptian Sudan*), a village.
- Haller** (*Fr.*), a thicket.
- Halom** (*Hung.*), a hill.
- Hals** (*Da., Nor., Sw.*), a strip or neck of land.
- Haltestelle** (*Ger.*), halting-place (*H. St.*)
- Ha Luong** (*Khas Chos, Indo-China*), a tree.
- Ham** (*England*), suffix meaning house, village, *home*, farm, e.g. **Buckingham**.
- Ham** (*Bintukwa Indian, U.S. of Colombia*), rock.
- Ham** (*Cambodia*), the jaw; e.g. **Ham-Luong**, 'Dragon's Jaw,' in **Bao-Duk**. See **Luong**.

- Hama, Bama** (*Japan*), sand; low-lying coast, beach shore, *e.g.* **Yokohama**.
- Hamáda** (*Arab., N. Africa*), plateau with rocky soil; calcareous waterless plateau.
- Hamar, Ahmar**, *pl. Homer* (*Arab., N. Africa*), red, *e.g.* **Jebel Hamar**, 'red mountain.' Cf. **Homra**.
- Hameau** (*Fr.*), hamlet ( $H^{au}$ ).
- Hamis, Hamse** (*Chad L. region*), stagnant water, *e.g.* **Hamis bay** in S. of **Chad L.**, after which **Hager el Hamis**, or **Mount Hamis**, is named.
- Hamma** (*Arab.*), hot springs.
- Hammerwerk** (*Ger.*), a foundry.
- Hamn** (*Sw.*), harbour, haven, *e.g.* **Carlshamn**, 'Charles's haven.'
- Hamraye** (*Sahara*), a bleak open district. See **Nega**.
- Hamún** (*Pers.*), a desert; plain, level ground; a lake with swampy edges, having a large expanse of water free from reeds, *e.g.* **Hamun-i-Sistan**, **Hamun-i-Fara**, **Ashkin** being applied to lands only temporarily flooded, **Chung, Chang**, to water too deep for reeds to grow in, and **Naizar** to shallows and reed beds.
- Han** (*Japan*), a clan, tribe.
- Han** (*Turk.*), grass.
- Hana** (*Japan*), cape, point. Also means 'flowers,' *e.g.* **O Hana Batake**, 'the great flower-field.'
- Handaki** (*Swahili*), ditch, trench.
- aHandu** (*Lu-Wanga, Uganda*), a place.
- Handu**, *pl. Kundu* (*Kikuyu, Bantu*). See **Ndu**.
- Hang** (*China*), dry, *e.g.* **Hang ho**=dry river; **Hang kong pe**=desert. In *Korea* a neck of a hill.

- Han-hai** (*Mongol*), a sea of sand. See **Hai**.
- Hania** (*Arab.*), a bend formed by a river, eddy. See **Hagna**.
- Hano** (*Maiva, New Guinea*), earth.
- Hantsana** (*Madagascar*), a precipice.
- Hanua** (*Motu, New Guinea*), a village. For other dialect forms see **Fenua**.
- Hanya** (*Arab.*) See **Hagna, Hania**, the same word.
- Hao** (*China*), ditch, trench.
- Haoz, Hauz** (*Pers.*), tank, reservoir, from the *Arabic* **Haud**. See **Hauz**.
- Hapotrahana** (*Madagascar*), falls in a river, rapids.
- Hara** (*Danakil*), a tree.
- Hara** (*Japan*), moorland.
- Härad** (*Sw.*), a canton, county, district.
- Haram** (*Arab.*), a sacred place.
- Hara** (*Mongol*), prefix meaning black. Cf. **Kara**.
- Harana** (*Madagascar*), rock, e.g. **Haranandriana**, 'the noble's rock.' See **Andriana**. The modified form **Kara** (*q.v.*) is also used.
- Hari** (*Kurdish*), mud.
- Hari** (*Songhai*), water, river, lake, sea.
- Harifa** (*Hassania*), field, garden.
- Harimo** (*Songhai*), source, fountain. See **Hari**.
- Harmattan** (*Fanti*), a hot wind blowing from the interior of Africa to the Atlantic between Capes Verde and Lopez.
- Harmina** (*Fin.*), harbour.
- Hart** (*Ger.*), a forest, e.g. **Hunhart**. From **Harz**, a wooded mountain, e.g. **Harzgebirge**.
- Hashakut** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a lake.

- Hashi** (*Japan*), a bridge.
- Hashiet** (*Hassania*), shore, beach.
- Hashish** (*Arab.*), grass.
- Hashm** (*Arab.*), a snout, and so a hill in the shape of a snout, *e.g.* **Hashm el Agl**, 'calf's snout,' **Hashm el Dib**, 'wolf's snout,' places being frequently named after living creatures.
- Hasi** (*Hassania*), spring, fountain, wells; a variant of **Hassi** (*q.v.*)
- Hassadan** (*Somali*), a euphorbia tree, *e.g.* **Hassadanle**, 'the place where the euphorbias grow.' *See* **Le**.
- Hassar** (*Arab.*), a rock.
- Hasse** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a river.
- Hassi** (*Arab., N. Africa*), wells of little depth without masonry; holes channelled out in the sand at the bottom of which one finds water. In Oran the name is applied to all wells, with and without masonry.
- Hat** (*Siam*), a rapid over sand or pebbles; sandbank.
- Hata** (*Walamo, Abyssinia*), water.
- Hata** (*Japan*), arable land.
- Hatakh** (*Somali*), a trench = **Boran**.
- Ha tats** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), sea.
- Hatch** (*England*), a hitch-gate, *e.g.* **Westhatch**.
- Hato** (*Mongol*), stone, stony.
- Hatoba** (*Japan*), wharf, landing-place.
- Hatsai** (*Siam*), sandbank.
- Hatt** (*Hind.*), a market, market-place.
- Hattia** (*Sahara*), a level valley with vegetation, waste land overgrown with scrub and brushwood.



- Haud** (*Arab.*), a reservoir, tank, cistern; the *Persian* forms are **Haaz**, **Hauz**.
- Haugh** (*England*), (1) from the *Norse haugr* (a mound), a mound, *cf.* **Hei**, **How**; (2) from the *Anglo-Saxon haga* (*lit. hedge*, then hedged ground, field); low-lying rich lands which are occasionally flooded over.
- Haugr** (*Nor.*), a mound. *Cf.* **Hei**.
- Haul** (*Vonum, Formosa*), a river.
- Hauma** (*Arab.*), a district, quarter of a town.
- Hauptstadt** (*Ger.*), chief city, capital.
- Haus** (*Ger.*), house (Hs.), *e.g.* **Schaffhausen**.
- Haush** (*Arab.*), a farm.
- Haut** (*Fr.*), height, top, summit; upper, *e.g.* **Haute Loire**. For use as a form of sub-oceanic relief *see* **Height**.
- Hauteur** (*Fr.*), rising ground, an eminence.
- Haut-fond** (*Fr.*), a shoal (*q.v.*)
- Hauz**, **Haaz** (*Pers.*), tank, reservoir; borrowed from *Arab. Haud*; *e.g.* **Hauz Kalan**, 'great pool.' *See* **Kalan**.
- Hav** (*Da., Nor.*), sea, ocean.
- Haveli** (*E. Turk.*), a homestead.
- Havn** (*Da., Nor.*), haven, harbour, *e.g.* **Thorshavn**; **Kjøbenhavn**, 'merchants' haven' (Copenhagen).
- Havod**, **Hafod** (*Welsh*), a summer hut, a shealing, *e.g.* **Havod-y-Porth**.
- Havuana** (*Madagascar*), a hill.
- Hawali** (*Arab.*), environs.
- Hawili** (*Arab.*), house, dwelling.

- Hawita** (*Arab., N. Africa*), an enclosure; a station marked by a tree or by a pile of stones.
- Hay** (*England*), a place surrounded by a hedge; a park, e.g. Roundhay. Cf. **Haigh, Haie, Hecke, Hegge.**
- Hayasi** (*Japan*), a forest, wood.
- Ház** (*Hung.*), a house, dwelling.
- Hazo** (*Madagascar*), tree. The modified form **Kazo** (*q.v.*) is also used.
- Hazor-** (*Semitic*), an enclosure for cattle in the desert, e.g. **Hazar-aman.**
- Hbabchu** (*Tibet*), a small river.
- Hbrog** (*Tibet*), uncultivated land, pasturage.
- Hdam** (*Tibet*), a marsh, bog, swamp.
- Hdam-bu** (*Tibet*), reeds.
- He**, *pl.* of **Gu** (*A-Zande*), the. See **Gu.**
- Hebu** (*Songhai*), a market.
- Hecha** (*Marovo, Solomon Is.*), north-east wind.
- Hecke** (*Ger.*), hedge, enclosure. Cf. **Hegge, Hay, Haigh, Haie, Haugh.**
- Hedd** (*Somali*), a forest, e.g. **Hedd Godir**, 'Koodoo forest.' See **Dad.**
- Hedr** (*Arab., Etbai*), a slope.
- Heferbe**, *pl.* **Kefero** (*Fula*), infidel, e.g. **Lafare Heferbe**, 'pagan Lafare,' to distinguish it from the neighbouring village, **Lafare Fulfulda**, 'the Fulbe (Fula) Lafare.' Is an *Arab.* loan word; see **Kafir.**
- Hegge** (*Dch.*), a hedge. Cf. **Hecke.**
- Hegy** (*Hung.*), mountain, peak (*H.*), e.g. **Hegy-Allya.**
- Hei, He** (*China*), black, e.g. **Hei Lung Kiang**, 'Black Dragon river.' See **Lung, Kiang.**

- Hei** (*Nor.*), hill or height, hummock. *Cf.* **Hoi**, **Höide**, **Haugh**, **Haugr**.
- Heid** (*Arab.*), a mount.
- Heide** (*Dch., Ger.*), a heath, *e.g.* **Korteheide**.
- Height** (*Eng.*), in sub-oceanic relief, the highest part of a **Rise**, **Ridge**, or **Plateau** (*q.v.*) if it does not belong to the base of an island; *e.g.* the **Valdivia Height** on the **Walfisch Ridge**; *opp.* to **Deep** (*q.v.*)  
Equivalent to *Ger.* **Höhe**, *Fr.* **Haut**.
- Heilig** (*Ger.*), holy, saint, *e.g.* **Heiligenberg**, in **Baden**.
- Heim** (*Ger.*), a house, *e.g.* **Hochheim**. *See* **Hoch**.
- Heir** (*Arab.*), a pearl bank.
- Hei tu** (*China*), black loam. *See* **Hei**, **Tu**.
- Hel** (*E. Turk.*), damp, moist.
- Heli** (*Welsh*), salt, *e.g.* **Pwllheli** = salt pool. *See* **Pwll**.
- Hell** (*Somaliland*), a well, *e.g.* **Hell Berdale**, the 'well where the **Perda** plant grows,' *see* **Le**; **Hell Godut**, 'the red well.' *Cf.* **Hil**. Found also as **Hel**.
- Hellet** (*Upper Nile*), a village.
- Hen** (*Picardy*), a home.
- Hen** (*Welsh*), old, *e.g.* **Heneglwys**, 'old church'; *see* **Eglwys**.
- Hena** (*Ceylon*), corrupted to **chena**, high jungle ground cultivated every 5 to 14 years, *e.g.* **Kotahena**, 'timber chena.'
- Hendura** (*Arab.*), a slope, declivity.
- Hendere** (*Kanem*), a valley.
- li Henga** (*Lu-Wanga, Uganda*), a pool, pond.
- Henshir** (*Tripoli*), a fenced enclosure.
- Hepaithlao** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), town, village.
- Herdade** (*Port.*), a mansion or large manor-house.

- Herera** (*Nika*), a plain.
- Herzogthum, Herzogtum** (*Ger.*), a duchy; *lit. duke-dom*, from **Herzog**=duke, and **tum**=dom.
- Heuvel** (*Dch.*), a hill, **Langenheuvel, Kaatsheuvel**.
- He wi** (*Indian, California*), hill, mountain.
- Hey.** See **Hay**.
- Hia** (*China*), a prefix signifying 'lower,' 'smaller,' *e.g.*  
**Hia Kotu**, near Chang Chai in Kwei Chau.
- Hia** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a meadow.
- Hia-kau** (*China*), a strait. See **Hia, Kau**.
- Hiang-tsun** (*China*), a village.
- mu Hichi** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a river.
- Hien** (*China*), a district city. Cf. **Chau, Fu, Hsien**.
- Higashi, Higasi, To** (*Japan*), east. For other points see **Hoku**.
- Hihidi** (*A-Zande*), great.
- Hiki Shiwo** (*Japan*), ebb tide. See **Shiwo**.
- Hikifu** (*Tonga, Polynesia*), west. For other points see **Tokelau**.
- Hikina** (*Hawaii*), east. For other points see **Akau**.
- Hikui** (*Japan*), low, *e.g.* **Hiku Shima**. See **Shima**.
- Hil** (*Hind.*), mud, ooze.
- Hil** (*Rahanwin, Somaliland*), an eye; source of spring water, the same as the Arab. **Ain** and the Somali **Hell**.
- Hilin** (*Somali*), a road = **Derigh**.
- Hilla, pl. Hallal** (*Egyptian Sudan*), a village.
- Hima, Him** (*Sansc.*), snow, ice, cold, *e.g.* **Himalaya**, 'the abode of snow.'
- Hin** (*Siam*), rock, stone.

- Hina, -Hini** (*Indian, N. America*), a suffix meaning 'river'; *e.g.* **Klehini, Krotahini**.
- Hinigala** (*Kusage, Solomon Is.*), plantation, garden.
- Hinter** (*Ger.*), *hinder*, lying behind. *See* next entry.
- Hinterland** (*Ger.*), the region inland from the coast; equivalent to the *French* 'arrière-pays'; back country.
- Hippo** (*Phœnician*), a walled town; occurs in the ancient names of many towns in N. Africa, *e.g.* **Hippo Regius**, the present Bone.
- Hira** (*Japan*), a plain.
- Hirhash** (*Abbadî, Etbai*), mica.
- Hiroi** (*Japan*), wide (of a stream or valley).
- Hishan** (*Egyptian Sudan*), enclosures. *See* **Hitah**.
- Hissar** (*Turk.*), castle, fort, *e.g.* **Kara-Hissar**. *See* **Kara**.  
Is a loan word in *Arab.* and *Pers.*
- Hitah** (*Arab.*), an enclosure. *See* **Hishan**.
- Hithe** (*England*), a wharf; a small haven or port, from *A.S.* *hýdh*, a haven, *e.g.* **Queenhithe**.
- Hito** (*Sp.*), a landmark, guide-post.
- Hittuuk** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a tree.
- mHitu** (*German East Africa, dialect of Bantu*), wood, bush, forest.
- Hiu** (*China*), a cliff.
- Hiu** (*China*), a market.
- Hjem** (*Da., Nor.*), home, homestead, village, *e.g.* **Thronhjem**, 'throne home,' the place of coronation of Norwegian kings. *Cf.* **Heim, Ham**.
- umHlaba** (*Kafir*), the earth, the world; ground, soil.
- iHlabati** (*Amazosa, Kafir*), the earth.

**um Hlambo** (*Kafir*), a valley.

**i Hlane** (*Zulu, Kafir*), an uninhabited country or district.

**um Hlanhlo** (*Amazosa, Kafir*), a garden made in the bush.

**i Hlati** (*Kafir*), a forest, jungle.

**in Hlazuka** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a landslip.

**i Hlobo** (*Kafir*), the summer season.

**Hlong Ku** (*Chinbon*), a valley.

**Ho** (*Annam*), lake, marsh, pond, pool.

**mu Ho** (*Giryama*), a river; there is also the same word in *Nika*.

**Hó** (*Hung.*), snow.

**Ho** (*China*), a river, *e.g.* **Hwang-Ho**. *Cf.* **Kiang, Chiang**.

**Ho** may be applied to any river, **Kiang** only to a large one.

**Ho, Hoe** (*Hainan*), a river; from the above.

**Hoa** (*Cambodia*), alliance, friendship; *e.g.* **Bao-Hoa**, 'preserve the alliance,' a district in Cambodia.

**Hoa** (*Laos*), a boat.

**Hoai** (*Burma, Siam*), stream.

**Hoang** (*China*), savages.

**Hoang** (*China*). *See* **Hwang**.

**Hoblis** (*Mysore*), the subdivision of a **Taluk**. *Cf.* **Thanas**.

**Ho bune** (*Japan*), sailing vessel.

**Hoch** (*Ger.*), high, *e.g.* **Hochkirch**, 'high church.' *See* next entry.

**Hochebene** (*Ger.*), tableland, plateau. *See* **Hoch**.

**Hödde** (*Faröese*), a promontory. *Cf.* **Hofdi**.

**Hodh** (*W. Sahara*), a depression between rocky ridges. *Cf.* **Gnater**.

**Hoe** (*England*), *see* **Hoo**; **Hoe** (*Hainan*), *see* **Ho**.

- Ho e est** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a hill.
- Hoek** (*Cape Dch.*), a ravine, pass, *e.g.* **Braakhoek**. In *Dutch*, cape, headland.
- Hoeve** (*Dch.*), a farm.
- Hof** (*Ger.*), a court-yard; farm, country house, *e.g.* **Hofheim**.
- Hofayrt**. *Dim.* of **Hofra** (*q.v.*)
- Höfði** (*Icel.*), promontory or mountain ridge, *e.g.* **Hjörleifshöfði**. *Cf.* **Hödde**.
- Höfn** (*Icel.*), a haven. *Cf.* **Havn**.
- Hofra** (*Arab., N. Africa*), ditch, trench; depression among large dunes, *e.g.* **Hofra en Nahas**.
- Hogback** (*Eng. and U.S.A.*), a steep-sided ridge or long hill.
- Höhe** (*Ger.*), height. For use as a form of sub-oceanic relief *see* **Height**.
- Hohlweg** (*Ger.*), a hollow excavated way; narrow pass, defile.
- Hohu** (*Hu-Ni, China*), a wood, forest.
- Höi** (*Da., Nor.*), hill or height. *Cf.* **Hei, Heide, Hóide**.
- Hóide** (*Nor.*), hill, hummock. *Cf.* **Hei, Heide, Hoi**.
- Hoil** (*Khas Chos, Indo-China*), a stream, small river.
- Hoka** (*Shinasha, Abyssinia*), a river.
- Hoku, Kita** (*Japan*), north. For other points *see* **Nishi, Sai, Higasi, To, Nan, Minami**.
- Hol** (*Dch.*), hollow (road), cave.
- Hóll** (*Icel.*), a hillock.
- Hol lo ma** (*Indian, California*), hill, mountain.
- Hollow** (*Anglo-Saxon holh, holg*), used in the same sense as **Bottom** (*q.v.*), *e.g.* **Danebower Hollow**.

**Holm** (*Da., Nor.*), island, *e.g.* **Tindholm**, 'tooth-island,' **Bornholm**; this and the four following entries are all really the same word, derived from an old Teutonic root cognate perhaps with *Lat. collis, culmen*.

**Holm** (*Ger.*), little hill, especially an elevation above the surface of inland waters; islet. *See above.*

**Holm, Holme** (*Anglo-Saxon*), an island in a river, flat ground along the side of a river. *See above.*

**Holma** (*Fin.*), an island. *See under Holm.*

**Holme** (*Sw.*), an island. *See under Holm.*

**Holper** (*Ger.*), a hillock.

**Holt** (*Anglo-Saxon*), a copse, *e.g.* **Sparsholt**. *Cf. Holz.*

**Holz** (*Ger.*), a copse. *Cf. Holt.*

**Homer** (*Arab., N. Africa*). *See Hamar.*

**Homowak** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), water flowing out, spring, source.

**Homra** (*Arab., N. Africa*), red, *e.g.* **El Homra Hamada**.  
*Cf. Hamar, Ahmar.*

**Hon** (*Annam*), hill; island.

**Hondo, a** (*Sp.*), deep or shallow (really means bottom); shoals; *e.g.* **Honduras**. *Cf. Lat. fundus.*

**Hondu** (*Songhai*), a dune.

**Hontana** (*Sp.*), fountain, spring. *Cf. Fontana.*

**Honua** (*Polynesia*). *See Fenua.*

**Hoo** (*England*), a tongue of higher land running out into a plain, *e.g.* **Hoo End**.

**Hoog** (*Dch.*), high, *e.g.* **Hoogveld**.

**Hoogte** (*Dch.*), hill, eminence, rising ground; *e.g.* **Langhoogte**.



- Hook** (*U.S.A.*), a low sandy peninsula forming the end of a bay; *e.g.* **Sandy Hook**.
- Hoorn** (*Dch.*), horn, a peaked peninsula, *e.g.* **Uithoorn**, **Oudenhoorn**.
- Hoowi** (*Siam*), tributary of a river. Found in early writers for **Huë** (*q.v.*)
- Hor** (*Shan States*), a stream, river.
- Hora** (*Abyssinia*), lake, *e.g.* **Hora Shale**, **Hora Korre**.
- Hora** (*Bohemia*), a mountain (**Ha.**)
- Horami, Kurremi** (*Hausa*), valley.
- Horn** (*Ger.*), a peak, *e.g.* **Matterhorn**, 'peak of the meadows,' *i.e.* rising from the meadows.
- Horni** (*Bohemia*), upper (**Hr.**), *e.g.* **Horni Micina** on the Hungarian Erzgebirge.
- Horqueta** (*Spanish S. America*), an acute angle formed by a river or brook together with the land included by the stream.
- Horst** (*Ger.*), a thick wood. *Cf.* **Hurst**.
- Hosere** (*Hausa*), a rocky hill, *e.g.* **Hosere Cholle**, 'bird rock.' *Cf.* **Hossere**.
- Hosh**, *pl.* **Hishan** (*Egyptian Sudan*), an enclosure.
- Hoshun** (*Mongol*). *See* **Khoshun**.
- Hosn** (*Arab.*), a fortress; a variant of **Husn** (*q.v.*)
- Hoso** (*Japan*), narrow, *e.g.* **Hososhima**. *See* **Shima**.
- Hossere** (*Fula*), mountain. *Cf.* **Hosere**.
- Hosya** (*Tso-o, Formosa*), a village. *Cf.* **Noheu**.
- Hot** (*Harem, Indo-China*), a river.
- Hota** (*Mongol*), town, *e.g.* **Chagan Hota**, 'white town'
- Hote** (*Hu-Ni, China*), a mountain.
- Hôtel** (*Fr.*), mansion, large house, hotel.
- Hotk** (*Rotuma, Polynesia*), stone, rock.

- Ho-to** (*China*), town, large village.
- Ho-tun** (*China*), lighthouse. *Cf.* Kwang-lau.
- Houdh** (*Arab., N. Africa*). *See* Hodh. *Cf.* Gnater.
- Hout** (*Dch.*), wood, wooden, Oosterhout, Houtdorp.
- Hoved** (*Da., Nor.*), head, cape, point.
- Hovedvej** (*Da., Nor.*), main road.
- How** (*Cumbria*), mound, *e.g.* Fox How. *Cf.* Haugh.
- Howe** (*Englisk*), a hollow.
- Hrad** (*Bohemia*), a castle.
- Hrad** (*Sansc.*), pond, lake.
- Hraun** (*Icel.*), a tract of lava, *e.g.* Odadahraun, Kjalhraun.
- Hsi** (*China*), a marsh, bog, swamp.
- Hsia** (*China*), lower, *e.g.* Hsia Pu, 'lower citadel.' *Cf.* Shang.
- Hsiang** (*China*), a small street, alley; village; region.
- Hsiao** (*Shan States*), small, *e.g.* Hsiao Wei Si, 'little Wei Si.'
- Hsien** (*China*), district; capital of a district=**Hien**.
- Hai Fang** (*China*), the western region, often used for Tibet; has also an ethnical meaning, being applied collectively to the aborigines of the uplands along W. frontier of China (*Anglice Si Fans*).
- Hsue** (*China*), a cave in the side of a hill.
- Hta** (*Siam*), landing-place, quay.
- Htoong** (*Siam*), field, plain.
- Hu** (*China*), a lake. *Cf.* Po.
- Hu** (*China*), a gorge, *e.g.* Shi Hu, 'stone gorge.'
- Hu** (*Songhai*), a house.
- Hua** (*China, Manchuria*), flower; *e.g.* Sung-Hua-Chiang, 'pineflower river,' *i.e.* the Sungari. *See* Sung, Chiang.

- Huala** (*Madagascar*), a bay.
- Huana** (*Marovo, Solomon Is.*), road.
- Huang** (*China*). See **Hwang**.
- Huang tu** (*China*), clay.
- Huè** (*Laos, Siam*), a mountain stream, tributary.
- Huerfano** (*U.S.A.*), a solitary hill or *cerro* (*q.v.*); the Spanish word means 'orphan.'
- Hugab**, *pl.* **Haguban** (*Arab., Etbai*), a boulder.
- Hügel** (*Ger.*), a hill.
- Hu il** (*Khas Chos, Indo-China*), a village.
- Huis** (*Dch.*), a house, *e.g.* **Druggenhuis, Nijenhuis**.
- Huk** (*Da., Nor., Sw.*), angle, point, *hook* of land.
- Hulu** (*Malay*), river source; up-stream, up-country, the interior.
- Huma** (*Arab.*), a district, quarter.
- Humedal** (*Sp.*), humid soil, marsh.
- Hunahuna** (*Madagascar*), a marsh.
- Hundred** (*English*), a division of a county, supposed to be named from originally containing 100 freemen or families.
- Hunk** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a fall or rapid in a stream. *Cf.* **Mohunk**.
- Hunnebed** (*Dch.*), a tumulus.
- Hun tha** (*Indian, California*), town, village.
- Huolo** (*China*), a village formerly enjoying autonomy.
- Hurst** (*England*), a thick wood, *e.g.* **Penshurst**. *Cf.* **Horst**.
- Hurst** (*Sw.*), a shrub, a thicket.
- Hurubbe** (*Arab.*), tank or cistern.
- Hus, Huus** (*Da., Nor., Sw.*), a house (*H\**).

- Husn** (*Arab.*), a fortified dwelling. *See Hosn.*
- Husun** (*Swahili*), a fort, from the above.
- Hutan** (*Malay*), a wood; never aspirated in '*High Malay.*' *See Utan.*
- Hütte** (*Ger.*), cottage, hut.
- Hutung** (*Ger.*), pasture-ground.
- Huus.** *See Hus.*
- Huyen** (*Annam*), town of the fourth order or capital of a sub-district.
- Hvita** (*Icel.*), white, *e.g.* **Hvita** river.
- Hwang** (*China*), yellow, frequently misspelled **Hoang Huang**, *e.g.* **Hwang-ho**, 'yellow river.' *See Ho.*
- Hwe** (*Shan States*), a stream.
- Hydor** (*Greek*), water.
- Hyen Gyina-Bea** (*Gold Coast*), harbour, roadstead.
- Hyrna** (*Icel.*), peak or summit of a mountain.

## I

- I** (*China*), barbarian, savage. *See Jin.*
- I** (*Madagascar*), an article used only with proper names *e.g.* **Ivohibe**, 'the great mountain.' *See Vohi, Be.*
- I** (*Nung, Lao-kai*), little, small.
- Ia** (*Indo-China*), stream, torrent.
- Iâki** (*Fin.*), a river.
- Iar, Ier** (*Gaelic*), west, *e.g.* **Ardersier** (**Ard-Ros-Ier**), 'the high western promontory.' *See Ard, Ros.*
- Iarvi** (*Fin.*), a lake.
- Iavu** (*Pula, China*), water.
- Ib** (*Hottentot*). *See Ep.*

- Ibanzana** (*Kafir*). See **Banzana**.
- Ibe** (*Ibo, Nigeria*), a place, e.g. **Ibe Ahun** or **Ibe Avun**, 'that place,' 'there,' equivalent to **Nga**.
- Ibn**, *pl.* **Beni** (*Arab.*), son; as a geographical term it signifies producing, containing, &c., e.g. **Ibn Ibrak**, near Jaffa. See **Beni**.
- Ibotwe** (*Zulu, Kafir*), the metropolis, the seat of government. See **Botwe**.
- Ibu** (*Galla, Abyssinia*), a valley.
- Ich** (*Gaelic*). See **Och**.
- Ich, Ichere** (*Turk.*), inner.
- Ichinga** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Nga**.
- Ichipiri** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Piri**.
- Ichonde** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Chonde**.
- Ichweba** (*Kafir*). See **Chweba**.
- Iciba** (*Kafir*), a pool.
- Id**, *pl.* **Aadad** (*Egyptian Sudan*), a well (especially in a desert). Another form is **Ed**.
- Ida** (*Marocco*), tribe, district.
- Idala** (*Ja-Luo, Uganda*). See **Dala**.
- Idebi** (*Kafir*). See **Debi**.
- Ide-yu** (*Japan*), warm spring.
- Idiza** (*Kafir*). See **Diza**.
- Idlambi** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Dlambi**.
- Idobela** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Dobela**.
- Idzendze** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Dzendze**.
- Idziko** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Ziko**.
- Ie** (*Saxon*), river, stream. Cf. **Ē**.
- Iehaf** (*Arab.*), a small mountain group.
- Ielif** (*Wolof*), governor.

- Ieto** (*Nandi, Uganda*), a place.
- Ifenya** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a narrow piece of land at the foot of a mountain suitable for cultivation. See **Fenya**.
- Ifri** (*Berber*), a grotto, cave, e.g. **Jebel Ifren** or **Yefren**, 'the range of the cave-dwellers,' latinised **Afer** (*Tunis*), whence **Africa**.
- Ifuso** (*Kafir*), fallow ground. See **Fuso**.
- Igamba, Amagamba** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Gamba**.
- Igapo** (*Brazil*). See under **Igarape**.
- Igarape** (*Brazil*), a small river; brook; *lit.* in *Tupi* language a 'boat way.' Applied especially to the affluents or feeders of **Furos** (*q.v.*) and rising in the **Igapos**, or marshy tracts of forest.
- Igboro** (*Yoruba*), a street.
- Ighazeng, Ighazekhsa** (*Eskimo, Smith Sound*), strait, channel.
- Ighil** (*Kabile*), a hill.
- Ighir** (*Shilluh, Marocco*), a fort, castle, or fortified place, e.g. **Agadhir-Ighir**.
- Ighuman** (*Kabile*), reeds.
- Igidi** (*Marocco*), sand.
- Igiz** (*E. Turk.*), lofty, elevated.
- Iglerna** (*Eskimo, Smith Sound*), terrace.
- Iglesia** (*Sp.*), church, from *ἐκκλησία* (*ecclesia*).
- Iglu** (*Eskimo*), a house; e.g. **Iglu** creek.
- Igreja** (*Port.*), church. See **Iglesia** for derivation.
- Igzer** (*Kabile*), a stream.
- Ihlabati** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Hlabati**.
- Ihlane** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Hlane**.

- Ihlati**, *dim. Ihlatana (Kafir)*. See **Hlati**.  
**Ihlobo (Kafir)**. See **Hlobo**.  
**Ii (Lolo, China)**, water.  
**Ijara (Arab.)**, a farm.  
**maIje (Kilimane, Bantu)**, water.  
**mwIjo (Giryama)**; for meaning see **Mwijo**.  
**Ijojo (Amazosa, Kafir)**. See **Jojo**.  
**Ijs (Dch.)**, ice.  
**Iju (Yoruba)**, wilderness, desert, ocean.  
**Ikamat (Arab.)**, house, dwelling.  
**Ikari (Japan)**, anchor, anchorage.  
**-Ike (Cent. Africa)**, suffix signifying 'little.'  
**Ike (Japan)**, pond, pool.  
**Ike (Tibet)**, east. For other points see **Lho**.  
**Ikhf (Kabile)**, cape, promontory.  
**Iki, Ike, Ikhe (Mongol)**, great, large, e.g. **Ike Ussu** or **Ulan Hoshu** in Dolon-nor district. See **Yike, Bagha**.  
**Iki (Polynesia)**. See **Iti**.  
**Ikisu (Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu)**. See **Kisu**.  
**dzIko (Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu)**, country. For other dialects see **Ziko**.  
**Ikomkulu (Zulu, Kafir)**. See **Komkulu**.  
**Ikot (Efik, Old Calabar, Nigeria)**, a landing-place, beach, e.g. **Ikotaba, Ikot Uman**. Cf. **Ikpa, Ikpere**.  
**Ikpa (Yoruba)**, track, way, path; in **Efik, Old Calabar**, means 'beach,' e.g. **Ama-Ikpa**. Cf. **Ikot, Ikpere**.  
**Ikpakpa (Yoruba)**, pasture ground.  
**Ikpassé (Yoruba)**, track, footpath.  
**Ikperé (Ibo, Nigeria)**, coast, bank. Cf. **Ikot, Ikpa**.  
**Iku (Mekeo, New Guinea)**, mountain, peak, headland, cape.

**Il** (*Basque*), new, e.g. **Illiberis**, 'new town.'

**Il**, *pl.* **Ilat** (*Turk.*, *Mongol*), a tribe, especially nomad.

Other forms are **Ilyat**, **Eleut**, **Oliut**, the last two being applied collectively to all W. Mongols and their languages, while **Ilyat** comprises all sorts of tribes—Arab, Persian, Turki, Mongol—in Persia and Afghanistan.

**Il** (*Russ.*), mud.

**mw Ila** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a small affluent, a creek.

**Ile** (*Fr.*), an island, *isle* (I.)

**Iha** (*Port.*), an island.

**Ihota** (*Port.*), an islet.

**Iije** (*Turk.*), hot springs.

**Iindle** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Ndle**.

**Iintle** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Ntle**.

**Iiwa** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Liwa**.

**Iizwa** (*Kafir*). See **Zwa**.

**Ilagul** (*Fula*), an inlet or backwater, creek.

**Ilakei** (*Tamul*), a fortress.

**Ille** (*Yoruba*), earth, land, ground; a town. Cf. **Illu**.

**Ile-babba** (*Yoruba*), fatherland.

**Ile-ero** (*Yoruba*), an inn.

**Ile-isho** (*Yoruba*), a watch-tower.

**Ile-obba** (*Yoruba*), a kingdom, territory.

**Illeto** (*Yoruba*), a town or village.

**Illu** (*Yoruba*), nation, country, people, town, village.

**Illu-keje** (*Yoruba*), a small village, hamlet.

**Illu-nla** (*Yoruba*), a capital city.

**Ilog** (*Tagala, Philippines*), a river.

**Ilogan** (*Tagala, Philippines*), the mouth of a river.



- Iloha** (*Kerepunu, New Guinea*), cloud.
- Îlot** (*Fr.*), an islet.
- Iundi** (*dialect of Bantu*). See **Lundi**.
- Ilyat** (*Turk., Mongol*). See **Il**.
- Im** (*Chin Hills*), an affix meaning village, *lit.* a house, *e.g.* **Mkwi Im, Kakh Im**, villages near Pushum-tung, S. of Myittha R. See **Im nu**.
- Im** (*Ebon, Polynesia*), a house.
- Im, Em** (*Sahara*), people of, inhabitants, *e.g.* **Imasrodangh; Emegedesen**, 'the inhabitants of Agades.' *Cf. Tel, Ahel*.
- ki Ima** (*Kamba, Bantu*), a detached hill or mountain. *Cf. Lima*.
- Imbukha** (*Lu-Wanga of the Awa-Rimi group, Uganda*). See **Bukha**.
- Ime** (*A-Zande*), water.
- Imfumu, Mfumu, Mufumu, Fumu, pl. Afumu** (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*). See **Fumu**.
- Imiamba** (*Swahili*). See **Amba**.
- Imichi, Umuchi** (*Kossova, Uganda*). See **Chi**.
- Imim** (*Marocco*), the mouth of a ravine. *Cf. Fum*.
- Imitantato** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Tantato**.
- Im nu** (*Chin Hills*), an affix meaning 'large village,' *lit.* many houses, *e.g.* **Tai Im Nu**, 'the large village on the Tai R.' See **Im**.
- Impanga** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Panga**.
- Impiri** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Piri**.
- In, fem. Tin** (*Berber*). This is the demonstrative pronoun followed by **n**; it is found in many place-names

*e.g.* In **Hammu**, **Tin Erku**. The forms **En**, **Wan**, **Wen**, **Ten**, **Tan** are also found.

In (*Burma*), lake.

In (*Wakhan, Pamirs*), a pass.

**mw** Inano (*Makua, German East Africa*), a boundary.

Inaran (*Tsarisen, Formosa*), a village.

Inayan (*Puyuma, Formosa*), a river.

Incencesha (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Cencesha**.

Inch (*Scotch and Irish*), an island, a corruption of *Gaelic*

**Innis**, *e.g.* **Inchiquin**.

Inchi (*Swahili*). See **Chi**.

Inchike (*Cent. Asia*), narrow.

Indatatakuohaak (*Indian, U.S.A.*), valley.

Indawo (*Kafir*). See **Dawo**.

Indibonga (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Dibonga**.

Indimnalahik (*Indian, U.S.A.*), lake.

Indlandlatu (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Dlandlatu**.

Indlela, *dim.* **Indlelanda** (*Kafir*). See **Dlela**.

Indlu (*Kafir*). See **Dlu**.

Indre (*Da., Nor.*), inner. Cf. **Yder**, **Inre**.

Indsö (*Da., Nor.*), a lake. Cf. **Insjö**.

-Indu, -Ndo, -Nandi (*Cent. Africa*), little (suffix).

Inengea (*Mekeo, New Guinea*), a path. Cf. **Keanga**.

-Ing (*Anglo-Saxon*), suffix meaning 'meadow,' *e.g.*

**Wapping**; used also otherwise than as a suffix, *e.g.*

**Sloothby Ings**, *i.e.* 'Sloothby meadows'; also a patronymic suffix, 'sons of,' *e.g.* **Reading**. Cf. **Ingen**.

-Ing (*Indian, U.S.A.*), an inflexion signifying in, on, at.

Ingebäude (*Ger.*), a building within an enclosure or wall.

- Ingen** (*Ger.*), sons of, *e.g.* **Tübingen**. *Cf.* **-Ing** (*Anglo-Saxon*).
- Ingone**, *dim.* **Ingonono** (*Zulu, Kafir*). *See* **Ngone**.
- Ingot Bage** (*Sumatra*), the rice-stores in the Batak villages. *Cf.* **Bale, Rumah**.
- Inguna** (*Bintukwa Indians, U.S. of Colombia*), road, trail.
- Ingxangxasi** (*Zulu, Kafir*). *See* **Gxangxasi**.
- Ingxoboza** (*Zulu, Kafir*). *See* **Gxoboza**.
- Inhlazuka** (*Zulu, Kafir*). *See* **Hlazuka**.
- Inja** (*Mashonaland*), a prefix meaning 'place of,' *e.g.* **Inja ka Fura**, 'water place,' river. *See* **Fura**.
- Inje** (*Turk.*), narrow, *e.g.* **Inje Burun**, 'narrow cape,' on the north coast of Asia Minor. *See* **Burun**.
- Injira** (*Lu-Wanga of the Awa-Rimi group, Uganda*). *See* **Jira**.
- Inkalo** (*Zulu, Kafir*). *See* **Kalo**.
- Inkaya** (*Bantu*). *See* **Kaya**.
- Inkundla** (*Zulu, Kafir*). *See* **Kundla**.
- Innis** (*Gaelic*), an island, *e.g.* **Innismore**, 'great island'; **Innis Beg**, 'little island.' *Cf.* **Ennis**. *See* **More, Beg**.
- Innqaba** (*Kafir*). *See* **Nqaba**.
- Inqubu** (*Zulu, Kafir*). *See* **Nqubu**.
- Inre** (*Sw*), inner. *Cf.* **Indre**.
- Insel** (*Ger.*), an island.
- Insi** (*dialect of Bantu*). *See* **Inzi**.
- Insila** (*dialect of Bantu*). *See* **Zila**.
- Insimi** (*Zulu, Kafir*). *See* **Simi**.
- Insirem** (*Gold Coast*), a camp.
- Insjo** (*Sw.*), a lake. *Cf.* **Indsö**.

- Insu** (*Gold Coast*), water, *e.g.* **Apu Insu**, 'sea water,' the sea. See **Apu**.
- Insunguzi** (*Kafir*). See **Sunguzi**.
- Intatyana** (*Kafir*). See **Tatyana**.
- Intendeleko** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Tendeleko**.
- Interfleuve** (*U.S.A.*) the upland separating two streams having approximately parallel courses.
- Intile** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a flat strip of country, or a small valley running parallel with a river, and suitable for cultivation.
- Intirān** (*Tamul*), east; for other points see **Vadakku**.
- Intla** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Ntla**.
- Intsimi** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Tsimi**.
- Inuma** (*Rubiana, Solomon Is.*), plantation, garden.
- Inver-** (*Gaelic*), a prefix meaning the confluence of two rivers, or of a river and the sea, *e.g.* **Inverness**; occurs only in Scotland and Ireland, never in Wales, while the equivalent **Aber** (*q.v.*) occurs only in Wales and Scotland, never in Ireland.
- Invernada** (*Spanish S. America*), good pasture-land especially fitted for fattening cattle.
- Inwijk** (*Dch.*), creek, inlet, bay.
- Inxanxasi** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Nxanxasi**.
- Inxiwa** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Nxiwa**.
- Inxuluma** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Nxuluma**.
- Inyanza** (*Lu-Wanga of the Awa-Rimi group, Uganda*). See **Nyanza**.
- Inyatuko** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Nyatuko**.
- Inzella** (*Marocco*), the outbuildings of a **Kasba** (*q.v.*), for the accommodation of travellers.

- Insi, Insi, Nzio** (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*). See **Nzi, Nai**.
- mInzi** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), water; for other forms see **Mansi**.
- Inzila** (*Bantu*). See **Zila**; cf. **Zira**.
- Inzira** (*Bantu*). See **Zira**; cf. **Zila**.
- Inzu** (*Lu-Wanga, Uganda*). See **Nzu**.
- Ioki** (*Fin.*), a river.
- Ion** (*Wolof*), a road, path, track.
- Ip** (*Hottentot*). See **Ep**.
- Ipiro** (*Mozambique*). See **Piro**.
- Ira** (*Yoruba*), morass, bog, fen.
- Iri** (*Mossi*), an inhabited place of less importance than a capital.
- Iril** (*Kabile*), a hill.
- Iriso** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Isote**.
- Iriwa** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Riwa**.
- Irmak** (*Turk.*), a river, e.g. **Kizil Irmak**, 'red river.' See **Kizil**.
- mwIru** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a forest, bush.
- Irzir** (*Berber*), a ravine, *dim.* **Thirzarth**.
- Is** (*Welsh*), lower, e.g. **Iscoed**. See **Coed**. Cf. **Isaf, Issa**.
- Isa** (*Songhai*), a river, the river, i.e. the Niger. The *Songhai Isa*, the *Yoruba Kwara*, the *Temashight* and *Hausa Eghirreü* (all applied to the Niger), the *Kuka Fitri*, the *Kotoko Shari, Sari*, and also **Tsad** (*Chad*) or rather **Tsadhe**, which is only another pronunciation of **Saghe, Sare**, all mean 'water,' 'river.'
- Isa Ber, Isa Haribi, Isa Horno** (*Songhai*), the sea.

- Isaf** (*Welsh*), lowest, e.g. **Road Isaf**, in Ramsey Island.  
**Isaka** (*dialect of Bantu*). See **Saka**.  
**Isantwenka** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Antwenka**.  
**Isaruzu** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Arulu**.  
**Isep**, *pl.* **Bisep** (*Fan, French Congo*). See **Sep**.  
**Iseweri** (*Ketosh, Uganda*). See **Eweri**.  
**Ish** (*N. Africa*), a peak.  
**Ishan-omi** (*Yoruba*), tide, current.  
**Ishi** (*Japan*), stone, rock.  
**Isibaxa** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Baxa**.  
**Isidiliya** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Diliya**.  
**Isiqquma** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Gquma**.  
**Isigqunyana** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Gqunyana**.  
**Isikaulo** (*Kafir*). See **Kaulo**.  
**Isikoba** (*Kafir*). See **Koba**.  
**Isikumbu** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Kumbu**.  
**Isikungu** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Kungu**.  
**Isinene** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Nene**.  
**Isinga** (*Kafir*). See **Nga**.  
**Isipaluko**, *dim.* **Isipalukana** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Paluko**.  
**Isipambusa** (*Kafir*). See **Pambusa**.  
**Isiqiti** (*Kafir*). See **Qiti**.  
**Isiqwato** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Qwato**.  
**Isiroqoba** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Roqoba**.  
**Isiteleti** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Teleti**.  
**Isitu** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Situ**.  
**Isitya** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Tya**.  
**Isixa** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Xa**.  
**Isixeko** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Xeko**.  
**Isizeba** (*Kafir*). See **Zeba**.

- Isizwe** (*Kafir*). See **Zwe**.
- Iskele** (*Turk.*), a landing-place.
- Isla** (*Sp.*), an island.
- Isla** (*Spanish S. America*), same meaning as **Caapau** (*q.v.*)
- Isleo** (*Sp.*), an island formed by rocks.
- Isleta** (*Sp.*), an islet.
- Iso** (*Fin.*), great, *e.g.* **Isojoki** in *Vasa*. See **Joki**.
- Iso** (*Yoruba*), quarter, station.
- Isoa**, **Masoa**, **Uswa** (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*).  
See **Soa**, **Swa**.
- Isoba** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Oba**.
- Isoko** (*Yoruba*), moorage.
- Isola** (*It.*), an island (*I.*)
- Isore** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Sore**.
- Isote**, **Isore**, **Iriso** (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*),  
grass. See **Sote**, **Sore Riso**.
- Issa** (*Songhai, Timbuktu*), south, *lit.* the river, the  
Niger, another form of **Isa** (*q.v.*)
- Issa**, **Isaf** (*Welsh*), lowest, *e.g.* **Cwnnws Issa**. Cf. **Is**.
- Issa honno** (*Songhai*), sea.
- Is sha** (*Indian, California*), water.
- Issi** (*Turk.*), warm. See next entry.
- Issik** (*Turkestan*), warmer, *e.g.* **Issik-kul**=warmer lake.  
See **Kul**.
- Istmo** (*It., Sp.*), an isthmus.
- Isua** (*Fanti*), a strait.
- It** (*Polynesia*). See **Iti**.
- Itahan** (*Fin.*), eastern. For other points see **Pohia**.
- Itale** (*Bantu*). See **Tale**.

**Itam** (*Malay*), black; often aspirated, **Hitam**; *e.g.*

**Mt. Itam** in the south of the Malay Peninsula.

**Itametta** (*Yoruba*), a place where three ways meet.

**Itedo** (*Yoruba*), an encampment.

**Itegu** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Tegu**.

**Iterlekhsoa, Iterleng** (*Eskimo, Smith Sound*), bay, gulf.

**Iti, It, Ngiti, Itiiti, Iki** (*Polynesia*), small, *e.g.* **Maiao-Iti**, 'little Maiao.'

**Itifa** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Tifa**.

**Itiiti** (*Polynesia*). See **Iti**.

**Itillemu** (*Soninke*), bush, wood, grass.

**Itsiel** (*Yambo, Upper Sobat R.*), house, hut.

**Itu** (*Maiva, New Guinea*), house.

**Ivakavaka** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Vakavaka**.

**Ivando** (*Fin.*), an estuary.

**Ivavao** (*Kuvarawan, Pei-po, Formosa*), a mountain.

**Iwa** (*Burma*), a village.

**Iwa** (*Japan*), rock, rock in the sea.

**Iwanda** (*Lu-Wanga, Uganda*). See **Wanda**.

**Ixandeka** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Xandeka**.

**Iye** (*Japan*), a house.

**Iyo** (*Ja-Luo, Uganda*), path, road.

**Izba** (*Russ.*), a hut.

**ruIzi** (*Karanga, Bantu*), a river.

**u ruIzi** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a river.

**Izibuko** (*Kafir*). See **Zibuko**.

**Izira** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Zira**.

**Iziwa** (*Lusinga and Chula, Uganda*). See **Ziwa**.

**Izwe** (*Kafir*). See **Zwe**.



## J

**Ja-** (*Nilotic Kavirondo, Uganda*), a prefix signifying clan or tribe, e.g. **Ja-luo**. Cf. **Ka, Yaka**.

**Ja** (*Pers.*), a place.

**Ja** (*Tibet*), signifies extent.

**Jada** (*Pers.*), a road, pathway.

**Jadid** (*Arab.*), new, e.g. **Trik el Jadid**, 'the new road.'  
Cf. **Jedid**. See **Trik**.

**Jaga** (*Punjab*), a place, a spot.

**Jaghfar** (*Arab.*), a river, either large or small.

**Jakun** (*Malay*), wild tribes; applied vaguely both to the Negrito aborigines and to the Malay wild tribes of the Malay Peninsula.

**Jala** (*Sansc.*), a mass of water, a lake.

**Jalan** (*Malay*), road.

**Jali** (*Arab., N. Africa*), palms left without cultivation.

**Jam** (*Bintukwa Indians, U.S. of Colombia*), snow, whiteness.

**Jam** (*Arab.*), **Jami** (*Turk.*), **Jamia** (*Arab., Palestine*), mosque. The *Turkish* is borrowed from the *Arabic*, in which language **Jam'**, **Jam'a**, properly means collection, then assembly, congregation, mosque. This occurs as **Jama** in *Hassania*.

**Jamana** (*Soninke*), country.

**Jan** (*Manchuria*), a station, post.

**Jana** (*Pali*), people.

**Jangal** (*Sansc., Hind.*), forest, wood; corrupted into 'jungle.'

- maJani** (*Swahili*), grass.
- Jarita** (*Hind.*), brushwood, undergrowth.
- Järnväg** (*Sw.*), railway.
- Jarur** (*Arab.*), a river, stream.
- Jarvi** (*Fin.*), lake. *Cf.* Jaur.
- Jasor** (*Slavonic*), a marsh, bog.
- Jatar** (*Punjab*), cultivated land.
- Jaune** (*Fr.*), yellow, *e.g.* Fleuve Jaune, *i.e.* Hwang Ho (*q.v.*)
- Jaur** (*Fin.*), a lake. *Cf.* Jarvi.
- Jay** (*E. Turk.*), place, spot.
- Jaza** (*Slavonic*), a house, *e.g.* Jäschen.
- Jazar** (*Arab.*), islands.
- Jazirah** (*Arab.*) *See* Jezira.
- Jebel**, *pl.* **Jebal** (*Arab.*), a mountain, *e.g.* **Jebel Ahmar**, 'Red Mt.' *Cf.* **Gebel**.
- Jedar**, **Jedir** (*Arab.*), a look-out place on a road, generally made of stones; the wall of an enclosure; rampart, fortification.
- Jedid** (*Arab.*) *See* **Jadid**.
- Jeel** (*Anglo-Indian*), a corruption of the *Hind.* **Jhil**, a stagnant sheet of water, mere, lagoon. In East Bengal the form **Bheel** (*q.v.*) is used.
- Jelal** (*Somali*), the dry season.
- Jelyezo** (*Russ.*), iron. *See* next entry and **Zhelyezo**.
- Jelyeznaya Doroga** (*Russ.*), a railway. *Lit.* 'iron road.'
- Jembâtan** (*Malay*), jetty, mole, bridge.
- Jenan**, **Jenien** (*Arab.*, *N. Africa*), a garden, *e.g.* **Jenien Bu Resk**.
- Jeni**. *See* **Yeni**, which is the proper English spelling.
- Jenien** (*Arab.*, *N. Africa*). *See* **Jenan**.

- Jenjub** (*Turk.*), southerly.
- Jenjun** (*Manchuria*), general-in-chief of a large district, viceroy with both civil and military jurisdiction.
- nJera** (*Cent. Africa, Bantu*), a road. Cf. **Zila**, **Dzira**.
- Jeram** (*Malay Peninsula*), a rapid in a river, e.g. **Jeram Batu Gendang** on Perak R. See **Batu**.
- Jerf** (*Arab.*), quay, wharf.
- Jerf** (*Arab., N. Africa*). See **Jorf**.
- Jernbane** (*Da., Nor.*), a railway.
- Jetée** (*Fr.*), a jetty, pier (*J<sup>61</sup>*).
- Jetwela** (*Congo*), the horizon, from **Jeta**, to revolve, to encircle.
- Jewun** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a stream.
- Jezero** (*Servian*), a lake, e.g. **Malo Jezero**. (*Pol.*) **Jeziro**.
- Jezira, Zira, pl. Jezair, Zair** (*Arab.*), an island, peninsula, e.g. **Algeziras, El Jezire** (*Mesopotamia*).
- Jhalars** (*Punjab*), wells.
- Jhil** (*Hind.*) See **Jeel**.
- Ji, -gi, -zhi** (*Nupe, Nigeria*), a termination signifying 'town,' 'village,' e.g. **Kaboji, Ettungi**.
- Ji, Jini** (*Soninke, Bambara*), water.
- maJi** (*Cent. Africa, Bantu*), water. See **Mansi**.
- muJi** (*Cent. Africa, Bantu*), a town. Cf. **Musi**.
- nJia** (*Bantu*), a road, path. Cf. **Zira, Sila, Jila**.
- Jibal** (*Arab.*), mountains. See **Jebel**, of the *pl.* of which this is a variant.
- Jih** (*China*), a post station.
- Jiji** (*Songhai*), north. See **Diaman, Wene Kame**.
- kiJiji** (*Swahili*), a village, e.g. **Ujiji**, on Tanganyika; for *pl.* see **Kijiji**.

- n Jila }  
o n Jila } (*Bantu*), a road, path. Cf. **Zira**, **Jia**, **Sila**.
- Jilgha** (*E. Turk.*), a deep straight valley.
- Jima** (*Japan*), an island, e.g. **Awa Jima**; used in compounds for **Sima** (*q.v.*) See also **Shima**.
- Jin** (*China*), men, people, whence 'China,' the *Hind.* 'Chin,' and the *Arabo-Pers.* 'Sin,' which gives the *classical* 'Sinæ' and our 'Sinæan,' 'Sinology.'  
**I-Jin**, 'barbarians,' 'barbarian people,' a term applied to all foreigners, now forbidden, by treaty, to be used in official documents. See **I**.
- Jin=Chin=Naru=Komi** (*Korea*), a ferry, e.g. **Ul-jin**.
- Jinde** (*Songhai*), a tributary of a stream; confluence; col, gorge.
- eJinga** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Ejinga**.
- kinJingela** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a whirlpool, from **Jinga**, to coil or curl, hence 'an eddy.'
- Jingere-Ber** (*Songhai*), a mosque.
- Jingira** (*Hind.*), an island. See **Dip**, **Lanka**.
- Jini** (*Soninke*). See **Ji**.
- Jinna** (*Yoruba*), far distant.
- Jiojia** (*Mentawai*), water.
- Jir** (*Shignan*), a mountain.
- in Jira }  
n Jira } (*Lu-Wanga, Uganda*), path, road; for other *Bantu* forms see **Zila**, **Zira**.
- Jisr** (*Arab.*), a bridge.
- kiJito** (*Swahili*), brook, small stream; for *pl.* see **Kijito**.
- Joch** (*Switzerland*), a pass, ridge (*J.*)
- iJojo** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a sour-grass country; a moist, damp climate or locality.

- Joki** (*Fin.*), a river.
- Joki sen** (*Japan*), a steamer.
- Joki sha** (*Japan*), a railway.
- Jökull** (*Icelandic*), an ice-covered mountain or plateau,  
e.g. **Myrdalajökull**, **Vatnajökull**.
- Joliba**. See **Dhiuliba**.
- Jombo** (*Swahili*), a very large dhow.
- Jondi** (*Kamerun*), an island.
- Jong** (*Tibet*), a broad valley; also a fort, e.g. **Tinkijong**,  
'the fort of the Tinki district.'
- Jora** (*Masai, E. Africa*), mimosa, *pl.* **Njora**, applied to  
a swamp where these trees grow.
- Jorf, Jerf** (*Arab., N. Africa*), an escarpment.
- Joro** (*Fula*), a residence, e.g. **Joro Kabdu**, 'the residence  
of the chief **Kabdu**.'
- Jozo** (*Madagascar*), a junk, e.g. **Anjозobe**, 'at the place  
where there are many junks.' See **An, Be**.
- Ju** (*Korea*). See **Jyu**.
- Ju, Jo** (*Pers.*), a stream, brook; from *Old Pers.* **Gui**.
- Ju** (*German East Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Aju**.
- Jubb** (*Arab.*), a well, pit.
- Jube** (*Mande*), a ford, e.g. **Jubeba**, 'river ford.' Cf. **Ox-**  
**ford**. See **Ba, Jude**.
- Jude** (*Fula*), a ford. See **Jube**.
- Judetzi** (*Rumania*), districts.
- Jug** (*Tibet*), below; an embouchure.
- Jui-bar** (*Pers.*), a large river receiving many streams.
- Juma** (*Serer, Wolof*), a mosque. Cf. **Jam**.
- Jumba** (*Swahili*), a palace.
- Jundi** (*Kamerun*). See **Jondi**.

- Jung** (*Malay*), a large trading vessel ; *anglicised Junk* ; from the Chinese **Chwan**.
- Jung** (*Mongol*), right, west. For other points *see Aro*.
- Jungle**. *See Jangal*.
- Junk**. *See Jung*.
- Junubi** (*Hind.*), south. *Cf. Dakhni*. For other points *see Uttar*.
- Jur** (*Armenia*), water.
- Jurang** (*Malay*), a creek. *Cf. Churang*.
- Jurdide** (*Adamawa*), a mosque.
- Jyu, Ju** (*Korea*), a magisterial town of the first class ; occurs also as **Chyu, Chu**.

## K

- Ka** (*Arab.*), a plain.
- Ka** (*Congo*), small (river), *e.g. Ka Bunda, Kabiboko*. *Cf. Lu*.
- Ka** (*Congo*), an abbreviation of **Kazembe**, great chief, prince ; *e.g. Ka-Tanga*, Prince **Tanga**, now applied to the *territory* of the chief, in this case situated in S.E. of Congo Free State.
- Ka** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a forest.
- Ka-** (*Mashonaland*), prefix meaning 'great,' *e.g. Kafura* = great **Fura**. *See Fura*.
- Ka** (*Min-Kia, Yunnan*), high, lofty (of a mountain).
- Ka** (*Nilotic Kavirondo, Uganda*), a prefix meaning 'clan' or 'tribe.' *Cf. Ja, Yaka*.
- Ka** (*Shan States*), hill people, equivalent to the **Moi** of Annam.
- Ka** (*Soninke*), house, dwelling.

**Ka** (*Tibet*), snow; also the mouth, banks of a river.

*Cf.* **Kaba**.

**Kaa** (*Arab.*), earth, land.

**Kaai** (*Dch.*), wharf, mole, *quay*.

**Kaap** (*Dch.*), a cape.

**Kaar** (*Ger.*), a little valley encircled by mountains like an amphitheatre.

**Kaba** (*Togo*), house, dwelling.

**Kaba** (*Tibet*), snow. *Cf.* **Ka**.

**Kaba-kum** (*Turk.*), gravel.

**Kabba** (*N. Nigeria*), stone, rock, hence the name of the province (**Kabba**), one of the most striking features of which is the large number of isolated peaks; *e.g.* the stone of Ieri, the stone of Semarika.

**Kabelstroom** (*Dch.*), stream, rivulet, brook.

**Kabelung** (*Ebon, Polynesia*), west. For other points *see* **Eung**.

**Kabike** (*New Guinea*), a house.

**Kabila** (*Arab., Shahpur, Punjab*), a family, being a subdivision of the **Muhi**, or clan, the *Arabic* word meaning 'race,' 'tribe.'

„ (*Swahili*), any community of people; borrowed from *Arab*.

„ (*Marocco, Algeria*), tribe; applied collectively to the Berbers of the coast, and now to their territory in Algeria (*Kabile, Kabilia, &c.*)

**Kabli** (*Kanarese, W. coast of Hindustan*), west. For other points *see* **Gi**.

**Kablunak** (*Eskimo*), white people.

**Kabr** (*Somali*), graves, *e.g.* **Kabr Ogaden**, 'Ogaden graves.'

- Kabulula** (*Kiriwina, New Guinea*), a point of land.
- Kachcha** (*Punjab*), land annually inundated by the ordinary floods. Cf. **Bela**.
- Ka Chia** (*Miao-tse, Kwei-chau*), a cave.
- Kachor** (*Mongol*), detour, bend, gulf.
- Kad** (*Arab.*), a shoal.
- Kadaruka, Kataruka** (*Hausa*), a bridge. See **Kaderku**.
- Kadda** (*Danakil*), great, large, e.g. **Kaddas Mt.**
- Kadda** (*New Guinea*), a house.
- Kade** (*Dch.*), quay or dam.
- Kade** (*Gonja*), an inhabited place of less importance than a capital.
- Kaderku** (*Hausa*), a bridge. See **Kadaruka**.
- Kadi** (*Madagascar*), a modified form of **hadi**, used in composition, ditch, trench, thus **ankadi** = 'the place where the ditch is,' at the ditch, e.g. **Ankadivori**, 'at the circular trench,' **Hadivor**, 'the circular trench.' See **An**.
- Kadim** (*Arab.*), old, e.g. **Birni Kadim**, 'the old capital,' i.e. of Bornu. See **Birni**.
- Kadis** (*Turk.*), saint, holy; from *Arab.* **quds, qudsi**, pure, holy.
- Kad-Jak** (*Alaska*). See **Kikhtak**.
- Kado**, pl. **Hade** (*Fula*), blacks; autonomous race; strangers, e.g. **Garó-n-Kado**.
- Kadzaka** (*Nika*), a small forest. See **Dzaka**.
- Kadzidzi** (*Nika*). See **Dzidzi**.
- Kadzuho** (*Giryama, Nika*). See **Dzuho**.
- Kaeaona** (*Kabadi, New Guinea*), east.
- Kaf** (*Arab.*), escarpment. Cf. **Kef**.



- Kafir** (*Arab.*), infidel, *pl.* **Kufra** (*q.v.*), *e.g.* **Kafiristan**.
- Kafir** (*Arab.*) (*Hebrew, Caphar*), a village, *e.g.* **Kafir et Tin**, 'fig village'; also a saline swamp.
- Kafufu** (*Nika*). *See* **Fufu**.
- Kaga** (*French Congo, dialect of Bantu*). *See* **Ga**.
- Kaga** (*Sara, L. Chad*), a forest. *Cf.* **Mbunga**.
- Kagara, Gagara** (*Hausa*), a fortification, barracks.
- Kaget, Kakat** (*Alaska, Lower Yukon region*), equivalent to **Chaget** (*q.v.*)
- Kahala** (*Arab., N. Africa*). *See* **Akhal**.
- Kahf** (*Arab.*), cave, large cavern.
- Kah mu ke** (*Pimo Indian*), a town.
- Kahn** (*Arab.*), a market.
- Kahnfähre** (*Ger.*), ferry by wherry.
- Ka ho ku sha ma** (*Indian, California*), valley, ravine.
- Kaï** (*China, Shan States, Hainan*), market, bazaar, *e.g.* **Sin-Kai**, 'new market,' the Chinese name for **Bhamo**. *See* **Sin, Bha, Maw**.
- Kaï** (*Sahara*), the mouth or junction of a stream.
- Kai** (*Japan*), sea.
- Kai** (*Polynesia*). *See* **Tai**.
- Kaija** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). *See* **Kaya**.
- Kaikara** (*Motumotu, New Guinea*), the deep sea.
- Kaimakam** (*Turk.*), sub-governor of a **Kaza** (*q.v.*) The proper form is **Kaimakan** for **Kaimaikin**.
- Kaimen** (*Nandi, Uganda*), west. *Cf.* **Murot**.
- Kaiser** (*Ger.*), emperor, *e.g.* **Kaiserstadt**.
- Kaita** (*Nandi, Uganda*), a town.
- Kaitya** (*Cambodia*), Buddhist pyramid.
- Kaiva** (*Fin.*), a rivulet.
- Kajum** (*Bornu*), grass.

- Kakat** (*Alaska, Lower Yukon region*), a river; *e.g.*  
**Allenkakat, Daklikakat.** See **Kaget, Chaget, Na.**
- Kakh** (*Pers.*), a palace, villa.
- Kakir** (*E. Turk*), dry hard ground.
- Kakkar** (*Punjab*), snow.
- nKaku** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). For meaning see  
**Nkaku.**
- Kala, Kalat, pl. Kila, Kalajat** (*Arab., Pers.*), village,  
 fortress, castle, *e.g.* **Bash-Kala.** Cf. **Kasr, Gala,**  
**Kale.** The proper *Arab.* form is *qala't.*
- Kala** (*Caucasus*), cliff, bluff.
- Kala** (*Hind.*), black, *e.g.* **Kalabagh** on the Indus.
- luKala** (*Ketosh and Lu-Wanga, Uganda*), a village.
- Kalajvik** (*Turk.*), a little castle. See **Kala.**
- Kalamba, -Kurumba** (*Cent. Africa*), suffix signifying  
 'great.'
- Kalan** (*Pers.*), great, *e.g.* **Mir Kalan**, 'big mountain,'  
**Pamir-i-Kalan**, 'Great Pamir.'
- nKalango** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a forest,  
 thicket.
- Kale** (*Turk.*), castle, *e.g.* **Yeni Kale**, 'new castle.' See  
**Kala**, really the same word.
- Kaledets** (*Russ.*), a well.
- Kali** (*Malay*), a river.
- maKali** (*German East Africa, dialect of Bantu*), bitter.  
 See under **Makali.**
- Kalkofen** (*Ger.*), a limekiln (K.O.)
- Kallar, Kalri** (*Punjab*), land impregnated with salt.
- Kallar Shor** (*Shahpur, Punjab*), the efflorescence which  
 appears on the surface under the influence of

evaporation and capillary attraction whenever there is much salt in the soil.

**Kalle** (*Fula*), house, cottage.

**Kallu** (*Tamul*), a rock, cliff.

**Kalmelo** (*Songhai*), a gorge.

**in Kalo** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a neck or opening in a mountain range.

**Kalri** (*Punjab*). See **Kallar**.

**Kalt** (*Ger.*), cold, *e.g.* **Kaltbad**. See **Bad**.

**Kalv** (*Da., Nor.*), a detached islet, a small rock or islet alongside a larger one. *Cf.* The Calf of Man.

**Kalwa** (*Deccan*), river, watercourse.

**Kam** (*Annam*), a village.

**Kam** (*Dch.*), a ridge (of hills).

**Kam, Kham** (*Tibet*), region, *e.g.* **Tang Kham** in Eastern Tibet.

**e Kam** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), water.

**Kamalig** (*Tagala, Philippines*), a storehouse.

**Kamana** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Mana**.

**Kamane** (*Bagirmi, Chad L. region*), a shallow water-course.

**n Kambalalu** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a pass between hills.

**Kame** (*U.S.A.*), a small hill of gravel or sand made by a glacier.

**Kamechi** (*Ketosh, Uganda*). See **Mechi**.

**Kamen** (*Russ.*), stone, rock, *e.g.* **Kamenitsai** point, island, and bay. See next entry.

**Kamen** (*S. Slavonic*), a stone, boundary (**Km.**) See above.

- Kami** (*Japan*), upper, *lit.* chief, *e.g.* **Kami-tsu-Ke**=upper **Ke**.
- Kamish, Kamush** (*Cent. Asia*), reeds.
- Kamm** (*Ger.*), a crest, ridge.
- Kamoro** (*Ja-Luo, Uganda*), a place, site.
- Kamp** (*Dch.*), a camp, *e.g.* **Maleskamp**.
- Kampong** (*Malay*), an enclosure; collection of houses, village, *e.g.* **Kampong Rantau**. *See* **Rantau**.
- Kamush** (*Cent. Asia*). *See* **Kamish**.
- Kan** (*India*), a quarry, mine.
- Kana, pl. Kanat** (*Arab.*), channel, aqueduct.
- Kanaal** (*Dch.*), a canal.
- Kanal** (*Ger., Russ.*), a channel.
- Kanal** (*Da., Nor., Sw.*), a canal.
- Kanali** (*Fin.*), a channel.
- Kanan** (*Arab.*), ridge or spur.
- Kanan** (*Sansc.*), forest, desert.
- Kanat** (*Pers. from Arab.*), underground conduits. *See* **Kana**.
- Kand** (*Pers.*) *See* **Kend**.
- Kanda** (*Bambara, Sudan*), a country, district.
- Kanda** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), clan, family.
- Kanda-hela** (*Singalese*), mountain, hill.
- Kandaki** (*Hausa*), a house.
- Kane** (*Japan*), metal; makes **Gane** in compounds, as **Aki Gane**, red metal, copper.
- Kang** (*China*), a mountain ridge; village. *Cf.* **Keng**.
- Kang** (*Shahpur, Punjab*), a sudden high flood of a river.
- Kang** (*Tibet*), a house.

- eKanga** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), wilderness, barren soil.  
**Kangka** (*Malay Pen.*), Chinese village.  
**Kango**, *pl.* **Akango** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a chief. See **Ngo**.  
**Kang-sar** (*Tibet*), new house, village.  
**Kani, Keni** (*Kurdish*), a spring.  
**maKani** (*Swahili*), a village, dwelling. For other forms see **Makao**.  
**Ka ni kwi ni ka** (*Hudson Bay region*), long island.  
**Kanisa** (*Pers., Swahili*), a church.  
**Kanka** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Nka**.  
**Kanona** (*Kabadi, New Guinea*), earth.  
**Kant** (*Dch.*), side, edge, brink.  
**Kantara**, *pl.* **Knater** (*Arab.*), a bridge.  
**Kao** (*China*), high, lofty.  
**Kao** (*Siam*), hill.  
**maKao** (*Swahili*), a village. For other forms see **Makao**.  
**Kapa** (*E. Turk.*), cottage, hut.  
**Kâpal** (*Malay*), a ship. **Kâpal-api**, 'fire-ship,' *i.e.* steamer; **kâpal-layer**, 'sailing-ship' (**layer** = sail), **kâpal-prang**, 'battleship' (**prang** = battle, war). See **Api**.  
**Ka pe** (*Indian, California*), a river.  
**Kapel** (*Dch.*),  
**Kapelliya** (*Russ.*), } chapel.  
**Kapelle** (*Ger.*), chapel (**Kpl.**)  
**Kapu** (*Turk.*), gate, pass.  
**Kar** (*Beja, Nubia*), a well, *e.g.* **Tokar**, 'The Well,' to being the *fem.* article; also ravine, valley.  
**Kar** (*E. Turk.*), snow, *e.g.* **Chum-kar-kashka** glacier.

- Kar** (*Tibet*), strong castle, citadel.
- Kara** (*Turk., Cent. Asia*), black, *e.g.* **Kara-hissar**, **Kara-deniz**. *See* **Deniz**, **Hissar**.
- Kara** (*Hausa*), reeds.
- Kara** (*Galla*), a road.
- Kara** (*Madagascar*), a modified form of **harana**, rock, used in composition, thus **ankara** = the place where the rock is, *e.g.* **Ankaramalaza**, 'at the famous rock,' **Ankaranandriana**, 'at the nobleman's rock.' *Cf.* **Bato**. *See* **An**, **Andriana**.
- Karaga** (*Bornu*), a wilderness, forest, *e.g.* **Suk el karaga**, 'the market in the wilderness,' an Arab hybrid name for **Doka**; **Karaga tselim**, 'dark forest,' 'dense forest.' *See* **Dirride**, **Suk**, **Tselim**.
- Karahi**, **Karhat** (*Punjab*), cultivated land embanked to catch the drainage off higher ground.
- Karaja** (*Turk.*), black, *e.g.* **Karaja dagh**. *Cf.* **Kara**. *See* **Dagh**.
- Karan** (*Ataiyal, Formosa*), a village.
- Karang** (*Malay*), coral reef; any reef or shoal.
- Karāra** (*Hind.*) *See* **Arāra**.
- Karaul** (*Turk.*), guard-post; watch-house.
- Karazana** (*Madagascar*), race, tribe.
- Kare** (*Upper Nile*), a river.
- Kare** (*Mossi, French Sudan*), forest, wood, bush.
- Kârez** (*Pers., Afghanistan*), a subterranean canal. *Cf.* **Kana**, **Kanat**.
- Karhat** (*Punjab*). *See* **Karahi**.
- Kari** (*Fin.*), rock, islet.
- Kari** (*Hind.*), a river.

- Karia** (*Somali*), a village. *See below.*
- Karia** (*Arab.*), a built village as opposed to a tent village (*Duar*). *Cf. Beled.*
- Kariba** (*Zambezia, dialect of Bantu*). *Cf. Kariva. See Riba.*
- Karifi, Karfi** (*Hausa*), iron, *e.g. Koto-n-karfi*, 'iron district,' n being the sign of the possessive. *See Koto.*
- Karikara** (*Motumotu, New Guinea*), a village.
- Karin** (*Somali*), a pass, *e.g. Karin daga*, 'rocky pass.' *See Daga.*
- Kariva** (*Zambezia, dialect of Bantu*). *See Riva; cf. Riba.*
- Karkarpa** (*Tibet*), rain.
- Karn** (*Arab.*), a peaked hill.
- Karnak** (*Chad L. region*), a capital town, *e.g. Karnak Logon.*
- Kar-po** (*Tibet*), white, *e.g. Lo kar-po* in South-eastern Tibet. *Cf. Nag-po.*
- Karra** (*Galla*), road, path.
- Karra** (*Songhai*), a gorge.
- Karri** (*Araucanian, Patagonia*), green, *e.g. Karrileufu*, 'green river.'
- Karoo** (*Cape Dch.*), from a Hottentot word meaning 'dry place'; now a geographical term indicating certain districts; frequently spelled **Karoo**.
- Karta** (*Fin.*), cape, point.
- Karu** (*Hind.*), a point.
- Karuba** (*Kabile*), a quarter in a village.
- Kasa** (*Fin.*), a beacon.
- Kasa**, *pl. Kasashi* (*Hausa*), earth, land.

- Kasab** (*Arab.*), town, large village.
- Ka sa ghie** (*Miao-tse, Kwei-chau*), sand.
- Kasba** (*Arab.*), town, small city ; *pl.* **Ksabi**.
- „ (*Arab., Algeria*), a citadel.
- „ (*Punjab*), a small town.
- Kash** (*E. Turk.*), bank, shore, border.
- Ka sho** (*Indian, California*), a lake.
- Kashun** (*Mongol*), brackish, *e.g.* **Kashun Nor**, ‘brackish lake.’ *See* **Nor**.
- Ka sit cha** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a bog, marsh.
- Kaar** (*Arab.*), a castle, a palace, *e.g.* **Kaar el amad**, ‘the castle of pillars.’ *Cf.* **Kala**.
- Kassaba** (*Turk.*), town, ranking between city and village, *i.e.* between **Sheher** (**Shehr**) and **Kioi**.
- Kassar** (*Arab.*), a rock either above or below water.
- Kasteel** (*Dch.*), a castle. (from *Lat. castellum*, for *cas-*
- Kastelli** (*Neo-Greek*), a }  
   } **terulum** = a small fort, from  
   } **castrum**.
- Kastro, Kastron** (*Neo-Greek*), castle, fortress, *e.g.* **Neokastro**, ‘new castle.’
- Kasuku** (*Chad L. region*), a market, *e.g.* **Uje kasukula**.
- Kasulo** (*Upper Congo, dialect of Bantu*). *See* **Sulo**.
- Kata** (*China*), places where there were boundaries.
- Kata** (*Japan*), a lake near the coast.
- Katah, Katat** (*Arab.*), a patch of rocks.
- Katai** (*Beni Amer, Suakin*), a pass.
- Katama** (*Abyssinia*), town, village.
- Kataruka** (*Hausa*). *See* **Kadaruka**.
- Kather** (*Mongol*), land, territory, place.
- Katilish** (*E. Turk.*), confluence.



- Kato** (*Greek*), lower, *e.g.* **Kato Botamia** in Elis.
- Katome** (*Indian, California*), sea.
- Katsa** (*Indian, California*), grass.
- Katsi** (*Nigeria*), farming, *e.g.* **Bafum Katse** = the district of Bafum where farming is chiefly carried on.
- Katta** (*Cent. Asia*), large, *e.g.* **Katta Kurghan**. See **Kurghan**.
- Kattik** (*E. Turk.*), hard, firm (ground).
- Kau** (*China*), mouth of a river.
- Kaudi** (*Bornu*), a yard set apart for weaving cotton.
- Kau iho** (*Hawaii*), a place.
- Kauit** (*Tagala and Bisayan, Philippines*), a creek, bend, or hook; frequently used to name a point.
- Kau le** (*Min-Kia, Yunnan*), stream. Cf. **Kurh, Churh**.
- isi Kaulo** (*Kafir*), a boundary.
- Kaum, Kom** (*Punjab*), a people, race, tribe, family, or kinsfolk.
- Kauponki** (*Fin.*), a town.
- Kauritupe** (*Motumotu, New Guinea*), east. Cf. **Seipi**.
- Kaus** (*Arab.*), the winter south-east winds of the Persian Gulf. Cf. **Sharki**.
- Kavara** (*Kabadi, New Guinea*), sea.
- Kavarapakana** (*Kabadi, New Guinea*), the deep sea.
- Kavir** (*Pers. from Arab. Kebir, q.v.*), great, *e.g.* **Dasht-i-Kavir**, the 'Great (Salt) Desert.'
- Kavo** (*Neo-Greek*), cape, promontory; loan word from *Ital. Capo*.
- Kavuru** (*Motumotu, New Guinea*), grass.
- Kaw** (*Malay*), an island.
- Kawa** (*Tibet*), snow.

**Kawa** (*Japan*), stream, river, *e.g.* **Shira-Kawa**. *Cf.* **Ko gawa**. *See* **Ko**.

**Kawala** (*Malay*), mouth of a river.

**Kaya, ma Kaya, in Kaya, a Kaya, Kaija, Tuaija** (*Cent. Africa, Bantu dialects*), a town.

**Kaya** (*Hausa*), thorn, thorn bush.

**Kaya** (*Nika*), a village fortified with jungle.

**Kaya** (*Turk.*), bluff, cliff; rocky (**Kayalik**).

**Kaza** (*Turk.*), a sub-district forming part of a **Sanjak**, and itself sometimes composed of several **Nahiés**.

**e Kaza** (*Fan, French Congo*), market.

**Kazarma** (*Russ.*), barracks; is the *Fr.* *caserne*, from *Ital.* *caserna*.

**Kaze** (*Japan*), wind.

**Kazerne** (*Dch.*), barracks. *See* **Kazarma**.

**ma Kazi** (*Swahili*), a village; for other forms *see* **Makao**.

**Kazo** (*Madagascar*), a modified form of **hazo**, used in composition, a tree, thus **ankazo** = the place where the tree is, at the tree, *e.g.* **Ankazobe**, 'at the many trees,' 'the place where the forest is.' *See* **An, Be**.

**Kbab** (*Arab., N. Africa*). *See* **Kubba**.

**Kber, pl. Kobur** (*Arab.*), a tomb.

**Ke** (*Tibet*), neck, gorge.

**-Ke, -Nke** (*West Africa, Upper Niger R. region*), people, *e.g.* **Mandinke**, 'the people of **Mande**'; **Malinke**, the people whose fetish or idol is **Mali**, the hippopotamus.<sup>1</sup>

**Kea** (*Marquesas*), stone.

**Keao** (*Hainan*), a bridge.

**Keanga** (*Mekeo, New Guinea*), a path. *Cf.* **Inengea**.

<sup>1</sup> For another derivation *see* under **Aswanek**.

- Kear** (*Breton*), house, village, town (K.) *Cf.* **Ker**.
- Keber, Geber** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a tomb.
- Kebir** (*Arab.*), great, *e.g.* **Tel el Kebir**, Guadalquivir (Wad el Kebir). *See* **Tel, Guad, Wad**.
- Kechil** (*Malay*), little, *e.g.* the river **Spatang Kechil**, 'little Spatang,' a tributary of Spatang R.
- Ked** (*Armenian*), a river.
- Keda** (*Kiriwina, New Guinea*), a path, **Kadaveako**, 'wide path,' **Kadakikita**, 'narrow path.' *See* under **Valu**, for similar use of **veako, kikita**.
- Kedar** (*Sansc.*), a field ; mountain.
- o**Kedi** } (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*), a river.  
o**Kedi** }
- Kediat** (*Senegambia*), a mountain.
- Kees** (*Ger.*), a glacier.
- Kef, pl. Kifane** (*Arab., N. Africa*), peak, rock ; a rocky steep escarpment.
- Keffi** (*Sahara*), a stockade, which is placed round many villages.
- Kefr** (*Arab.*), a village. Another form of **Kafr** (*q.v.*)
- Kei** (*Dch.*), stone, flint.
- Kei** (*Formosa*), a river.
- Keiweg** (*Dch.*), a pebbled road.
- Kekur** (*Alaska and E. Siberia*), a pinnacle rock, any high isolated rock or island. The word is supposed to be of Kamchatkan origin.
- Kel** (*Berber, Sahara*), people, inhabitants ; people settled in a place, as opposed to nomadic tribes ; *e.g.* **Kel Tidik**, 'the people of Tidik,' **Kel-owi**, &c. *Cf.* **Ba, -Bu, Im, Wa, Ahel**.

**Kelang** (*Malay*), a mill.

**Keleipua** (*Mekeo, New Guinea*), an island.

**Kelet** (*Hung.*), the east.

**Keli** (*Madagascar*), little, applied frequently to place-names, e.g. **Fampolrakeli** on E. coast. See **Saha**.

**Kell** (*England*), a place where water flows forth.

**Kella** (*S.W. Abyssinia*), a guarded gate in fortifications.

**Keluba** (*Sahara*). See **Kuleba**.

**Kem** (*Mongol*), a river.

**Kentsa** (*Polish*), lowland ; a small island.

**Ken** (*Japan*), a governmental district, prefecture.

**Ken** (*Gaelic*). See **Cenn**.

**Kend, Kent** (*Pers.*), a village, e.g. **Tashkend, Besh-Kent**.  
See **Tash, Besh**. Found also as **Kand**.

**Kendik** (*E. Turk.*), a hillock.

**Keng** (*Burma*), a city.

**Keng** (*China*), ditch, stream.

**Keng** (*Siam*), a rapid over rocks.

**Keni** (*Kurdish*). See **Kani**.

**Kenia, Kenya** (a corruption of a *Masai* word), mist, applied to the mountain, from the mist in which it is frequently enveloped.

**Kenie, Kenye** (*Bambara*), sand, e.g. **Kenieba**, 'the river with the sandy bottom,' **Keniekho**, meaning the same. See **Ba, Kho**.

**Kenise** (*Arab.*), a church, from *Hebrew* **Keneseth**, synagogue.

**Kenkenu** (*Benue R. region*), a shallow hollow or depression, where water is obtainable.

- Kent.** See **Kend.** **Kent** is *Russ.* in which *Pers.* *d* shifts to *t*. Cf. **Tash-Kent**.
- Kenye** (*Bambara*). See **Kenie**.
- Keo** (*Hainan*), a bridge.
- Kepaana** (*Kabadi, New Guinea*), beach, shore.
- Ker** (*Breton*), a fortress (*K.*) Cf. **Kear, Caer**.
- Ker** (*Senegal*), a village.
- Kerabeb**. See **Kerbub**.
- Kerbub**, *pl.* **Kerabeb** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a place where one finds spherical water-worn stones of all sizes.
- Kerekere** (*S. Cape, New Guinea*), beach, shore.
- Kereksur** (*Mongol*), a barrow mound.
- Kererut** (*Nandi, Uganda*), a valley.
- Kerim** (*Mongol*), village. Cf. **Khoto, Kure**.
- Keringet** (*Nandi, Uganda*), a wall.
- Kerk** (*Dch.*), a church, e.g. **Kerkhof, Giekerk**. Cf. **Kirk**.
- Ker nor** (*Harem, Indo-China*), a house.
- Kerspel** (*Dch.*), parish, diocese.
- Kessel** (*Ger.*), a basin; *lit.* kettle; for use as a minor form of sub-oceanic relief see **Caldron**.
- Kessur** (*Sahara*), a desert village. See **Ksar, Ksur**.
- Keten** (*Dch.*), a chain, range (of mountains).
- Ketit** (*Nandi, Uganda*), a tree.
- uKeto** (*Swahili*), depth (of a stream or lake).
- Ketsil** (*Malay Pen.*) See **Keohil**, of which **Ketsil** is a variant.
- Kette** (*Ger.*), a chain (of mountains).
- Kettingbrug** (*Dch.*), a suspension bridge.
- Kettle Hole** (*U.S.A.*), a long-sided depression in sand or gravel; a hole in the bed of a stream.

- Keugh** (*Armenian*), a village.
- Keur** (*Senegal*). See **Ker**.
- Keurfaz** (*Turk.*), a gulf. Cf. **Kiurfez**.
- Kevuni** (*Tamul*), a fortified place.
- Key** (*U.S.A., W. Indies*). See **Cay**.
- K'ha** (*Indian, California*), water. Cf. **Ha, Aha**.
- Kha** (*Chin Hills*), a river, e.g. **Mali Kha**, the **Myitgyi** of the Burmese. Cf. **Khe**. See **Mali, Myit, Gyi**.
- Khabárát** (*Pers.*), a tavern; whence *Fr. Cabaret*.
- Khadar** (*Hind.*), low lands fit for rice-growing.
- Khadara** (*Arab., N. Africa*). See **Akhdar**.
- Khal** (*Bengali*), a creek.
- Khalanga** (*Sansc.*), a park.
- Khalga** (*Mongol*), a gate, hence **Kalgan**.
- Khalij** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a confined, contracted ravine.
- Khallett** (*Arab.*), ravine or dell.
- Kham** (*Laos*), gold, e.g. **Ban Vang Kham**. See **Ban**.
- Kham** (*Tibet*). See **Kam**.
- Khamal** (*Cent. Asia*), wind.
- Khampa** (*Tibet*), a corruption of **Kyampo**, nomad, applied by civilised Tibetans to the wilder races that exist along the northern part of the tableland abreast of Nari and Utsang.
- Khamsin** (*Arab.*), a hot southerly wind in Egypt which lasts from April to June. The term means *fifty*, in reference to the fifty days that this wind generally prevails.
- Khan** (*Arab., Perso-Turk.*), inn, tavern. See **Khani**.
- Khan** (*Sansc.*), a mine.
- Khan** (*Tangut*), snow.

- Khána** (*Turk.*), a house.
- Khand** (*India*), country, e.g. **Baghelkhand** = the country of the Baghelas.
- Khandak** (*Arab.*), trench, ditch.
- Khandal** (*Deccan*), an open plain.
- Khane** (*Pers.*), a house, e.g. **Gau-Khane**, 'the abode of cows,' a name given to a tract of jungle on the Zenda-Rud.
- Khanga, Khanget**, *pl.* **Kheneg** (*Arab.*), a gorge.
- Khangah** (*Punjab*), the tomb of a holy man or saint (Fakir or Pir).
- Khau** (*Neo-Greek*), inn, hotel; from *Perso-Turk.* **Khán, Khána**.
- Khào** (*Siam*), a mountain, hill.
- Khar** (*Tibet*), a fort, e.g. **Dingri Khar**.
- Khara** (*Mongol*), black, e.g. **Khara-Usu**, 'black water.'  
*See Chagan, Usu.*
- Kharanja** (*Hind.*), a pavement.
- Khare** (*Soninke*), marsh, bog; lake.
- Kharfu** (*Wolof*), west. *See Ngolendu.*
- Khargosh** (*Cent. Asia*), a hare, e.g. **Khargosh Pamir**, 'hare Pamir.'
- Khari** (*E. Africa*), a creek.
- Kharif** (*Sudan*), the rainy season. *See Kherif.*
- Khatal** (*Hind.*), springtide.
- Khaur** (*Arab.*) *See Khor.*
- Khe** (*Annam*), river, stream; torrent. *Cf. Kha.*
- Khele** (*Hassania*), a desert.
- Khelwa** (*Arab., N. Africa*), hermitage, a place of retreat; cavern.

- Kheneg** (*Arab.*) See **Khanga**.
- Khera** (*Hind.*), a village; the land immediately adjacent to a village.
- Kherif** (*Sudan*), rainy season, generally from June to September.
- Kheshem** (*Arab.*), point, *lit.* nose; rocky promontory.
- Khet** (*Cambodia*), province, district.
- Khet** (*Sansc.*), a field; a field of battle; a holy place.
- Khets** (*Shignan and Roshnan*), a river.
- Khevi** (*Caucasus*), a dell.
- Khi** (*China*), streamlet, small river.
- Khiao** (*China*), a bridge, frequently written **Kiao**.
- Khittat** (*Arab.*), country, region.
- Khlon** (*Siam*), mud.
- Khlong** (*Siam*), canal, creek.
- Khnak** (*Marocco*), a pass.
- Kho** (*Cambodia*), an island.
- Kho** (*Kwenam*), a village.
- Kho** (*Senegal*), a stream; variant **Ko**.
- Kho** (*Nhan, Lao-kai*), great, large.
- Khoar** (*Tangut*), a town.
- Khobe** (*Soninke*), a fort.
- Khoh** (*Hind.*), a cavern, abyss.
- Khoi** (*Hottentot*), men, *e.g.* **Khoikhoin**, 'men of men,' *i.e.* the Hottentots. As a suffix it takes the form of **Kwa**, *e.g.* **Nama-Kwa** (Namaqua) = the Nama people.
- Khol** (*Serer*), a field, garden.
- Kholan** (*Serer*), a plain.
- Kholle, Khole**, *dim.* **Kule** (*Mande*), a stream, branch of a river.



- Kholleleme** (*Soninke*), a stream, branch of a river.
- Kholm** (*Russ.*), a hill.
- Khop** (*Hind.*), a cave, fissure.
- Khor**, **Khaur**, *pl.* **Kheran** (*Arab.*), a creek or narrow inlet of the sea; a strait; also a deep channel between shoals.
- „ (*E. Africa*), a tidal salt-water inlet.
- „ (*Egyptian Sudan*), a stream bed, *e.g.* **Khor er Ramle**, 'Sandy Khor.' See **Ramla**.
- Khora** (*Neo-Greek*), a small town. Cf. **Khorio**.
- Kho Ral** (*Welaung*), a valley.
- Khorbet**, *pl.* **Khrub** (*Arab.*), a river. Cf. **Khor**.
- Khord** (*Hassania*), a plain.
- Khori** (*Hind.*), a narrow way, an alley.
- Khorio** (*Neo-Greek*), a village, small town; from *Old Greek*  $\chi\acute{\omega}\rho\omicron\varsigma$ ,  $\chi\omega\rho\lambda\omicron\nu$ . Cf. **Khora**.
- Khos** (*Pers.*) See **Khus**.
- Khoshun**, **Koshung**, **Hoshun** (*Mongol*), flag or tribe, being a subdivision of an **Aimak** or principality. Cf. the Tonking division into flags or tribes. Since the seventeenth century all the Mongols subject to China are constituted in 41 Aimaks and 226 Khoshuns.
- Khot** (*Sudan*), a district or subdivision of a **Dar** (*q.v.*)
- Khotat** (*Welaung*), a village.
- Kho tien** (*Kwenam*), a valley.
- Khoto** (*Mande*), old or put on one side, applied to a settlement or village which has been deserted.
- Khoto** (*Mongol*), town, village. Cf. **Kerim**, **Kure**.
- Khotum Bulak** (*Mognol*), hot spring. See **Bulak**.

- Khou** (*China*), mouth of a river or of a pass, often used to designate a place situated at the mouth of a river or pass, and frequently written **Kow**, **Kau** (*q.v.*) See **Kou**.
- Khrub** (*Arab.*) See **Khorbet**.
- Khrur** } (*Arab.*), gulf, embouchure.  
**Khur** }
- Khurab** (*Arab.*), ruins, *pl.* of **Khurbe**.
- Khure** (*Mongol*), an encampment, *e.g.* **Ikhe Khure**, 'great encampment.'
- Khus**, **Khos** (*Pers.*), sweet, *e.g.* the well **Khusab**, 'sweet water'; pronounced, in Sarhaddi, **Khwash**. See **Ab**.
- Khusukei** (*Wolof*), a ford.
- Khutor** (*Russ.*), a farm.
- Khuwar**. See **Khor**.
- Khwa** (*Mande*), white, *e.g.* **Bakhwa** (on French maps **Bakhoy**), 'white river.' See **Ba**. Cf. **Fing**, **Ule**.
- Kwash**. See **Khus**.
- Ki-** (*Congo*, *Nika*), a diminutive prefix, *e.g.* the station in the Congo Free-State **Kilonga**; *longa*=a small plate.
- Ki** (*China*), dam, dike; market.
- Ki** (*Japan*), tree, forest.
- Ki-** (*E. Central Africa*, *Bantu*), a prefix signifying kind of, sort of; language, *e.g.* **Ki-Swahili**, the language of the **Wa-Swahili** ('coast people').
- Ki** (*Songhai*), a suffix meaning language. Cf. **Nchi**, **Chi**.
- Kia** (*China*), hamlet, house.
- Kiai** (*China*), frontier, boundary.
- Kiaiek** (*Uganda*). See **Aiek**.

- Kia-kio** (*Hainan*), a bridge. Cf. **Kiao**.
- Kia-lan** (*Hainan*), a market.
- Kiamba** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Amba**.
- Kiamvu** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Amvu**.
- Kiana** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Ana**.
- Kiang** (*Shan States*), a city; the equivalent of the *Burmese* **Keng** and the *Siamese* **Chieng**.
- Kiang** (*China*), a great river. Cf. **Ho**, **Chiang** (note).
- Kiang** (*E. Turk.*), large, broad.
- Kiani**, **Chani**, **Viani** (*Cent. Africa, Bantu dialects*). See **Ani**.
- Kiao** (*China, Hainan*), a bridge. Cf. **Kia-Kio**, **Khiao**.
- Kiasi**. See **Yasi**.
- Kibali** (*Mangbattu*), river, stream.
- Kibitka** (*Cent. Asia*), a tent.
- Kibogo** (*Upper Nile*), a mountain.
- Kibri** (*Arab., Upper Nile*), forest, wood.
- Kibula** (*Swahili*), north. See **Suheli**, **Kusini** for other points.
- Kichik** (*E. Turk.*), small; a ford.
- Kiesi** (*Hung.*), little.
- Kidhidha** (*Giryama*). See **Dhidha**.
- Kidila** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Dila**.
- Kidonda** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Donda**.
- Kidzuho** (*Giryama*), brook. See **Dzuho**.
- Kie** (*China*), street, road.
- Kieji** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Eji**.
- Kies** (*Ger.*) gravel, e.g. **Kiesebach** in Saxe-Weimar.
- Kieutigne** (*Tibet*), a religious monument, superior to the **Dobang** (*q.v.*)

- Kiesel** (*Dch.*), gravel. Cf. **Kies**.
- Kifar** (*Arab.*), an extensive desert.
- Kifumvu** (*Taita, Bantu*). See **Fumvu**.
- Kightak** (*Alaska*). See **Kikhtak**.
- Kigogo** (*German East Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Gogo**.
- Kigongo** (*Gogo, Bantu*). See **Gongo**. Cf. **Lima, Rima**.
- Kiham** (*Borneo*), a rapid in a river.
- Kihittuun** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), sea.
- Kiima** (*Kamba, Bantu*). See **Ima**.
- Kijiji**, *pl.* **Vijiji** (*Swahili*). See **Jiji**.
- Kijito**, *pl.* **Vijito** (*Swahili*). See **Jito**.
- Kik** (*Indian, California*), water.
- Kikhtak, Kightak** (*Inuit, Alaska*), an island. This has been corrupted into **Kad-Jak, Kodiak, Kudiak**.
- Kiko** (*Giryama*). See **Ko**.
- Kikulue** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Kulue**.
- Kil** (*Celtic*), a cell, shrine, church, burying-place, *e.g.* **Kilkenny, Columbkille**; is the *Lat.* **cella**.
- Kil** (*Dch.*), a channel.
- Kil** (*Sw.*), **Kile** (*Nor., Da.*), a creek, a cove.
- Kila** } (*Arab., Pers.*), castle, fortress. Cf. **Kala**.
- Kile** }
- Kilela, Kirira, Kidila** (*Cent. Africa, Bantu dialects*), an island. Cf. **Ziwa**. See **Lela, Rira, Dila**.
- Kilele** (*Swahili*). See **Lela**.
- Kilian** (*Malay*), a mine, *e.g.* **Kilian Bharu, Kilian Ulu Temelong**, 'the mine at Temelong source.' See **Ulu**.
- Kilima** (*Swahili*). See **Lima**; cf. **Rima**.

- Kilisa, Kiliise** (*Levant, Nubia*), a church, from *ἐκκλησία* (ecclesia), affording an argument in favour of the former existence of Christianity in the Mohammedan places where it is found in use.
- Kill** (*U.S.A.*), a creek.
- Kille** (*Songhai*), race, tribe.
- Kille** (*Soninke*), a road, path, track.
- Kilwa** (*Cent. Africa*), a lake.
- Kima** (*E. Turk.*), ferry boat.
- Kimpambwila** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), division, branching of a river; confluent. *See* **Mpambwila**.
- Kin** (*Celtic*), head, upper part, *e.g.* **Kinsale, Kinloch**. *Cf.* **Ben, Pen, Ken**. **Sale**=brine, *i.e.* tide.
- Kin** (*China*), gold, *e.g.* **Kin Cha Kiang**, 'the river with golden sand' (Yangtse). *See* **Cha, Kiang**.
- Kin** (*Tangut*), snow.
- Kinara** (*Pers.*), beach, shore.
- Kinasat** (*Arab.*), shoal, sandbank. *Cf.* **Najwah**.
- King** (*China*), capital city, *e.g.* **Peking, Nanking**. *See* **Pe, Nan**. *Cf.* **Chau, Hien, Fu**.
- Kinga** (*Sara, Chad L.*), a palisade.
- King-chi-chau** (*China*), a peninsula.
- Kingo** (*Swahili*), the edge (of a precipice).
- Kinifungo** (*Nika*). *See* **Niafungu**.
- Kinjingela** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). *See* **Jingela**.
- Kinkhenna** (*Soninke*), west. *Cf.* **Sindom**.
- Kintombo** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). *See* **Ntombo**.
- Kio** (*China*), cape, point.
- Kio** (*Hainan*), a bridge. *Cf.* **Kiao**.
- Kio, Kyo** (*Japan*), a town, capital, *e.g.* **Tokio**. *See* **To**.

**a ka Kio** (*Uganda, dialect of Bantu*), cross-ways.

**Kioi** (*Turk.*), village, hamlet.

**Kir** (*E. Turk., Kirghiz*), a place where two plains meet ;  
a hill, peak.

**Kir** (*Shilluk*), a river.

**Kirche** (*Ger.*), a church, e.g. **Kirchdorf**, 'church village.'

**Kirchhof** (*Ger.*), a churchyard (*Khf.*) See **Hof**.

**Kirh** (*Indian, California*), earth, land.

**Kirima** (*Nika*). See **Rima** ; cf. **Kilima, Gongo**.

**Kirira** (*dialect of Bantu*). See **Rira**.

**Kir i vi ra** (*Indian, California*), town, village.

**Kirk** (*Northumbrian and Lowland Scotch*), church, e.g.

**Kirkcudbright**. Cf. **Kirke, Kirche**.

**Kirk** (*E. Turkestan*), forty, e.g. **Kirk-gas, Kirk-saj**.

**Kirke** (*Da., Nor.*), a church (*K<sup>e</sup>*). Cf. **Kirohe, Kerk, Kirk**.

**Kirkko** (*Fin.*), a church. Cf. **Kirohe, Kerk, Kirk**.

**Kirmzi** (*Turk.*), red. Cf. **Kizil**.

**Kirumba, Chirumba, Chigunda** (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*). See **Rumba, Gunda**.

**Kirwa, Chirwa, Chilwa** (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*),  
an island.

**Kis** (*Hung.*), little, e.g. **Kis-Barath, Kis-Ber**.

**Kishlak** (*Cent. Asia*), a winter village ; winter pasture.

**Kisia, Kizia** (*Nika*). See **Sia, Zia**.

**Kisima** (*Swahili*). See **Sima**.

**Kisiwa, pl. Visiwa** (*Swahili*). See **Siwa**.

**i Kisu** (*Cent. Africa, Bantu*), a country.

**Kita** (*A-Zande*), winter.

**Kita** (= **Hoku**) (*Japan*), north. For other points see  
**Hoku**.

- Kitalu**, *pl. Vitalu* (*Swahili*). See **Talu**.
- Kit cha wan** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a large flowing stream.
- Kiti** (*Masai, East Africa*), little, *e.g. Ngari Kiti*.
- Kitir** (*Tagala, Philippines*), a street.
- Kitsulu** (*Giryama*). See **Tsulu**.
- Kittuun** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a river.
- Kituntu** (*German E. Africa*). See **Tuntu**.
- Kiurfez** (*Turk*), a bay. Cf. **Keurfaz**.
- Kivosho** (*Giryama*). See **Vosho**.
- Kivuko**, *pl. Vivuko* (*Swahili*). See **Vuko**.
- Kizil** (*Turk.*), red, *e.g. Kizil Kum*, 'red sand,' the plain  
E. of Aral Sea.
- Kjed** (*Armenian*), a river.
- Klabbishohe** (*Russ.*), a cemetery.
- Kladovaya** (*Russ.*), a storehouse, magazine.
- Kla kan** (*Indian, California*), grass.
- Klana** (*Malay*), a title implying jurisdiction on the  
mainland.
- Klei** (*Dch.*), clay, marl.
- Klein** (*Dch., Ger.*), small (*Kl.*), applied to numerous  
place-names.
- Klemme** (*Ger.*), a narrow pass.
- Kletter** (*Icel.*), rock.
- Klich u** (*Indian, California*), earth, land.
- Klinse** (*Ger.*), cleft, gap.
- Klip** (*Dch.*), cliff, rock, reef.
- Klippe** (*Ger.*), bluff, cliff.
- Klippoia** (*Fin.*), rocks; a loan word from *Sw. klippa*.
- Klong, Klawng** (*Malay, Siam*), stream, torrent; creek;  
canal.

**Klong** (*Thai*), a tidal stream.

**Kloof** (*Cape Dch.*), a ravine, valley, gap. *Cf.* **Kluft**.

**Klooster** (*Dch.*), convent, monastery, *e.g.* **Gerkesklooster**.  
*Cf.* cloister.

**Kluft** (*Dch.*), a crevice; parish, ward; *e.g.* **Kalekluft**,  
**Ruigekluft**.

**Kluft** (*Ger.*), a ravine.

**Klupu** (*Fin.*), rock, shoal.

**Knater** (*Arab.*) *See* **Kantara**.

**Knock** (*Gaelic*), a hill, *e.g.* **Knockduff**. *See* **Noek**.

**Knoll**, **Knol**, **Knowl** (*Anglo-Saxon enol*), the top of a hill,  
hillock, a small elevation, used both by itself and  
in compounds, *e.g.* **Anchorsknoll**, **Dryknowl**.

**Knott** (*England*), a small round hill, *e.g.* **Ling Knott**.

**Knowl**. *See* **Knoll**.

**Knude** (*Da., Nor.*), a bluff, steep bank.

**Ko** (*China*), a belvedere.

**Ko** (*China*), a cape, point. *Cf.* **Kio**.

**chiKo** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), ferry, ford. *See*  
**riKo**.

**diKo** (*Swahili*), a landing-place. *See* **liKo**.

**kiKo** (*Giryama*), a market for ivory and cattle.

**liKo** (*Swahili*), a landing-place. *See* **diKo**.

**riKo** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), ferry, ford. *See*  
**chiKo**.

**Ko** (*Dahome*), marsh, mud, *e.g.* the wooded depression  
north of Allada; **Ko** river='mud river.' *Cf.*  
**Modder R.** *See* **Lama**.

**Ko-** (*Japan*), a prefix signifying 'little,' 'small.' *See* **Ko**  
**Gawa**, the *dim.* of **Kawa**.



- Kô**=**Kosui** (*Japan*), a freshwater lake.
- Ko** (*Khas Chos, Indo-China*), a mountain peak.
- Ko** (*Senegal*). See **Kho**.
- Kob** (*Serer*), desert; forest.
- isi Koba** (*Kafir*), a forest of yellow-wood trees.
- Kobsun** (*Mongol*), reeds.
- Kobulo** (*Malinke*), a stream.
- Koda, Kodda** (*Mittu*), a river, stream.
- Kodiak** (*Alaska*). See **Kikhtak**.
- Kodolo** (*Congo*), a town, village.
- Kodra** (*Albania*), a hill.
- Koel** (*Korea*), a magisterial town. See **Eup**.
- Koe-si** (*Hainan*), a market.
- Ko-gawa** (*Japan*), stream. *Lit.* 'small river.' Cf. **Kawa**.
- Kogel** (*Ger.*), hill-top, hill, kopje.
- a Kogha** (*Fan, French Congo*), tall grass; for *pl.* see **Akogha**.
- Kogi, pl. Kogūna** (*Hausa*), brook; also lake, river.
- Kogo, pl. Kogūna** (*Hausa*), a cave. Cf. **Rami**.
- Koh** (*Persia*), mountain, *e.g.* **Koh-i-stan**. Cf. **Kuh**.  
See **Stan**. Cf. **Kohinoor**=mountain of light.
- Koh** (*China*), rocky peak, headland.
- Koh** (*Siam, Cambodia*), an island.
- Koho** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), waterfall, cascade, *e.g.* 'The Cohoes' on the Hudson R. It is noticeable that a cascade near Spa (Liège) is called by this name, though, of course, a mere coincidence. Cf. **Ashokan**.
- Köi, Keui** (*Turk.*), a village.
- Koia** (*Kiriwina, New Guinea*), a mountain.

- Koira** (*Songhai*), a town.
- Kok** (*Siam*), open jungle, generally of small hardwood trees. In *Korea* a valley. See **Kol**.
- Koka** (*Congo*), path, highway.
- Kokai** (*Korea*), a pass.
- Kokany** (*Hung.*), mountainous.
- Koko** (*Gold Coast*), hill, mountain. Cf. **Pampa**, **Pempe**.
- Koko** (*Tibet*), blue, e.g. **Koko nor**, 'blue lake,' **Koko kutul**, 'blue pass.' Another form is **Kuku**. See **Kutul**, **Nor**.
- nKoko** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*); river, stream, brook.
- Kokochela** (*Lomwe, L. Shirwa*), sterile ground.
- Kol** (*E. Turk.*), valley, ravine; a hill connecting a mountain with a plain. Valley, village in *Korea*.
- Ko le** (*Indian, California*), grass.
- Kolea** (*Arab.*) See **Golea**.
- Kolk** (*Dch.*), abyss, whirlpool.
- Koll** (*Cent. Asia*), reservoir = **Kul**, lake.
- Kolo**, **Makolo** (*Cent. Africa*), a chief, king.
- luKolo** (*Giryama*), tribe, clan.
- Kolo** (*Mande*) old or put on one side. See **Koro**.
- Kolo** (*Marovo, Solomon Is.*), ocean.
- Kolo**, **Kolon**, **Kolongo** (*Bambara, Malinke*), wells, spring, source.
- luKolonga** (*Boondei, Bantu*), a river.
- Kolpos** (*Greek*), a gulf.
- Kom** (*Mossi, French Sudan*), water. Cf. **Komadugu**.
- Kom** (*Punjab, Shahpur*), a tribe, divided into **Muhi** or clans. Cf. **Zat**. See **Kaum**.
- Kom** (*Tripoli*), a hillock, mound, e.g. **Kom en Ngus**. See **El**.

- Komadugu** (*Kanuri, Bornu*), *lit.* 'water-place,' a mass of water, either a river or a lake. The real name of the 'Komadugu,' shown on the maps as flowing east to L. Chad, is **Waube**. 'Komadugu Waube' means simply 'river Waube'; similarly **Komadugu Ngala** = river **Ngala**. *Cf.* **Dugu, Kom**.
- Komatagui** (*Motu, New Guinea*), tide (flowing).
- Komb** (*Serer*), a market.
- Komi** (*Korea*), a ferry. *See* **Jin**.
- Kome** (*Greek*), a village.
- Komkulu** (*Amazosa, Kafir*), a kingdom, dominion.
- Komohana** (*Hawaii*), west. For other points *see* **Akau**.
- Kompe** (*Soninke*), house, cottage.
- Kompong** (*Cambodia*), a village; the same word as **Kampong** (*q.v.*)
- Kon** (*Indo-China*), a village.
- Kon** (*Sierra Leone*), head, top, summit.
- mu Kondo** (*Nika*), a track, narrow path, trail.
- Kone** (*Motu, New Guinea*), beach, shore.
- Kong** (*China*), a temple, palace.
- Kong** (*Hainan*), a river.
- Kong** (*Hainan*), a road, path.
- Kong** (*Indo-China*), a mountain.
- nKong'e** } (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*), a river,  
**miKong'e** } stream.
- Kongerige** (*Nor., Da.*), kingdom.
- Kong-ka** (*Tibet*), summit of a hill.
- Kongo** (*Mande*), country; forest, brushwood; mountain.
- König** (*Ger.*), king, *e.g.* **Königsberg**.
- Konke, Konkili** (*Munde*), a mountain.

- Konko** (*Nigeria*), a club-(house) used as a toll-bar.
- Konkosu** (*Mande*), a village, place of cultivation.
- Konnyi brod** (*Russ.*), a horse ford.
- Konton** (*Gold Coast*), bay, bight, gulf.
- Koogi** (*Hausa*), stream, river, *e.g.* **Koogi n Tagelafi**.
- Koonde**, *pl.* **Makoonde** (*Swahili*), field, cultivated land.
- Kop** (*Dch.*), head, hill, *e.g.* **Gerversakop, Tekkop**. *Cf.* **Kopf**.
- Kopec** (*Bohemian*), a mountain (*Kpc.*)
- Kopf** (*Ger.*), head, top, peak, summit (*K.*), *e.g.* **Schneekopf**, 'snow head.' *Cf.* **Kop, Kopje**.
- Köping** (*Sw.*), trading-place, market, borough, *e.g.* **Norrköping, Söderköping** (Northern and Southern Mart). *See* **Chipping**.
- Kopje** (*Cape Dutch*), a small mountain, hill. *Cf.* **Kop**.
- Koppi, Koppe** (*Gold Coast*), a village.
- Kopru, Kiopru** (*Turk.*), a bridge, *e.g.* **Altin Kiopru**.
- Kor** (*Hammer Koki, Abyssinia*), a tree.
- Kora** (*Bornu*), great.
- Koram** (*Cent. Asia*), stony ground; the moraine of a glacier.
- Korami** (*Hausa*), a dale, valley.
- Koramma** (*Hausa*), a river, stream.
- Korohma** (*Russ.*), a tavern, inn.
- Kore** (*Pers.*), a channel.
- Kori** (*Japan*), a department or subdivision of a province. *Cf.* **Kuni**.
- Korit** (*Nandi, Uganda*), a village.
- Koro** (*Mande*), suffix signifying old, put on one side, *e.g.* **Sikoro**, 'old village,' **Kulikoro**. *Cf.* **Kolo**.
- Korum, Krum** (*Togo*), a town. *See* **Kru**.

- Kosa** (*Russ.*), a sand-spit.
- Kosh** (*E. Turk.*), two, double, *e.g.* **Kosh-arik**, **Koshkul**.
- Kosh** (*E. Turk.*), stage, place where a caravan camps.
- Koshlash** (*E. Turk.*), a confluence. *See* **Kosh**.
- Koshung** (*Mongol*). *See* **Khoshun**.
- Ko siwo**, **Ko shiwo** (*Japan*), neap tide.
- Kosogo** (*Mossi, French Sudan*), a rapid in a river.
- Kosorho** (*Mossi, French Sudan*), a valley.
- Kososobe** (*Hausa*), precipice; valley.
- Kossabulugu** (*Mossi, French Sudan*), sea.
- Kosui** = **Kô** (*Japan*), a freshwater lake.
- Kosun** (*Mongol*), a desert.
- Kot** (*India*), a fort, *e.g.* **Noakot**, 'new fort.' *See* **Kote**.
- Kot** (*Korea*), promontory, *e.g.* **Chyu-rang-kot** in **Phyeng-an**.
- Kot** (*Nandi, Uganda*), a house.
- Kota** (*Malay*), a fort or stockade. Also found in *Tagala* (*Philippines*) as **Kotta**, 'the walls of a fort.'
- Kote** (*India*), a fort, *e.g.* **Sealkote**. *See* **Kot**.
- Kotel**, **Kotal** (*Pers.*), a col or pass, *e.g.* **Lundi Kotal**.
- Koti** (*Gold Coast*), large, rank, luxuriant.
- Kotl** (*Slavonic*), a kettle or combe.
- Koto** (*Bambara*), old, *e.g.* **Tukoto**, 'old bush.'
- Koto** (*Hausa*), a region, district, *e.g.* **Koto-n-karfi**. *See* **Karifi**.
- Koto-jigonron** (*Yoruba*), deep valley, ravine.
- Kotok** (*Swahili*), a spring, *lit.* bubbling water.
- Koto-oke** (*Yoruba*), a valley.
- Kottek** (*Cent. Asia*), dead forest.
- Kou** (*China*), a mountain pass, *e.g.* **Nan-kou**, 'south pass.' *See* **Nan**, **Khou**, **Ku**.

- Kovna** (*E. Turkestan*), old, *e.g.* **Kovna-daria**, **Kovna-shahr**. *See* **Daria**, **Shahr**.
- Kow, Kau** (*China*), mouth (of a river), *e.g.* **Hankow**, properly **Han-kau**.
- Koyan** (*Turk.*), bight, cove.
- Koye** (*Turk.*), a well.
- Közép** (*Hung.*), middle (*Kp.*); *e.g.* **Közép Apso**, on Theiss R. Found also misspelled as **Kosep**.
- Kpakpa** (*Yoruba*), grass field; a plain newly burnt; pasture land.
- Kpo** (*Cambodia*), high, lofty, upper.
- Kpotokpoto** (*Yoruba*), a bog, marsh.
- Kra** (*Arab.*), an open creek of water. *Cf.* **Rejl**, **Bot-ho**.
- Kraal** (*Cape Dch.*), a cattle fold, a collection of native huts, a chief's capital. *Cf.* **Boma**, **Zeriba**.
- Krantz** (*Cape Dutch*), cliff, precipice.
- Krasni** (*Russ.*), red, *e.g.* **Krasnovodsk**. *See* **Sk**, **Voda**.
- Kraton** (*Java*), a palace.
- Kreb** (*S. Tunis*), sandy hills covered with vegetation.
- Kreek** (*Dch.*), bay, cove, *creek*.
- Kreide** (*Ger.*), chalk. *Cf.* **Krijt**.
- Kreis** (*Ger.*), a district or circle.
- Kreits** (*Dch.*), a district or circle.
- Krepost** (*Russ.*), castle, fort, fortress.
- Kreuzbaum** (*Ger.*), a turnpike.
- Krijt** (*Dch.*), chalk. *Cf.* **Kreide**.
- Krits** (*Dch.*), summit, top.
- Krocht** (*Dch.*), hill, hillock.
- Kroft** (*Dch.*), a hillock.
- Kroj** (*Albanian*), source, spring. *See* **Krua**.

**Krom** (*Tibet*), market, bazaar.

**Krom.** See **Kru**.

**Krom** (*Dch.*), crooked, e.g. **Kromvoort**; with many bends  
(of a river or road).

**Kron-ba** (*Tibet*), stream, river.

**Krong** (*Indo-China*), a river.

**Kru, Krum, Krom, Korum, Kuru** (*Togo, Ashanti, Agni*),  
town; an inhabited place of less importance than  
a capital, e.g. **Attakru, Kokokrum, Odukrom**.

**Krua** (*Albanian*), source, spring. See **Kroj**.

**Krugli** (*Russ.*), round, e.g. **Kruglolieskoe**.

**Kruin** (*Dch.*), summit, top.

**Kruis** (*Dch.*), a cross, e.g. **Kruisdorp**. See **Dorp**.

**Krutoyar** (*Russ.*), steep banks, from **Krutoi**, steep; e.g.  
**Krutoi** island, point, and cape.

**Ksar**, pl. **Ksur** (*Arab., N. Africa*), village, fortified or  
surrounded with walls, in the Sahara oases.

„ (*Hassania*), a village.

**Ksetra** (*Cambodia*), a province.

**Ksob, Kseb** (*Arab.*), reeds.

**Ksur** (*Arab., N. Africa*). See **Ksar**.

**Ku-** (*Bantu*), a prefix applied generally but not exclu-  
sively to such rivers as may be considered 'arms'  
of others, e.g. **Kubango, Kuanza, Kunene**.

**Ku** (*China*), valley, canal, streamlet, small river.

**Ku** (*China*), a dam, dike.

**Ku** (*China*), a pass, e.g. **Ku pei ku**, 'old north pass.' See  
**Kou, Pei, and Ku** (below).

**Ku** (*China*), old. See above.

**Ku** (*New Guinea*). See **Gu**.

- Ku** (*Pers.*), broad street, square, market-place.
- Kua** (*Gold Coast*), plantation, farm.
- Kuahini** (*Hawaii*), mountain, hill.
- Kuala** (*Malay*). See **Kwala**.
- Kuan** (*China*), an official, e.g. **Ta-Kuan-Chiang**, 'Great Official river.' See **Ta, Chiang**.
- Kuan** (*China*), fortified military place, camp.
- Kubba, Kuba**, pl. **Kbab** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a cupola; chapel or shrine surmounted by a cupola in honour of a saint; generally brilliantly white and visible at a great distance.
- Kubbat** (*Arab.*), a deep-water bay or inlet.
- Kubbe, Kubbet** (*Arab.*), dome; the same word as **Kubba**, e.g. **Kubbe-i-subs**, 'green dome.'
- Kubi** (*Korea*), a bend, curve, e.g. **Kubini**.
- Kubr**, pl. **Kubur** (*Arab.*), a tomb.
- Kubu** (*Malay*), a stockade, fort.
- Kubu** (*Songhai*), a wood, bush, forest.
- Kucher** (*Asia Minor*), nomad (tribes).
- Kuchi** (*Japan*), mouth; makes **Guchi** in composition, as **Kawa Guchi**, 'the river's mouth.' See **Kawa**.
- Kuchuk** (*Turk.*), little, e.g. **Kuchuk Derbend**. See **Derbend**.
- Kuda** (*Tamul*), bay. See **Kuddawa**.
- Kudana** (*Nika*). See **Dana**.
- Kuddawa** (*Singalese*), bay. See **Kuda**, which is really the same word.
- Kuddus, Kudu** (*Hausa*), south. For other points see **Ariawa**.
- Kudia, Kudiat** (*Arab.*), a hill, generally a small hill.
- Kudiak** (*Alaska*). See **Kikhtak**.



- Kudil** (*Tamul*), a hut.
- Kuduk** (*E. Turk., Mongol*), wells, e.g. **Ulan Kuduk**. See **Ulan**.
- Kudulungu** (*Congo*), an elevated plateau.
- Kudunia** (*Hausa*), a hill. Cf. **Tudu, Tsauni**.
- Kue** (*China*), promontory, cape.
- Kufra** (*Arab.*), pl. of **Kafir** (*q.v.*), e.g. the oasis of **Kufra**, and other oases, so named from their *pagan* inhabitants, the Tibus.
- Kufriat** (*Egyptian Sudan*), old ruins.
- Kuguli, Kuguri** (*Mossi, French Sudan*), stone. See next entry.
- Kuguri zugu** (*Mossi*), mountain-top, summit.
- Kuh** (*Pers.*), mountain, cf. **Koh**, one form being more usual in the east, and the other in the west; is from *Zend* root **kup**, to swell, hence anything huge, bulky, e.g. **Kuh-i-chasma-o-chah-shirin**, 'the hill of fresh-water wells and springs.' See **Chasma, Chah**.
- Kuh-sar** (*Pers.*), a mountainous country. See **Sar, Zar**.
- Ku il** (*Khas Chos, Indo-China*), little, small.
- Kuitahuun** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a hill.
- Kuka, Kukawa, Kukwa** (*Bornu*), baobab trees, e.g. **Kuka** on Chad L.
- mKuka** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a river.
- Ku-kou** (*China*), a gorge, a narrow pass.
- nKuku** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a torrent, stream, current.
- Kukulu hema** (*Hawaii*), south. For other points see **Akau**.

- Kukwa** (*Bornu*). See **Kuka**.
- Kul** (*E. Turk. and Mongol.*), a lake, e.g. **Kara Kul**. See **Kara**.
- Kulah** (*Arab.*), a castle. Cf. **Kulle**.
- Kulao** (*Annam*), an island.
- Kule** (*Mande*). See **Kholle**.
- Kuleba, Keluba** (*Sahara*), a high mountain-top, equivalent to the **Thniye, Tnie** of other districts.
- Kuli** (*Abbadi, Etbai*), low hills.
- ni Kuli** (*Mozambique*), a waterfall.
- Kuliba** (*Turk.*), hut, cottage.
- Kulichkof** (*Russ.*), snipe. Applied to several islands in Alaskan waters.
- Kuliliak** (*Aleut.*), sorrow, anguish; e.g. **Kuliliak** bay.
- Kulingiak** (*Alaska*), rocky and round; applied usually to islands.
- Kulla** (*Arab.*), top, summit (of a mountain).
- Kulle** (*Turk.*), a tower. Cf. **Kulah**.
- Kulo** (*Ja-Luo, East Uganda*), a river.
- Kulu** (*Bambara, Malinke*). See **Kuru**.
- Kulu, -Kuru, -Nkuru** (*dialects of Bantu*), a suffix meaning 'great,' e.g. **Kibokulu**.
- lu Kulu** { (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*), a mountain.  
**n Kulu** { Cf. **Lima**.
- Kulu chenga** (*Mossi, French Sudan*), a river, great river.
- ki Kulue** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), the sand-clouds of the Rikwa valley.
- Kuluga, Buluga** (*Mossi, French Sudan*), wells.
- Kulugu** (*Chad L. region*), a place where water is found; a lake, marsh, swamp, dead river. Cf. **Tebki**.

- Kulukira** (*Nika*). See **Lukira**.
- Kulungwa, -Kurungu** (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*), a suffix meaning 'great.'
- nKuluntu** (*Loango*), a chief; for *pl.* see **Nkuluntu**.
- Kum** (*Turk.*), sand, *e.g.* **Kizil Kum**. See **Kizil**.
- Kuma** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Ma**.
- i siKumbu** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a hollow place between hills, a col.
- Kumchi** (*Hausa*), impenetrable forest, thicket.
- uKumkani** (*Amazosa, Kafir*), a king, chief.
- Kummene** (*New Guinea*), water.
- Kumo** (*Japan*), clouds.
- Kumsal** (*Russ.*), a bank of sand.
- eKumu** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), the bank of a river, coast, shore.
- Kumur** (*E. Turk.*), coal.
- Kumush** (*E. Turk.*), silver.
- Kun** (*Korea*), a prefecture, a subdivision of a **Pu** (county or department), *e.g.* **Kun-syu**, 'a district magistrate.'
- Kund** (*India*), a province, *e.g.* **Bundelkund**.
- Kund** (*Sansc.*), an abyss, pool, spring.
- Kunda** (*Gambia*), a town, *e.g.* **Baja Kunda**.
- Kunda** (*Sierra Leone*). See **Kundo**.
- inKundla** (*Zulu, Kafir*), the area of a kraal (*q.v.*)
- Kundo, Kunda** (*Sierra Leone*), head, source, *e.g.* **Tembe-kunda**, 'the source of the Tembe River.'
- Kundu** (*Kikuyu, Bantu*). See **Handu, Ndu**.
- Kundubulu** (*Congo*), a small hill.
- eKundze** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a mountain.

**i si Kungu** (*Amazosa, Kafir*), a place of assembly.

**Kuni** (*Japan*), province, *lit.* country. *Cf.* **Kori**.

**ma Kuni** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a forest, wood.

**Kuny-ho** (*Hung.*), a hut.

**Kuo** (*Annam*), mouth, estuary.

**Kuo** (*China*), a nation, state; government.

**Ku-on** (*Hainan*), a path.

**Ku-pa** (*Siam*), savages. *See* **I**.

**Ku pau** (*Miao-tse, Kwei-chau*), a mountain.

**Kupērān** (*Tamul*), north. *See* **Vadakku**.

**Kuppe** (*Ger.*), top, summit, peak, ridge. For use as a form of sub-oceanic relief *see* **Dome**.

**Kupruk** (*E. Turk.*), a bridge. *Cf.* **Kopru**.

**Kur** (*Wolof*), house, dwelling.

**Ku ra** (*Harem, Indo-China*), road, path.

**Kura** (*Kanem*), great, *e.g.* **Beri Kura**, 'large village.' *See* **Beri**.

**Kurban** (*Mongol*), three, *e.g.* **Kurban Habsere**, 'the three Habsere,' *i.e.* the three Habsere mountain peaks, called respectively **Atak Habsere**, 'lower Habsere,' **Eken Habsere**, 'upper Habsere,' and **Tumta Habsere**, 'middle Habsere'; **Kurban Tara**, 'the three days desert.'

**Kurduduffi** (*Hausa*), a pond, pool, small lake.

**Kure** (*Mongol*), a village. *Cf.* **Khoto**, **Kerim**, **Khure**.

**Kuret** (*dialect near Lugh, Somaliland*), a hill.

**Kurgan** (*Russ.*), a tumulus, barrow.

**Kurghan** (*E. Turk.*), a fort, *e.g.* **Tash Kurghan**. *See* **Tash**.

**Kurh** (*Min-Kia, Yunnan*), a river.

**Kurm**, *pl.* **Kurum** (*Arab*), a vineyard.

**Kurmi, Kurimi** (*Hausa*), forest, wood, bush, *e.g.* **Kurmin Kaduna**, 'the forest on the Kaduna River,' the final n being the sign of the possessive.

**Kurn** (*Arab.*), a horn or peak.

**Kuro** (*Gold Coast*), town, village. *Cf.* **Kru**.

**Kuro** { (*Japan*), black, *e.g.* **Kuro Siwo**, 'black stream,'  
 answering in the Pacific to the Gulf  
**Kuroi** { Stream of the Atlantic; **Kurodake**, 'dark  
 peat.' *See* **Siwo, Dake**.

**Kuro-kese** (*Gold Coast*), a large town, city, capital.

**Kurpi** (*Turk.*), a bridge. *Cf.* **Kopru**.

**Kurremi** (*Hausa*). *See* **Horami**.

**Kuru, Kulu** (*Bambara, Malinke*), a mountain.

**Kuru** (*Togo, Ashanti, Agni*). *See* **Kru**.

**-Kuru** (*dialect of Bantu*). *See* **-Kulu**.

**Kuruk** (*Mongol*), dry, *e.g.* **Kuruk Tagh**. *See* **Tagh**.

**Kurum** (*Arab.*), vineyards, *pl.* of **Kurm**.

**-Kurumba** (*Cent. Africa*). *See* **-Kalamba**.

**-Kurungu** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). *See*  
**-Kulungwa**.

**Kurye, Kuryet** (*Arab.*), a village.

**Kūsh** (*Cent. Asia*), killer, *e.g.* **Hindukush**, so called from the frequent deaths of the Hindu merchants attempting to cross its passes.

**Kusi** (*Bornu*), a hut built entirely of stone. *Cf.*  
**Bongo**.

**Kusini** (*Swahili*), south. *See* **Suheli, Kibula**.

**Kuso** (*Songhai*), fine dusty soil.

**Kusr** (*Arab.*), house, tower.

**Kust** (*Dch.*), coast, shore. *See* **Küste, Kyst**.

- Küste** (*Ger.*), coast. See **Kust, Kyst**.
- Kut** (*Hung.*), a stream.
- Kút** (*Russ.*), the head of a gulf.
- Kut** (*dialect near Lugh, Somaliland*), clayey ground.
- Kut** (*Ja-Luo, East Uganda*), island.
- Kuta, Kota** (*Malay*), a fortress.
- Kutale** (*Bambara*), new, e.g. **Sukutale**, 'Newtown.' See **Su**. Cf. **Koro**.
- Kutel** (*E. Turk.*), a col, a saddle.
- Kutemba** (*German East Africa, dialect of Bantu*), to ascend, e.g. **Butembo**, a village which is situated on the top of a hill. See **Temba**.
- Kutilu** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a place of assembly.
- Kutsano** (*Giryama*). See **Tsano**.
- Kutsi** (*Japan*), an outlet.
- Kutul** (*Tibet*), corrupted from *Pers. Kotal* (*q.v.*), a pass, e.g. **Koko Kutul**, 'blue pass.' See **Koko**.
- Kutun** (*Mongol*), a town, e.g. **Nomoron Kutun**, 'the town on the river Nomoron.'
- Kuva** (*Nika*), a fence, stockade.
- Kuyu** (*Turk.*), wells.
- Kuzu** (*Sara, Chad L.*), a village.
- Kwa** (*Modunga, Congo*), a road, path.
- Kwa** (*E. Cent. Africa*), a village, town, e.g. **Kwa Mtesa**, 'Mtesa's town.'
- Kwa** (*Hainan*), a sub-prefecture.
- Kwa** (*Hottentot*), a postfix meaning 'people,' e.g. **Korakwa, Namakwa, Grikwa**; is really the *mas. plur.*, written also *qua*, e.g. **Namaqua-land**.
- Kwa** (*N. Chin hills*), a village.

**Kwala, Kwalla** (*Malay*), the embouchure of a river; the place of junction between two rivers; a river, river mouth, *e.g.* **Kwala Bernam, Kwala Gula.**

**Kwalla** (*Abyssinia*), lowland, *opp.* to **Dega.**

**Kwan** (*China*), custom house, mountain pass, a fortification, garrison village.

**Kwa-nam** (*Hainan*), a river.

**Kwang** (*China*), broad, *e.g.* **Kwang Si**, 'broad (province) west,' or western broad (province); similarly **Kwang Tung** = 'broad province east.'

**Kwang** (*Pai, China*), a mountain.

**Kwang-lau** (*China*), a lighthouse. *Cf.* **Ho-tun.**

**Kwara** (*Yoruba*), a river, water, *the river, i.e.* the Niger, frequently written **Quarra** and **Quorra** in error. *See* **Isa.**

**Kwenda** (*Swahili*), depth (of a river or the sea).

**Kwikk** (*Eskimo*), a river, *dual* **Kwik**, *pl.* **Kwit.**

**Kwikuru** (*German East Africa*), a chief town.

**Kwiya** (*Hausa*), a ridge (of hills).

**Kwonu** (*Gurma*), a river.

**Kwori** (*Hausa*), furrows, boundaries.

**Kwurmi**, *pl.* of **Kurmi** (*q.v.*)

**Kyams** (*Tibet*), house, castle.

**Kyla** (*Fin.*), a village.

**Kyog** (*Tibet*), bend, détour, gulf; sinuous.

**Kyrka** (*Sw.*), a church. *Cf.* **Kirk, Kerk.**

**Kyshlak** (*E. Turk.*) *See* **Kishlak.**

**Kyst** (*Nor., Da.*), coast. *Cf.* **Kust, Küste.**

**Kyung** (*Burma*), an island.

**Kyöi, Gyöi** (*Korea*), a stream, creek, *e.g.* **Kyöi-Pong, Kyöi-San.**

## L

- La** (*Cent. Africa*), a suffix, applied to things, not persons, meaning 'great.'
- La** (*Congo*), height, altitude, elevation.
- La** (*Lolo, China*), boat.
- La** (*Min-Kia, Yunnan*), south. For other points see **Pen**.
- La** (*Tibet*), a col, pass; usually placed after the name, e.g. **Chang-la**, 'north pass,' see **Chang**, though sometimes at the beginning, e.g. **La-sar**, 'new pass.' Cf. *Mongol Daban, E. Turk. Davan, Chinese Ling*.
- Laag** (*Dch.*), bed, stratum; as *adj.* low, e.g. **Laag Soeren, Laag Zutem**.
- Laager** (*Cape Dch.*), a camp formed by arranging wagons end on, so as to enclose a space.
- Laagte** (*Dch.*), valley, glen.
- Laam** (*Siam*), bay; bend in a river.
- Laba** (*Somali*), two, e.g. **Laba Gumbur Mado**, 'the two black hillocks.' See **Gumbur, Mado**.
- Lablab** (*Hind.*), sand, gravel.
- eLabo** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), country. Cf. **eLapo**.
- Lab-tse** (*Tibet*), stones marking a road.
- Labuan** (*Malay*), anchorage, harbour; more properly **Lâbuan**.
- Lac** (*Fr.*), a lake (L.) Cf. **Lago, Lajo**.
- Lacu** (*Neo-Greek*), a lake.
- Lacuna** (*It.*), a lagoon, stagnant pool. Cf. **Lagume**.
- Lada** (*S. Cape, New Guinea*), cloud.



- Ladrillal, Ladrillar** (*Sp.*), a brickfield, brick-kiln.
- Laepa** (*Motumotu, New Guinea*), a mountain.
- Lag** (*Tibet*), arm, bay.
- Laga** (*Galla*), river, stream.
- Laggan** (*Gaelic lagan*), a small hollow, *e.g.* **Laggan** (Inverness-shire).
- Lagham** (*Chad L. region*), a river.
- Lago** (*It.*), a lake (L.), *e.g.* **Lago Maggiore**, 'greater lake.'
- Lagume** (*It.*), a broad pool of stagnant water, a marshy place. *Cf.* **Lacuna**.
- Laguna** (*It., Sp.*), a lagoon, lake.
- Lagune** (*Fr.*), a lagoon (Lag.)
- Lahi** (*Niue and Tonga, Polynesia*), great.
- Lahti** (*Fin.*), bight, bay.
- Lahun** (*Sierra Leone*), land, country, *e.g.* **Karelahun**, pronounced **Kallaun**.
- Lai** (*Cambodia*), a helm, rudder; *e.g.* **An-Lai**, in Bao-An.  
*See An, Bao.*
- Lai** (*Motu, New Guinea*), wind.
- Lai** (*Thai, Pañ*), a mountain.
- Laida** (*Russ.*), a shoal which dries.
- Lai gheng** (*Miao-tse, Yunnan*), hamlet.
- Lailai** (*Mbau, Fiji*), small.
- Laili** (*Miao-tse, Kwei-chau*), a field.
- Laja** (*Sp.*), a flat rock.
- Lak** (*Hung.*), a dwelling.
- Lák** (*Hung.*), lake, pond.
- Laka** (*Hausa*), mud.
- Lakar-kot** (*Arab.*), a stockade.
- Lakh** (*Pers.*), a suffix meaning 'place.'

- Lalaga** (*Mossi, French Sudan*), wall, fortifications.
- Lalap** (*Malay*), swamps.
- Lalasi** (*S. Cape, New Guinea*), north-west wind.
- Lalo** (*Nika*), a neighbourhood, locality = *Arab. Dar.*
- Lalum** (*Malay*), water.
- Lam, Lam-kha** (*Chin hills; Tibet*), path, way, the way.
- Lam** (*Fan, French Congo*). For meaning see **Nlam**.
- Lama** (*Port.*), mud, *e.g.* the wooded depression north of Allada (*Dahome*), known to the natives as **Ko** (*q.v.*)
- Lambardar** (*India*), village headman.
- Lambo** (*Kafir*), a river.
- Lambu** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a flat shore beside a river, beach, bank; course of a river.
- Lamorde** (*Adamawa*), the house or seat of a **Lamido** or governor. *Cf. Ribago.*
- Lampong** (*Malay*), buoy.
- Lan** (*Brittany*), a church, *e.g.* Landivisiau, 'the church of St. Tivisiau.' *Cf. Llan.*
- Lan** (*Celtic*), a plain, *e.g.* **Lanthwaite**. See **Thwaite**.
- Lan** (*China*), market-place.
- Län** (*Sw.*), a county.
- Lan** (*Yoruba*). See **Nla**.
- Lanark** (*Gaelic*), a forest glade.
- Landa** (*It.*), down, heath, moor.
- Landas** (*Tagala, Philippines*), a way, road.
- Lande** (*Fr.*), sandy grounds (*L<sup>de</sup>*), *e.g.* **The Landes**.
- Lände** (*Ger.*), landing-place, quay, pier.
- Landgut** (*Ger.*), country estate, manor.
- Landschaft** (*Ger.*), region, district, province.
- Landschap** (*Dch.*), province, country, canton.

- Landstadt** (*Ger.*), a country town.
- Landungsplatz** (*Ger.*), wharf, landing-place.
- Landweg** (*Dch.*), country road.
- Landzunge** (*Ger.*), a spit.
- Lang** (*Annam*), a village.
- Lang** (*China*), waves.
- Lang, Lange** (*Ger.*), long, *e.g.* **Langenberg**, 'long mountain.'
- Lang** (*Siam*), lower, *e.g.* **Lang Suan** (*Swan*), in the peninsula, south of Tenasserim.
- Langa** (*Congo*), to inundate, swamp, flood; a camp, regular resting-place for travellers.
- Langar** (*E. Turk.*), a resting-house for travellers.
- Länge** (*Ger.*), longitude.
- mLango** (*East Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a channel.
- Langtao** (*Siam*), the bar of a river.
- nLangu** (*Loango, dialect of Bantu*), water.
- Langue** (*Fr.*), a tongue or neck of land.
- Langur** (*Nepal*), a lofty snow-capped mountain. *Cf.*  
**Banjung**.
- Lanka** (*Hind.*), island. *See* **Dip, Jingira**.
- Lankh** (*Serer*), sand.
- Lansi** (*Fin.*), western. For other points *see* **Pohia**.
- Lao** (*China*), old, *e.g.* **Lao Sung Ling**, 'old pine pass'; a misspelling is **Liao**. *See* **Sung, Ling**. *Cf.* **Lau**.
- Lao** (*Hainan*), a path.
- Lao** (*Nung, Lao-kai*), great, large.
- Lapa** (*Madagascar*), a palace.
- eLapo** (*Cent. Africa, Bantu*), country. *Cf.* **eLabo**.
- Lapong, Lapang** (*Malay*), an opening in the land.

- Laraga** (*Aroma, New Guinea*), a garden.
- Larg** (*Gaelic learg*), a hill, slope, *e.g.* **Largs**.
- Las** (*Somalî*), a shallow well or sand-pit, *e.g.* **Las Anod**, 'milk well,' **Las Dibbra**.
- ma Laahi** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), grass; for other dialect forms *see* **Dinyasi**.
- Lat** (*Siam*), a short cut.
- Latala** (*Cent. Africa*), a forest.
- Lâth** (*Hind.*), an obelisk, minaret, vertical beam of oil-press.
- Lathe** (*Eng. from A.S. ladh*), a part or division of a county, comprising several **hundreds** (*q.v.*); occurs now only in Kent, where there are still five lathes.
- Latifondo** (*It.*), a large farm, extensive estate.
- Latsé** (*China*), a saw-peaked range of hills. *Cf.* **Sierra**.
- Lau** (*China*), a tower; pronounced with a different tone means 'old.' *See* **Lao, Liao**.
- Lauba** (*Aroma, New Guinea*), a cloud.
- Laubholz** (*Ger.*), a leafy wood; opposed to **Nadelholz**, pointed needle-like (pine) foliage.
- Lauf** (*Ger.*), a stream, course, current; *cf.* **laufen**, to run.
- Langith** (*Ebon, Polynesia*), sea.
- Laulabada** (*Motu, New Guinea*), south-east wind.
- Laut, Lautbesar** (*Malay*), the sea, ocean.
- Lauter** (*Ger.*), clear, *e.g.* **Lauterbrunnen**, 'clear fountains.'
- Lavanambu** (*Sansc.*), the sea.
- Lavan-Khani** (*Sansc.*), a salt mine.
- Law** (*Anglo-Saxon*), a hillock, mound, rising ground, *e.g.* **Moodlaw**. *Cf.* **Low**.

- Lax, Laks** (*Nor.*), salmon; *e.g.* **Laxvoe, Laxay.** *See* **Voe, Ay.**
- Lazar** (*Hassania*), a marsh, bog.
- Le** (*Danakil*), water.
- Le** (*Anglo-Fr.*), beside, near, *e.g.* **Houghton le Street,** from **lez, lès** (*q.v.*)
- Le** (*Somali*), a suffix signifying locality; *e.g.* **Adadle,** 'the place of **Adad** (*i.e.* trees).'
- Lea** (*Anglo-Saxon*), a meadow or grassy plain. **Ley, Leigh** are other forms.
- Lea** (*Hainan*), a mountain.
- Leac** (*Gaelic*), slate, slab; *e.g.* **Leac Ban, Leac Lee** point. *See* **Ban, Lee.**
- Leben** (*Ger.*), a place to live in.
- Led** (*Russ.*), ice; *see* next entry.
- Ledianaya gora** (*Russ.*), an iceberg. *See* **Gora.**
- Lee** (*Anglo-Saxon* **hled**, a shelter), the side of a ship opposite to that from which the wind blows, so any shelter or sheltered spot, *e.g.* **Alder Lee, Lees Moor.**
- Lee** (*Gaelic le*), smooth, *e.g.* **Lochlee,** 'smooth lake.' *Cf.* **Rie.**
- Lee wa** (*Indian, California*), sea.
- Lefala** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a place infested by horned vipers.
- Legi** (*Congo*), a road.
- Legi** (*Kerepunu, New Guinea*), grass.
- Le go** (*Indian, California*), a lake.
- Lehibe** (*Madagascar*), great, large.
- Lei** (*Dch.*), schist.

- Lei** (*Upper Nile*), water.
- Leidi** (*Fula*), country, district.
- Leigh** (*England, S.W.*), a meadow, pasture; *e.g.* **Budleigh**; a variant of **Lea**.
- Lei hsien chu** (*China*), telegraph.
- Leite** (*Ger.*), a mountain slope, declivity.
- Leito** (*Port.*), the bed of a river.
- Leix** (*from Nor., Da. Lax*), salmon; *e.g.* **Abbey Leix**.
- Lejbishche, Lezhbishche** (*Russ.*), a seal-breeding place, a 'rookery'; *lit.* a place of rest.
- Lek** (*Laos*), iron.
- Lek** (*Siam*), small.
- eLeko** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a town.
- kiLela** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), an island.
- kiLele** (*Swahili*), a summit, peak.
- eLelenshi** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a plain; level, flat.
- Lelen** (*Mentawai*), a hill.
- Lell** (*Nissan I., New Guinea*), a road, path.
- Lem** (*Siam*), a cape, headland, point.
- eLenga** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a place where the grass has been beaten down by a great concourse of people.
- Lenger** (*Turkestan*), a station or rest-house. *See Langar.*
- Lenpu** (*N. Arakan*), large.
- Ler** (*from Icel. Leir*), mud, *e.g.* **Lerwick**, 'mud bay.'
- Ler** (*Da., Nor., Sw.*), mud, *e.g.* **Lersund**.
- Ler** (*Armenia*), a mountain.
- Lès** (*Fr.*), near, beside, *e.g.* **Aspres-lès-Veynes**; is a variant of **lez** (*q.v.*)
- Lesaw** (*N. Chin hills*), a river.

**Leste** (*Sp.*), the east wind, east; the **L** is here really only the article.

**Lette** (*Gironde*), a pool formed after rain (**L<sup>te</sup>**).

**Letto** (*It.*), the bed of a river.

**Leuchtturm, Leuchtthurm** (*Ger.*), lighthouse. *Cf.* **Lichttoren**.

**Leufu** (*Araucanian, Patagonia*), river, *e.g.* **Karrileufu**, 'green river.'

**Levante** (*It.*), east, eastern region, *lit.* 'rising' (of the sun).

**Level** (*Latin libella, through French*), a gutter for water to run in.

**Levu** (*Mbau, Fiji*), great; *e.g.* **Vanna Levu**.

**Lewaya** (*Ceylon*), a salt-pan.

**-Ley** (*England*), an open place in a wood, *e.g.* **Dudley**.  
*See* **Lea, Leigh**.

**Lez** (*Fr. from Latin latus, 'side, Provençal latz, laz*), near, by, beside, obsolete except in place-names, *e.g.* **Plessis-lez-Tours**, 'Plessis near Tours,' **Saventhem-lez-Bruxelles**, 'Saventhem near Brussels.' Variants are **le** and **lès** (*q.v.*)

**chi Lezo** } (*Swahili*), a buoy; for *pl.* *see* **Chilezo, Mlezo**.  
**m Lezo** }

**Lha** (*Tibet*), god, genius, spirit; *e.g.* **Lhasa**, 'the seat of the divine intelligence.' *See* **Sa**.

**Lho** (*Tibet*), south. For other points *see* **Byang, Bak, Nub, Ike, Shar**.

**Li** (*China*), a hamlet of twenty-five families.

**Li** (*China*), inner. *Cf.* **Nui**.

**Li** (*China*), a measure of length=one-third of a mile.

**eLi** (*Fan, French Congo*), a tree; for *pl.* *see* **Eli**.

- Li** (*Fan, French Congo*), a clearing in a forest.
- Lia** (*Hind.*), land which is annually flooded.
- Liang** (*Chungkia, Thai*), a road.
- Liao** (*China*), distant, *e.g.* **Liao-Ho**, 'distant river,' **Liao-Yang**, 'remote sun (light).' *See* **Lao**.
- Liba** (*Somali*), lion. *See* under **Shabel**.
- ma Liba** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), water.
- Libongo** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). *See* **Bongo**.
- Lichinga** (*Mavia, Mozamb.*) *See* **Chinga**; *cf.* **Litumbi**.
- Lichinya** (*Lu-Wanga, Uganda*). *See* **Chinya**.
- Licht** (*Ger.*), light; *e.g.* **Lichtenstein**. *See* **Stein**.
- Lichttoren** (*Dch.*), a lighthouse. *Cf.* **Leuchtturm**.
- Lid** (*Anglo-Saxon hlidh*), a slope, side of a hill, *Latin* **clivus**, *e.g.* **Warning Lid** in North Sussex.
- n Lidi** (*German East Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a ravine.
- Lido** (*It.*), shore, bank.
- Lienga** (*Lu-Wanga, Uganda*). *See* **Enga**.
- Liesnoi** (*Russ.*), woody, applied to many place-names in Alaskan waters. Properly **Lyesnoi** (*q.v.*)
- Lietnika** (*Russ.*), summer village. Properly **Lyetnika**, *see* **Lyeto**.
- Lieu** (*Fr.*), place, *e.g.* **Beaulieu**. *See* **Beau**.
- ma Lifa** (*Bakundu, Kamerun*), water.
- Lifuwukho** (*Lu-Wanga, Uganda*). *See* **Fuwukho**.
- Ligne de faite** (*Fr.*), a water-parting or divide between two or more river basins. *See* **Faîte**.
- Lihenga** (*Lu-Wanga, Uganda*). *See* **Henga**.
- Lik** (*Tibet*), people, tribe, *e.g.* **Tagh Lik**, 'mountaineers,' a nomad tribe of Tatars. *See* **Tagh**.
- Likete** (*Ebon, Polynesia*), a place, locality.



- Li kiari** (*Gurma*), wells.
- Liko** (*Swahili*). See **Diko, Ko**.
- Lilang** (*Chong-Chia-tse, Yunnan*), mountain.
- Lilbaden** (*Jibali, Berber*), a mountain.
- Lilla** (*Sw.*), small (lil. or l.), e.g. **Lilla Luleå Elf**. Cf. **Stor**.
- Lille** (*Nor., Da.*), small (L<sup>le</sup>), e.g. **Lille Belt**, 'the Little Belt.'
- ki Lima** (*Swahili*), hill, detached mountain, mound, e.g. **Kilima Njaro**.
- m Lima** (*East Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a mountain.
- Liman** (*Turk.*), harbour, port. } These are really the same  
**Liman** (*Russ.*), an estuary. } *Greek* word, borrowed in  
**Limen** (*Greek*), harbour, port. } *Russian* and *Turkish*.
- Limitrophe** (*Fr.*), neighbouring, bordering.
- Limne** (*Greek*), a lake.
- Limo** (*Prov. Sp., Ital.*), mud, from *Lat. limus*, mud, slime.
- Lin, Ling** (*China*), grove, wood, forest; imperial tomb; e.g. **Yu Lin**, 'elm forest.'
- Lin, Lyn, Linn, Lynn** (*Gaelic, linne, Irish, linn*, a pool; *Anglo-Saxon, hlinna*, a brook), a spring, pool, especially one under a waterfall, source of a river, precipice, ravine, e.g. **Dublin**, 'Black Pool' (dubh = black); **King's Lynn, Linmouth** or **Lynmouth**; **Corra Linn**, near Lanark. See **Llyn**.
- Lin** (*Paï, Yunnan, China*), earth.
- Lina** (*Aroma, New Guinea*), tide (flowing).
- Linani** (*Kossova, Eastern Uganda*), forest.
- Lind** (*Icelandic*), a well.
- Ling** (*China*), chain of hills; a height not peaked; a pass over a mountain ridge, e.g. **Nanling**. See **Nan**.

- Ling** (*Punjab*), a stone pillar which is supposed to represent the god Shiva.
- Ling** (*Tibet*), region, district; also a garden, *e.g.* **Nam-ling**, from **Nam** (*q.v.*), sky, the monastery being on a high hill with a garden at the foot.
- Lingara** (*A-Zande*), a village.
- Lingua** (*It.*), a small promontory, tongue.
- Linn.** See **Lin**.
- Linyasi** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Dinyasi**.
- Linyi** (*Hausa*), a slave village. Cf. **Rumde**.
- Lipa** (*Slavonic*), lime-tree, *e.g.* **Leipzig**, originally a Slav settlement.
- Lips** (*Greek*), south-west; really the S.-W. wind (*sirocco*). For other points see **Boreas**.
- Lirova** (*Lu-Wanga, Uganda*). See **Rova**.
- Lis** (*Gaelic*), a garden, *e.g.* **Lismore**, 'great garden.' See **More**.
- Lis** (*Irish*), a fort made of earth, *e.g.* **Listowel**.
- Lisière** (*U.S.A.*), a strip of country along the coast; *lit.*, in *French*, a selvage.
- Lit** (*Fr.*), bed, stratum; bed of a river.
- Litala** (*Lu-Wanga, Uganda*). See **Tala**.
- Lithos** (*Greek*), stone.
- Litiwa** (*Ketosh, Eastern Uganda*). See **Tiwa**.
- Litulo** (*Lu-Wanga, Eastern Uganda*), a mound.
- Litumbi, Chitumbi** (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*), mountain, large hill. See **Tumbi**. Cf. **Lima**.
- Liva** (*Turk.*), subdivision of a **Vilayet** (*q.v.*)
- eLiwa** (*French Congo coast, dialect of Bantu*), lake.
- iLiwa** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a precipice, cliff.

- Ljiceni** (*Albanian*), lake.
- Ljongs** (*Tibet*), a broad valley.
- Llan-** (*Welsh*), a prefix meaning enclosure, church, *e.g.*  
**Llangollen.**
- Llanadas** (*Patagonia*), gently sloping plains, at such an altitude above the level of a river as to be free from floods.
- Llano** (*Sp.*), a plain, level ground.
- Llearn** (*Armenian*), a mountain.
- Llena** (*Sp.*), alluvion, overflow of rivers.
- Llyn** (*Welsh*), a pool, lake, *e.g.* **Llyn Mymbyr.** See **Lin.**
- be Lo** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), part of a town; a cluster of houses in a town.
- Lo** (*Cent. Africa*), an old root meaning 'to flow,' *e.g.*  
**Lomami.** Cf. **Do, Ro, Ru.** See **Domasi, Elu.**
- Lo** (*Dagboma, Mossi*), village.
- Lo** (*Hainan*), a path.
- Lo** (*Man Sung, Lao-Kai*), great, large.
- Lo** (*Ja-Luo, Eastern Uganda*), sand.
- nLo** (*Fan, French Congo*); for meaning and *pl.* see **Nlo.**
- Lô** (*Lolo, China*), boat.
- ma Loa** (*Kossova, Eastern Uganda*), ground.
- Löb** (*Da., Nor.*), channel, passage, fairway.
- Locature** (*Provincial Fr.*), farm, holding.
- Loch** (*Ireland and Scotland*), a lake, a sheet of fresh water; bay or arm of the sea. The original *Gaelic* and *Irish* are both **loch**, though the latter is now usually written **lough**; is cognate with *A.S.* **lagu**, sea, lake, and with *Lat.* **lacus**, whence *A.S.* **lac**, *Eng.* **lake.**

- Lode** (*England*), a reach of water in a canal.
- Lodo** (*Span., Port.*), mud, from *Lat.* lutum, whence  
**Lutetia Parisiorum** (Paris).
- Loe** (*Pai, Yunnan, China*), a mountain; is a variant of  
 • **Loi** (*q.v.*)
- Logar** (*Port.*), a village.
- **Logh** (*Fan, French Congo*), grass; for *pl.* see **Elogh**.
- Loi** (*Shan States*), a hill. See **Loe**.
- Lokko** (*Yoruba*), on board, aboard, *e.g.* **Port Lokko**.
- Lo kul lo** (*Indian, California*), a valley.
- Lolo** (*Songhai*), a road.
- Lom wow** (*Siam*), north wind; **lom tapow**, south wind;  
**lom tawan-ok**, east wind; **lom tawan-tok**, west  
 wind; for points of compass see **Nua**. See also **Fon**.
- Loma** (*Sp.*), rising ground in the midst of a plain;  
 hill, hillock, knoll.
- Lon** (*Annam*), great, large.
- Lonár** (*Hind.*), salt lands; a place where salt is pro-  
 duced; from **lón**, salt; *cf.* *Sansc.* **lavanákar**, a salt-pit.
- Londe** (*Congo*), a hill; used only in composition, *e.g.*  
**eahi-londe**, highlanders.
- **Londo** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a back current, an  
 eddy.
- Long** (*S. Chin hills and Borneo*), stream, river, *e.g.*  
**Maunlong, Thet Long**.
- **mu Longa** (*dialect of Bantu*), a river.
- **u Longo** (*Giryama*), clayey soil.
- **n Lonki** (*Fan, French Congo*), below, the direction to-  
 wards which a river flows.
- Loo** (*Belgium*), an open place in a wood, *e.g.* **Waterloo**.

**Lorgenai** (*Lake Rudolf district, East Africa*), black stones, *e.g.* **Donyo Lorgenai**, 'the mountain of black stones,' a *Masai* name for Mount Kenia.

**Lotsitsi** (*Bechuana, Bantu*). See **Tsitsi**.

**Lotsung** (*Sumatra*). See under **Bale**.

**Lough** (*Ireland*). See **Loch**.

**Lovoka** (*Madagascar*), a bay.

**Low** (*England, from Anglo-Saxon hlaw*), a mound, hill, rising ground, *e.g.* **Ludlow**, **High Low** in the Peak district. Cf. **Law**.

**Lu-** (*Bantu*), a prefix frequently applied to the roots to form the names of rivers, *e.g.* **Luapula**, **Lualaba**, **Lukugu**.

**Lu** (*China*), a road, a way.

**Lu-** (*Congo, Uganda, &c., Bantu*), a prefix applied to the root to denote the language; *e.g.* **Luwanga**, the language of the **Wawanga**. See **Wa**.

**-Lu** (*Congo*), river, *e.g.* **Sankulu**. Cf. **Ka**, **Bu**.

**Luala** (*Bantu*). See **Ala**.

**Luanda** (*Nika*). See **Anda**; cf. **Lwanda**.

**Luang** (*Siam*), yellow, *e.g.* **Luang Prabang**. Cf. **Luong**.

**Luanja** (*Bantu*). See **Anja**.

**Luanza** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Anza**.

**Lubira** (*Victoria Nyanza region*). See **Bira**.

**Lubok** (*Malay*), a pool; deep holes in the sea; lake, river, a reach of a river; a recess or bight in the winding of a river, *e.g.* **Lubok Ajung**, **Lubok Pangku Alor**.

**Lubu** (*Kerepunu, New Guinea*), sacred house or platform.

**Lubulu** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Bulu**.

- Luchau** (*Lolo, China*), a wood.
- lu Luchi** (*Ketosh, Eastern Uganda*), a river.
- Luda** (*Russ.*), a rock or reef out of water.
- Ludide, Lutite** (*Nika*), small, little.
- Ludzidzi** (*Nika*). See **Dzidzi**.
- Luenga** (*Gogo, Bantu*). See **Enga**.
- Lueru** (*German East Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Eru**.
- Lufulo** (*Nika*). See **Fulo**.
- Lugan** (*Malinke, Senegal*), cultivated land.
- Lugar** (*Sp.*), a village or small town; any place; from  
*Lat. locus*.
- Lugga** (*Galla*), a nullah.
- a Lugh** (*Fan, French Congo*); for meaning see **Alugh**.
- Luharano** (*Madagascar*), source, fountain, spring.
- Luhasaha** (*Madagascar*), a valley.
- Luhatona** (*Madagascar*), the dry season, spring.
- Luj** (*Arab.*), the ocean; an abyss.
- Luji** (*Arab.*), the sea.
- Lujja** (*Arab.*), deep water, the middle of the sea.
- Lukala** (*Ketosh and Lu-Wanga, Eastern Uganda*). See  
**Kala**.
- ku Lukira** (*Nika*), a road made by the traffic of cattle.
- Lukku** (*Fin.*), a rock.
- Lukolo** (*Giryama*). See **Kolo**.
- Lukolonga** (*Bantu*). See **Kolonga**.
- Lukulu, Nkulu** (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*). See **Kulu**.
- Luluchi** (*Ketosh, Eastern Uganda*). See **Luchi**.
- Lum** (*England, Welsh llum = that which projects*), a chimney; also a woody valley, a deep pool, *e.g.*  
The Lum near Leek in the Peak district.

- Lum** (*Yambo, Upper Sobat R.*), grass.
- Lumbu** (*Hausa*), a garden.
- Lumi** (*Albanian*), river, stream.
- Lumpor** (*Malay*), mud; sometimes found as **Lumpur**.
- Lun** (*Khas Chos, Indo-China*), house, abode.
- Lun** (*Tibet*), wind.
- Lund** (*Nor., Da.*), a grove; e.g. **Lundgarth**. See **Garth**.
- chiLundi** (*Tonga, Bantu*), a detached hill or mountain.
- iLundi** (*Bantu*), a high mountain, a detached hill.
- Lunengenenge** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Nenge-nenge**.
- Lung** (*China*), a dragon, e.g. **Hei Lung Kiang**, 'Black Dragon River.' Cf. **Luong**. See **Hei, Kiang**.
- Lunga** (*Tibet*), ditch, valley.
- Lungma** (*Tibet*), a river. Cf. **Lungpa**.
- Lungma** (*Tibet*), coarse grass.
- Lung-pa** (*Tibet*), a straight valley; also river; cf. **Lungma**; also one's country (*Hind. mulk*, loan word from *Arab*.)
- Luogo** (*It.*), place, site.
- Luong** (*Cambodia*), a dragon, e.g. **Ham-Luong**, 'Dragon's Jaw' in **Bao-Duk**. Cf. **Lung**. It also means 'sweet,' e.g. **Phui Luong**, 'Sweet Wealth,' in **Bao-Duk**.
- Luong** (*Laos*), yellow. Cf. **Luang**, of which it is another form.
- Luong** (*E. Siam, Annam*), great, large.
- Luoto** (*Fin.*), a shoal.
- Lupa** (*Tagala, Philippines*), land.
- Lupata** (*Zambezia, dialect of Bantu*). See **Pata**.
- Lupiri** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Piri**.

- Lusese** (*Bantu*). See **Sese**.
- Lusolo** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Solo**.
- Lut** (*Pers.*), bare, naked, e.g. **Dasht-i-Lut**, 'bare steppe.'
- Lutite** (*Nika*). See **Ludide**.
- Luvanga** (*Nika*). See **Vanga**.
- Luvila** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Vila**.
- Luwi** (*Rua, Bantu*). See **Wi**.
- Luwongo** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Wongo**.
- Luzi, Nguzi** (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*). See **Zi**.
- Lwanda** (*Giryama*). See **Anda**.
- uLwandle** (*Kafir*), the sea. Davis gives **u** as the prefix, but Torrend renders it **u lw-Andle**.<sup>1</sup>
- Lye** (*English*), a siding, offset, or loop from a main line of railway; from *A.S. liegan*.
- Lyen** (*Welaung, Kwenam*), large, great.
- Lyeng, Lyong** (*Korea*). See **Nyeng**.
- Lyes** (*Russ.*), a forest. See next entry.
- Lyesnoi** (*Russ.*), wooded, woody. The adjective of **lyes** occurs misspelled as **Liesnoi** (*q.v.*)
- Lyeto** (*Russ.*), summer.
- Lyn, Lynn**. See **Lin**.
- Lys** (*Da., Nor.*), light (colour), e.g. **Lysned**.

## M

- M-**. See **Ma** (*S. Cent. Africa*).
- Ma** (*Arab.*), water.
- Ma** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), large water expanse.

<sup>1</sup> See *Kafir-English Dictionary*, by W. J. Davis, and *A Comparative Grammar of the South-African Bantu Languages*, by J. Torrend, S.J.



- Ma** (*Indian, California*), earth, land.
- Ma-** (*Loango*), king, a prefix followed by the name of the country, *e.g.* **Ma Loango**=King of Loango.
- Ma** (*Motumotu, New Guinea*), water.
- Ma, M-** (*S. Cent. Africa, Barotseland*), the people, *e.g.* **Marotse**. *Cf.* The English. *See* **Ba-**.
- Ma** (*Tibet*), down, low. *See* **Mad**.
- Ma** (*Central Sudan*), a singular suffix, *e.g.* **Kanema**, *i.e.* **Kanem-ma**, 'a man of **Kanem**.' *See* **-Bu**.
- kuMa** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a place.
- Ma'a, Maka** (*Samoa, Niue and Tonga, Polynesia*), stone.
- Maader** (*Arab., N. Africa*), lowland, covered with vegetation.
- Maadie** (*Upper Nile*), a ferry boat; below the Cataracts it is used for a large freight and passenger boat.
- Maap** (*S. Africa*), muddy.
- Maar** (*Iceland*), a cauldron-shaped depression.
- Mabar** (*Arab.*), pass, ferry, ford.
- Mabehe** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). *See* **Behe**.
- Macchia** (*It.*), jungle, thicket.
- Machar** (*Celtic machair*), a plain, *e.g.* **Machars** (Wigtown). *Cf.* **Mauch**, and *see* **Maghera**.
- Machi** (*Japan*), town; street.
- Machi** (*Fan, French Congo*). *See* **Chi**.
- Machila** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a conveyance, consisting of a canvas hammock hung on a long bamboo pole, carried by two men. *See* **Chila**.
- Mad** (*Tibet*), low country. *See* **Ma, Smad**.
- Madan** (*Arab.*), a mine, quarry. *See* **Maden**.

- Madeira** (*Port.*), wood, timber, wooden (building), *e.g.*  
**Madeira I., Madeira R.** *Cf.* **Madera.**
- Maden** (*Turk.*), a mine. *See* **Madan.**
- Mader** (*Arab.*), a moist locality.
- Mader** (*Pers.*), mother, *e.g.* **Mader Kuh**, 'mother hill.'
- Madera** (*Sp.*), timber, wood, the same word as **Madeira.**
- Madhaiya** (*Hind.*), cottage, hut.
- Madhya** (*Sansc.*), middle, *e.g.* **Madhya-desh** = the part of India comprising Allahabad, Agra, Delhi, Oude, &c.
- Madhne** (*Arab.*), a minaret.
- Madi** (*Bafo, Kamerun*). *See* **Di.**
- Madiba** (*Kamerun, dialect of Bantu*). *See* **Diba**; *opp.* to **Mundi**.
- Madina, Medine** (*Arab.*), a city. *See* **Medine.**
- Mado, Madu, Madoba** (*Somali*), black, applied to a valley that is dark and shady, *e.g.* **Afmadu**. *See* **Af.**
- Madrasa** (*Cent. Asia, Persia, India*), a college; loan word from *Arab.* *darasa*, to read.
- Maduk, Madugu** (*Mande, West Sudan*), the house of a king, palace. *See* **Dugu**.
- Madzi** (*Zambezia, dialect of Bantu*). *See* **Dzi.**
- Madzi-Manji** (*Giryama*), sea.
- Mae** (*Hang Chek, Indo-China*), a tree.
- Ma el ma** (*Arab.*), a source. *See* **Ma.**
- Maen** (*Welsh*), a large stone, *e.g.* **Maen y Prenfol**, near Lampeter.
- Maes** (*Welsh*), a field, a heath, *e.g.* **Maesbury**. *See* **Bury**
- Mafana** (*Madagascar*), hot, *e.g.* **Ranomafana**, 'hot water.'  
*See* **Rano.**
- Mafaza** (*Arab.*), a desert.

- Maftsi.** *See* **Mafutsi.**
- Mafutsi** (*Hausa*), ferry, landing-place, wharf.
- Mag** (*Gaulish*), a field, *e.g.* **Marmagen.**
- Mag** (*Hind.*), road, path, way; from *Sansc.* márg, road.
- Mag** (*Serer, Senegal*), a river.
- Magala** (*Somali*), a town, *e.g.* **Magala Sahil**, 'coast town,' *i.e.* Berbera.
- Magangamu** (*Hausa*), confluence, equivalent to the *Fula* Tepe.
- Magas** (*Hung.*), great, high (*Mg.*), applied to a large number of towns and villages.
- Magdumat** (*Darfur*), a province under a **Magdum** or governor.
- Magh** (*Irish*), a field, *e.g.* **Armagh.**
- Maghera** (*Irish*), a plain, a field, *e.g.* **Magherafelt.**
- Maghrabi** (*Arab.*), western, relating to North Africa.  
*Cf.* **Gharb.**
- Maghreb** (*Arab.*), west. *Cf.* **Gharb.**
- Maghribi** (*Swahili*), west; borrowed from the *Arabic* maghreb. *Cf.* **Gharb.**
- Magrem** (*Arab., N. Africa*), meeting, junction, *e.g.* **Magrem el Buhur**, 'the meeting of the waters,' the *Arab.* name of No L. *See* **Bahr.**
- Magu iesiva** (*S. Cape, New Guinea*), tide (flowing).
- Magura** (*Rumanian*), a wooded height (*Mgr.*)
- Mahá** (*Sansc., Hind.*), great, *e.g.* **Mahanadi.** *See* **Nadi.**
- Mahal** (*Arab.*), place, building, house, mansion.
- Mahal el kufr** (*Egyptian Sudan*), old ruins. *See* **Kufr.**
- Mahallah** (*Cent. Asia*) a quarter of a town.
- Mahanke** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), earth, land.

**Mahareb** (*Wadai*), the round bell-shaped huts of Wadai, made of reeds, as opposed to **Beri**, the Wadai name for the portable Arab huts.

**Mahá-van** (*Sansc.*), a large forest. See **Van**.

**Mahifohifo** (*Niue, Polynesia*), west. For other points see **Tokilan**.

**Mahigen** (*Arab.*), a whirlpool, eddy.

**Mahjar** (*Arab.*), rocks which impede the current of a stream.

**Mahrusa** (*Arab.*), a garrison or fortified place.

**Mai** (*Bantu*), water; probably not originally *Bantu*, but from *Arabic Ma*.

**Mai** (*Motumotu, New Guinea*), river.

**Mai** (*Siam*), new.

**Maidan** (*Arab., Pers., India, Abyssinia*), plain, open field, place d'armes.

„ (*Marocco*), an open space on which to practise horsemanship, usually found in front of every castle. This is the original meaning, from *Arab. máda, meda*, to be moved or agitated.

**Maïen** (*Upper Nile*), bush, tall grass.

**Maifadi** (*Hausa*). See **Fadi**.

**Maije** (*Kilimane, Bantu*). See **Ije**.

**Mai-ma** (*China*), trade, e.g. **Maimachin**, 'trade town,' near **Kiakhta**; **chin**=town.

**Maing** (*Burma*), a town of the fourth order or sub-district capital. Another form of **Meng** (*q.v.*)

**Mainji** (*dialect of Bantu*). See **Mansi**.

**Mainya**, pl. of **Baba** (*Hausa*), great.

**Maio** (*Fula*). See **Mayo**.

**Maireveina** (*Motu, New Guinea*), east.

**Maison** (*Fr.*), house (*M<sup>on</sup>*).

**Maiya** (*Equatorial Nile*), a backwater, e.g. **Maiya Bita Signora**, named after the great traveller Miss Tinné. Another form is **Maya** (*q.v.*)

**Majani** (*Swahili*). See **Jani**.

**Majen** (*Arab.*), a natural reservoir.

**Maji** } (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Ji**.  
**a Maji** }

**Makali** (*German East Africa, dialect of Bantu*), bitter, e.g. **Marenga Makali** (River) = bitter water. See **Kali**.

**Makan** (*Arab.*), a house, dwelling.

**Makani** (*Galla*), a village. From the *Arab.* **makan** (?).

**Makao, Makazi, Makani** (*Swahili*). See **Kao, Kazi, Kani**.

**Makaya** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Kaya**.

**Makazi** (*Swahili*). See **Kazi**. For other forms see **Makao**.

**Makbar** (*Arab.*), burying-place, tomb, monument.

**Makhade** (*Arab.*), a ford.

**Makkoren** (*West Sudan*), great, large, e.g. **Antel Makkoren; Imakoren**, 'large island' formed by the Niger River.

**Makop** (*Bali, Kamerun*), wood, forest.

**Makro** (*Greek*), long, e.g. **Makri Yalo**, a bay in Crete.

**Makta** (*Arab.*), a ford.

**Makua, Makwa** (*A-Zande*), river, stream.

**Makuni** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Kuni**.

**Mal** (*Hung.*), mountain, e.g. **Kiraly-mal** = **Königsberg**.

**Mal** (*Fan, French Congo*). See **Dzal**.

- Mala**, *pl. of Buala (Loango)*. See **Ala**.
- Mala** (*Slav.*), little. Cf. **Malo**, **Mali**, **Maly**.
- Maladrerie** (*Fr.*), lazaretto (**Mal<sup>re</sup>**).
- Malai** (*Tamul*), mountain, hill.
- Malaila** (*Mekeo, New Guinea*), north.
- Malan** (*Hind.*), a path.
- Malang**, **Mallang** (*Malay*), rocks visible at high water,  
*e.g. Malang Sakit Mata*.
- Malanga** (*Niue, Polynesia*), south. For other points see  
**Tokilau**.
- Malashi** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Dinyasi**.
- Mali** (*Chin Hills*), great, *e.g. Mali Kha*, 'great river,' the  
**Myit Gyi** of the Burmese. Cf. **Nmai**. See **Myit**,  
**Gyi**, **Kha**.
- Mali** (*S. Slavonic*), little. Cf. **Malo**, **Mala**, **Maly**.
- Mali** (*W. Africa, between the Niger and the Atlantic*),  
hippopotamus, *e.g. Malinke*, the people whose fetish  
or idol is the hippopotamus. See **Ke**, **Nke**; cf.  
**Bamba**, **Sa**.
- Maliba** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Liba**.
- Maliba mokru** (*Upper Nile*), river, stream.
- Malifa** (*Bakundu, Kamerun*). See **Lifa**.
- Malj** (*Albanian*), mountain range.
- Malka** (*Galla*), a river. Cf. **Melka**.
- Malmalá** (*Hind.*), brackish (water).
- Malnad** (*India, Mysore*), hill country, applied generally  
to the Manjarabad and Nagar ranges.
- Malo** (*Russ., Servian*), small, *e.g. Malo Jezero*, 'little lake.'  
Cf. **Mala**, **Mali**, **Maly**. See **Jezero**.
- Maloa** (*Kossova, Eastern Uganda*). See **Loa**.

**Maly** (*Ruthenian*), small (Ml.), e.g. **Maly Ksiaz**, N. of Cracow. Cf. **Mala**, **Mali**, **Malo**.

**Mamakating** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a great standing heap, mound.

**Mambo** (*Zambezia*), chief, king.

**Mamelon** (*Fr.*) *lit.* pap, breast; a rounded hill.

**Man** (*Celtic*), district, e.g. **Manchester**. See **Chester**.

**Man** (*Korea*), bay, e.g. **Nan-to-Man** = Goshkevich bay.

**Man** (*Shan States*), a village.

**Man** (*Shan States*), new, e.g. **Man-Maw**, 'New-Market,' the *Shan* name for **Bhamo**. See **Bha**, **Maw**.

**Man** (*Tamul*), earth, land.

**Mana** (*Bambara*), a cliff, e.g. **Manaule**, 'red cliff.' See **Ule**.

<b>Mana</b>	} ( <i>Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu</i> ), river, lake.
<b>ka Mana</b>	
<b>mi Mana</b>	
<b>mu Mana</b>	

**-Mana**, **-Manavi** (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*), a suffix meaning 'little.'

**Mana** (*S. Cape, New Guinea*), wind.

**Manahinj** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a spring.

**Mananga** (*Gazaland*), sandy waterless tracts, above the level of the river valleys, covered with thorny scrub. See **Nanga**.

**Mananyaro** (*Amis, Formosa*), a village.

**Manarokta** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), forest, wood.

**Manasi** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Dinyasi**.

**-Manavi** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **-Mana**.

**Manbate** (*Sara, Chad L.*), a house made of wood. Cf.

**Be**.

- Mandal** (*Hind.*), a fountain ; a port, harbour.
- Mandāḷ** (*Hind.*), circle, sphere ; the solar disk ; the heavens ; a round tent ; a district ; from *Sansc.* **mandanla**, a disk.
- Mandan** (*Deccan*), the world.
- Mandap** (*Sansc., Hind.*), a shed ; temple, pavilion.
- Mandhi** (*Sansc., Hind.*), a cottage ; small temple ; shrine ; hermit's cell.
- Mandī** (*Hind.*), market ; a shop, storehouse for sale of goods by auction or on commission.
- Manding** (*Wolof*), a desert, wilderness.
- Mandir** (*Sansc., Hind.*), house, mansion, palace, temple.
- Mane** (*Sara, Chad L.*), water, *cf.* **Tutu** ; river, *cf.* **Ba**.
- Manene** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Nene**.
- Mango** (*Kafir*), the ridge of a country ; an elevated tract of land.
- Mangrullo** (*Spanish S. America*), watch-tower, a signal staff fixed in the branches of a tree.
- Manhattan** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), rapids.
- Mania** (*Banjan, Kamerun*), water.
- Manigua** (*Cuba*), a tropical forest.
- Manji** (*Bali, Kamerun*). See **Nji**.
- Mankala** (*Arab.*), a day's journey ; a halting-place ; a way through mountains. *Cf.* **Manzil**.
- Mankiala** (*Fin.*), isthmus.
- Manse** (*Low Latin, mansa*, a farm), a house or dwelling with or without land ; a dwelling-house reserved for a minister ; **Capital Manse**, a manor-house.
- Mansi, Manzi, Menzi, Amensi, Amazi, Minzi, Amaji, Maji, Mazi, Mezi, Madzi, Mainji, Mari** (*Cent. Africa*,



- dialects of Bantu*), water. See **Nzi, Nai, Dzi, Ji, Ri, Zi, Mazi**.
- Mantiase** (*Gold Coast*), a subordinate town; a dependent of a leading town.
- Manufacture** (*Fr.*), factory (*Manuf<sup>re</sup>*).
- Manyasi** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Dinyasi**.
- Manyata** (*East Africa, Masai*), the villages of the Masai.
- Manza** (*Senegambia*), a king or sovereign, hence **Kassamanza**, 'chief of the emigrant **Kassa** people,' corrupted into **Kasamansa**, or **Casamance**.
- Manzana** (*Spanish S. America*), a block of houses in the form of a square, there being a street at each side.
- Manzi** (*dialect of Bantu*). 'See **Nzi**.
- Manzil** (*Arab.*), a day's journey; an inn; a dwelling; boundary. From **Nazala**=to alight. Cf. the other forms **Menzil, Munsil, Mankala**.
- Mao** (*Fula*). See **Mayo**.
- Maol** (*from Gaelic maol, bare*), a headland, e.g. **Maol Dubh**, in Loch Leven. See **Dubh**.
- Ma pa** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), water.
- Mape** (*Mekeo, New Guinea*), coast.
- Mar** (*Abba, N.W. of Rudolf L.*), a road.
- Mar** (*Arab.*), a saint (Christian).
- Mar** (*Sp., Port.*), sea. Cf. **Mare, Mer, Mari, Mere**.
- Mar** (*Woloj*), a stream.
- Mara** (*A-Zande*), iron, applied to ferruginous districts.
- Marabut** (*North Africa*), a saint; monk; a monument erected in honour of a saint, generally a chapel or shrine with a cupola.

- Marafari, Warafari.** *See Rafari.*
- Marago** (*Ki-Mrima, East Africa*). *See Rago.*
- Maraira** (*Maiva, New Guinea*), north wind.
- Marairana** (*Kabadi, New Guinea*), north wind.
- Marais** (*Fr.*), swamp, marsh (M<sup>e</sup>).
- Marakat** (*Arab.*), a shoal with soft bottom.
- Maraovai** (*Motumotu, New Guinea*), tide (flowing).
- Marca** (*It.*), boundary, frontier, a loan word. *See Mark.*
- March** (*Eng., Scot.*), border, frontier; *cf.* the 'Warden of the Marches.' From *A.S. mearc* (whence the border kingdom of *Mercia*) and *Goth. marka* (whence the *Marcomanni*, the 'border men'). *See Mark.*
- Marché** (*Fr.*), market.
- Mare** (*Rumania*), great, *e.g. Stobodzieya Mare*, on Pruth R.
- Mare** (*Fr.*), pool, pond.
- Mare** (*It.*), sea. *Cf. Mar, Mer, Mari, Mere.*
- Marea** (*Maiva, New Guinea*), sacred house or platform.
- Marea** (*Sp.*), tide; sea-shore.
- Marée** (*Fr.*), tide.
- Maremma** (*It.*), down, fen, salt-water marsh.
- Marenga.** *See Renga.*
- Marevo** (*Russ.*), mirage.
- Marfag** (*Arab., N. Africa*), promontory, cape. *Cf. Menkeb.*
- Marhaiya.** *See Marhi.*
- Marhi** (*Hind.*), a variant of *Mandhi* (*q.v.*)
- Mari** (*dialect of Bantu*). *See Mansi.*
- Mari** (*Fin.*), sea. *Cf. Mar, Mer, Mare, Mere.*
- Marigot** (*Senegal*), a corrupted *Jolof* word, shallow creek, arm of a river. *Cf. Faddama, Adar-n-Eghirrén, Rejl, Kra, Bot-ho.* Now used in French works.

- Marina** (*It.*), sea-coast, shore, strand.
- Marjal** (*Sp.*), fen, woodland, marsh.
- Mark** (*Indo-European*), a boundary, *e.g.* **Denmark**, **Altmark**; **Mercia**, the 'Marches.' Is cognate with *Lat. margo*, margin, frontier.
- Mark** (*Scotland*), a forest, *e.g.* **Markinch**, 'the forest island.' *See Inoh.*
- Markaz** (*Arab.*), a halting-place.
- Markt** (*Ger.*), market-place, *e.g.* **Neumarkt**, 'Newmarket.'
- Marmaro** (*Hausa*), source, spring.
- Marne** (*Fr.*), clay, marl.
- Marra** (*Galla*), house, dwelling.
- Marraraba** (*Hausa*), bifurcation (whether of roads or streams), division, equal division, half way. *See Raba.*
- Marsa** (*Arab.*), a port, *e.g.* **Marsala**, **Marsa Zafran**.
- Marsch** (*Ger.*), marsh, moor.
- Mart** (*Hung.*), bank, shore, coast.
- Martha, Marta** (*Nestorian Christian*), village, hamlet.
- Maru** (*Sansc.*), a region destitute of water, desert, sands.
- Marwa** (*Abbadi, Etbai, Upper Egypt*), quartz.
- Marz** (*Pers.*), region, district.
- Mas** (*Provence*), small country house (M.)
- Masa** (*Rubiana, Solomon Is.*), a reef.
- Masabki** (*Hausa*), a lodging-place.
- Masakin** (*Arab.*), mansions, habitations.
- Masalik** (*Arab.*), ways, paths.
- Masanza** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). *See Sanza.*
- Masar** (*Cent. Asia*), a saint's tomb.
- Masara** (*Arab.*), a mill.

- Mashhad** (*Arab.*), a burying-place, monument.
- Mashrik** (*Arab.*), the east. See **Matla**. In *Hind*. **Mashrak**.
- do **Masi** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Mazi**, **Domasi**.
- Masidi** (*Hausa*), inn, resting-place.
- Masika** (*E. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Sika**.
- Masima** (*Swahili*). See **Sima**.
- Masjid** (*Arab.*), a mosque.
- Maskara** (*Arab.*), a camp.
- Maslak** (*Arab.*), a path, track.
- Massa-dugu** } (*Mande*), capital. See **Dugu**, **Su**.
- Massasu** }
- Masseria** (*It.*), a farm (*Massa*).
- Masstab** (*Ger.*), scale (of a map).
- Masua** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Isoa**.
- Masumba** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Sumba**.
- Maswa** (*Arab.*), a dwelling, habitation.
- Mat** (*Swiss*), a field, e.g. **Andermat**; same as **Matt**.
- Mata** (*Port.*), } bush, thicket, copse.
- Mata** (*Sp.*), }
- Mata** (*Rarotonga, Polynesia*), great.
- Matadi** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Tadi**.
- Matal** (*Carolines*), waterways.
- Matala** (*Fin.*), a reef.
- Ma-tau** (*China*), jetty, port.
- Ma-teu** (*China*), mouth, estuary.
- Math** (*Albanian*), great.
- Matiu** (*Maiva, New Guinea*), a tree.
- Mati** (*Marovo, Solomon Is.*), sand.
- „ (*New Georgia, Solomon Is.*), a reef.
- Matiyara** (*Sansc.*), arable land.

- Matla** (*Arab.*), the east. See **Gharb**, **Said**, **Mashrik**. Cf. **Mutli**.
- Matsi**, **Matsu** (*Japan*), town, village, e.g. **Matsuye** in Shimane, **Matsuda** near Tokyo.
- Matswerero** (*Giryama*). See **Tswerero**.
- Matt** (*Swiss*), a meadow, e.g. **Andermatt**, sometimes spelled **Mat**.
- Ma-tu** (*China*), a road constructed in European fashion.
- Matu** (*Samoa*), north wind; **Itu i Matu**, north, *lit.* 'north side.' For other points see **Sasa'e**, **Sisifo**, **Tonga**.
- Matuntugge** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), bog, marsh.
- Mauch** (*Gaelic magh*), a plain, e.g. **Mauchline**, 'the plain with the pool'; cf. **Machar**, **Magh**. See **Lin**.
- Maudzu** (*dialect of Bantu*). See **Udzu**.
- Mauer** (*Ger.*), a wall.
- Mauna** (*Polynesia*), mountain; other forms are **Maua**, **Maunga**, **Munga**.
- Mauta** (*Motumotu, New Guinea*), south-east wind.
- Mavro** (*Neo-Greek*), black, e.g. **Mavri Thalassa**, the 'Black Sea.'
- Maw** (*Burma*), a market, e.g. **Bhamo**, properly **Bha-maw**, 'New-market.' See **Bha**, **Man**.
- Mawa** (*Arab.*), dwelling, abode, habitation.
- Mawarid** (*Arab.*), a watering-place. See **Ma**.
- Mawn** (*Kwenam*), a hill.
- Mawr**, **Mor** (*Celtic*), great, e.g. **Penmaenmawr**, **Benmore**. See **Ben**, **Pen**, **Maen**.
- Maya** (*Albanian*), mountain.

- Maya** (*Upper Nile*), a name applied to the shallow lagoons formed in the swamps, which bound the lower Bahr-el-Jebel. *See* **Maiya**.
- Mayak** (*Russ.*), a lighthouse, beacon tower.
- Mayo** (*Fula*), a river, *e.g.* **Mayo Kebi**; other forms are **Mao**, **Maio**.
- Maz-** (*Pers.*), mountain, *e.g.* **Mazandaran**, 'within the mountains.'
- Mazar** (*E. Turk.*), a saint's tomb.
- Mazaraat** (*Arab.*), cultivated lands.
- Mazi** (*Lusinga, Chula, Uganda*). *See* **Zi**.
- a Mazi** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), water. For other forms *see* **Mansi, Si, Zi**.
- Maziko** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). *See* **Ziko**.
- bi Mbali** (*Upper Congo, dialect of Bantu*). *See* **Bali**.
- Mbambi** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). *See* **Bambi**.
- Mbanga** (*Ghazal region*), royal station, zeriba.
- Mbanza** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). *See* **Banza**.
- Mbeka** (*Congo*), precipice, cliff.
- Mbel** (*Serer, Senegal*), lake, marsh.
- Mbenge** (*Kamerun*), west. *See* **Pongo**.
- Mbewe** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). *See* **Bewe**.
- Mbia** (*A-Zande*), a mountain.
- Mbin** (*Serer, Senegal*), house, dwelling.
- Mbira** (*Giryama*). *See* **Bira**.
- mu Mbo** (*Lu-Wanga, Uganda*), west.
- Mboka** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). *See* **Boka**.
- Mbotu** (*Marovo, Solomon Is.*), hill. *Cf.* **Mbutu**.
- Mbu** (*Congo*), sea, ocean.
- Mbua** (*Kamerun*), rain.

- Mbulangiana** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Bulangiana**.
- Mbunga** (*Sara, Chad L.*), a tree. Cf. **Kaga**.
- Mbutu** (*Kusage, Solomon Is.*), hill. Cf. **Mbotu**.
- Mohenga** (*Zambezia, dialect of Bantu*). See **Chenga**.
- Moho** (*E. Africa*), occasional showers which fall through a month or six weeks in June and July.
- Mdima** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Dima, Dema**.
- Mdo** (*Tibet*), the end of a valley, confluence.
- Me** (*Attie, Ivory Coast*), running water, river.
- Me** (*Nigeria*), palm oil, e.g. **Bafum-me** = the portion of **Bafum** where palm oil may be collected. See **Katse**.
- Me** (*Siam*), a river, e.g. **Menam, Mekong**.
- Me** (*Songhai*), bank of a river.
- Me** (*Tibet*), low country.
- a ka Me** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), water.
- go Me** (*Nika*), an overhanging rock.
- Mea** (*Cambodia*), gold.
- Mea** (*Motumotu, New Guinea*), cloud.
- Mea** (*Rotuma, Polynesia*), small.
- Meal** (*England, East Coast*), a sandhill.
- Meall** (*Gaelic*), a lump, e.g. **Meall Beg** island.
- Meban** (*Fan, French Congo*). See **Aban**.
- Meben** (*Fan, French Congo*). See **Aben**.
- Meboli** (*Fan, French Congo*). See **Aboli**.
- ka Mechi** (*Ketosh, Eastern Uganda*), water.
- Medalla** (*Lomwe, Mozambique*), road.
- Medine** (*Arab.*), city, ranking above **Borj** (a town); another form of **Madina** (q.v.)
- Medzim** (*Fan, French Congo*), water.
- Meer** (*Ger.*), sea, e.g. **Schwarzes Meer**, 'the Black Sea.'

- Meerbusen** (*Ger.*), a gulf.
- Meerenge** (*Ger.*), a strait, eng = narrow.
- Me fan** (*Fan, French Congo*). See **Afan, Fan**.
- Megalo** (*Greek*). See **Megas**.
- Megas, -ale, -alo** (*Greek*), great, e.g. **Megalokhorio** in Eurytania, **Megalo Vourno Mt.** Cf. **Magas**. See **Khorio**.
- Megh-agam, Megh-kal** (*Sansc.*), the rainy season.
- Megheta** (*Arab.*), a natural cistern, generally in the bed of a wadi. Cf. **Ain, Bir**.
- Megiskun** (*Hudson Bay region*), a fish-hook, a name given to a branch of a river, from its shape.
- Meha** (*Ghazal region*), the lagoons formed by the river overflowing its banks ; called also **Fula**. Cf. **Mela**.
- Mehareg** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a burnt place, a denuded spot, a depression without outlet surrounded by vertical cliffs.
- Mehm** (*Indian, California*), water.
- Mei** (*China*), coal.
- Meidan, Medan** (*Pers.*), plain, a plain open space.  
Corrupt *Persian* forms of **Maidan** (*q.v.*)
- Meierhof** (*Ger.*), farm.
- Mejaz** (*Arab.*), a ford, a ferry. Cf. **Makta**.
- Mejebed** (*Arab.*), a caravan route, composed of several **Mra'ir** (*q.v.*)
- Mejra** (*Arab.*), a canal, channel, stream, current.
- Mekam** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a space surrounded by stones in honour of a saint.
- Mekebb** (*Arab.*), an affluent.
- Mel** (*Russ.*), a shoal.



**Mel** (*Somali*), place. The *Somali* article is a, i, or u, always placed after the word and connected with it by certain letters, in this case by t, thus *melta*, *melti*, *meltu*; further, the combination *lt* is always changed into *sh*, thus, *mesha* = *meshi* = *meshu* = the place. *Cf. Le.*

**Mela** (*Ghazal region*), the lagoons formed by the river overflowing its banks = **Meha** (*q.v.*)

**Melahtei** (*Nubia*), bare, *e.g.* **Jebel Melatei**, 'bare mountain.'

**Melaina** (*Greek*). *See Melas.*

**Melas**, -*aina*, -*an* (*Greek*), black, *e.g.* Cape **Melano**.

**Melha** (*Marocco*), salt.

**Meli** (*Fan, French Congo*). *See Ali.*

**Meli** (*Senegal*), free, *opp.* to **Aswanek**, subject, *e.g.* **Melinke**, the free people.

**Melka** (*Arab.*), confluence, junction.

**Melka** (*Galla, Abyssinia*), a ford. *Cf. Malka.*

**Melki** (*Russ.*), shallow.

**Mellah** (*Marocco*), the Jewish quarter of a town.

**Mellem** (*Da., Nor.*), middle, *e.g.* **Søen Mellem Smaaldene**, in **Vordingborg** bay.

**Melli** (*Senegal*). *See Meli.*

**Melnitsa** (*Russ.*), a mill.

**Melrir** (*Algeria, Tunisia*), quicksand, *e.g.* **Shott Melrir**. *See Shott.* Pronounced by the Arabs **Melghigh**. *Cf.*

**Rhat**=**Ghat**. Should be spelled **Melrhîr** or **Melrîr**.

**Melugh** (*Fan, French Congo*). *See Lugh, Alugh.*

**Memnite** (*Indian, California*), a lake.

**Men** (*China*), a gate, *e.g.* **Ta Men Chie**, 'main gate street.'

**Mena** (*Madagascar*), red, e.g. **Ampasimena**, 'on the red sand,' **Ambatomena**, 'at the place where the red rock is.' See **An**, **Pasi**, **Bato**.

**Menda** (*Fan, French Congo*). See **Nda**.

**Mendere** (*Mossi, French Sudan*), source, spring.

**Mendhra** (*Arab.*), a post of observation.

u **Mendo** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a highway, a public road.

**Menea** (*Arab.*), a strong castle difficult of approach.

**Meng** (*Burma*), a town of the fourth order or sub-district capital. See **Meung**, **Mong**, **Muong**.

**Mengku** (*Mongol*), a snowy peak.

**Mengub** (*Arab., N. Africa*), dug out with a pick; a place where there is a subterranean watercourse pierced for water.

**Menhel**, *pl.* **Menahel** (*Arab.*), a place for watering cattle.

**Menhir** (*Brittany*), a large raised stone or monolith dating from the New Stone Age. From *Celtic* *maen*, stone; *hir*, long.

**Menikon** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a town, village.

**Menkeb** (*Arab., N. Africa*), promontory, cape. Cf. **Marfag**.

**Mennikere** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), sea.

**Menotene** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a town.

**Menzen** (*Fan, French Congo*). See **Nzen**, **Zen**.

a **Mensi** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), water; for other dialects see **Mansi**.

**Menzi** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), water. Cf. **Mansi**.

**Menzil** (*Arab.*) See **Manzil**.

- Mer** (*Fr.*), sea, e.g. **Mer Morte**, 'the Dead Sea.'
- Merabut** (*Tripoli*), a saint's tomb = **Marabut** of Algeria.
- Merageb** (*Arab.*, *N. Africa*). See **Mergeb**.
- Merah** (*Malay*), red, e.g. Cape **Merah**, 'Red Cape,' Borneo and Java.
- Mēraku** (*Tamul*), west; for other points see **Vadakku**.
- Mercato** (*It.*), market-place.
- Mere** (*Anglo-Saxon*, *Eng.*), a lake, marsh, e.g. **Mersey**, **Windermere**; cognate with *Welsh mor*; *Lat. mare*; *Ger. meer*.
- Mergeb**, *pl. Merageb* (*Arab.*, *N. Africa*), a culminating point; hill; look-out. *Cf.* **Merkeb**, really the same word.
- Merima** (*Swahili*). See **Rima**. *Cf.* **Lima**.
- Merj** (*Arab.*), meadow, plain.
- Merjah-tue** (*Arab.*), marsh, bog.
- Merkeb** (*Sahara*), hill, mound, *lit.* a high seat, e.g. **Merkeb Said n Ali**. *Cf.* **Mergeb**.
- Mers**, **Mersa** (*Arab.*), anchorage, port; another form of **Marsa**.
- Mesa** (*Sp.*), flat or level surface on the top of a hill or mountain, tableland; a landing-place, *lit.* a table.  
 ,, (*U.S.A.*), a flat-topped mountain bounded on at least one side by a steep cliff.
- Meses** (*Neo-Greek*), north-east. For other points see **Boreas**.
- Mesha**, **Meshi**, **Meshu** (*Somali*). See **Mel**.
- Meshera** (*Arab.*, *N. Africa*), a pond, pool.
- Meshgeg**, *pl. Meshgegin* (*Arab.*, *N. Africa*), clayey soil.
- Mesh-hed** (*Arab.*) See **Mashhad**.

- Meshra** (*Arab.*), wharf; port; a ford; watering-place for cattle, e.g. **Meshra er-Rek**.
- Meshta** (*Arab.*), winter quarters.
- Mesita** (*Sp., U.S.A.*), a small **Mesa** (*q.v.*)
- Mesjid** (*Arab.*), a mosque.
- Meso** (*Hung.*) See **Mezö**.
- Mesogh** (*Fan, French Congo*). See **Sogh**.
- Meson** (*Sp.*), an inn, tavern.
- Mesos** (*Greek*), middle, e.g. **Mesopotamia**, 'the land between the rivers.' See **Potamos**. Cf. **Doab**.
- Metagh** (*Fan, French Congo*), soil, earth.
- Métairie** (*Fr.*), small farm (**Mét<sup>le</sup>**).
- Metallef** (*Arab., N. Africa*), labyrinth, difficult passage.
- Metamore** (*Marocco*), a granary.
- Metemma** (*Abbadi, Etbai, Upper Egypt*), a hollow or bottom.
- Meuang** (*Siam*), a state.
- Meung** (*Shan States*), district, or chief town of a district=**Mong**. See **Meng, Muong**.
- Meya** (*Fan, French Congo*). See **Aya**.
- Meyua** (*Fan, French Congo*). See **Ayua**.
- Mezemelin** (*Arab., N. Africa*). See **Smala**.
- Mezi** (*dialect of Bantu*). See **Mansi**.
- Mezö** (*Hung.*), field. Sometimes misspelled **Meso**.
- Mezrah** (*Arab.*), sown land, arable land.
- Mfalme** (*Swahili*). See **Falme**.
- Mfinda** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Finda**.
- Mfumu** (*dialect of Bantu*). See **Fumu**.
- Mgabe**, *pl. Egbe* (*Chamba*), a large river.
- Mgbenn**, *pl. Egbenn* (*Basari*), large river.

- Mgizi** (*Lusinga, Chula, Uganda*). See **Gizi**.
- Mgo** (*Tibet*), head, source of a river.
- Mgunda** (*Swahili, Yao*). See **Gunda**.
- Mhari** (*Deccan*), house, mansion, palace.
- Mhitu** (*German East Africa*). See **Hitu**.
- Mi** (*Cambodia*), good, e.g. **Mi-hoa**, 'good alliance,' in Bao-thuan.
- Mi** (*Lolo, China*), earth, land, soil.
- Mi** (*Indian, California*), a house; **Yo Mi**, a village.
- Mi** (*Terauye, Sahara*), water. See **Eyi**.
- Mia** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a hundred; e.g. **Wad Mia** is the wad of a hundred affluents or a hundred sources.
- Mia** (*Syriac*), water, e.g. **Mia Khwara**, 'the white water.'
- Mian** (*Pers.*), middle, e.g. **Miandoab** or **Marhametabad** in N.E. Persia. See **Doab**. Cf. **Mesopotamia**.
- Miansi** (*Swahili*), bamboos or large reeds, e.g. **Mianzini**.
- Miao, Miao** (*Tibet, China*), a temple, e.g. **Lama Miao**, 'Lama temple.'
- Mibar** (*Arab.*), pass; ferry, ford.
- Mic** (*Rumanian*), little (**Mc.**) Cf. **Micu**.
- Michi** (*Japan*), road, path.
- Michi-shiwo** (*Japan*), flood-tide. See **Shiwo**.
- Micu** (*Rumania*), small. See **Mikros, Mic**.
- Midden** (*Dch.*), middle, e.g. **Midden Beemster**. Cf. **Mittel**.
- Midzu** (*Japan*), water, fresh water as opposed to sea water. Another form is **Mitsu**. Cf. **Umi**.
- Midzu-umi** (*Japan*), freshwater lake. See **Umi, Midzu**.

- Migha** (*Fan, French Congo*). See **Dzigha**.
- Miho** (*Lolo, China*), earth, soil, land.
- Mijlpaal** (*Dch.*), a milestone, *lit.* mile-pole. Cf. **Milepæl**.
- Mikagano** (*Lomwe, Shirwa L.*), a boundary.
- Mikha** (*Pula, China*), earth.
- Mikongo** (*Cent. Africa*), forest, bush.
- Mikong'e** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Kong'e**.
- Mikros**, a, on (*Greek*), little, small, e.g. **Mikros Han Ioannis** on the Gulf of Saloniki.
- Milepæl** (*Da., Nor.*), a milestone (M.) Cf. **Mijlpaal**.
- Mimana** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Mumana**.
- Mimipik** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), pond, pool.
- Min** (*China*), the people. Cf. **Jin**.
- Mina** (*Sp., Ital., Port.*), a mine.
- Minami** (*Japan*), south = **Nan** (*q.v.* for other points).
- Minamoto** (*Japan*), source, spring.
- Minar** (*Arab.*), minaret, obelisk.
- Minato** (*Japan*), haven, harbour, port.
- Mine** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), water, e.g. **Minnehaha**, 'laughing water.'
- Mine** (*Japan*), peak, summit; mountain.
- Mine, Minet** (*Arab.*), harbour, port.
- Minhaj** (*Arab.*), highway, road; a wide street.
- Minhal** (*Arab.*), a watering-place.
- Miniake** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), good land.
- Miniera** (*It.*), a mine.
- Minster** (*England*), a monastery; from *A.S. mynster*, contract. of *Lat. monasterium*.
- Mintik** (*Berta, E. Sudan*), a pass.
- Minzi** (*dialect of Bantu*). See **Inzi**.

- Miongo** (*Congo*), highlands.
- Mipaka** (*dialect of Bantu*). See **Mpaka**.
- Mir** (*Pers.*), a mountain, e.g. **Mir Kalan**, 'big mountain.'
- Miri** (*Motumotu, New Guinea*), beach, shore.
- Mirigini** (*Motu, New Guinea*), north wind.
- Mirim** (*Brazil*), little, e.g. **Laguna Mirim**.
- Miruru** (*Motumotu, New Guinea*), wind.
- Mis, Mios** (*New Guinea*), island.
- Misaki** (*Japan*), cape, promontory. See **Saki**.
- Misezo** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Msezo**.
- Misks** (*Londonderry*), the ridges of bog, which alternate with ridges of sand, called **Dryms**, on the seaboard near Lough Foyle.
- Misr** (*Arab.*), Egypt, Cairo; any large city.
- Missidi** (*French Guinea*), a mosque.
- Mitang** (*Hu-ni, China*), a mountain.
- Miti** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a town.
- Miti, Muti**, *pl.* of **Mti** (*Zambezia*), trees.
- Mitija** (*Arab.*), a plain crowned by mountains.
- Mitsa** (*Hu-ni, China*), earth, land.
- Mitsanga** (*Giryama*), sandy soil.
- Mitsuru** (*Lu-Wanga, Uganda*), a forest, wood.
- Mitsu-umi** (*Japan*), freshwater lake. **Mitsu** is another form of **Midzu** (*q.v.*) See **Umi**.
- Mittel** (*Ger.*), *middle*, between (Mt.), e.g. **Mittelmeer** = the Mediterranean Sea. Cf. **Midden**.
- Miut** (*Eskimo*). See **-Mute**.
- Miya** (*Japan*), a temple.
- Miyi** (*Somaliland*), jungle; **Miyigi**, 'the jungle.'
- Mji**, *pl.* **Miji** (*Swahili*), a village.

- Mjung** (*Tibet*), below ; embouchure.
- Mkar** (*Tibet*), a fort.
- Mkuka** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Kuka**.
- Mlango** (*E. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Lango**.
- Mlet** (*Chinbon*), a river, e.g. **Mlet Alyen**, 'the big river.'
- Mlezo**, *pl.* **Milezo** (*Swahili*), a buoy.
- Mlima** (*E. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Lima**.
- Mlin** } (*Slavonic*), a mill (M.), e.g. **Mlinek**.
- Mlyn** }
- Mo** (*China*), sea, e.g. **Shamo**, 'the sand sea,' i.e. **Gobi**.
- Mo** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a spring.
- Moadya** (*Conga, dialect of Bantu*). See **Adya**.
- Moana** (*Fakaofu, Polynesia*), sea.
- Modara** (*Singalese*), mouth of a river.
- Modder** (*Dch.*), mud, e.g. **Modder River**.
- Moel** (*Wales*), a bare hill summit with a conical outline, e.g. **Moel Siabod**.
- Moelje** (*Dch.*), a mole.
- Moeras** (*Dch.*), marsh, bog, *morass* ; from **moer**=moor, mire ; *cf.* *Ger.* **Morast**.
- Moghreb** (*Arab.*), west. See next entry. See also **Gharb** for other points.
- Moghreb-el-Aksa** (*Arab.*), far west ; the Arab name of **Marocco**.
- Mogila** (*Russ.*), a barrow, tumulus.
- Moha** (*Upper Nile*), a mountain.
- Mohu** (*Marovo, Solomon Is.*), west wind.
- Mohunk** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), great hill. *Cf.* **Hunk**.
- Moÿ** (*Annam*), savages, hill-people, equivalent to the **Ka** of the Shan States.



- Moi-he-un** (*Hainan*), market, market-place.
- Moinho** (*Port.*), a mill.
- Mojon** (*Sp.*), a landmark.
- Mok** (*Korea*), neck of a hill, e.g. **Mok-Pho**.
- Moki** (*Bakundu, Kamerun*), a village.
- Môle** (*Fr.*), pier, mole.
- Molen** (*Dch.*), a mill, e.g. **Molendijk**.
- Molhe** (*Port.*), mole, pier.
- Molima** (*Swahili*), a hill. See **Lima**. Cf. **Rima**.
- Molino** (*It., Sp.*), a mill (M°).
- Mölle** (*Da., Nor.*), a mill.
- Molo** (*It.*), pier, mole.
- Momasa** (*Mossi, French Sudan*), grass.
- Monadh** (*Gaelic*), hill, e.g. **Monadh Liadh**, Inverness.
- Monadnock** (*U.S.A.*), an isolated hill or mountain rising above a plain.
- Monaster** (*Ireland, Greece*), a monastery, e.g. **Monasterevin**. Cf. **Minster**, and *Fr.* **Monastère**.
- Mond, Monde** (*Dch.*), mouth of a river, e.g. **Dendermonde**. Cf. **Mund**.
- Monde** (*Fr.*), world.
- Mone** (*Mentawai*), a plantation.
- Money** (*Ireland*), a brake or shaw; from *Irish* muine; e.g. **Moneymore**.
- Mong** (*Burma*), a town of the fourth order or sub-district capital. See **Meng, Meung, Muong**.
- „ (*Shan States*), district or chief town of a district.
- Mongo** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Ongo**.
- Mongwa** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Ongwa**.

**Moni** (*Gaelic monadh*), a hill, *e.g.* **Monimail**, properly **Monadh-Maol**, 'bare hill'; **Monifieth**, properly **Monadh-Feidh**, 'hill of the deer.' See **Maol**.

**Mono** (*Sara, Chad L.*), small.

**Monsoon**. See **Musin**.

**Mont** (*Fr., Gaelic*), a hill ( $M^t$ ).

**Montagna** (*It.*), a mountain range ( $M^{sna}$ ).

**Montagne** (*Fr.*), a mountain ( $M^{sue}$ ).

**Monte** (*It., Port., Sp.*), a mountain ( $M$ ); also (*Sp.*) wood, forest.

**Moor, More** (*England*), peaty land, marsh; *e.g.* **Blackmore**; from *A.S.* *mōr*, cognate with *Old Ger.* *muor*.

**Mor**. See **Mawr**.

**Morast** (*Ger.*), *morass*, marsh. Cf. **Moeras**.

**Morder** (*Arab.*), a deep pool.

**More** (*Gaelic mòr*), great; *e.g.* **Glen More**. Cf. **Mawr**.

**More** (*England*). See **Moor**.

**More** (*Russ.*), sea.

**Morfa, Morva** (*Welsh*), a marsh, *e.g.* **Penmorfa**.

**Morfog** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a bend in a river; a bend in a valley where there is vegetation.

**Mori** (*Japan*), a wood.

**Morne** (*American*), small mountain.

**Morros** (*Venezuela*), hills on the Savannah.

**Morva**. See **Morfa**.

**Moryana** (*Russ.*), a sea breeze.

**Morzhesovia** (*Russ.*), a walrus island.

**Mosea** (*Gold Coast*), gravel.

**Moss** (*Anglian*), a bog; *e.g.* **Chat Moss**, **Goldsmith Moss**; from *A.S.* *meōs*; cf. *Ger.* *moos*.

- Most** (*Slavonic*), a bridge; e.g. **Babimost**.  
**Mot** (*Mongol*), many, e.g. **Golmot**, 'many rivers.' See **Gol**.  
**Mo ta** (*Indian, California*), a town.  
**Motu** (*Polynesia*), island, e.g. **Motu-iti**, 'little island.'  
**Motun** (*Mongol*), a tree.  
**Mouillage** (*Fr.*), anchorage.  
**Moulin** (*Fr.*), a mill (*M<sup>ln</sup>*).  
**Moûtiers** (*Old Fr.*), a monastery. From *Lat.* through  
*Provençal* **Mostier**, e.g. **Moûtiers-les-Mauxfaits**.  
**Mouvementé** (*Fr.*), undulating (ground).  
**Moya** (*Shilluk, Sobat R. region*), a pool.  
**Moye** (*Arab.*), water.  
**Mpaka**, *pl.* **Mipaka** (*Swahili*). See **Paka**.  
**Mpambu** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Pambu**.  
**ki Mpambwila** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). For meaning see  
**Kimpambwila**.  
**Mpatantwer** (*Gold Coast*), a steep place.  
**-Mpiti** (*Cent. Africa*), a suffix meaning 'great.'  
**Mpo-ano** (*Gold Coast*), sea shore, coast. Cf. **Nsu-ano**.  
**Mpwa** (*Swahili*). See **Pwa**.  
**Mra'ir**, *pl.* of **Mrira** (*Arab.*), paths. See **Mejebed**.  
**Mrara** (*Arab.*), a cavern.  
**Mrima** (*E. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Rima**.  
**Mrira** (*Arab.*) See **Mra'ir**.  
**Mrittika** (*Sansc.*), earth, clay, soil.  
**Msangu** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Sangu**.  
**Mseb** (*Arab.*), the mouth of a harbour or river.  
**Mser** (*Arab.*), a journey, a road, e.g. **Mser ben wafi**.  
**Msezo, Misezo** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Sezo**.  
**Msif** (*Arab.*), summer quarters or camp.

- Msil** (*Arab.*), current of a river or in the sea.
- Mainje** (*dialect of Bantu*). See **Sinje**.
- Maitu** (*dialect of Bantu*). See **Situ**.
- Mta**, *pl.* **Mita** (*Swahili*). See **Ta**.
- Mtengo** (*Zambezia, dialect of Bantu*). See **Tengo**.
- pa Mtengo** (*Zambezia, dialect of Bantu*), woods, in the woods. See **Pa**.
- Mti**, *pl.* **Miti** (*Loango*). See **Ti**.
- Mto**, *pl.* **Mito** (*Swahili*). See **To**.
- ti Mto** (*Uganda, dialect of Bantu*), a forest; *lit.* trees.
- Mto** (*Turk.*), high, lofty.
- Mtso** (*Tibet*), lake; is the same word as **tso** (*q.v.*), **m** being mute.
- Mtu**, *pl.* **Watu** (*Swahili*). See **Tu**.
- Mu-**, **Ngu-** (*Cent. Africa, Bantu*), a singular prefix signifying a person; **Mu-ntu**, an individual of the **Ba-ntu** people. Cf. **Ma**, **Ba**
- Mu** (*China*), wood, trees.
- Mu**, *pl.* **Miu** (*Congo*), the sea.
- Mu** (*Tibet*), limit, boundary.
- Mua** (*N. Chin Hills*), a hill.
- Muakbash** (*Abbadi, Etbai, Upper Egypt*), slate-coloured (of the rocks in the region).
- Muang** (*Malay Pen.*), province, township.
- Muaong** (*Khas Chos, Harem, Indo-China*), town, village.
- Muara** (*Borneo*), river mouth.
- Muata** (*Balunda, Bantu, Angola, and Congo*), master, chief, *e.g.* **Muata Yamvo**.
- Muba** (*Kiwai, New Guinea*), a cape.
- Muchili**, *pl.* **Michili** (*Barotseland, Bantu*). See **Chili**.

- Mudandando** (*Nika*). See **Dandando**.
- Mudargag** (*Abbadi, Etbai, Upper Egypt*), a hill rising steeply from a level plain.
- Mudi** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Di**. Cf. **Musi**.
- Mudir** (*Turk.*), governor of a **Nahij** or parish.
- Mudiri, Mudirah** (*Upper Nile*), a prefecture, e.g. of **Khartum**; an administrative department of a province. The more usual form is the *Arab*. **Mudiria**.
- Mudzi** (*dialect of Bantu*). See **Musi, Dzi**.
- Muelle** (*Sp.*), a mole, jetty.
- Muen** (*Taungtha, Arakan*), a hill.
- Muezi** (*dialect of Bantu*). See **Ezi**.
- Mufumu** (*dialect of Bantu*). See **Fumu**.
- Mugharah, pl. Mughair** (*Arab.*), a cave.
- Muhaka** (*Giryama*). See **Haka**.
- Muháná** (*Hind.*), the mouth of a river; channel or bed of a river; an estuary; confluence of two rivers.
- Muhi** (*Shahpur, Punjab*), a clan, being a subdivision of a **Kom** or **Zat** (tribe).
- Muhichi** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Hichi**.
- Muhiku** (*Lomwe, Mozambique*), a forest, wood.
- Mühle** (*Ger.*), a mill (M.), e.g. **Altmühl**.
- Muho** (*Giryama*). See **Ho**.
- Mui** (*Annam*), cape, promontory.
- Muide** (*Dch.*), mouth, e.g. **Ijmuiden**.
- Muiru** (*Nika*). See **Iru**.
- Muis, Mys** (*Russ.*), a cape, headland.
- Muiza** (*Russ.*), country house, villa.
- Muk** (*Esquimo*), water; cf. **Emuk, Nanimuk**.
- Muka** (*Galla*), a tree.

- Mukam** (*Arab.*), a sacred station or shrine.
- Muki** (*Balun, Kamerun*), a village.
- Mukim** (*Malay*), a parish.
- Mukom** (*Kamerun*), slave; a bush-dweller, as opposed to a coast-dweller.
- Mukondo** (*Nika*). See **Kondo**.
- Mukurri** (*Kamerun*), a mountain.
- Mul** (*Korea*), mountain stream, e.g. **Mul-Kubi** in Hamgyong.
- Mulde** (*Ger.*), a Trough (*q.v.*)
- Mulk** (*Arab., Hind.*), kingdom, country.
- Mull, Maol** (*Gaelic*), a headland; e.g. **Mull of Cantyre**.  
See **Maol**.
- Mullen** (*Irish*), a mill, e.g. **Mullingar**.
- Mulonga** (*dialect of Bantu*). See **Longa**.
- Mumana, Mimana, Umbana** (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*), a river. See **Mana**.
- Mumbo** (*Lu-Wanga, Eastern Uganda*). See **Mbo**.
- Mumir** (*Arab.*), passage, pass; ford.
- Mumpanga** (*dialect of Bantu*). See **Panga**.
- Mun** (*Bagirmi*), intermittent, e.g. **Mun Ba**, 'the intermittent river.'
- Mun** (*China*), a gate. Another spelling is **Men** (*q.v.*)
- Munara** (*Giryama*). See **Nara**.
- Mund** (*Da., Nor., Ger.*), mouth (of a river), e.g. **Swakopmund**. Cf. **Mond**, see **Op**. The *Sw.* form is **Mund, Mun**.
- Munda** (*Giryama*), cultivated ground, a farm, garden.  
See **Nda**.
- Mundi** (*Kamerun*), town, land; opp. to **Madiba**.
- Mündung** (*Ger.*), mouth of a river. See **Mund**.

- Mungar, Mongar** (*Arab., N. Africa*), steep slope at the extremity of a mountain or plateau.
- Munja** (*Kamerun*), sea, stream.
- Munju** (*Chamba*), water.
- Munsil** (*Arab.*), camp, bivouac; the same word as **Manzil**.
- Münster** (*Ger.*), minster (*q.v.*), e.g. **Münsterberg**.
- Munte** (*Rum.*), mountain, hill.
- Muong** (*Indo-China, Siam*), town of the third or fourth order, or capital of a district or sub-district. In *Laos* **Muong** prefixed to the name of a village denotes that the place is the seat of a native chief. These villages are always inhabited by Laotians only. Villages without the prefix **Muong** may be inhabited by *Khas*, as the hill tribes are collectively called. See **Meng, Meung, Mong**.
- Muongo, Mwongo** (*Loango*). See **Ongo**.
- Mur** (*Fr.*), a wall. Cf. **Muro, Muur**.
- Mura** (*Japan*), a village.
- Murabba** (*W. Australia*), salt water.
- Murdhá** (*Sansc., Hind.*), summit, top, head.
- Muren, Murin** (*Mongolia, Tibet*), stream, river; large river, e.g. **Ulan-Muren** = the Red River. See **Ulan**.
- Murima** (*Giryama*). See **Rima**.
- Murira** (*Giryama*). See **Rira**.
- Muro** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Ro**.
- Muro** (*Sp., Ital., Port.*), a wall. Cf. **Mur, Muur**.
- Muronga** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Ronga**.
- Murot** (*Nandi, Uganda*), north. Cf. **Kaimen**.
- Murui** (*Mongolia, Tibet*), tortuous, e.g. **Murui-osu** (*usu*), 'tortuous river,' the upper Yangtse.

- Murun tsiraka** (*Madagascar*), beach.
- Murus** (*Mongol*), river, *the river*.
- Mus** (*Hind.*), land along the high banks of rivers.
- Musáfir-khana** (*Arab., Pers.*), a house for the reception of travellers.
- Musattah** (*Arab.*), level; an open plain.
- Musi, Muzi, Muji, Umuzi, Mudzi** (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*). See **Dzi, Ji, Si, Zi**.
- Musin** (*Arab.*), season; whence *Eng. monsoon*, either through the *Ital. monsone* or *Span. monzon*.
- Musinji, Msinje** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Sinje**.
- Musitu** (*dialect of Bantu*). See **Mwitu**.
- Muskeg** (*U.S.A.*), a bog or marsh.
- Muskiikul** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), grass.
- Muskuta** (*Indian U.S.A.*), low plains.
- Musoir** (*Fr.*), mole or pier-head, a term largely used by engineers.
- Musselim** (*Turk.*), governor of a city.
- Mussun** (*Mongol*), ice. Cf. **Muz**.
- Mut** (*Eskimo*). See **-Mute**.
- Mutatago** (*Giryama*). See **Tatago**.
- Mute, -Mut, -Mint** (*Eskimo*), people, collection of people, encampment, e.g. **Akmute, Paimute, Yachergamut**, 'the Ak, Pai, and Yacherk peoples or villages'; **Tubuktuligmint**, 'the Tubuktulig people.' See **Tulik**.
- Mutesarrif** (*Turk.*), the governor of a **Sanjak** (*q.v.*)
- Mutesarriflik** (*Turk.*), the government of a **Mutesarrif**, a **Sanjak**; also an independent **Sanjak**, i.e. one not under a **Vali** of a **Vilayet** (*q.v.*)



- Mutha** (*Nika*). See **Tha**.
- Mu-ti** (*China*), pasture land.
- Muti, Miti** (*Zambezia, dialect of Bantu*). See **Ti**.
- Mutli** (*Kanarese, W. coast of Hindustan*), east. For other points see **Gi**.
- Muto** (*Mavia, Mozambique*), river.
- Mutswerero** (*Giryama*), west. Another form is **Utswerero**. See **Mwakani**.
- Mutua, Abatua** (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*). See **Tua**.
- Mutulu** (*dialect of Bantu*). See **Tulu**.
- Muur** (*Dch.*), a wall. Cf. **Mur, Muro**.
- Muvaka** (*Nika*). See **Vaka**.
- Muvu** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Vu**.
- Muvumbi** (*Giryama*). See **Vumbi**.
- Muvunbi** (*Giryama*). See **Vunbi**.
- Muwat** (*Arab.*), waste land.
- Muwu**, pl. **Miuwu** (*Congo*), sea, ocean.
- Muyisi** (*Lomwe, Shirwa L.*), damp ground fitted for the growth of rice.
- Muz** (*E. Turk.*), ice, e.g. **Muztagh**, 'the ice mountain.' Cf. **Mussun**.
- Muzi** (*dialect of Bantu*). See **Musi**.
- Muzik** (*Arab.*), a strait.
- Mvitu** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Mwitu**.
- Mvogh** (*Fan, French Congo*), country, applied to the territory of a tribe or collection of villages. Cf. **Si, Fan**.
- Mvumi** (*German East Africa*), sand.
- Mwago** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Mwango**.

- Mwakani** (*Giryama*). See **Akani**.
- Mwako** (*dialect of Bantu*). See **Ako**.
- Mwamba** (*pl. Miamba*), **Umwamba**, **Imiamba** (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*). See **Amba**.
- Mwana** (*Upper Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Ana**.
- Mwango**, **Mwago**, **Mwako** (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*). See **Ango**, **Ako**.
- Mwanya** (*Giryama*). See **Anya**.
- Mwe** (*N. Arakan*), hill.
- Mwene**, **Umwene**, **Amwene** (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*). See **Ene**.
- Mwijo** (*Giryama*), wilderness; district once devastated by war or pestilence and no longer inhabited. See **Ijo**.
- Mwila** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Ila**.
- Mwinano** (*Makua, German E. Africa*). See **Inano**.
- Mwiru** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Iru**.
- Mwitu**, **Musitu**, **Msitu**, **Isitu**, **Umusitu** (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*). See **Witu**, **Situ**.
- Mwongo**, **Muongo** (*Loango*). See **Ongo**.
- Mya-** (*Zambezia*), a prefix meaning 'place.' Cf. **Nya**.
- Myestechko** (*Russ.*), a market town.
- Myesto vuigruzki** (*Russ.*), a landing-place.
- Myit** (*Taungtha, Arakan*), river, e.g. **Myittha**.
- Mynydd** (*Welsh*), mountain, e.g. **Mynydd Mawr**, Carnarvonshire. See **Mawr**.
- Myo** (*Burma*), town of the second order or provincial capital.
- Mzinda** (*Cent. Africa*). See **Zinda**.

## N

- Na, -No, -Nu** (*Indian, Alaska*), a river, e.g. **Tonzona, Tateno, Echeatuu**. *See* **Chaget, Kaget**.
- Na** (*Siam*), field; in *Laos*, rice field.
- Naaki** (*A-Zande*), a wood.
- Naam** (*Arab.*), a desert.
- Naauw** (*Dch.*), narrow, e.g. **Naauwpoort**. *See* **Poort**.
- Naauwte** (*Dch.*), pass, defile.
- Nab, Nabb** (*England, from Icel. nabbi*, a knot), top or summit of a rock or mountain; a rising ground, e.g. **Higher Nabb** in the Peak district.
- Nach** (*Ger.*), to (direction of road) (n.)
- Nach** (*Tangut*), wood, forest.
- Nad** (*Mysore*)=**Hobli** (*q.v.*)
- Nada** (*Japan*), inlet, tract of open sea, sea.
- Nadaha** (*Hind.*), a canal.
- Nadelholz** (*Ger.*), fir, pine woods. *See* **Laubholz**.
- Nadi** (*Hind.*) a creek, a river; e.g. **Mahānadi**; *see* **Maha. Cf. Nullah**.
- Nadi** (*Motu, New Guinea*), stone.
- Nadi, pl. Nadiyo** (*Pali*), a river.
- Nadi-tir** (*Hind.*), bank of a river.
- Nador, Nazor** (*Arab.*), an observatory.
- Nadu** (*Telegu*), a country.
- Næs** (*Nor., Da.*), ness, cape. *Cf.* **Ness, Neus**.
- Nag** (*Somali*), jungle.
- Nagah** (*Egypt*), an encampment, either temporary or permanent.
- Nagai** (*Japan*), long, e.g. **Nagai**, near Tokyo. *See* **Nangai**.

- Nagar, Nagari, Naggar** (*India*), a town, city, *e.g.* **Ahmadnagar**; **Nagarkot**.
- Nagara** (*Malay*). *See* **Negri, Nagri**.
- Nagaropānt** (*Sansc., Hind.*), a suburb. *See* **Nagar**.
- Naghsal** (*Mongol*), a forest.
- Nagor**. *See* **Nagar**, of which it is a variant.
- Nag-po** (*Tibet*), black. *Cf.* **Kar-po**.
- Nagri** (*Malay*), town of the second order, or provincial capital; borrowed from the Indian **Nagar**.
- Nags** (*Tibet*), a forest.
- Nagy** (*Hung.*), great (N.), *e.g.* **Nagy-koros**.
- Nahaj** (*Arab.*), way, road, path. Another form of **Nahj**.
- Nahij, Nahie** (*Turk.*), a parish, a subdivision of a **Kaza**, under a **Mudir**.
- Nahiya** (*Arab.*), territory, country, district; coast, shore.
- Nahj** (*Arab.*), a road. *See* **Nahaj**, which is another form.
- Nahr** (*Arab., Turk.*), a river, perennial stream. *Pl.* **Anhar**.
- Nahri** (*Punjab*), land ordinarily irrigated by canals. *Cf.* **Chahi**.
- Nai** (*Ainu, Sakhalin*), river, *e.g.* **Poronai**, 'Big river.'
- Nai** (*Korea*), mountain stream, *e.g.* **Kui-Nai**.
- Naig** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), sand.
- Naiposha** (*Masai, East Africa*), lake; another form of **Naivasha**, the *p* sound being changed to the *f* (*v*) sound.
- Nāyri** (*Mossi, French Sudan*), capital town.
- Nairobi** (*Masai, East Africa*), cold water; name of a station on the Uganda railway.
- Naistan** (*Pers.*), a sugar plantation.
- Naivasha** (*Masai, East Africa*), a lake, name of a lake

and railway station in Eastern Uganda. *See* **Naiposha**.

**Naizar** (*Pers.*) *See* under **Hamún**.

**Naji** (*Mosso, China*), black water.

**Najwah** (*Arab.*), shoal, sandbank. *Cf.* **Kinasat**.

**Nak** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), land, earth, soil.

**Naka** (*Japan*), middle. *See* next entry for example.

**Naka umi** (*Japan*), inland sea. *See* **Umi**.

**Nakb** (*Arab.*), col, saddle.

**Nakhil** (*Arab.*), a date grove.

**Nakhsa** (*Eskimo, Smith Sound*), flat country.

**Nakla** (*Arab.*), a subordinate village belonging to an estate.

**Nala** (*Hind.*), a ravine, rivulet, canal, gutter, furrow; *anglicised* **Nullah**.

**Nali** (*Punjab*), long narrow depressions. *Cf.* **Vahal**.

**Nallo** (*Nissan I., New Guinea*), bush, forest.

**Nalu** (*Aroma, New Guinea*), water.

**Nam** (*Chin Hills*), a village.

**Nam** (*Korea*), south, southern, *e.g.* **Nam-San**.

**Nam** (*Mongol, Tibet*), heaven, sky, *e.g.* **Drolma Nam Tso**, 'the heavenly Lake Drolma.' *See* **Tso**.

**Nam** (*Shan States, Siam*), river, stream, water, *e.g.*

**Nam Kong** or **Nam Kawng** = Salwin R.

**Nam** (*Chong-Chia-tse, Yunnan*), earth.

**Nam** (*Ja-Luo, Uganda*), great water, lake.

**Namaga** (*Mongol*), springs.

**Nam-chemut** (*Hang-chek, Indo-China*), sea.

**Namchutu** (*Mongol*), prairie land.

**Namekha, Namik** (*Mongol*), source, spring, fountain.

- Namen** (*Botel Tobago Islands, Formosa*), a village.
- Nam luong** (*Black R. region, Indo-China*), a river.
- Namma** (*W. Australia*), small natural reservoir, formed, after rain, in the granite formation.
- Nammonkoro** (*Gold Coast*), a narrow path, a pass.
- Nam-ta** (*Upper Red R. region, Indo-China*), a river.
- Namwago** (*Lomwe, Mozambique*), hill.
- Nan** (*Carolines*), place, e.g. **Nanmetal**, 'the place of Metal or waterways'; **Nan Moluchai**, 'the place of cinder heaps,' left by the workmen who assisted the demi-gods to construct the breakwater or ring and the islets within, i.e. the atoll.
- Nan** (*China*), south, e.g. **Nanking**, 'the southern capital.' Cf. **Pe, Si, Tung**. See **King**.
- Nan** (*Japan*), south, southern = **Minami**. See **Nishi, Sai, Hoku, Kita, Higasi, To** for other points. Cf. **Nam**.
- Nana** (*French Congo*), a river.
- Nandi** (*Cent. Africa*). See **Indu**.
- Nan fang** (*Miao-tse, Kwei-chau, South China*), south. For other points see **Ngthai Luh**.
- ma Nanga** (*Gazaland, dialect of Bantu*). See **Mananga**.
- Nangai** (*Japan*), long; *Tokyo* dialect for **Nagai** (*q.v.*)
- Nanimuk** (*Eskimo*), lake. Cf. **Muk, Emuk**.
- Nant** (*Cymric*), a valley, brook, e.g. **Nant-frangcon**.
- Nanu** (*Kerepunu, New Guinea*), water.
- Naos** (*Greek*), temple, shrine.
- Na po** (*Indian, California*), town, village.
- Nappa** (*W. Australia*), fresh water.
- Nappe** (*Fr.*), a sheet (of water).
- mu Nara** (*Giryama*), a tower.

- Narok** (*Masai, East Africa*), black, e.g. **Gwaso Narok**, 'black river.' Cf. **Nyiro, Nyuki**. See **Gwaso**.
- Naru** (*Korea*), ferry, e.g. **Chyu-Naru** in Kang-non.
- Nas** (*Arab.*), people.
- Nas** (*Somali*), breast, a pointed hillock, e.g. **Nas Godki**, 'the hillock of the cave.' See **God**; i is the article, k the joining letter.
- Nasala** (*Abbadi, Etbai, Upper Egypt*). See **Nasla**.
- Nasb** (*Abbadi, Etbai, Upper Egypt*), a bluff.
- Nascente** (*Port.*), a well or spring.
- Nase** (*Ger.*), a naze, lit. a nose. Cf. **Ness**.
- Nasheb** (*Pers.*), declivity, hollow.
- Nashi** (*Arab.*), the winter north-east winds of the Persian Gulf.
- ma **Nasi** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), grass. For other dialect forms see **Dinyasi**.
- Nasla, Nasala** (*Abbadi, Etbai, Upper Egypt*), a peak.
- Naslud** (*Russ.*), a pool of water on ice.
- Nasua** (*Rotuma, Polynesia*), place.
- Nat** (*Hind.*), a pillar, obelisk, the Carnatic country.
- Natenga** (*Mossi, French Sudan*), capital, town.
- Natsu** (*Japan*), summer.
- Nau-ei** (*Siam*), small. See **Nawi**, another form.
- Naulochos** (*Greek*), harbour.
- Naurah** (*Arab.*), a waterwheel.
- Naus** (*Greek*), a ship, e.g. **Nauplia**.
- Navam** (*Tamul, Deccan*), rainy season.
- Navolok** (*Russ.*), a bluff, cliff.
- Nawah** (*Arab.*), environs, district; coast, shore.
- Naw-dan** (*Pers.*), a dock, aqueduct.

- Nawi** (*Siam*), small.
- Nawng** (*Siam*), a swamp, lake.
- Na yach** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), forest, bush.
- Nayak** (*Indian, U.S.A.*) See **Nyak**.
- Nazri-dargah** (*Arab.*), land given as an endowment to places of religious worship.
- Nbia** (*A-Zande*), rock, mountain; **Na-nbia**, 'over rock,' 'flowing over rock,' hence a stream; thus the term is frequently applied to rivers, *e.g.* **Nbia Daragumba**.
- Nchi** (*Batta, Benue R. region, Adamawa*), a suffix meaning language, **Chi** in some dialects, *e.g.* **Damanchi**, 'the language of the Dama people' (not to be confounded with the Dama people of S.-W. Africa).
- Nda**, *pl.* **Menda** (*Fan, French Congo*), a native hut.
- muNda** (*Giryama*), cultivated ground, a farm.
- paNda** (*Swahili*), a bifurcation, whether of roads or streams.
- Ndako** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Dako**.
- Ndala** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Dala**.
- Ndambu** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Dambu**.
- Ndap** (*Bali, Kamerun*), a house, dwelling.
- Nde** (*Ibo, Nigeria*), the one who, those who, *e.g.* **nde ulo**, 'the man in the house,' 'the man who has the house,' 'proprietor,' **nde ahia**, 'traders,' 'merchants'; occurs in many place-names, *e.g.* **Nde Akala, Nde Okpo**, &c.
- Ndela** (*Barotseland, dialect of Bantu*). See **Dela**.
- Ndema, Mdimma** (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*). See **Dema, Dima**.
- Ndera** (*dialect of Bantu*). See **Dera**, and for other forms see **Nzila**.



- Ndimba** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Dimba**.
- ili Ndle** (*Zulu, Kaffir*), an uninhabited place, a moor.
- Ndo** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Do**.
- Ndo** (*Cent. Africa*). See **Indu**.
- Ndokh** (*Wolof*), water.
- Ndomba** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Domba**.
- Ndried** (*French Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Dried**.
- ha Ndu**, *pl. ru-Ndu* (*Kikuyu, Eastern Uganda, Bantu*), a place.
- Ndyela** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Dyela**.
- Ndyia** (*Maginza, Congo*), a road. See **Dyia**.
- Ndyila** (*Bangala, Congo*), a road. See **Dyila**.
- Ndzea** (*Mobali, Congo*), a road. See **Dzea**.
- Ne** (*Tibet*), a residence.
- Nebak** (*Arab.*), *pl. of Nebka* (*q.v.*)
- Nebenfluss** (*Ger.*), a tributary stream.
- Nebka** (*Arab.*), fine sandy soil; a small dune. *Pl.*
- Nebak**.
- Neder** (*Dch.*), nether, low, *e.g.* **Koningrijk der Nederlanden**, the 'kingdom of the Netherlands.'
- Nedre** (*Nor.*), lower (*nd.*)
- Neg** (*Wolof*), house, cottage.
- Nega** (*Sahara*), a bleak open district. See **Hamraye**.
- Nagri, Nagara** (*Malay*). See **Nagri**.
- Negro** (*It., Port., Sp.*), black, *e.g.* **Rio Negro**.
- Nei** (*China*), inner, *e.g.* **Nei-Hsing-An**, 'the Inner Khingan M<sup>ts</sup>,' as opposed to **Wei-Hsing-An**, 'the Outer Khingan M<sup>ts</sup>.'
- Ne-i** (*Mangbattu*), a road.
- Nejd** (*Arab.*), highland.

**Nek** (*Dch.*), a saddle of land between hills, a col, *e.g.*  
Laing's **Nek**.

**Nekopi** (*Mangbattu*), a mountain.

**Nemafo** (*Mangbattu*), river, stream.

**Nemiri** (*Marocco*), stones, *e.g.* **Tisi Nemiri**, 'the hill of stones.'

**-Nene** (*Cent. Africa*), suffix, meaning 'great.' *Cf.* **Anene**.  
**i si Nene** (*Zulu, Kafir*), the right-hand side.

**ma Nene** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a highway.

**lu Nengenenge** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a precipice.

**Neo, Neos** (*Greek*), new, *e.g.* **Neokastro**, 'New castle.'

**Nepese** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a lake.

**Nepoto** (*Mangbattu*), marsh, swamp.

**Nero** (*Neo-Greek*), water.

**Nes** (*Icel.*), ness, promontory, *e.g.* **Snæfell Nes**. *See Fell*;  
**Snæ**=snow. *Cf.* **Ness, Neus, Nez**.

**Neskotak** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), bad swamp.

**Nesos, Nisi, Nisia** (*Greek*), island, islands.

**Ness** (*Scotland, from Nor. næs*), a nose, headland. *Cf.*

**Neus, Nes, Nez**.

**Neu** (*Ger.*), new, *e.g.* **Neu-Brandenburg**.

**Neus** (*Dch.*), promontory, *lit.* nose. *Cf.* **Ness**.

**Nev, Nav, Nau** (*Pers.*), new, *e.g.* **Nevshehr**, 'new town.'

**Nevado** (*S. America*), a snow-capped peak.

**Névé** (*Switzerland*), half-solidified snow. *Cf.* **Firn**.

**Nez** (*Fr.*), nose, cape, point, *e.g.* **Blanc Nez**. *Cf.* **Ness**.

**Neza** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a mass of stones to mark the spot where some one has died.

**Nezala** (*Marocco*), inn, caravansery.

**Nfumo** (*Zambezia, dialect of Bantu*). *See Fumo*.

- Nga** (*Ibo, Nigeria*), a place, e.g. **Ngahun** (for **Nga Ahun**), that place, there; equivalent to **Ibe**.
- ichiNga** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), island.
- isiNga** (*Kafir*), thorn country, a plot or locality where the mimosa grows.
- paNga** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), country. For other forms see **Panga**.
- Ngaa** (*Sara, Chad L. region*), land, earth.
- Ngada** (*Kanuri, Bornu, Chad L. region*), the current of a river.
- Ngaita** (*Eldorobo, Uganda*). See **Gaita**.
- Ngalisu** (*Marovo, Solomon Is.*), east wind.
- Ngaljam** (*Kanuri, Bornu, W. of Chad L.*), a swampy shallow creek or backwater, equivalent to the *Hausa Faddama* and the *Sel* of *Adamawa*.
- Ngan** (*Annam*), a river. Cf. **Nge, Ngoi**.
- Ngandu** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Gandu**.
- Ngangau** (*New Guinea*), peace, e.g. **Yeku Ngangau**, 'the peace of Jesus,' the place where the *Inawaia* and *Eboa* tribes were reconciled, generally referred to as **Yeku** (Jesus).
- Nganzu** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Ganzu**.
- Ngari** (*Masai, East Africa*), water, e.g. **Ngari na Nyuki**, 'red water.'
- Ngas** (*Serer, Senegal*), well, spring.
- Ngas** (*Tibet*), wood, forest.
- Ngafate** (*Chad L. region*), an encampment.
- Nga-ya** (*Hainan*), a prefecture.
- Nge** (*Burma*), small, e.g. **Myit Nge**. See **Myit**.
- Nge** (*Burma*), a river. Cf. **Ngan, Ngoi**.

- Ngele** (*Sara, Chad L. region*), grass.
- Ngelendu** (*Wolof*), south. See **Kharfu**.
- Ngesa** (*Fula*), field, garden.
- Ngi** (*Miao-tse, Kwei-chau, South China*), narrow (of a pass or stream).
- Ngila** (*Usagara, Ger. East Africa, Bantu*). See **Gila**.
- Ngira Bomu** (*Giryama and Ketosh, Uganda*), highway, path, road.
- Ngo** (*Kamerun*), a cold wind.
- ka Ngo** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a chief; for *pl.* see **Kango**.
- Ngoa** (*A-Zande*), tree, a wood.
- Ngodia** (*Congo*), an abyss.
- Ngoï** (*Annam*), a river. Cf. **Ngan, Nge**.
- Ngoka** (*Giryama*). See **Goka**.
- Ngolo** (*Chad L. region*), large, great, e.g. **Kabe Ngolo**.
- Ngome** (*Congo*), water.
- Ngome** (*Swahili*), fort, castle.
- Ngon** (*Bali, Kamerun*), a village.
- i Ngone** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a bend in a river; an arm of a river; creek, inlet.
- Ngono** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Nini**.
- Ngono, Gn-** (*Zambezia*), little.
- Ngthai luh** (*Miao-tse, Kwei-chau*), west. See next entry and **Nan Fang**.
- Ngthai ta** (*Miao-tse, Kwei-chau*), east. See above entry.
- Ngu** (*Cent. Africa, Bantu*). See **Mu**.
- Ngu** (*Banda, A-Zande*), water, e.g. the rivers **Bungu, Ngu**. \* This is also found, with the vowel

\* Superville in *La Géographie*, viii. 1903, p. 22.

modified, in the middle, as well as at the beginning or end of a word, *e.g.* **Gungara**, 'the water of the bamboos,' **Bangoran**. See **Gu**. Cf. **Girungu**.

**Ngume** (*A-Zande*), sand.

**Ngungula** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Gungula**.

**Nguru** (*Bornu*), wild beast, hippopotamus, *e.g.* **Nguru-tuwa**, 'the place of the hippopotamus,' a name very frequently given to villages. Cf. **Dorina**.

**Ngutu** (*Cent. Africa*), a town.

**Nguzi** (*dialect of Bantu*). See **Zi**.

**-Ngwa** (*Eskimo, Smith Sound*) has a diminutive force.

**Ngwongomoka** (*Congo*), a landslip.

**Nho** (*Annam, Laos*), little, small, *e.g.* **Ban Tanho**, on the Se Nan, a tributary of the Nam Khong. See **Ban** ;  
**Ta** = pagoda.

**Ni** (*Yayo, China*), earth ; mud.

**Nia** (*Jibu, New Guinea*), a path ; also 'water.'

**Nia ba** (*Annam*), confluence.

**ki Niafungo** (*Nika*). a wood, forest.

**Niakh** (*Wolof*), grass.

**Niam-niam** (*Cent. Africa*), cannibals, applied to the tribes inhabiting the A-Zande plateaux.

**Nianam** (*N. of Rudolf L.*), river, water ; sometimes applied to Rudolf itself.

**Nianset** (*Nandi, Uganda*), sea, lake. Cf. **Nyanza**.

**Nieder** (*Ger.*), *nether*, lower, under ; applied to numerous place-names, *e.g.* **Nieder Sitten**. Cf. **Neder**.

**Niederung** (*Ger.*), low country or ground.

**Nie** (*Miao-tse, Kwei-chau*), shallow.

**Niem** (*Basari*), water.

- Nieuw** (*Dch.*), new, applied to numerous place-names, *e.g.* **Nieuw Dordrecht**.
- Nif-enser** (*Arab.*), a mountain.
- Nij-jot** (*Sansc., Hind.*), lands cultivated by the proprietors or revenue-payers for their own profit.
- aka Nika** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a river.
- Nika** (*Bangweulu L. region*), a wide salt plain. These plains constitute the main wealth of the region.
- Nikuli** (*Makua, Mozambique*). See **Kuli**.
- Nilas** (*Russ.*), newly formed autumnal ice.
- a Ningo** (*Mpongwe, Gabun R. district, Bantu*), water.
- Nini, -Nono, -Alonga, -Ngono** (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*), a suffix meaning 'little.'
- Niraksh** (*Sansc., Hind.*), the Equator; *lit.* 'no latitude.'
- Nir-jal** (*Sansc., Hind.*), a desert.
- Nir-jhar** (*Sansc., Hind.*), a cascade, torrent.
- Nirum** (*Lokub, Rudolf L.*), a nullah.
- Nishan** (*Pers.*), beacon; *lit.* any sign, mark, or signal.
- Nishi, Nisi, Sai** (*Japan*), West. For other points see **Hoku**.
- Nisi** (*Neo-Greek*), island.
- Nisi** (*Japan*). See **Nishi**.
- Nit** (*Wolof*), people.
- e Niuma** (*Kossova, Eastern Uganda*), a house.
- Niveau** (*Fr.*), level.
- Niwan** (*Sansc.*), low (ground).
- Nizki, Nizky** (*Russ., Bohemia*), low (*Nz.*)
- Njarga** (*Fin.*), a promontory.
- Njera** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Nzila**.
- Nji** (*Bafo, Kamerun*), a road. See **Njira**

- maNji** (*Bali, Kamerun*), a road. See **Njira**.
- Njia** (*Bantu*). See **Jia**.
- Njia Panda** (*Swahili*), cross-roads, or where three roads meet. See **Jia, Nda**.
- Njila** (*Bantu*). See **Jila**.
- Njira** } (*Zambezia, Uganda, dialects of Bantu*), road,  
**chiNjira** } path. See **Jira, Nji**.  
**eNjira** }
- Nju** (*Togoland*), water.
- kaNka** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), brushwood, thicket, jungle of bushes.
- Nkaku** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a dam made in a stream, in which one or two waterways are left; a weir. See **Kaku**.
- Nkalango** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Kalango**.
- Nkambalalu** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Kambalalu**.
- Nkant** (*Harem, Indo-China*), a mountain.
- Nke** (*Mande, West Sudan, Sahara*) signifies 'inhabitants,' e.g. **Tawatinke**, the people of **Tawat**. Cf. **Ke**.
- Nki** (*Bafo, Kamerun*), a village.
- Nki** (*Chad L. region*), water, e.g. **Nki Tselim**, 'black water,' applied to a portion of the lake.
- Nkoko** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Koko**.
- Nkokonoa** (*Gold Coast*), the brink of a river or lake.
- Nkol**, pl. **Minkol** (*Fan, French Congo*), a mountain.
- Nkol ntogh**, pl. **Nkol mitogh** (*Fan, French Congo*), a small mountain. Cf. **Obe Nkol**.
- Nkong'e, Mikong'e** (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*). See **Kong'e**.
- Nkot**, pl. **Nkor** (*Fan, French Congo*), zigzag (of a road).
- Nkuku** (*Congo*), a torrent, stream; current.

**Nkulu** (*dialect of Bantu*). See **Kulu**.

**eNkulu** } (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*), a road. Cf.  
**oNkulu** } **Zila, Zira**.

**Nkuluntu**, *pl. Bakuluntu* (*Loango*). See **Kuluntu**.

**-Nkuru** (*dialect of Bantu*). See **-Kulu**.

**Nkwammoe** (*Gold Coast*), a well-made road.

**Nkyerekyera** (*Gold Coast*), dry land, a barren desert.

**Nla** (*Yoruba*), great, big, *e.g.* **Omi Nla**, 'big water'; in some combinations becomes **Lan**, *e.g.* **Omi Lano**, 'the big water over there.'

**Nlam** (*Fan, French Congo*), country; applied to the territory of a village; *cf.* **Mvogh**; a hamlet or group of huts in connection with a larger village.

**Nlambu** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Lambu**.

**Nlangu** (*Loango, dialect of Bantu*). See **Langu**.

**Nlidi** (*German East Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Lidi**.

**Nlo**, *pl. Milo* (*Fan, French Congo*), a river. Cf. **Oton, Osu**; see **Lo**.

**Nlo nen** (*Fan, French Congo*), a great river, like the *French Fleuve*.

**Nlonki** (*Fan, French Congo*). See **Lonki**.

**Nmai** (*Chin Hills*), bad, inferior, *e.g.* **Nmai Kha**, the **Myit Nge** (**Gyi**), or 'Little River,' of the Burmese. Cf. **Mali**.

**-No** (*Indian, Alaska*). See **-Na**.

**No** (*Japan*), a plain.

**No** (*Nhan, Lao-kai, Indo-China*), little, small.

**Nobori** (*Japan*), a mountain.

**Noek** (*Irish and Gaelic, Cnoe*), a hill, *e.g.* **Bannockburn**, 'the stream of the white knoll'; see **Ban, Burn**. The Anglicised form is **Knock**, *e.g.* **Knockbride, Knocklong**.



- Nogo** (*Bozo, Mande*) village.
- Noheu** (*Tso-o, Formosa*), a village.
- Noir** (*Fr.*), black; e.g. **Noirmoutier** island.
- Noko** (*Hammer Koki, Abyssinia*), water.
- Nom** (*Hainan*), a river.
- Noma** (*Mangbattu*), forest, wood.
- Nong** (*Cambodia, Siam*), lake, marsh, pond, pool.
- Noni** (*German East Africa*), white clay, e.g. **Kanoni** (a river in Bukoba).
- Nono.** See **-Nini**.
- Noord** (*Dch.*), north.
- Nopi** (*Mangbattu*), bush, tall grass.
- Nor** (*Mongolia, Tibet*), lake, e.g. **Koko-Nor**, 'blue lake,'  
**Wayan-Nor**, 'rich lake,' **Tosu-Nor**, 'butter lake.' Cf.  
**Nur, Tso.**
- Nord** (*Fr., Ger., Da., Nor., Sw.*), north.
- Noria** (*Pers.*), a waterwheel.
- Norre** (*Da.*), *adj.* north (N<sup>re</sup>). See **Sønder, Oster, Vester, Syd.**
- Norte** (*It., Sp.*), north. See **Ovesto** (*It.*)
- Nos** (*Russ.*), a cape, headland.
- Nosi** (*Madagascar*), island, e.g. **Nosi Be**, 'great island.'  
**Anosi**, 'the place without islands'; also means sheep, e.g. **Valanosi**, 'sheep-field.'
- Notch** (*U.S.A.*), a short defile through mountains.
- Noto** (*Port., Sp.*), south wind.
- Notos** (*Greek*), south. For other points see **Boreas**.
- Novo** (*Port., Russ.*), new, e.g. **Porto Novo, Novgorod.** See **Gorod.**
- Novy, Novi** (*Bohemian*), new (Nv.), e.g. **Novi Selo.**
- in Nqaba** (*Kafir*), a stronghold, tower, fortified place.

- umNquba** (*Zulu, Kafir*), an encampment.
- iNqubu** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a bend in a river.
- Nrata** (*Makua, Mozambique*), lake, swamp.
- Nsan** (*Fan, French Congo*), street, the Fan houses being arranged on both sides of a single street, which forms the village.
- Nse**, *pl. Ese* (*Chamba*), a road.
- Nseghe** (*Fan, French Congo*). See **Seghe**.
- Nshi** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Shi**.
- Nsi** (*Bali, Kamerun*), water.
- iNsi** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), country.
- maNsi** } (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*), water.  
**a maNsi** }
- Nsua, Suwa** (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*). See **Sua**.
- Nsu-akyi** (*Gold Coast*), the other side of the river, beyond the river.
- Nsu-aniwa** (*Gold Coast*), well, spring.
- Nsu-ano** (*Gold Coast*), bank, shore of a river, of a lake or of the sea. Cf. **Mpo-ano**.
- Nsuku** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Suku**.
- Nsulu** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Sulu**.
- Nsu-noa** (*Gold Coast*), land or country by the side of a river.
- Nsuvila** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Suvila**.
- Ntaba** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Taba**.
- Ntak** (*Wolof*), shore, beach.
- Ntaka** (*Cent. Africa and Congo, Bantu*). See **Taka**.
- Ntamazirt** (*Sus, Berber*), a village. Cf. **Amazagh**.
- Ntando** (*Cent. Africa, Bantu*). See **Tando**.
- Nteleka** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Teleka**.

- Ntetele** (*Fan, French Congo*), steep.
- Nti** (*Swahili*). See **Ti**.
- iNtla** (*Zulu, Kafir*), the top, summit (of a mountain).
- iliNtle** (*Zulu, Kafir*), an open, uninhabited country, a wilderness.
- kiNtombo** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), the season of the late heavy rains.
- Ntoto** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Toto**.
- aNtu** (*Zambezia, dialect of Bantu*), people.
- baNtu** (*Bantu*), the people, humanity. See **Ba**.
- Nu** (*Fon, Dahome*), mouth, e.g. **Kotonu** (for **Kutonu**), 'the dead mouth of the lagoon,' referring to the sand bar which blocks the entrance; **Ku** = dead. See **To**.
- Nu** (*Indian, Alaska*). See **-Na**.
- Nua** (*Siam*), north; for other points see **Tai, Tawan-ok, Tawan-tok**, and for winds see **Lom**.
- Nua** (*West Australia*), sand.
- Nuail** (*Marocco*), thatched huts.
- Nub** (*Tibet*), west. For other points see **Lho**.
- Nuba** (*Arab.*), a garrisoned position.
- Nuch** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), water.
- Nudo** (*Sp.*), a mountain knot.
- Nue, Nuwe** (*Batta, Benue R. region*), mother, e.g. **Benue**, 'Mother of waters.' See **Be**.
- Nuevo** (*Sp.*), new, e.g. **Golfo Nuevo, Valle Nuevo**.
- Nui** (*Annam*), a mountain.
- Nui** (*China*), inner. Cf. **Li, Nei**.
- Nui** (*Maori*), great, e.g. **Awanui** in Mongonui county.

- Nui** (*Marquesas, Hawaii*), great, e.g. **Faa-nui**, 'great valley.'
- Nukb** (*Arab.*), a pass.
- Nukunuku** (*Mbau, Fiji*), sand.
- Nullah** (*Giryama*), a chasm.
- Nullah** (*India, Anglo-Indian*), a creek. Cf. **Nada, Nala**.
- Num** (*Nongo, Shan, Laos*), water.
- Numa** (*Japan*), a swamp.
- Numa** (*New Guinea*), a house.
- Numba**, pl. **Simba** (*Zambezia*), a house, e.g. **Simbabwe**, 'a house of stones' (one of the derivations proposed for the Zimbabwe monuments in Rhodesia).
- Nunatak** (*U.S.A.*), a rock island in a glacier.
- Nuovo** (*It.*), new, e.g. **Monte Nuovo**, to the west of Cumæ.
- Nur** (*Arab.*), light, e.g. **Nurpur**, 'town of light.'
- Nur** (*Mongol*), a lake. Cf. **Nor**.
- Nusa** (*Java, New Georgia, Solomon Is.*), an island.
- Nushe's** (*U.S. of Colombia, Bontukwa Indian*), large huts used as a meeting-place.
- Nuwe** (*Batta, Benue R. region*). See **Nue**.
- Nuyi**, pl. **Nutulu** (*Telegu, Deccan*), a well.
- Nvoa** (*A-Zande*), grass.
- Nvoi** (*A-Zande*), forest, wood.
- Nwhea** (*Gold Coast*), sand.
- iNxanxasi** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a waterfall.
- iNxiwa** (*Zulu, Kafir*), the site of an old village or homestead.
- iNxuluma** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a large village or kraal.
- Ny** (*Da., Sw.*), new, e.g. **Nybörg** in Fünen I.

- Nya** (*Tanganyika region*), a prefix meaning 'place.' Cf. **Mya**.
- Nyaba** (*Congo*), swamp, marsh, any muddy place.
- Nyag** (*Tibet*), a little col.
- Nyagga** (*Kikuyu, East Uganda*), beautiful, e.g. **Kirima Nyagga**, 'beautiful mountain,' the *Kikuyu* name for Mount Kenia.
- Nyak** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), corner, point, angle.
- e **Nyangha** (*Fan, French Congo*), a lagoon or open marsh, not covered with grass. Cf. **Nzam**; for *pl.* see **Enyangha**.
- Nyanja, Nyanza, Nyasa** (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*), lake; water either of a river or lake. See **Anja, Anza, Asa**.
- Nyanza** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Nyanja, Anza**.
- i **Nyanza** (*Lu-Wanga, Uganda*), great water; lake.
- Nyasa** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Nyanja, Asa**.
- Nyasi** (*Swahili*), grass, reeds.
- di **Nyasi**, li **Nyasi**, ma **Nyasi** (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*), grass. See also **Dinyasi** for other forms.
- i **Nyatuko** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a footpath.
- Nyeng, Nyong, Ryeng, Ryong, Lyeng, Lyong** (*Korea*), a pass.
- e **Nyi** (*Fan, French Congo*), island. For *pl.* see **Enyi**.
- Nyika, Nika** (*Nika, Giryama*), wilderness; *lit.* uninhabited borderlands; uplands. Cf. **Tanganyika**.
- Nyila** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a road. Cf. **Zila, Nzila**.
- e **Nyin** (*Fan, French Congo*), the sea.

- Nyiro** (*Masai, East Africa*), grey, brown; e.g. Gwaso  
**Nyiro**, 'grey river.' Cf. **Narok**, **Nyuki**. See **Gwaso**.
- Nyit** (*Burma*), stream, torrent. Cf. **Myit**.
- Nyondo** (*German East Africa*), a forge hammer, e.g.  
**Manyonda**, 'a village with many forges.'
- Nyong** (*Korea*). See **Nyeng**.
- Nyua** (*dialect of Bantu*). See **Ua**.
- Nyuki** (*Masai, East Africa*), red; e.g. **Ngari na Nyuki**,  
 'red water.' Cf. **Narok**, **Nyiro**. See **Gwaso**.
- Nza** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Za**.
- Nzadi** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Zadi**.
- Nzala** (*Marocco*), a Government post-house; a small col-  
 lection of huts enclosed in zeriba; a halting-place.
- Nzam**, pl. **Minzam** (*Fan, French Congo*), a marsh covered  
 with grass, &c.
- Nzann**, pl. **Ezanu** (*Basari*), a road.
- Nzanza** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Zanza**.
- Nze**, pl. **Minze** (*Bedzi*) (*Fan, French Congo*), a bridge.  
 Cf. **Abon**.
- Nzen**, pl. **Minzen** (*Fan, French Congo*). See **Zen**.
- amaNzi** (*Kafir*), water.
- maNzi** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), water.
- iNzi** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), country, dis-  
 trict.
- Nzige** (*Upper Nile*), a lake.
- Nzila**, **Insila**, **Insila**, **Izira**, **Dzira**, **Inzira**, **Njera**, **Ndera** (*Cent.*  
*Africa, dialects of Bantu*). Cf. **Nyila**; see **Zila**, **Sila**,  
**Zira**, **Jera**, **Dera**.
- Nziri** (*Arab.*), a barren spot.
- Nzonza** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). See **Zonza**.

- iNzu** (*Lu-Wanga, Eastern Uganda*), a house.  
**Nzulu** (*Zulu, Kafir*), deep.

## O

- O** (*Japan*), great, large=**Oki**=**Tai**=**Dai**, e.g. **O shiwo** (*q.v.*); **O Jigoku**, 'great hell,' a name given generally to the solfataras or hot sulphur springs of Tateyama and other localities.
- Ø** (*Da., Nor.*), island.
- Ó** (*Hung.*), old, e.g. **O-becse**.
- Ö** (*Sw.*) island, e.g. **Fårö** (*Baltic*), 'sheep island.' Cf. **Ey** (*Saxon Ea*).
- Oaia** (*S. Cape, New Guinea*), garden.
- Oase** (*Ger.*), oasis (*q.v.*)
- Oasis** (*Lat. from Coptic through Greek*), a fertile spot in a desert; originally only applied to the Libyan desert, but now generally. The *Greek* form is *oasis*, which is doubtfully referred to a *Copt.* (late Egyptian) word **Ouahe**=a dwelling-place.
- Ob** (*Hottentot*). See **Ep**.
- Ob, Oban** (*Gaelic*), creek, haven, e.g. the harbour of **Obb**, in the Hebrides; **Oban**.
- Oba** (*Turk.*), a summer village.
- is Oba** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a plantation of sugar-cane.
- Obalama** (*Servian*), bank (of a river).
- Obaska** (*Hudson Bay region*), grassy narrows. Cf. **Opatawaga**.
- Obba** (*Yoruba*), king, chief.

- Obe nkol**, *pl. Abe nkol* (*Fan, French Congo*). See **Be nkol**; *cf.* **Nkol ntogh**.
- Ober** (*Ger.*), upper (O.); applied to numerous place-names, *e.g.* **Ober Ammergau**.
- Oberfläche** (*Ger.*), surface.
- Oberland** (*Ger.*), highlands.
- Oberlauf** (*Ger.*), the upper course (of a river).
- Oblast** (*Russ.*), province.
- Obo** (*Fanti, Gold Coast*), stone.
- Obo** (*Mongol*), piles of stones for marking a road.
- Obo** (*Kiwai, New Guinea*), water, **topo obo**, 'fresh water,' **obo oriro**, 'flood-tide,' **auo obo ogo**, 'flood,' **obo bobo**, 'lagoon.'
- Oboi** (*Iaibo, New Guinea*), a passage through a reef.
- Obon** (*Gold Coast*), valley, bed of a river.
- Obonka** (*Gold Coast*), channel, ravine.
- Obstplantage** (*Ger.*), nursery, orchard.
- Obsun** (*Mongol*), pasturage.
- Obuku** (*New Georgia, Solomon Is.*), a river.
- Och, Ich, Ach** (*Gaelic*), a field, *e.g.* **Avich, Avoch**, 'the field of the water or stream,' **Ardoch**, 'high field,' **Achray**, 'smooth field.' See **Av, Ard, Ray**.
- Ôdam** (*Tamul, Deccan*), torrent, flood.
- Odan** (*Fanti, Gold Coast*), an abode.
- Odan** (*Yoruba*), a plain, a grass field.
- Odanah, Otanung, Odanugh** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a town.
- Odanugh**. See **Odanah**.
- Odde** (*Da., Nor.*), a point, a tongue of land.
- Ode** (*Berber*), a valley, *e.g.* **Tiggeroden** or **Tiggerurtin**.
- Odi** (*Yoruba*), a walled fortification round a town; fort.



- O diegu**, *pl.* **Ti dieti** (*Gurma, French Sudan*), town, village.
- Odo** (*Yoruba*), district, division, *e.g.* **Odo Ofi, Odo Itu.**
- Odo** (*Yoruba*), brook, river, *e.g.* **Odo Oli, Odo Oyi.**
- Oeagi** (*S. Cape, New Guinea*), a tree.
- Oeo** (*Maiva, New Guinea*), a mountain.
- Oever** (*Dch.*), shore, coast, bank (of a river), *e.g.* **Den Oever** in Drente and North Holland.
- Of** (*Eastern Sudan*), a mountain.
- O fai** (*Tahiti*), stone.
- Ofer.** *See* **Over.**
- O-fu-hye** (*Gold Coast*), boundary, frontier.
- Ofweam** (*Gold Coast*), the current or swiftest part of a river.
- Og** (*Tibet*), down, below.
- Oga** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a place.
- Ogbon** (*Yoruba*), ditch, valley.
- Oghrud**, *pl.* of **Ghurd** (*Arab., N. Africa*), large dunes ; a small number of dunes in a mass.
- Ogi** (*Walamo, Abyssinia*), a road.
- Ogiri** (*Yoruba*), a wall.
- Ogla, Oglat** (*Arab., N. Africa*), the junction of several wells in the same spot ; a place where one is sure to find water ; large deep wells ; wells.
- Ogo** (*Somali*), above, upper, *e.g.* **Ogo**, the upper region, the high land, behind the **Guban**, or N. Somali coastal plain.
- Ohi** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a mountain.
- Ohicho** (*Lomwe, Shirwa L., Nyasaland*), east. *See* **Om irimana.**

- Oi** (*E. Turk.*), a hollow, depression.
- Oikos** (*Greek*), a house.
- Oinan** (*Mentawai Island, S.W. Coast Sumatra*), water.
- Oinet** (*Nandi, Eastern Uganda*), a well.
- Ojo** (*Yambo, Upper Sobat R.*), a road.
- Ok** (*Alaska*), a diminutive termination, *e.g.* **Tyonok** village, *i.e.* 'the village of the little chief.'
- Ok** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a forest.
- Ok** (*Hind.*), a house, dwelling, asylum.
- Oka** (*Galla*), grass.
- Oka** (*Gold Coast*), ditch, trench, canal; the bed of a river; a bay, creek.
- Oka** (*Japan*), land.
- Oke** (*Yoruba*), hill, mountain, **Oke Tede**, **Oke Amo**; in *Ibo, Nigeria*, a boundary.
- Okedi**, **Ekedi** (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*). See **Kedi**.
- Oki** (*Japan*), large, great, *e.g.* **Oki Shima**. Cf. **O** See **Shima**.
- Oki** (*Japan*), anchorage.
- Okla** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), water.
- Okpinle** (*Yoruba*), termination of the earth, land or territory.
- Oku** (*Gold Coast*), gap, chasm, abyss, precipice.
- Okun** (*Yoruba*), sea, salt water.
- Okunda** (*Cent. Africa*), a forest.
- Okwan** (*Gold Coast*), way, road, path.
- Ola** (*Mongol*), mountain. See **Ula**.
- Olare** (*British East Africa*), a salt-lick (*q.v.*), *e.g.* **Olare le lang'alang**, 'the salt-lick of many crossings.'

*i.e.* to which access can only be had by crossing the neighbouring meandering river many times.

**Lang** = to cross.

**Olindoror** (*Nandi, Uganda*), east.

**Oliut** (*Turk., Mongol*). See **II**.

**Olkhon** (*Buriat, Russia in Asia*), dry.

**Olo** (*Kerepunu, New Guinea*), mountain. Cf. **Golo**.

**Olon** (*Mongol*), a ford.

**Olos** (*Mongol*), people, tribe.

**Oltre** (*It.*), beyond.

**Olua** (*Ja-Luo, Uganda*), a tree.

**Olumata** (*Kiriwina, New Guinea*), beach, sandy beach.

**Olushi** (*Lomwe, Mozambique*), river.

**Ommamma** (*Gold Coast*), a small town or state.

**Omantan** (*Gold Coast*), an independent state; a mother state.

**O me kutl** (*Indian, California*), island.

**Omi** (*Yoruba*), water, *e.g.* **Omi Nla**, 'big water,' **Omi Lano**, 'the big water over there.' See **Nla**.

**Omi irimana** (*Lomwe, Shirwa L.; Makua, Ger. E. Africa*), the south. See **Ohicho**.

**Omm** (*Arab.*) See **Umm**, of which it is another form.

**Ommodo** (*Yoruba*), brook, rivulet.

**Omo** (*China*), a lake.

**Ommstreek** (*Dch.*), the surrounding country, environs.

**Omut** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), land.

**Omwä** (*Upper Nile*), a mountain.

**On** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a hill.

**On** (*Japan*), august, *e.g.* **Ontake**, 'august peak,' the south peak of the Japanese Alps. See **Take**.

- Onder** (*Dch.*), lower, under, *e.g.* **Onderdijk**.
- Ondri** (*Madagascar*), sheep, *e.g.* **Ambalanondri**, 'at the sheep field,' **Antsahaondri**, 'in the sheep valley.'  
See **An**, **Bala**, **Saha**.
- One** (*Kerepunu, New Guinea*), beach, sand; the forms **Onetai**, **Oneone** occur also in Polynesia.
- mOngo** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a forest.
- mOngo** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a river.
- mOngo** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), hill, mountain; down; ascent; plateau.
- mu Ongo** } (*Loango, dialects of Bantu*), a mountain.  
**m Onwgo** }
- Ongot** (*Tagala, Philippine Archipelago*), cape, point.
- mOngwa** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a town.
- Oni** (*Madagascar*), river. Frequently placed at the end of the name. There is also the form **Ona**, and sometimes **Ena**.
- Oniesanu** (*Gurma, French Sudan*), a river.
- Onjila** (*Herero, Bantu*). See **Jila**.
- Onkulu, Enkulu** (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*). See **Nkulu**.
- Onland** (*Dch.*), waste land.
- Onna** (*Yoruba*), road, street, way, path.
- Onsen** (*Japan*), warm spring.
- Onvaarbar** (*Dch.*), unnavigable (of a river).
- Oost** (*Dch.*), east.
- Op** (*Dch.*), on, *e.g.* **Bergen op Zoom**.
- Op** (*Hottentot*). See **Ep**.
- Opararini** (*Lomwe, Shirwa L.*), north.
- Oparashe** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a hill.

**Opatawaga** (*Hudson Bay region*), sand narrows. *Cf.*  
**Obaska.**

**Oplagshavn** (*Da., Nor.*), a loading-place not possessing the privileges of a regular port or town; a harbour or dock for bonded goods.

**Optrek** (*Dch.*), a resting-place.

**Or** (*Anglo-Saxon*), the shore of a river or of the sea, *e.g.*  
**Bognor, Windsor.**

**Orang** (*Malay*), a man or human being; people. *See*  
next entry.

**Orang Utan** (*Malay*), savages, *lit.* men of the woods.  
*See Utan.*

**Oras** (*Rumania*), town; *genitive Orasului.*

**Ordi** (*Turk.*), encampment; a variant of **Urdu** (*q.v.*)

**Øre** (*Nor.*), an ear or low point; sands or sandbanks at  
the mouth of a river or in a bay.

**Oret** (*Nandi, Uganda*), path, road.

**Orgo** (*Mongol*), tent.

**Ori** (*New Guinea*), cloud.

**Oririmela** (*Lomwe, Shirwa L.*), deep water.

**Orishon** (*Yoruba*), spring, fountain.

**Orman** (*Turk.*), forest, wood.

**Ormos** (*Greek*), bay, roadstead.

**Oro** (*Madagascar*), edge, brink, shore, *e.g.* **Amorombe**,  
'at the great shore.' *See An, Be.*

**Orogongo** (*Kossova, Uganda*). *See Rogongo.*

**Orok** (*Mongol*), a clan.

**Oromo** (*Kiwai, New Guinea*), river.

**Oromoito** (*Kiwai, New Guinea*), coast, **Obo oromoito**, the  
sea, *lit.* coast water. *See Obo.*

- Orooro** (*Motu, New Guinea*), mountain. Cf. **Golo**.
- Oros** (*Greek*), mountain, hill.
- Orove** (*Mpongwe, Bantu*). See **Rove**.
- Ort** (*Ger.*), place, spot, locality.
- Orta** (*Hung.*), middle, e.g. **Orta Arad** on **Maros R.**, a tributary of **Theiss R.**, **Orta Dombouar**, to S.E. of **Platten L.**
- Oru** (*Motumotu, New Guinea*), a garden.
- Orurondo** (*Herero, Bantu*). See **Rondo**.
- Os** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), pebble, drift.
- Osambene** (*Cent. Africa*), a forest.
- Osanu** (*Gurma, French Sudan*), a road.
- Osen** (*Russ.*), autumn.
- O shiwo** (*Japan*), spring tide. Cf. **O siwo**. See **O, Shiwo**.
- Oshoro** (*Yoruba*), cascade, cataract.
- Oshusu** (*Yoruba*), a grove.
- Osiago** (*Gurma*), the rainy season.
- Osin** (*Yoruba*), left (hand).
- O siwo** (*Japan*), spring tide. Cf. **O shiwo**. See **O, Siwo**.
- Oso, Osso** (*Fanti, Gold Coast*), big, great, e.g. **Ogbomoso**.
- Ospizio** (*It.*), hospice (**Osp<sup>o</sup>**).
- Ossu** (*Mongol*), a river, e.g. **Tsahan Ossu**, 'White River.'  
See **Tsahan**. There is also the *Manchurian* form  
**Ussu** (*q.v.*) Cf. **Usu**.
- Øst** (*Da., Nor.*), east.
- Ost** (*Ger.*), east.
- Ostang** (*Turkestan*), water channel, ditch.
- Øster, Østre** (*Da., Nor.*), adj. east (**Ø<sup>r</sup>**).
- Osteria** (*It.*), inn, hotel (**Ost<sup>a</sup>**).
- Ostrog** (*Russ., Kamchatka*), a village.

- Ostrov** (*Russ.*), island.
- Osu** (*Fan, French Congo*), the sea; also **Osu**, *pl. Asu*, the water of a river, the river itself. *See Su*; *cf. Nlo, Oton.*
- Osu** (*Kiwai, New Guinea*), summit.
- Osyp, Obsyp** (*Russ.*), a landslip.
- Ot** (*Ja-Luo, Uganda*), house.
- Ota** (*Lomwe, Shirwa L.*), the west.
- Otainahe** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a town.
- Otaiwai** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a town.
- Otako** (*Makua, Ger. E. Africa*), a desert.
- Otanung** (*Indian, U.S.A.*) *See Odanah.*
- Otdyel** (*Russ., Caucasia*), an independent district.
- Otebwet** (*Nandi, Uganda*), a pool.
- Oti** (*Makua, Ger. E. Africa*), the east.
- Oti** (*Motumotu, New Guinea*), earth.
- Otlin** (*Russ.*), the ebb tide.
- Oto** (*Nubia*), water.
- Otok** (*Mongol*), tribe, clan.
- Oton**, *pl. Aton* (*Fan, French Congo*). *See Ton*; *cf. Nlo, Osu.*
- Otra** (*E. Turk.*) *See Utra.*
- Ottar** (*from Gaelic oitar*), a low promontory, *e.g. Dunottar*, 'the fort on the low promontory.' *See Dun.*
- Otton** (*Yoruba*), right (hand). *See next entry.*
- Ottoto** (*Yoruba*), the north, with the face to the west, *i.e.* the right-hand side.
- Oud, Oude** (*Dch.*), old, *e.g. Oud Maas R.*
- Ouest** (*Fr.*), west.

**Oules** (*Fr. from Latin olla, 'pot'*), the semicircular escarpments over which streams fall at immense heights, which are a distinctive feature of the French Pyrenees.

**Ova** (*Damaraland*), Bantu prefix signifying 'people,' e.g. the **Ova Mpo** of Ovampoland; **Ova Herrero**, 'the merry people' of Hereroland. **Ova** corresponds to the **Wa, Ba, Vua, &c.** of other Bantu languages.

**Ova** (*Turk.*), plain.

**Ovava** (*Bihe, Angola, Bantu*). See **Va**.

**Over, Ofer, Ufer** (*Ger.*), a shore, beach, bank of a river, e.g. **Hanover**.

**Overalpisch** (*Dch.*), transalpine.

**Overhaal** (*Dch.*), a ferry.

**Overpad** (*Dch.*), a cross-path, cross-road.

**Ovest** (*It.*), west.

**Ovrag** (*Russ.*), a ravine.

**Øvre** (*Da., Nor.*), upper (öv.), e.g. **Ovrebö**.

**O wai** (*Indian, California*), a town.

**O wo** (*Gold Coast*), the drying up of a river.

**Owo** (*Yoruba*), cowries, e.g. the town of **Owo, Oworo**.

**Oya** (*Singalese*), a river.

**Oyak** (*Brazil*), a river.

**Oyaki** (*Brazil*), a little river.

**Oyapok** (*Brazil*), a large river, e.g. the **Oyapok**.

**Oyari, Yari, Awari, Aragari** (*Brazil*), large river, the great river.

**Oyasa, Wasa, Wesa** (*Brazil*), straight river.

**Oye** (*Yoruba*), the Harmattan wind.



**Oyun**, *pl.* of **Ain** (*Arab.*), sources. *Cf.* **Ayun**.  
**Ozero** (*Russ.*), a lake.

## P

**Pa-** (*Cent. Africa, Bantu*), locative prefix, at, village of.

**Pa** (*China*), temporary embankment, *digues volantes*.

**Pa** (*Maori*), a stockade.

**Pa** (*Siam*), a wood.

**-Pa** (*Tibet*), a suffix signifying people, tribe, *e.g.* **Bod-pa**,  
**Dru-pa**.

**Pa** (*Ute, Colorado, &c.*), water.

**Paadje** (*Cape Dch.*), a path.

**Paango** (*Swahili*). *See* **Ango**.

**Pachcham** (*Hind.*), west. For other points *see* **Uttar**.

**Pad** (*Dch.*), road, path.

**Pada** (*Pali*), place.

**Padang** (*Malay*), plain, open space, *e.g.* **Padang Sibagus**,  
**Padang Susa, Padang Langgin**.

**Padela** (*Servian*), division (administrative).

**Padun** (*Russ.*), a waterfall, cataract.

**Padurea** (*Russ.*), a forest.

**Paese** (*It.*), country, region, town.

**Paesello** (*It.*), a small town.

**Pag** (*Kan-su*), garden, wood.

**Pag-ra** (*Tibet*), a wall of stones, entrenchment.

**Pah, Pa'** (*Malay*), father, *e.g.* **Pah-tani** or **Patani**, 'Tani's father,' the founder of the N. Malay States, called **Patani**.

**Pa ha** (*Indian, California*), water, river.

- Paha** (*U.S.A.*), a long ridge of fine loamy material deposited from a stream, which has cut a channel in a melting glacier.
- Pahar, Par** (*Hind.*), mountain, hill. *Cf.* **Giri**.
- Pahli** (*Fin.*), bay, gulf.
- Pai** (*China*), white, *e.g.* **Chang Pai Shan**, 'ever-white mountain,' *see* **Shan**; **Pai Shui Chiang**, 'white-water river,' a name given to a section of the Upper Yangtse, *see* **Shui, Chiang**.
- Pailier** (*Fr.*), a farmyard.
- Pa'in** (*Pers.*), lower. *See* **Bala**.
- Pa'opan** (*Yambo, Upper Sobat R.*), village, country.
- Pajonal** (*Spanish S. America*), marshy land, on which bulrushes, reeds, &c., grow.
- Pak** (*Eskimo*). *See* **Puk**.
- Pak** (*Malay, Siam*), confluence.
- Pak** (*Malay, Cambodia*), mouth, estuary.
- mPaka** (*Swahili*), boundary, limit; for *pl.* *see* **Mpaka**.
- Pakau** (*Malay*), market town. *Cf.* **Pasar**.
- Pakdandi** (*Deccan*), a footpath.
- Pakhus** (*Da., Nor.*), a warehouse.
- Paknam** (*Siam*), the mouth of a stream, whether it falls into the sea, a lake, or a larger river. *See* **Pak, Nam**.
- Pakso** (*Fin.*), bluff, cliff.
- Pal** (*Punjab*), cultivated land, embanked to catch the drainage off higher ground.
- Pala** (*Ja-Luo, Uganda*), a wall.
- Palaeo, Palaaios, a,** on (*Greek*), old, ancient, *e.g.* **Palaeo** or **Vradeton** mountains.
- Palais** (*Fr.*), a palace.

- Palanka** (*Turk.*), fort, fortress.
- Palast** (*Ger.*), a palace.
- Palavanua** (*Marovo, Solomon Is.*), village, place. See **Fenua**.
- Pale** (*Yambo, Upper Sobat R.*), great.
- Palier** (*Fr.*), a landing-place.
- Palisade** (*U.S.A.*), a picturesque extended rock cliff rising precipitately from the margin of a stream and of columnar structure, *e.g.* **The Palisades**, New York.
- uPalla** (*German East Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a rock, cliff.
- Pallala** (*Pali*), a pool.
- Palli** (*Tamul*), a village.
- Palude** (*It.*), marsh, moor.
- isiPaluko** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a valley or stream that branches off from another.
- Palus** (*Lat., Fr.*), marsh, moor, fen. In *Fr.* used only in the expression **Palus Méotide** = **Palus-Meotis** = Sea of Azov.
- Pálya** (*Hung.*), a road; **Vaspálya**, railway.
- mPambu** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), the junction or forking of roads.
- isiPambusa** (*Kafir*), a by-path, lane.
- Pampa** (*Gold Coast*), hill, hillock. Cf. **Pempe, Koko**.
- Pampas** (*S. America*), the great grass plains of Argentina.
- Pampero** (*Sp.*), a violent westerly or south-westerly wind which sweeps over the pampas of Argentina.
- Pamtengo** (*Zambezia, dialect of Bantu*). See **Mtengo**.
- Pamyatnik** (*Russ.*), a monument.

**Pan** (*China*), mountain, hill.

**Pan** (*Cape Dch.*), a pool, a place where a pool has been.

**Pana** (*Paiwan, Formosa*), a river. Cf. **Panna**.

**Panda** (*Swahili*). See **Nda**.

**Pandai, Bantéai** (*Cambodia*), fortress.

**Pang** (*Burma*), confluence.

**Pang** (*Shan States*), a camp, encampment.

**Pang** (*Tibet*), height.

„ „ prairie land.

**Panga, im Panga, mu Panga** (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*), country. See **Nga**.

**Panga, im Panga** (*Giryama*), cave, chasm.

**Pangalanes** (*Madagascar*), the portions of land intervening between the lakes or lagoons on the N.E. coast of Madagascar.

**Pangkalan** (*Malay*), landing-place; mart; e.g. **Pangkalan Badak, P. Balak, P. Bujal**. Also **Pengkalan** (*q.v.*)

**Pangua** (*Mekeo, New Guinea*), village. Cf. **Vanua**.

**Pangwadi** (*A-Zande*), bank; from **Pangwa**, edge, and **Di**, water. Cf. **Wilidi**.

**Pani** (*Hind.*), water, e.g. **Panigong**, 'water village.'

**Panj** (*Pers.*), five, e.g. **Punjab**. See **Ab**. Cf. **Doab**.

**Panjang** (*Malay*), long, tall, e.g. **Padang Panjang**. See **Padang**.

**Panna** (*Shan States*), a district.

**Panna** (*Tsarisen, Formosa*), a river. Cf. **Pana**.

**Panne** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a valley.

**Pant** (*Welsh*), a hollow or valley, e.g. **Pantglas, Pant-y-groes**; **groes = croes** (*q.v.*)

**Pantalan** (*Tagala, Philippine Archipelago*), mole, jetty.

- Pantano** (*It.*), a marsh (Pant<sup>no</sup>).
- Pantano** (*Sp.*), stagnant water, marsh.
- Pantei** (*Malay*), coast, beach, shore.
- Pao** (*China*), an outpost; also a subdivision of a **Su** or township.
- Papandajan** (*Java*), a forge, a name given to volcanic craters.
- Papeterie** (*Fr.*), paper mill (Pap<sup>ie</sup>).
- Par, Pahar** (*Hind.*), mountain, hill. *Cf.* **Giri**.
- Para** (*Indian, Brazil*), a river, sea, *e.g.* **Paraguay, Parahiba**, 'bad river,' **Parakatu**, 'good river.'
- Para** (*Hind.*), a quarter of a town, a ward, village.
- Param** (*Tamul*), bank, shore.
- Parana** (*Brazil*), a branch out of the main stream of a river; side channel between islands; lateral branch of a river. From *Indian Para*, river, sea.
- Parc** (*Fr.*), a park (P.)
- Parco** (*It.*), a park.
- Pared** (*Sp.*), a wall.
- Parian** (*Philippines*), a market, bazaar.
- Párit** (*Malay*), a drain, ditch, trench, moat, canal.
- Pariu** (*Rumania*), rivulet, brook (Par.)
- Paroisse** (*Fr.*), a parish, parish church.
- Parque** (*Port., Sp.*), park, an enclosed wood.
- Part** (*Hung.*), bank, shore, coast.
- Pas** (*Fr.*) channel, *e.g.* **Pas de Calais**; passage, defile, *e.g.* **Pas de la Cère**.
- Pasanggrahan** (*Java*), equivalent to the *Anglo-Indian* Bungalow (*q.v.*)
- Pasar** (*Malay*), market, corruption of **Basar** (*q.v.*)

- Pasi** (*Madagascar*), a modified form of **fasi**, **fasika** (*q.v.*), used in compounds, sand, thus **ampasi** = at the place where the sand is, *e.g.* **Ampasimena**, 'on the red sand'; **Ampasindava**, 'where the great stretch of sand is.' See **An**, **Mena**.
- Pásir** (*Malay*), sand, a reach of sand, *e.g.* **Pasir Gebu**, **Pasir Salak**.
- Paso** (*Sp.*), a pass.
- Passaat** (*Dch.*), trade wind.
- Passage** (*Fr.*), ferry (**P<sup>se</sup>**).
- Passatwind** (*Ger.*), trade wind, monsoon.
- Passe** (*Fr.*), a channel.
- Passo** (*It., Port.*), a pass (**P<sup>so</sup>**).
- Past** (*E. Turk.*), low. Cf. **Post**.
- Pat** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a hill.
- luPata** (*Zambezia, dialect of Bantu*), a gorge.
- Patak** (*Hung.*), brook, rivulet (**P.**)
- Patam** (*Tamul, Deccan*), a city, contracted from **Patanam**, *e.g.* **Seringapatam**.
- Path** (*Sansc., Hind.*), a road, highway.
- Patik** (*E. Turk.*), marsh, moor, swamp.
- Patkak** (*E. Turk.*), marsh, moor, swamp.
- Pattan** (*Sansc.*), a city, town.
- Patte-d'oise** (*Fr.*), the intersection of several roads.
- Patti** (*India*), a division of a village.
- Pattik** (*Mongol*), marsh, swamp.
- Pa tsu** (*Yunnan*), a cultivated valley.
- Pau ga** (*Miao-tse, Yunnan*), hill.
- Paul** (*Hind.*) See **Pol**.
- Pau-tai** (*China*), a fort.

- Pavillon** (*Fr.*), pavilion, summer house (**P<sup>on</sup>**).
- Paya** (*Burma*), a temple.
- Páya** (*Malay*), swamp, marsh.
- Pays** (*Fr.*), country.
- Pe** (*A-Zande*), bush, tall grass.
- Pe** (*China*), north, *e.g.* **Peking**, 'the northern capital.'  
*Cf.* **Peh, Nan, Si, Tung.** *See* **King.**
- Péage** (*Fr.*), toll-house.
- Peak, Pike** (*England*), allied to the words **beak, spike**,  
*e.g.* **Peak** in Derbyshire, **Pike o' Stickle.**
- Peam** (*Cambodia*), mouth, estuary.
- Pecze** (*Hung.*), boundary mark.
- Pedhiadha** (*Neo-Greek*), a plain.
- Pedra** (*Port.*), a rock or stone.
- Peel** (*Celtic*), a stronghold.
- Peh** (*China*), *e.g.* north, **Peh Fang** in Miao-tse, Yunnan.  
*Cf.* **Pei, Pe**, merely different spellings.
- Pei** (*China*), north. *Cf.* **Peh, Pe**, which are merely  
different spellings.
- Pek** (*Nandi, Uganda*), water.
- Pekan** (*Malay*), a village, *lit.* a place for buying and  
selling.
- Pela** (*Singalese*), a hut.
- Pema** (*Tibet*), sand.
- Pempe** (*Gold Coast*), a hillock, knoll, smaller than **Pampa**  
(*q.v.*)
- Pen** (*Welsh*), a head, hence a mountain, *e.g.* **Penmaen-**  
**mawr, Pennigant, Pennine.** *Cf.* **Ben, Kin.**
- Pen** (*Min-kia, Kwei-chau*), north. For other points  
*see* **La, Turh, San.**

- Peña** (*Sp.*), a rock or large stone.
- Penghulu** (*Malay Pen.*), district or village headman.
- Pengkalan** (*Malay*), mart, *e.g.* **P. Balak**; landing place, *e.g.* **P. Pajak** in Wellesley Province. *See* **Pangkalan**.
- Peng la** (*Min-kia, Yunnan*), a lake.
- Penisola** (*It.*), a peninsula.
- Peñon** (*Sp.*), a rock or rocky mountain.
- Penong** (*Cambodia*), savages.
- Pente** (*Fr.*), declivity, slope.
- Penyi** (*Ja-Luo, Uganda*), country.
- Perebor** (*Russ.*), rocks in a river.
- Perede** (*Gold Coast*), a plain.
- Peresheek** (*Russ.*), an isthmus.
- Perevoz** (*Russ.*), a ferry.
- Permatang** (*Malay*), ranges of low sandhills which mark the ancient sea boundaries; high ground; a watershed; *e.g.* **Permatang Bogak** in Province Wellesley.
- Pertuis** (*Fr.*), opening or strait.
- Pesak** (*Servian*), sand. *Cf.* **Pesok**.
- Peschani** (*Russ.*), sandy.
- Pesok** (*Russ.*), sand. *Cf.* **Pesak**, the same word.
- Petaukunk** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a fall.
- Peth** (*Deccan*), a village, small town.
- Petit** (*Fr.*), little; applied to many place-names.
- Petobeg** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), bog.
- Petra** (*Greek*), a rock. *Cf.* **Piatra, Piedra, Pierre**.
- Peuk** (*Korea*), north, northern, *e.g.* **Peuk-Dong**.
- Pfad** (*Ger.*) a path.
- Pfalz** (*Ger.*), a palace, high official residence; palatinate.
- Pfan** (*Upper Nile*), a village.



- Pferdebahn** (*Ger.*), horse-tramway.
- Pha** (*Indo-China, Black R. region*), a forest.
- Phai** (*Man Sung, Lao-kai*), little, small.
- Phanos** (*Greek*), light, beacon.
- Phare** (*Fr.*), lighthouse (*Ph.*) ; **Phare Flottant**, lightship.
- Pharol** (*Port.*), lighthouse (**Farol**).
- Pharos** (*Greek*), lighthouse.
- Phiang** (*Hang Chek, Indo-China*), a town.
- Pho** (*China*), a market.
- Pho** (*Korea*), anchorage, river bank, *e.g.* **Chemulpho, Mokpho**.
- Pho** (*Thos, Annam*), a mountain. *See* **Phu** (note), **Fo**.
- Phong** (*Cambodia*), custom, *e.g.* **Phong-Mi**, 'good custom,' in Bao-Khanh. *See* **Mi**.
- Phra** (*Siam*), a pagoda.
- Phrair** (*Siam*), a tributary of a river.
- Phu** (*Annam*), town of the third order, district capital.  
(This occurs in all French books and maps dealing with the region. *Cf.* *Chinese Fu*.)
- Phu, Phui** (*Cambodia*), rich, wealth, *e.g.* **Phui-Kwoi, kwoi** conveying an idea of nobility, noble.
- Phu** (*Siam, Indo-China*), hill, mountain. *See* **Pho**.
- Phu** (*Tibet*), a lateral valley.
- Phyông, Phyeng** (*Korea*), a plain, *e.g.* **Phyong-An**. *Cf.* **Beul**.
- Pi** (*Ja-Luo, Uganda*), water.
- Piaggia** (*It.*), rising ground, the seashore.
- Piano** (*It.*), a plain (*P<sup>no</sup>*).
- Piatra** (*Rumanian*), a rock. *Cf.* **Petra, Piedra, Pierre**.
- Pic** (*Fr.*), a peak (*P.*)
- Picacho** (*Sp.*), top, summit,

- Picacho** (*U.S.A.*), a peaked butte (*q.v.*)
- Picada** (*Spanish S. America*), mountain pass ; ford of a river which can only be passed by horsemen ; path.
- Pico** (*Port., Sp.*), a peak.
- Picco** (*It.*), a peak (*P<sup>co</sup>*).
- Pie** (*Min-kia, Yunnan*), low.
- Pied** (*Fr.*), foot, *e.g.* **Piedmont**. *Cf. Ital. Piemonte.*
- Piedra** (*Sp.*), a rock. *Cf. Petra, Piatra, Pierre.*
- Piena** (*It.*), flood or overflow of waters.
- Pierre** (*Fr.*), stone. *Cf. Petra, Piatra, Piedra.*
- Pigh guai** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), hill.
- Pihara** (*Maiva, New Guinea*), stone.
- Pi-hu** (*Tibet*), fort, post of observation.
- Pijlerbrug** (*Dch.*), a pier, pillar bridge.
- Pike**. *See Peak.*
- Pila** (*Tibet*), a river.
- Pill** (*England*), an inlet or pool capable of holding vessels to unload, *e.g.* **Pill** (Somerset). *Cf. Pool, Pwll.*
- Pimb** (*Serer, Senegal*), a mountain.
- Pimb aneu** (*Serer, Senegal*), a hill, a small mountain.
- Pin** (*Fr.*), a pine or fir tree, *e.g.* **Île des Pins**.
- Ping** (*China*), a plain.
- Piongo** (*Marovo, Solomon Is.*), a river.
- Piramun** (*Pers.*), environs.
- Piri** )  
**a ma Piri** )  
**i chi Piri** ) (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*), a mountain, *e.g.*  
**im Piri** ) **Pirikwamba**, to the west of northern Nyasa.  
**lu Piri** ) *Cf. Lima, Rima.*  
**ru Piri** )

- i Piro** (*Mozambique, dialect of Bantu*), a road, path. *Cf.*  
**Zila, Zira.**
- Pisang** (*Malay*), banana ; used in place-names, *e.g.* **Pulo Pisang**, banana island.
- Pisholina** (*Servia*), a marsh.
- Pishtak** (*Cent. Asia*), an arched façade.
- Pi si** (*Min-kia, Yunnan*), wind.
- Piska** (*Indian, California*), sea.
- Piste** (*Fr.*), a track, trail.
- Pistyll** (*Welsh*), a waterfall, *e.g.* **Pistyll-y-Cain**.
- Pit** (*Gaelic pitht*), a hollow, *e.g.* **Pitcairn**, 'the hollow of the cairn.'
- Pitch** (*W. of England*), slope, declivity, top of a hill.
- Pi te nge** (*Min-kia, Yunnan*), a plain.
- Piton** (*Fr.*), a peak.
- Pitth** (*Ja-Luo, Uganda*), a mound.
- Piz** (*Tyrol*), equivalent to **Beak, Pike**, *e.g.* **Piz Mortiratsch**.
- Pjert** (*Armenia*), a castle, fort.
- Plaats** (*Dch.*), a place or spot.
- Plache** (*Ger.*), a plain, flat country.
- Plage** (*Fr.*), shore, beach.
- Planina** (*S. Slav.*), a mountain.
- Plano inclinado** (*Port.*), a patent slip.
- Plantübergang** (*Ger.*), a level crossing.
- Plateau** (*Fr.*), used not only in *Fr.* but also in *Eng.* and *Ger.* as a form of sub-oceanic relief for a steep **Elevation** (*q.v.*) of large extent in which the length and breadth do not greatly differ. It may rise from the depressions of the ocean, or, as in the case of the Azores **Plateau**, from a **Rise** (*q.v.*) On

dry land **Plateau**=Tableland; *e.g.* the Anahuac Plateau (Mexico).

**Plau** (*Cambodia*), a road.

**Playa** (*Sp.*), shore, beach, coast.

„ (*U.S.A.*), an alkali-flat; the dried bottom of a temporary lake without outlet; an alluvial coast-land, as distinguished from a beach.

**Plaza** (*Sp.*), square or market place, fortified town.

„ (*U.S.A.*), an open valley-floor, the flat bottom of a narrow cañon.

**-Ple.** *See* **Polis**.

**Pleme** (*Montenegro*), tribe, clan.

**Plon, Plun** (*Slavonic*), a plain, *e.g.* Plöner See.

**Plot** (*Russ.*), a floating landing-place, raft.

**Plou, Plu, Pleû, Plo, Plé, Pla** (*Breton ploué*), village or parish. *Cf.* *Welsh* **Plwyf**.

**Plu** (*Upper Sassandra R. region*), white, *e.g.* **Ibo Plu**, 'the White Ibo R.'

**Plur** (*Armenian*), a hill.

**Plwyf** (*Welsh*), a parish.

**Pneuma** (*Greek*), wind.

**Pnom** (*Cambodia*), a mountain, *e.g.* **Pnom Penh**.

**Po** (*China*), a lake, *cf.* **Hu**; swamp.

**Po-** (*China*), a prefix meaning 'white.' *See* **Pai**.

**Po** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), water.

**Po** (*Tibet*), summit of a mountain. Another form is **Spö**.

**Poa** (*Nika*), the coast.

**Poãli holma** (*Fin.*), a peninsula.

**Poblado** (*Sp.*), town, village.

**Pochtamt** (*Russ.*), post office.

- Pocoson** (*U.S.A.*), a swamp.
- Podere** (*It.*), an estate (*Pod<sup>o</sup>*).
- Podo** (*Kiwai, New Guinea*), hill, mountain.
- Podvodnitsa** (*Russ.*), shoals covered at extremely low tide.
- Poe** (*Maiva, New Guinea*), beach, shore.
- Poggio** (*It.*), a cliff (*P<sup>gio</sup>*).
- Pogost** (*Russ.*), a parish.
- Pohaku** (*Hawaii*), stone.
- Pohia** (*Fin.*), north. For other points see **Etelä, Itahan, Lansi**.
- Pointe** (*Fr.*), a point (*P<sup>te</sup>*).
- Poio** (*Tagala, Philippine Archipelago*), island.
- Po ka** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a river.
- Po kwa** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a lake.
- Pol** (*Neo-Greek*), see **Polis**; (*Gaelic*), see **Poll**.
- Pol, Paul** (*Hind.*), a gate, a quarter of a city having its own gateway.
- Pól, Peul** (*Korea*), a plain, e.g. **Pol-La-Do, Pol-Hang-Ni**.
- Po-la** (*Indian, California*), a river, *lit.* running water.
- Pola** (*Mentawai Island, S.W. Coast Sumatra*), earth.
- Polden** (*Russ.*), south. For other points see **Syever**.
- Polder** (*Dch.*), a tract of land reclaimed from the sea by means of high embankments.
- Pole** (*Celtic*), an inlet, pool, e.g. **Bradpole**. See **Poll**.
- Polei** (*Indo-China*), a village.
- Polis, Poli, Pol, Ple** (*Greek*), city, town, e.g. **Philippopolis, Tripoli, Sevastopol, Constantinople**.
- Poll, Pol, Puill** (*Gaelic*), **Pol** (*Cornish*), pool, bay, e.g. **Poll Scut** (*Hebrides*), **Puill Cro** (*Islay Sound*), **Polmont**, 'the hill by the pool.' Cf. **Pole**.

- Polnaya voda** (*Russ.*), high water. *See Voda.*
- Polovodye** (*Russ.*), the high waters of spring-time.
- Poluostrov** (*Russ.*), a peninsula.
- Poly** (*Greek*), much, many, *e.g.* **Polydendri**, 'a place of many trees,' in *Agya*.
- Polyana** (*Russ.*), field-ice; also field, forest clearing.
- Polye** (*S. Slav.*), open country, fields.
- Pom** (*Siam*), a fort.
- Pomo** (*Fin.*), a bar of a harbour or river.
- Ponohak** (*Malay*), the peak of a hill.
- Pondok** (*Malay*), a shed or hut.
- Ponente** (*It.*), west, west wind.
- Pongo** (*Kamerun*), north. *See Mbenge.*
- Pont** (*Cape Dch.*), a ferry.
- Pont** (*Fr.*), a bridge (P<sup>t</sup>).
- Pont** (*Welsh*), a bridge, *e.g.* **Pontberglaslyn**, **Penpont**, 'head or end of the bridge'; is a loan word from *Lat. pons*. *See Aber, Glas, Llyn, Pen.*
- Pontal** (*Port.*), a point or promontory.
- Ponte** (*It., Port.*), a bridge (P<sup>te</sup>).
- Pool** (*England*), an inlet or pool, *e.g.* **Poole**, **Liverpool**.
- Poo lok** (*Indian, California*), a lake.
- Poort** (*Cape Dch.*), an opening between mountains, *lit.* gate, *e.g.* **Karoo Poort**.
- Popoa** (*Rubiana, Solomon Is.*), village, place.
- Po pi** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a spring.
- Popoka** (*Aztek*), smoke, *e.g.* **Popocatepetl**, 'the mountain of smoke.' *See Tepetl.*
- Pore** (*India*), a city. *Anglicised* from **Pur** (*q.v.*)
- Pori** (*German East Africa*), bush, forest.

- Poro** (*Ainu, Sakhalin*), great, big, *e.g.* **Poronai**, 'big river.' See **Nai**.
- Port** (*Fr.*), port, harbour (P<sup>t</sup>).
- Porte** (*Fr.*), a gate (P<sup>te</sup>).
- Portello** (*It.*), a gate (Port<sup>llo</sup>).
- Portillo** (*Sp.*), a gap.
- Porto** (*It., Port.*), haven, port, *e.g.* **Portobello**, 'beautiful harbour.'
- Posad** (*Russ.*), suburb, a settlement.
- Posada** (*Sp.*), house, hotel.
- Poselok** (*Russ.*), a small village.
- Pósito** (*Sp.*), a public granary.
- Po so** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), sea.
- Post** (*Albanian*), lower.
- Poste** (*Fr.*), post, guardhouse (P<sup>te</sup>).
- Potainik** (*Russ.*), a sunken rock over which the waves do not break.
- Potamos** (*Greek*), a river, *e.g.* **Aspropotamo**, 'white river.'
- Potok** (*Bohemian*), stream, brook, rivulet (P.)
- Potsang** (*Hu-ni, China*), a mountain.
- Potto-potto** (*Upper Nile*), a marsh.
- Potutonga** (*Tonga, Polynesia*), south. See **Tokelau**.
- Po tzae** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), bog, marsh.
- Poudrerie, Poudrière** (*Fr.*), powder mills (Poud<sup>re</sup>).
- Poughkeepsie** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a small cove.
- Poul, Poull** (*Breton*), pool, *e.g.* **Pouldu** = 'Black-pool.'
- Cf. **Pwill, Pol, Poll**.
- Povoação** (*Port.*), a town, a village.
- Po ya re** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), an island.
- Pozo** (*Sp.*), a well, a deep hole in a river, whirlpool.

- Pozzo** (*It.*), a well (P<sup>zo</sup>).
- Prabit** (*Sansc.*), a mountain.
- Praça** (*Port.*), a market or piazza, a town, fortress.
- Prado** (*Sp.*), meadow land. Cf. **Prato**.
- Præstegjeld** (*Nor.*), a parish (Pgd.)
- Prahu** (*Java*), the native canoe, *e.g.* **Tangkuban Prahu**,  
 'a reversed or up-turned canoe,' a name given to  
 mountains on account of their shape.
- Praia** (*Port.*), beach, shore.
- Praja** (*Malay*), a town.
- Pran** (*Cambodia*), pyramid, monument.
- Prasat** (*Cambodia*), a tower.
- Prato** (*It.*), a meadow. Cf. **Prado**.
- Pratir** (*Sansc.*), shore, bank.
- Pre** (*Cambodia*), a wood.
- Pré** (*Fr.*), a meadow.
- Préau** (*Fr.*), a courtyard.
- Predio** (*It.*), a farm, a holding.
- Predmyestie** (*Russ.*), a suburb.
- Predni** (*Bohemian*), fore = German **Vorder**.
- Prek** (*Cambodia*), a river; confluence; tidal stream.
- Presa** (*Sp.*), a weir.
- Presidio** (*Sp.*), a fort.
- Presqu'île** (*Fr.*), a peninsula.
- Priberezhie, Priberejie** (*Russ.*), the shore, coast.
- Priel** (*Dch.*), a narrow channel.
- Priliv** (*Russ.*), flood tide, flood.
- Pristan** (*Russ.*), a port, harbour.
- Proda** (*It.*), a landing-place, bank, shore, brink.
- Proliv** (*Russ.*), a strait.



- Psa** (*Cambodia*), a market.
- Pu** (*China*), a citadel, *e.g.* **Shang Pu**, 'upper citadel.'
- Pu** (*China*), a commercial village. *Cf.* **Tun, Tsun, Chwang, Cheng.**
- Pu** (*Korea*), a county or department, divided into **Kun** or prefectures; a city, *e.g.* **Pu-San** (Fusan).
- Pu** (*Laos, Siam*), hill, mountain.
- Pu** (*Tibet*), the top of a valley.
- Puava** (*Marovo, Solomon Is.*), earth, soil.
- Pudtho** (*Ja-Luo, Uganda*), a field or plantation.
- Pueblo** (*Sp.*), a town, village, *e.g.* **Pueblo Nuevo**, 'new town.'
- Puente** (*Sp.*), a bridge (P.)
- Puerta** (*Sp.*), gate, a narrow pass between mountains.
- Puerto** (*Sp.*), a port, *e.g.* **Puerto Rico**, not Porto Rico.
- Puesto** (*Argentina*), an estate.
- Pug** (*Tibet*), a cavern.
- Puill** (*Gaelic*). *See* **Poll.**
- Puits** (*Fr.*), a well.
- Puk, Pak** (*Eskimo*), big, great, *e.g.* **Kwikipuk**, 'big river.'  
*See* **Kwikk.**
- Pul** (*Albanian*), forest.
- Pul** (*Pers.*), a bridge, embankment, causeway.
- Pulak** (*Mongol*), a spring, *e.g.* **Ulan Pulak**, 'red spring.'  
Another form of **Bulak.**
- Pulau, Pulo** (*Malay*), an island, *e.g.* **Pulau Singapura, Pulau Enche' Ona, P. Jelnai, P. Bentan.**
- Pul-bandi** (*Pers.*), an embankment.
- Pulin** (*Sansc.*), an island of alluvial formation, a small island left in a river after the falling of the waters.

- Pulo** (*Malay*). See **Pulau**.
- Pu-lu** (*Tibet*), a shepherd's hut.
- Pum** (*Cambodia*), a village in the interior. Cf. **Kom-pong**.
- Puna** (*S. America*), upper Cordillera of the Andes, including elevated plateaux, spacious valleys, &c. The word signifies an affection of the body produced by the rarefaction of the air at high altitudes, and hence its geographical application, e.g. **Puna de Atacama**.
- Pung-mai** (*Paï, Shan States*), forest, bush.
- Punj**. See **Panj**.
- Punkhokkie** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a steep bank.
- Punta** (*It. Sp.*), a point (P.)
- Puntone** (*It.*), a point (Punt<sup>no</sup>).
- Pupui** (*Bismarck Archipelago*). See **Rapui**.
- Pur** (*Sansc.*), a city, town. *Anglicised Pore*, e.g. **Cawnpore**. See **Pura**.
- Pura** (*Sansc.*), a city, e.g. **Singapore**, properly **Singapura**, 'the Lion city.' See **Pur**.
- Purab** (*Hind.*), east. For other points see **Uttar**.
- Pura eahi** (*Maiva, New Guinea*), tide (ebb).
- Purga** (*Russ.*), a snowdrift.
- Puri** (*East Africa*), a desert.
- Purongo** (*Tso-o, Formosa*), a mountain.
- Pusawat** (*Mentawai I., S.W. Coast Sumatra*), anchorage.
- Pushe** (*Mandara, Bornu, Lake Chad*), a spring.
- Pushta** (*Pers.*), a hillock; a quay.
- Pustosh** (*Russ.*), heath, moor.
- Pushta** (*Hung.*), heath, a steppe.

- Put** (*Senegal*), a village.
- Put** (*Khas Chos, Indo-China*), great.
- Put** (*Russ.*), way, line of communication.
- Putova** (*Servian*), road.
- Putra** (*India*), son, *e.g.* **Brahmaputra**, 'Son of Brahma.'
- Puy** (*Auvergne*), equivalent to **Beak, Pike, Pic**, *e.g.* **Puy de Cantal**.
- m Pwa** (*Swahili*), beach, shore.
- Pwang-sheh** (*China*), rocks.
- Pwani** (*Swahili*), beach, shore, coast.
- Pwi** (*Chin Hills*), ridge, spur.
- Pwll** (*Welsh*), an inlet or pool, *e.g.* **Pwllheli**, 'salt. pool.'  
*Cf. Poll. See Heli.*
- Pyatno** (*Russ.*), a spot, a little place with a small depth of water.
- Pyeshekhodnya** (*Russ.*), a footpath.
- Pyrgos** (*Greek*), a tower.

## Q

- u Qampu** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a neck over a ridge or mountain.
- u Qato** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a desert.
- um Qenqelezi** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a steep place in the side of a mountain.
- u Qilima** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a stockade.
- i si Qiti** (*Zulu, Kafir*), an island.
- i si Qiti** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a site to settle on, a village.
- Quai** (*Fr.*) a quay, wharf.
- Quartier** (*Fr.*), a quarter in a town (Q<sup>r</sup>).
- Quassaik** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), rocky stream. *Cf. Cox-sackie, i.e. Quassaikie.*

- Quebrada** (*Sp.*), broken, uneven ground.  
 ,, (*U.S.A.*), a cañon of rugged aspect, a fissure-like ravine.
- Quelle** (*Ger.*), well, spring, source (Q.)
- Quemado** (*Sp. Philippines*), burnt, *e.g.* Quemado cape, 'burnt cape.'
- Quinta** (*Port., Sp.*), a country house.
- isiQwato** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a clearing in bush, grass, or forest.

## R

- Ra**, *pl. Gu (A-Zande)*, the definite article, the. See **Gu**.
- Ra** (*Bismarck Archipelago*), the article; for use *cf.* **Raluana, Rakunei, Rawalien**.
- Ra** (*Mbau, Fiji*), west. For other points see **Vua Liku**.
- Ra** (*Tangut*), house, castle, village.
- Rab** (*Tibet*), a ford.
- Ra-ba** (*Tibet*), enclosure, tent.
- Raba** (*Hausa*), to divide, used in place-names to indicate position, *e.g.* **Mararraba**, 'the half way' between Ghat and Air.
- Raba** (*Upper Nile*), small cleared arable spots in the midst of wooded or grass land.
- Raba** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a forest, brushwood, thicket.
- Rabat** (*E. Turk.*), a resting-place for travellers.
- Rabdan** (*Tibet*), a house, *e.g.* the monastery **Rabdan Chuling**, *chu* meaning wisdom, and *ling* a garden.
- Rabuana** (*Bismarck Archipelago*). See **Raluana**.
- Race** (*English*), a strong or rapid current of water, from *A.S. ræs*, a swift course.

- Rad** (*Somali*), track. See **Hilin**.
- Rade** (*Fr.*), road, roadstead.
- Radeau** (*Fr.*), a raft (R<sup>au</sup>).
- Rafi**, *pl.* **Rafauka** or **Rafuna** (*Hausa*), brook, brink, bank, valley, *e.g.* **Gober Rafi**, 'Gober valley,' as opposed to **Gober Tudu**, 'Gober uplands.'
- ma Rafiari** } (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*), chief, king.  
**wa Rafiari** }
- Rag** (*Somaliland*), people = **Dad**.
- Ragh** (*Pers.*), a meadow, a declivity.
- Ragham** (*Abbadi, Etbai, Upper Egypt*), limestone.
- ma Rago** (*Ki-Mrimi, E. Africa*), a camping-place.
- Raguba** (*Arab.*), a height, elevation.
- Rah** (*Hind. and Pers.*), a way, road. Cf. **Rasta**.
- Rahad, Rahat** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a pool, lake.
- Rahara** (*Motu, New Guinea*), north-west wind.
- Rahi** (*Manahiki, Tahiti*), great, *e.g.* the river **Faha Rahi**, in the N.-E. of the island.
- Rahl** (*Arab.*), a village, house.
- Rahon** (*Pazzehe, Pei-Po, Formosa*), a river.
- Rai** (*Siam*), clearings made in the forests, by felling and setting fire to the timber, for the cultivation of hill crops.
- Rais** (*Port.*), boundary, limit.
- Rain** (*Ger.*), a grassy ridge, serving as a boundary; meadow, hillside.
- Rainstein** (*Ger.*), boundary stone.
- Rairai** (*Hausa*), sand.
- Rak, Rakat** (*Arab.*), a hard bank, shoal, but with no overfalls.

- Raka** (*Iaibo, New Guinea*), coast.
- Rake** (*from Da., rage, to project, jut out*), an inclination or slope, *e.g. The Rakes, Long Rake, Rakeway*, in the Peak district.
- Raknet** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a peak.
- Rakunei** (*Bismarck Archipelago*), grass, grass land. There is also the reduplicated form *rakunakunei*, *ra* being the article.
- Rālá** (*Mexico*), a foot, *e.g. the tribe Ralamari*, 'foot runners,' corrupted by the Spanish into *Tarahumara*.
- Raluana** (*Bismarck Archipelago*), mountain, hill. There is also the form *rabuana*; in each case *ra* is the article.
- Ram** (*Chong Chia-tse, Yunnan, and Upper Red River region*), water.
- Ram** (*Yindu Chin, W. of Mon R., Burma*), a path.
- Rama** (*New Guinea*), sea.
- Ramal** (*Sp.*), branch line (of a railway).
- Ramalle** (*Bismarck Archipelago*), a valley, *ra* being the article.
- Rami**, *pl. Ramuna* (*Hausa*), a cave. *Cf. Kogo.*
- Ramla** (*Arab., Sahara*), sand, *e.g. Ras el Ramla*, 'the Sand Head.'
- Ramu** (*Kuwarawan, Pei-Po, Formosa*), village.
- Ran** (*Hang Chek, Indo-China*), a house; also in *Chongchia-tse, Yunnan*.
- Rana** (*Khas Chos, Indo-China*), a road.
- Rancho** (*Spanish S. America*), a wooden building with walls of mixed clay and cow-dung, roofed

with reeds, supported by forked pillars, and having a mud floor. Hence **ranch**.

**Band** (*Dch., Ger.*), edge, rim; ridge of hills; border range; e.g. **Bandberg**, **Witwatersrand**.

**Rang** (*Annam*), a rice-field.

**Rang** (*E. Turk.*), wild goat, e.g. **Rang Kul**, 'wild goat lake.'

**Rang** (*Pers.*), colour, e.g. **Rangpur**.

**Rang-tag** (*Tibet*), a mill.

**Rani** (*Hausa*), the dry season.

**Rann** (*Mahratta*), wood, waste, e.g. **Rann of Kutch**.

**Rano** (*Madagascar*), water; thus **andrano**=the place where there is water, e.g. **Andranofotsi**, 'the place where the white water is,' **Andranomami**, 'the place where the sweet water is.' See **An**.

**Rantau** (*Malay*), *lit.* a reach of a river or of a narrow strait; district or country, e.g. **Rantau Haji Dolah**, at the mouth of Perak R.

**Ranu** (*Motu, New Guinea*), water.

**Ranumaria** (*Madagascar*), rapids in a river.

**Ranumasina** (*Madagascar*), the sea.

**Ranundriaka** (*Madagascar*), a torrent.

**Rao** (*Annam*), a river.

**Rape** (*Icelandic*), a division of a county (Sussex), intermediate between hundred and shire. The rapes of Sussex (there are six) answer to the tithings, lathes, &c., of other shires.

**Rapide** (*Fr.*), a rapid in a river.

**Rapui** (*Bismarck Archipelago*), bush, thicket. Also reduplicated **pupui**, without the article *ra* (*q.v.*)

- Bar** (*Arab.*), a cave, grotto.
- Rarha** (*Mossi, French Sudan*), a market.
- Rarhi** (*Punjab*), cultivated land.
- Ras**, *pl. Ruus* (*Arab.*), head, cape, top; chief, headman, prince; *e.g.* **Ras el Had**, 'cape of danger,' **Ras Makonen**, name of an Abyssinian prince.
- Rasi** (*Swahili*), head, headland; *from the above*.
- Rasta** (*Hind., Urdu, Pers.*), a way, road, path. *Cf.* **Rah**.
- Bat** (*India*), kingdom.
- Rath** (*Irish and Scotch*), an earthen fort or mound, *e.g.* **Bathboyne, Rathen**, 'the fort on the river.' *See* **En**. The **Rath**, originally perhaps a natural hill or hillock, as in **Rathgar, Rathmore**, was properly a round rampart or breastwork enclosing a mound.
- Raudal** (*Sp.*), torrent, rapid stream, (*S. America*) rapids.
- Rauma** (*Fin.*), a strait.
- Ravin** (*Fr.*), a ravine. For use as a form of sub-oceanic relief *see* **Trench**.
- Rawa** (*Tibet*), enclosure, tent.
- Rawalien** (*Bismarck Archipelago*), seashore, beach. **Walien**=beach, *ra* being the article. There is also the reduplicated form **wawalien**, without the article, as well as **rawal**.
- Rawapara** (*New Guinea*), the deep sea.
- Ray, Rie** (*Gaelic, Reidh*), smooth, *e.g.* **Achray**, 'smooth field'; **Airdrie**, 'smooth height.' *Cf.* **Lee**. *See* **Ach, Aird**.
- Raz** (*Fr.*), a race, a bore. A name given to a violent tidal stream in a narrow passage; *from Breton raz*=a whirlpool, swift current.



**Raz** (*Pers.*), a castle.

**Razvalini** (*Russ.*), ruins.

**Rbia** (*Marocco*), pasturages, e.g. **Um er Rbia**. See **Umm, El**.

**Rdir** (*Arab.*), a gulf, whirlpool. See **Redir**.

**Rdo** (*Tibet*), stone; in this and the two next words initial r is mute. For s mute see **Sde**.

**Rdung** (*Tibet*), a hill. See under **Rdo**.

**Rdzong** (*Tibet*), fortress; chief town of a prefecture.

**Re** (*Beja, Nubia*), a well, e.g. **Tamenre**, 'The Ten Wells.'

**Rear** (*Ebon, Polynesia*), east. For other points see **Eung**.

**Récif** (*Fr.*), a reef of rocks. See **Reef**.

**Red Rhed** (*Da., Nor.*), **Redd** (*Sw.*), a roadstead. Cf. **Ree, Reede**.

**Redir**, *pl.* **Redair** (*Arab.*), a natural reservoir of rain-water; a sheet of water; a temporary sea.

**Redoute** (*Fr.*), a redoubt (**Red<sup>e</sup>**).

**Reducto** (*Port.*), a redoubt.

**Ree** (*Dch.*), **Reede** (*Dch.*), a roadstead. Cf. **Red, Redd**.

**Reef** (*Eng.*), as a minor form of sub-oceanic relief, a single elevation or submarine mountain which comes within eleven mètres of the surface, e.g. **Paracels Reef**. Equivalent to *Ger.* **Riff**, *Fr.* **Récif**. Another similar term is **Shoal**. **Reef** is referred to an old *Teutonic* root *rif*=to split, as in *Norse* *rifa*=a rift, crack, &c.

**Reeks** (*Ireland*), ridge, crests; e.g. **Macgilliuddy Reeks**; from *Old Irish* *crocen*=back, ridge; cognate with *A.S.* *hryog*=ridge=*Norse* *hryggr*.

**Reg** (*Arab., N. Africa*), firm level ground, generally without vegetation, a barren, naked plain. Another form is **Rek**, e.g. **Meshra er-Rek**.

- Begadera** (*Sp.*), a canal for irrigation.
- Begadio** (*Sp.*), irrigated land.
- Regi** (*Aroma, New Guinea*), grass. *Cf.* **Rei, Reina.**
- Regione** (*It.*), region (**R.**)
- Begyahu** (*Ataiyal, Formosa*), mountain.
- Rei** (*Motu, New Guinea*), grass. *Cf.* **Regi, Reina.**
- Reich** (*Ger.*), kingdom, dominion; cognate to *Eng.* -ric, as in **Bishopric**, from *A.S.* rice=kingdom.
- Reid, Reida** (*Russ.*), a road, roadstead.
- Reina** (*Kabadi, New Guinea*), grass. *Cf.* **Regi, Rei.**
- Rejem** (*Arab.*), similar to **Jedar**, a look-out place on a road, generally made of stones.
- Rejl** (*Arab.*), an open creek of water. *Cf.* **Kra, Bot-ho.**
- Rek** (*Sahara*). *See* **Reg.**
- Reka** (*Bohemian*), }  
**Reka** (*Servian*), } a river (**R.**) *Cf.* **Rieka.**
- Rekama, pl. Rekaim** (*Arab., N. African*), a **Da'la** (*q.v.*) with chalky soil.
- Rekba, pl. Rekub** (*Arab.*), large sandy undulations.
- Rel** (*Kurdish*), forest, bush.
- Remel** (*Arab.*), an isolated dune; sandy country.
- Remise** (*Fr.*), coach-house (**R<sup>ise</sup>**).
- Remmare** (*Fin.*), shoal.
- Renajo** (*It.*), sands; sandbank.
- Rende** (*Da., Nor.*), a channel.
- ma Benga** (*German East Africa, dialect of Bantu*), water.
- Repunta** (*Sp.*), point, headland.
- Rer** (*Somali*), a tribal prefix, *e.g.* **Rer Ugaz Koshen, Rer Ugaz Nur.** Also means a village.
- Reaif** (*Arab.*), a causeway, dam, dike.

- Reri** (*Wadai*), the name given to the portable Arab huts, as opposed to **Mahareb** (*q.v.*)
- Resm pl. Resum** (*Arab.*), traces of ruins.
- Ressac** (*Fr.*), surf.
- Restinga** (*Port.*), }  
**Restinga** (*Sp.*), } a reef.
- Reu** (*Wolof*), country, region.
- Rev** (*Da., Nor.*), a reef, sandbank. The *Sw.* form is **Ref.**
- Revle** (*Da.*), a bar, sandbank.
- Revona** (*Kabadi, New Guinea*), north-east wind.
- Rezan** (*Nestorian Christian*), a vineyard.
- Rgal** (*Tibet*), a ford.
- Rhaiadr, Rhayadr** (*Welsh*), a cataract, *e.g.* **Rhayadr Mawr.**  
*See Mawr.*
- Rhed.** *See Red, Ree.*
- Rhede** (*Ger.*), a roadstead. *Cf.* **Red, Ree.**
- Rhine** (*Somerset*), a deep wide trench.
- Rhos** (*Celtic*), a moor, *e.g.* **Rhoscolyn**; **Roscommon.**
- Rhyd** (*Welsh*), a ford, *e.g.* **Rhyd y Croesau.**
- Ri** (*Rotuma, Polynesia*), house.
- Ri** (*Tibet*), a mountain.
- ma Ri** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), water. For other forms *see Mansi.*
- Ria** (*Sp.*), the mouth of a river.
- Riad** (*Marocco*), a garden.
- Rialto** (*It.*), a knoll, bluff.
- Riana** (*Madagascar*), cascade.
- Riba** (*Arab.*), an abrupt turning.
- Ribago, Ribawo, Ribado** (*Fula*), a governor's country seat, the nucleus of a village.

**ka Riba** (*Zambezia, dialect of Bantu*), a gorge.

**Ribat** (*Arab.*), an inn, monastery.

**Ribeira** (*Port.*), a meadow, low moist ground.

**Ribeirão** (*Port.*), a great river.

**Ribeiro** (*Port.*), a stream.

**Ribera** (*Sp.*), the shore, the bank of a river.

**Ridge** (*Eng.*), in sub-oceanic relief, is a relatively narrow

**Elevation** (*q.v.*), which, unlike the **Rise** (*q.v.*), rises at a steep angle, *e.g.* the Atlantic equatorial **Ridge**.

Equivalent to the *Ger.* **Rücken**, *Fr.* **Crête**. In ordinary language an elongated elevation, usually of irregular surface; from *A.S.* **hrycg**=the back of a man or beast. *Cf.* the ridge of the nose.

**Riding** (*from Icelandic thriding*), one-third, one of three divisions. The **th** is supposed to have been lost by the proximity of the **th** in **North**, **South**, in **North Thriving** &c.

**Rie** (*Gaelic*). *See* **Ray**.

**Rieka** (*Polish*), a river. *Cf.* **Reka**.

**Riet** (*Dch.*), reeds.

**Riet** (*Ger.*), reed, a marshy piece of ground covered with reeds, moor. Also **Ried**, **Rieth**.

**Rif** (*Arab.*), coast, littoral, beach, *lit.* a well-watered country with plantations.

**Rif** (*Russ.*), a reef.

**Riff** (*Ger.*), a reef, a ridge of rocks in water. *See* **Reef**.

**Riffle** (*U.S.A.*), shallow water at the head of a rapid, a rapid with comparatively little fall.

**Rift** (*Prov. Eng.*) shallow place in a river, ford.

**Rig** (*Pers.*), sand.

- Rig** (*Arab.*), a shallow flat bank extending off shore.
- Rijia** (*Hausa*), a well.
- Rijks** (*Dch.*), kingdom. Cf. **Reich** (*q.v.*)
- Riko** (*Giryama*). See **Ko**.
- ki Rima** (*Nika*), hill, top, plateau of a mountain. Cf. **Lima**.
- me Rima** (*Swahili*), continent, mainland.
- m Rima** (*Swahili*), coast.
- mu Rima** (*Giryama*), a hill, mountain. Cf. **Lima**.
- Rimba** (*Malay*), forest or virgin jungle.
- Ri-na** (*Tibet*), a promontory.
- Rincon** (*Sp.*), a corner, house, small district or country.
- „ (*U.S.A.*), a cove, the angular indentation in a **Mesa** (*q.v.*) edge or escarpment in which a cañon heads.
- Rinne** (*Ger.*), a channel, a cleft serving as a watercourse.
- For use as a form of sub-oceanic relief see **Gully**.
- Rinok** (*Russ.*), a market.
- Rio** (*It., Port., Sp.*), a stream, river (R.)
- Riole** (*Ger.*), a deep furrow, channel.
- Ripa** (*It.*), a river-bank. Cf. **Riva**.
- ki Rira** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), an island.
- mu Rira** (*Giryama*), a trench.
- Ririnina** (*Madagascar*), winter.
- Ririon** (*Ataiyal, Formosa*), a river.
- Rirowa** (*Kossova, Eastern Uganda*), country, region, district.
- Risa** (*Giryama*). See **Sa**.
- Rise** (*Eng.*), in sub-oceanic relief, is an **Elevation** (*q.v.*) which rises gradually with an angle of only a few

minutes of arc, irrespective of whether it is wide or narrow or of its vertical development. Such features on dry land would be the main watersheds. Equivalent to the *Ger. Schwelle, Fr. Seuil.*

**Riserva** (*It.*), reserve ( $R^a$ ).

**i Riso** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), grass.

**Rit** (*Servian*), marsh, bog.

**Rithe** (*Anglo-Saxon*), running water, e.g. **Meldrith.**

**Riu** (*Rumania*), a river ( $R$ .)

**Riva** (*It.*), the seashore. *Cf.* The **Riviera, Rive, Ripa.**

**ka Riva** (*Zambezia, dialect of Bantu*), a gorge.

**Rive** (*Fr.*), shore, bank of a river. *Cf.* **Riva, Ripa.**

**Rivier** (*Dch.*), a river. *Cf.* **Spruit.**

**Rivière** (*Fr.*), a river. *Cf.* **Fleuve, Ruisseau.**

**Rivos** (*Vonum, Formosa*), mountain.

**i Riwa** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a green rich pasture.

**mu Ro** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a river.

**Robat** (*Turkestan*), an inn, caravansery, e.g. **Tashrobat.**

**Robine** (*Fr.*) *See* **Roubine.**

**Roca** (*Sp.*), a rock.

**Rocca** (*It.*), a rock ( $R^{ca}$ ); a fortress built on a rock.

**Rocha** (*Port.*), a rock.

**Roche** (*Fr.*), a rock.

**Rchedo** (*Port.*), rocks, a rocky place.

**Rocher** (*Fr.*), a rock ( $R^{er}$ ).

**Rocher** (*Port.*), a rock or rocky place.

**u Rochi** (*Kossova, Eastern Uganda*), a river.

**Rod, Rode, Roth** (*Ger.*), land that has been *ridded* of trees. *Cf.* **Boyd.** *See* next entry.

- Rodeland** (*Ger.*), woodland made arable. See **Rod**, *cf.*  
**ausrotten**=to uproot, weed, &c.
- Roe** (*Kabadi, New Guinea*), a sacred house or platform.
- Rogo** (*Mossi, French Sudan*), house, hut.
- o Rogongo** (*Kossova, Uganda*), a place, site.
- Rohi** (*India*), a loamy clay soil always found in low lands.
- Röhricht** (*Ger.*), a bank of reeds or rushes.
- Rojo** (*Sp.*), red, *e.g.* **Laguna Rojo Aguado**.
- Roknia** (*Arab.*), a bend formed by a river.
- Romne** (*Celtic*). See **Ruimne**.
- Romo** (*Cent. Africa*), a lip, *e.g.* **Chiromo**, 'a big lip.'
- Røn** (*Da.*), detached separate rocks.
- oru Rondo** (*Herero, Bantu*), a rivulet, *pl. o tu Rondo*.
- Rong-pa-si** (*Siam*), custom-house.
- Rong** (*Tibet*), gorge, defile, valley, *e.g.* **Nya Rong**.
- mu Ronga** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a river.
- Rønne** (*Da., Nor.*), a small hut.
- Ropa** (*Kabadi, New Guinea*), a garden.
- isi Reqoba** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a very rough broken piece of country.
- Røs, Røse** (*Da., Nor.*), **Röse** (*Sw.*), rocky ground.
- Roseaux** (*Fr.*), reeds.
- Rosli** (*India*), a kind of **Rohi** (*q.v.*) soil mixed with sand.
- Ross, Rus, Rhos** (*Celtic*), a moor, morass, marsh, *e.g.*  
**Rossall, Rusholme, Rhoscelyn**.
- Ross, Ros** (*Celtic*), a promontory, headland, peninsula,  
*e.g.* **Kinross, Rosdhu**, 'black headland'; **Ardersier**  
(**Ard-ros-iar**), 'high western promontory.' See  
**Kin, Dhu, Ard, Iar**.
- Roth** (*Ger.*), red, *e.g.* **Rothhaus** in Baden.

- Roth** (*Ger.*) See **Rod**.
- Roto** (*Maori, New Zealand*), a lake.
- um Rotya** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a deep narrow hollow made by a stream, a ravine.
- Roubine** (*Fr.*), a canal communicating between a salt basin and the sea (*Roub<sup>ne</sup>*).
- Rouge** (*Fr.*), red.
- Route** (*Fr.*), a road (*R<sup>ue</sup>*).
- li Rova** (*Lu-Wanga, Uganda*), earth, soil.
- o Rove** (*Mpongwe, Gabun District, Bantu*), a desert, *pl. si Tove*.
- to Rovo** (*Giryama*), clay, mud.
- ri Rowa** (*Kossova, Eastern Uganda*), country, district.
- Boyd** (*Teutonic*), land that has been *ridded* of trees, *e.g. Holroyd*. Cf. **Rod**.
- Rtse** (*Tibet*), summit, top (*r* mute), *e.g. Lab-rtse* (*i.e. Lab-rtse*, the *b* being inserted for euphony), 'the top of the pass.' See **La**. Cf. **Rdo** for mutes.
- Ru** (*Cent. Africa*), an old root meaning 'to flow,' *e.g. Rusizi, Rufji*. See **Do, Lo, Ro, Elu**.
- Ru** (*Gaelic*), point, headland, *e.g. Ru bui*, 'Yellow Point' in Loch Alsh. Cf. **Rudha**. See **Bui**.
- Rua** (*Hausa*), water, rain, river. See **Ruwa**.
- Rua** (*Port.*), a street.
- Ruadh** (*Gaelic*), red, *e.g. Ruadh More, Ruadh Sgeir*, on the west coast of Scotland. Cf. **Both**. See **More, Sgeir**.
- Rubar** (*Kurdish*), a river.
- Rubi** (*Kiwai, New Guinea*), a village.
- Rubu** (*Aroma, New Guinea*), a sacred house or platform.
- Ruchi** (*Russ.*), a rivulet. *Dim. Rucheĭk*.



- Ruchka** (*Russ.*), creek, channel.
- Rücken** (*Ger.*), a ridge. For use as a form of sub-oceanic relief *see* **Ridge**.
- Rúd** (*Pers.*), a river, *e.g.* **Hari-Rud**.
- Rudge** (*England*), a back or ridge.
- Rudha** (*Gaelic*), point, headland; *e.g.* **Rudha Dubh**, 'Black Point' in Bute I. *Cf.* **Ru**. *See* **Dubh**.
- Rue** (*Fr.*), a street (**R**.)
- Rue, Ruzi** (*Abba, N.W. of Rudolf L.*), a river. *Cf.* **Ru**.
- Rugga** (*Fula*), small villages.
- Ruggens** (*Cape Dutch*), undulating slopes, unirrigated hilly country.
- Ruimne, Romne** (*Celtic*), a marsh, *e.g.* **Romney**.
- Ruisseau** (*Fr.*), a stream (**R<sup>uu</sup>**). *Cf.* **Fleuve, Rivière**.
- Ruizi** (*Karanga, Bantu*). *See* **Izi**.
- Rujm** (*Arab.*), a cairn.
- Ruk** (*Ebon, Polynesia*), south.
- Rukal** (*Puyuma, Formosa*), a village.
- Rukuki** (*Hausa*), underwood.
- Rul** (*Dch.*), rugged, uneven, undulating (ground).
- Rum** (*Chong Chia-tse, Yunnan*), wind.
- Rum** (*Chungkia, Shan States*), water.
- Rumah** (*Malaysia*), a house. In Sumatra there are three recognised varieties of the Batak **Ruma**, *viz.* 'the chief's,' 'the rich man's,' 'the poor man's.' *Cf.* **Bale**.
- chi Rumba** } (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*), an island.  
**ki Rumba** }
- Rumde** (*Fula*), a slave village; in the Yola (*Adamawa*) region this has come to signify 'the farm of,' *e.g.* **Rumde Hamidu**. *Cf.* **Linyi**.

- Rumel** (*Arab.*), sand.
- Rumi** (*Arab.*), *lit.* Roman, hence Christian.
- Run** (*U.S.A.*), a brook or small creek, *e.g.* **Bull's Run**.
- Runan** (*Puyuma, Formosa*), a mountain.
- Rung** (*Annam*), wood, forest, bush.
- Runs, Runse** (*Ger., Switzerland*), a watercourse, gully.
- Rup** (*Holstein*), a village, *e.g.* **Wanderup**.
- Rupiri** (*dialect of Bantu*). See **Piri**.
- Rus, Ruiset** (*Arab.*), another form of **Ras** (*q.v.*)
- Rus** (*Celtic*). See **Ross**.
- Rusoko** (*Cent. Africa*), a river.
- Rusta** (*Pers.*), a village.
- Ruth** (*Gaelic*), red, *e.g.* **Aberruthven**, 'the confluence of the red river.' See **Aber**; **ven** contracted from *Gaelic abhuinn*, river; *cf.* **Avon**.
- Rutol** (*Pazzehe, Pei-Po, Formosa*), a village.
- Ruus**, *pl.* of **Ras** (*q.v.*)
- Ruwa** (*Hausa*), a river. See **Rua**.
- Ruzi** (*Rudolf L.*), a river. *Cf.* **Rue**.
- Ryeka** (*Russ.*), a river.
- Ryekostav** (*Russ.*), the time when a river freezes.
- Ryeng, Ryong** (*Korea*). See **Nyeng, Chi**.

## S

- Sa** (*Tibet*), land, territory, place, abode, *e.g.* **Tug-sa**, 'a camping place,' an encampment.
- Sa** (*W. Africa, between the Niger and the Atlantic*), snake, *e.g.* **Samokho**, the people whose idol or fetish is the snake. *Cf.* **Bamba, Mali, Sama**.

- riSa** (*Giryama*), pasture-ground.
- Saatenland** (*Ger.*), land covered with crops.
- Saba** (*Bambara*), three, *e.g.* **Khosababe**, *lit.* 'three streams,' confluence; **be**=to be. *Cf.* **Fula**. *See* **Kho**.
- Sabah** (*Arab., Egyptian Sudan*), east, *lit.* the dawn.  
*See* **Said, Safel, Gharb, Shark** for other points.
- Sabil** (*Arab.*), a road.
- Sable** (*Fr.*), sand.
- Sablonnière** (*Fr.*), a sand-pit, a gravel-pit.
- Sabrang** (*Malay*), across or over the water.
- Sa-cha** (*Tibet*), place.
- Saco** (*Sp.*), a bay.
- Saea** (*Motumotu, New Guinea*), sea.
- Sael** (*Caucasus*), mud torrents. *Cf.* **Selaf**.
- Sæter** (*Nor.*), mountain pasture; a chalet (*S*<sup>r</sup>).
- Safar** (*Arab.*), stone, rock, *e.g.* **Trik es Safar**, 'stony road.'
- Safara** (*Dandkil, Eritrea*), camp, hamlet.
- Safeid, Safid** (*Pers.*), white, *e.g.* **Safid Kuh**. *See* **Sefid, Kuh**.
- Safel** (*Egyptian Sudan*), north. *See* **Said, Sabah, Gharb, Shark, Gebele, Gebli** for other points.
- Safra**, *fem.* of **Asfar** (*q.v.*)
- Saga** (*S. Cape, New Guinea*), a river.
- Sagar** (*Punjab*), ocean, sea.
- Saghe** (*Chad L. region*). *See* **Tsadhe, Sara, Isa**.
- Saghir** (*Arab.*), little. *Cf.* **Seghir, Seria**.
- Sagia** (*Arab.*) *See* **Sakia**.
- Sagik** (*Aleut.*), a point or sharp edge, *e.g.* **Sagigik** island.
- Saha** (*Madagascar*), valley, a brook in a valley, thus **antsaha** = the place where the valley or brook is,

*e.g.* **Antsahakeli**, 'at the little brook,' **Antsahaondri**, 'in the sheep valley.' See **An**, **Keli**, **Ondri**.

**Sahal**, **Sahel** (*Arab.*), easy, of a road without obstacles; of land, easily cultivated or dug; fertile country; a plain; the high land along the banks of the Nile; coast, seaboard; *e.g.* **Wa-Swahili**, 'the coast people.'

**Sahan** (*Arab.*, *N. Africa*), a depression among dunes, often at the junction of two valleys, especially where vegetation abounds. Further south the large **Sahans** become **Wadis**.

**Sahara** (*Arab.*), a desert, a plain. See **Sahra**.

**Sahel** (*Arab.*), the littoral. See **Sahal**, another spelling. *Cf.* **Guban** of the Somali coast.

**Sahir** (*India, Cent. Asia*), a city, from *Pers.* **Shahr**.

**Sahra** (*Arab.*), a plain, desert. *Cf.* **Sahara**, which is a corrupt European form of **Sahra**.

**Sahrij** (*Arab.*), a basin.

**Sahu** (*Arab.*), unevenness of ground. Similar to *Fr.* **Accidenté** and *Ger.* **Schollen**.

**Sai** (*Cantonese*), little, small.

**Sai** (*E. Turk.*), a valley, sometimes very broad; a ravine.

**Sai** (*Japan*), west = **Niai** = **Nishi**. *Cf.* *Chinese* **Si**. See **Hoku** for other points.

**Sai** (*Siam*), sand, gravel.

**Sai** (*Turkestan*), a stony plain.

**Said** (*Egyptian Sudan*), south. See **Sabah**, **Safel** **Gharb**, **Gebele**, **Shark** for other points.

**Saiki-nosi** (*Madagascar*), a peninsula. See **Nosi**.

- Sail** (*Arab.*), a current, torrent.
- Sailab** (*Punjab*), land subject to inundation from rivers.
- Saiyal** (*Arab.*), a current.
- Saka** (*Marocco*), an irrigation canal.
- iSaka** (*dialect of Bantu*), a sandy unproductive land.
- Sakan** (*Burma*), a halting-ground.
- Sakh** (*Serer, Senegal*), country, village.
- Sakha** (*Soninke*). See **Sakka**.
- Sakhalin** (*Manchu*), black, *e.g.* **Sakhalin Ula**, 'black river.'
- Saki** (*Japan*), cape, promontory, **Nagasaki**. See **Misaki**.
- Sakis** (*Arab.*), an irrigation canal; a water-wheel.  
Another spelling is **Sagia**.
- Sakka** (*Soninke, West Sudan*), a market. Found also in the form **Sakha**.
- Sakne** (*Arab.*), a suburb.
- Sal** (*England*), a stone house, *e.g.* **Kensal**. Sometimes spelled **Sall** (*q.v.*) Cf. **Hall**, **Sell**.
- Sala** (*Siam*), rest-house.
- Salann, Salen** (*Gaelic*), a salt-water bay, *e.g.* **Salen bay**, in Mull Sound.
- Salat** (*Malay Pen.*), a channel.
- Salida** (*Sp.*), the environs of a town.
- Salina** (*Sp.*), a saltpan.
- Salines** (*Fr.*), salt-water lagoons; salt works (**Sal**.)
- Sall** (*England*), a stone house, *e.g.* **Walsall**. Sometimes spelled **Sal**. Cf. **Hall**, **Sell**; from *A.S.* **sal**, **sel**, **sæl**, **salu**, and other forms; originally a large one-roomed house, a hall (*A.S.* **heall**), not from **sal** by normal change of *s* to *h*, but from a different root. Cf. *Ger.* **saal** and **halle**.

- Saló** (*Russ.*), the first thin ice.
- Salt-lick** (*British East Africa*), a name applied to any brackish marsh or salt spring, where the cattle are driven once or twice a month.
- Salto de agua** (*Sp.*), cataract, waterfall. In Spanish S. America, **Salto** alone is used with this meaning. Thus **Salto**s (*Argentina*), rapids.
- Salz** (*Ger.*), salt, *e.g.* **Salzburg**, 'salt castle,' castle on the Salza or salt stream.
- Sama** (*W. Africa, between the Niger and the Atlantic*), elephant, *e.g.* **Samanke**, the 'people whose idol or fetish is the elephant.' See **Nke**. Cf. **Bamba**, **Mali**, **Sa**.
- Samar** (*Mongol*), road, path.
- Samavi** (*Wadai*), the round bell-shaped huts of Wadai made of reeds. See **Mahareb**.
- Samba** (*Tibet*), bridge.
- Sami** (*Samoa*), sea, salt water.
- Sampandranu** (*Madagascar*), an affluent of a river.
- Samt** (*Arab.*), a way, road.
- Sa-ntsam** (*Tibet*), a frontier. See **Sa**.
- San** (*China, Japan, Korea*), hill, mountain, *e.g.* **Chyeng-Am-San**, **Chyeng-Gyeng-San**. Cf. **Shan**.
- San** (*It., Port., Sp.*), saint (S.), *e.g.* **San Remo**.
- San** (*Min-kiá, Yunnan*), west, also used for 'small.' For other points see **Pen**.
- San Chau** (*China*). See **Chau**.
- Sanct** (*Ger.*), saint (S., St.)
- Sande** (*A-Zande*), earth, land.
- Sandia** (*U.S.A.*), an oblong rounded mountain mass, *lit.* water-melon (*Sp.*)

- Sang** (*Tibet*), a plain.
- Sanga** (*Congo*), an island.
- Sangava** (*New Georgia, Solomon Is.*), a passage in a reef.
- mSangu** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), forest.
- Sanjak** (*Turk.*), district under a *mutesarrif*, a subdivision of a **Vilayet**, and itself divided into **Kazas**; flag.
- Sankt** (*Styria, &c.*), saint.
- Sanpu, Sanpo** (*Tibet*), a large river, *lit.* the 'purifier,' generally written **Tsang-po, Tsan-po**, name of the Upper Brahmaputra flowing through Tibet.
- Sansanne** (*Hausa*), camp, encampment, a permanent camp, town, *e.g.* **Sansanne Mangu**.
- Santa** (*Fin.*), sand.
- Santo** (*It., Port., Sp.*), saint, *e.g.* **Santo Domingo, Santa Rosa**.
- maSanza** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), the season of the early light rains.
- Sao** (*Songhai*), forest.
- Sao-thong** (*Siam*), flagstaff.
- Saovi** (*Fin.*), clay.
- Sap** (*Siam, Cambodia*), great, *e.g.* **Tonle Sap**, 'the great lake' (of Cambodia).
- Sapala** (*Congo*), wood, copse, bush.
- Sapalayo** (*Mossi, Fr. Sudan*), the dry season.
- Sapinière** (*Fr.*), a fir plantation (**Sap<sup>re</sup>**).
- Sar** (*Punjab*), a sacred tank, pond, small lake, *e.g.* **Amritsar**, 'lake of immortality.' *Cf.* **Sara** (*Pali*).
- Sar** (*Pers.*), summit, head; equivalent to the *Hind.* **Sir** (*q.v.*)

- Sar (*Pers.*), a suffix implying a place 'abounding in,' e.g. **Kohsar**, 'a mountainous country.' See **Koh** and **Zar**.
- Sar** (*Tibet*), new, e.g. **La Sar**, 'new pass.' See **La**.
- Sara** (*Pali*), a pond. Cf. **Sar** (*Punjab*).
- Sara, Sarah** (*Bagirmi form of Arab. Sari*); the former means water running rapidly, the latter running freely. **Shari** is the local (*Kotoko*) pronunciation of **Sari**, hence **Sara R.** is equivalent to **Shari R.** See **Isa**.
- Sarai** (*Pers.*), a palace, house, as in **caravansery**; from *Old Pers.* **sharai**=house, inn. By popular etymology **sarai** has been confused with *It.* **serraglio**, which is from **serrare**=to lock up (**serra**=a bolt).
- Sarar** (*Somali*), a plateau.
- Sardsir** (*Pers.*), summer pasture grounds.
- Sare perede** (*Gold Coast*), a grassy plain.
- Sare** (*Upper Sassandra R. region, Sudan*), red, e.g. **Ibo Sare**, 'the Red Ibo' or **Fereduguba R.**
- Sari** (*Arab.*) See **Sara**.
- Sari, Sarith** (*Turk.*), yellow, e.g. **Sari-kol**, 'the yellow hand,' name both of the river and valley.
- Sarik** (*E. Turkestan*), grass.
- Sariki, Sarki** (*Hausa*), king, prince. See **Seriki**.
- Sarka** (*Tibet*), a goldfield.
- Sarn** (*Welsh*), causeway, paved road, e.g. **Sarn Helen**.
- Saro** (*Madagascar*), difficult, dear, dangerous, e.g. **Sarodrivotra**, 'difficult on account of the wind.'
- Sarota** (*Hausa*), a kingdom.
- Sas** (*Rotuma, Polynesia*), sea.
- Sasa'e** (*Samoa*), east. For other points see **Matu**.
- Sasik** (*Cent. Asia*), putrid, e.g. **Sasik-Kul**, 'putrid lake.'



- Sassun** (*Mongol*), snow.
- Sa-taig** (*Tibet*), a post station.
- Sau** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), landing-place, ferry, ford, beach, crossing.
- Saug** (*Pers., Afghan*), stone.
- Saumpfad** (*Ger.*), a path for pack animals.
- Saumweg** (*Ger.*), a road for beasts of burden; mule-track.
- Savannah** (*Sp.*), a meadow, meadow land, a grassy, treeless tract. The *Sp.* form is *sábana* = a sheet, from *Lat. sabanum* = *Greek σάβανον* = a linen cloth.
- Sawa** (*Japan*), a ravine.
- Say, Se** (*Songhai*), a river.
- Saye** (*Soninke, West Sudan*), sand.
- Sba** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a peak.
- Sbah** (*Darfur*), south. Cf. **Bahar**.
- Sbarcatojo** (*It.*), wharf, landing-place.
- Sbocco** (*It.*), opening, mouth.
- Sbugs** (*Tibet*), cavity, recess; end.
- Scale** (*Nor. Skaale*), a shepherd's hut, e.g. **Portinscale**.
- Scar** (*from Nor. Skar*), glen, gap, notch in a mountain, e.g. **Scarborough**. Cf. **Score**.
- Schaapskooi** (*Dch.*), a sheepfold.
- Schäferei** (*Ger.*), a sheepfold (*Schaf.*)
- Schans** (*Dch.*), **Schanze** (*Ger.*), a trench; earthwork.
- Scheer** (*Dch.*), sands, shoals, cliffs.
- Scheide** (*Ger.*), a parting, waterparting; from **scheiden** = to divide.
- Schelf** (*Ger.*), shelf (*q.v.*)
- Sohere** (*Ger.*), a cliff (in water), rock, ridge.
- Schicht** (*Ger.*), layer, stratum.

- Schiefer** (*Ger.*), schist; also used for shale.
- Schienu** (*It.*), a ridge, saddle; *lit.* backbone.
- Schiffbrücke** (*Ger.*), a bridge of boats, pontoon.
- Schiffmühlen** (*Ger.*), floating mills (erected in boats).
- Schilf** (*Ger.*), rushes.
- Schlangpfad** (*Ger.*), a winding path, *lit.* 'snake-path.'
- Schleuse** (*Ger.*), sluice, lock.
- Schlippe** (*Ger.*), a narrow place or way.
- Schloss** (*Ger.*), a castle (*Schl.*)
- Schlucht** (*Ger.*), ravine, gorge, valley.
- Schlund** (*Ger.*), an abyss, chasm.
- Schnee** (*Ger.*), snow, *e.g.* **Schneekopf**, 'snow head.'
- Schnelle** (*Ger.*), rapids in a river.
- Schollenland** (*Ger.*), broken accidented country.
- Schorren** (*Dch.*), alluvium.
- Schuttung** (*Ger.*), a dike, dam.
- Schwarz** (*Ger.*), black, *e.g.* **Schwarzes Meer**, 'Black Sea.'
- Schwelle** (*Ger.*), in sub-oceanic relief, a **Rise** (*q.v.*)
- Scierie** (*Fr.*), sawmills (*Sc<sup>ie</sup>*).
- Scirocco**. See **Sirocco**.
- Scoglio** (*It.*), rock, stone.
- Scopetino** (*It.*), a heath.
- Score** (*from Gaelic sgoir*), a sharp rock, *e.g.* **Dunscore**, 'the foot on the sharp rock.' See **Dun**. Cf. **Scar**.
- Score** (*Icel. skor*, an incision), a cutting, a steep, narrow passage leading down to the sea, *e.g.* **Lighthouse Score**, **Herring Fishery Score**, **Mariner's Score**, &c. (**Lowestoft**).
- Sde** (*Tibet*), country, district. See **De**. In this and the next word initial **s** is mute. For **r** mute see **Rdo**.
- Sdings** (*Tibet*), depression, col. See **Ding**, **Sde**.

- Se** (*Japan*), a shoal; a cliff.
- Se** (*Min-kiä, Yunnan*), deep.
- Se** (*Siam*), a river.
- Se.** *See Say.*
- Seau** (*China*), little.
- Seba** (*India*), Mughal division of a country under the control of a lieutenant-governor.
- Sebe** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a river.
- Sebil** (*Arab.*), a wayside fountain.
- Sebkha** (*Arab.*), marsh, saltpan.
- Sebz** (*Pers.*), green, *e.g.* **Kuh-i-sebz**, 'green mountain.'  
*See Kuh.*
- Secadal** (*Sp.*), dry barren ground.
- Sedlo** (*Slavonic*), a possession, *e.g.* **Sedlitz**.
- See** (*Ger.*), lake (S.) in *masc.*; in *fem.* sea.
- Seeb** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a river. *See Seep.*
- Seebucht** (*Ger.*), an estuary, a bight or bay.
- Seep** (*U.S.A.*), a small trickling stream. *See Seeb.*
- Seff** (*Sudan*), the dry season, summer (April-June).
- Sefid** (*Pers.*), white, a variant of **Safeid** (*q.v.*)
- Sefra**, *fem.* of **Asfar** (*q.v.*)
- Seghe** (*Fan, French Congo*), sand, a sandbank.
- Seghir** (*Arab.*), little; *e.g.* the **Khor Seghir** in **Farsan Seghir** Island. *See Seria, Saghir* for other forms.
- Segia** (*Arab.*) *See Sakia.*
- Segoma** (*Mossi, French Sudan*), a defile.
- Sei** (*China*), a temple, *e.g.* **Pai ma sei**, 'white horse temple.' *See Pai.* **Ma**=horse.
- Seil** (*Arab.*), torrent, stream.
- Seipi** (*Motumotu, New Guinea*), south. *Cf.* **Kauritupe.**

- eSeki** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), dry land, land.
- Sekkin** (*Arab., N. Africa*), the ridge of a dune.
- Sel** (*Adamawa*), a shallow river; equivalent to the *Kanuri Ngajam* (*q.v.*)
- Selaf** (*Caucasus*), mud torrents. *Cf. Sael.*
- Selat** (*Arab.*), a dry watercourse, *e.g. Selat Kataba* in S. Arabia; the term *wadi* being here more used for 'valley.' *Cf. Sahan.*
- Selat** (*Malay*), a strait or narrow.
- Selim** (*Chad L. region*). *See Tselim.*
- Selka** (*Fin.*), a bay.
- Sell** (*Anglo-Saxon*), a cottage, a little superior to *Cote* (*q.v.*) *Cf. Sall.*
- Selo** (*Russ.*), a village with a church.
- Selsela** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a chain (of hills or dunes).
- Selva** (*Port.*), } a wood, forest.  
**Selva** (*Sp.*), }
- Semak** (*Malay*), low bush.
- Semanterion** (*Greek*), buoy, mark.
- Sémaphore** (*Fr.*), semaphore (*Sém.*)
- Semita** (*It.*), a footpath.
- Sempang** (*Malay*), cross-roads.
- Sen** (*China*), town of the second order, or provincial capital. *See Hsien.*
- Sen** (*Japan*), equivalent to the German *Vorder* (*q.v.*); fore, in front.
- Sen** (*Tamul, Deccan*), length, distance.
- Senda, Sendero** (*Sp.*), path, footpath. *Cf. Sentiero, Sentier*
- eSenge** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), sand.
- Senke** (*Ger.*), low ground or country.

- Seno** (*It., Sp.*), a gulf or bay.
- Sentier** (*Fr.*), footpath, track. *Cf.* **Senda, Sendero.**
- Sentiero** (*It.*), path, narrow way. *Cf.* **Senda, Sendero.**
- iSep** (*Fan, French Congo*), a garden made directly after the rainy season, and usually planted with maize.
- Sepa** (*Jibu, New Guinea*); river.
- Sepewe** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a river.
- Sequedal** (*Sp.*), **Sequeral** (*Sp.*), a dry barren soil.
- Ser** (*Kurdish*), mountain, *e.g.* **Ser-i-Amadia**, 'Amadia mountain.'
- Ser** (*Tibet*), gold, *e.g.* the goldfield **Ser-ka-Shyar.**
- Sera** (*Swahili*), rampart.
- Seraf** (*Arab., N. Africa*), stream, *e.g.* **Seraf Sayid** (near Gallabat).
- Serai** (*Turk.*), palace, in *E. Turk.*, commercial entrepôt; a loan word from *Pers. Sarai* (*q.v.*)
- Sere** (*Soninke*), people.
- Serekhore** (*Soninke*), a chief. *See Sere.*
- Serekhule** (*Senegal*), white men. *See Sere.*
- Serhoma** (*Mossi, French Sudan*), a ravine.
- Seria, Seghir** (*Arab.*), small. *See Seghir.*
- Seriki** (*Hausa*), another form of **Serki**, a chief, *e.g.* **Gidda-n-Seriki-n-Pawa**, 'the town of the chief Pawa,' n being the sign of the possessive. *See Sariki.*
- Serir** (*Arab.*), flat ground without vegetation; parts of the Sahara covered with masses of siliceous hornstone, in contradistinction to the sandy wastes.
- Serki-gari** (*Hausa*), capital town, **Serki** meaning 'a chief.' *Cf. Fama-Dugu. See Seriki.*
- Sermiakhsu** (*Eskimo, Smith Sound*), a glacier.

**Serra** (*It.*), a cross ridge, a pass ; *lit.* = a bolt, bar.

**Serra** (*Port.*), a mountain ridge ; *lit.* = a saw.

**Serradões** (*Brazil*), 'high woods,' stunted tracts on the dry, unproductive uplands. *See Carrascos, Capões, Catingas.*

**Serranía** (*Sp.*), a mountainous district, a ridge of mountains. *See Sierra.*

**Sertões** (*Brazil*), 'backwoods,' suggestive of waste land, wilderness, rather than woodlands, and applied to both **Taboleras** and **Chapadas** (*q.v.*) *See also Campos.*

**lu Sese** (*Bantu*), sand.

**Sesmo** (*Sp.*), a division of territory in some Spanish provinces.

**Set** (*Anglo-Saxon*), a settlement, *e.g.* Dorset.

**Seter** (*from Nor. Sæter*), a chalet, *e.g.* Ellanseter.

**Seto** (*Japan*), strait, channel.

**Sett.** *See* **Sudd.**

**um Setuluka** (*Kafir*), a sideling place on a road which is at so acute an angle that a vehicle in passing would be in danger of sliding down.

**Seuil** (*Fr.*), sill (as of a dock). As a form of sub-oceanic relief equivalent to **Rise** (*q.v.*)

**Sewat** (*Deccan*), summit, top.

**m Sezo** } (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*), forest, bush.  
**mi Sezo** }

**Sgang-ka** (*Tibet*), summit of a hill ; **s** is mute. *See* **Gang.**

**Sgar** (*Tibet*), camp, permanent camp ; is the same word as **Gar** (*q.v.*) ; **s** is mute. *See* under **Rdo.**

**Sgeir** (*Gaelic*), a rock in the sea, *e.g.* **Ruadh Sgeir.** *Cf.* **Sker.**

**Sgor** (*Gaelic*), a peak, *e.g.* **Sgor Dearg** in the isle of Skye.  
**Sha** (*China*), sand, sandbank, *e.g.* **Shamo**, 'the Sand Sea,'  
*i.e.* Gobi.

**Sha** (*Indian, U.S.A.*) See **Cha**.

**Shaaba** (*Arab., Algeria*), system of sinuous ravines ;  
 another form of **Shaba** (*q.v.*)

**Shab** (*Arab.*), a rocky shoal.

**Shaba** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a ravine. See **Shaaba**.

**Shabel** (*Somali*), leopard, *e.g.* **Shabele**, *i.e.* **Shabel-le**, 'the  
 place of leopards.' Many places in Somaliland are  
 named after living creatures and trees, *e.g.* **Libale**,  
 'the place of lions,' **Warabale**, 'the place of  
 hyænas,' **Shimbirale**, 'the place of birds,' **Goble**,  
 'the place where the *Gob* trees grow.' See **Le**.

**Shabet** (*Arab.*), a basin surrounded by mounts, *e.g.*  
**Shabet el Akhera** ; a plain, *e.g.* **Shabet el Ahir**, 'the  
 plain of Air.'

**Shah-bandari** (*Turk.*), a buoy.

**Shahid** (*E. Turk.*), a martyr, the tomb of a martyr.

**Shahr** (*Pers.*), a town, the proper form of **Shehr** (*q.v.*)

**Shair**. See **Sher**.

**Shakata** (*Yoruba*), fen, bog, morass.

**Shal-ma** (*Tibet*), schistose débris.

**Shamal** (*Arab.*), the prevailing north-west winds of the  
 Persian Gulf.

**Shamama** (*W. Sahara*), inundated banks ; more fre-  
 quently written **Chamama**.

**Shaman** (*Siberia, Alaska*), a medicine man, *e.g.* **Shaman**  
 village, island, and point.

**Shamba** (*Nika*), a plantation.

- Shan** (*China*), hill, mountain, range, *e.g.* **Tian Shan**, *cf.* **San**; island.
- Shang** (*China*), upper, *e.g.* **Shang-pu**, 'upper citadel.'  
*Cf.* **Hsia**.
- Shang** (*Korea*), grotesque signposts.
- Shang** (*Tangut*), wood, forest.
- Shan-hu** (*China*), coral.
- Shan-tau** (*China*), bluff, cliff. *Cf.* **Tsiau-pi**.
- Shan-ting** (*China*), a mountain chain.
- Shao** (*China*), small, *e.g.* **Shao-ho**, 'small river.'
- Shar** (*Pers.*), a whirlpool, eddy.
- Shar** (*Tibet*), east. For other points *see* **Lho**.
- Shar** (*White Sea region*), long narrow gulf, strait.
- Shara-** (*Mongol*), a prefix meaning yellow, *e.g.* **Shara Muren**, 'Yellow River,' **Shara Gol**, 'Yellow Stream.'
- Sharaki** (*Egypt*), land unirrigated and therefore un-taxed.
- Shari** (*Arab.*), a highway.
- Shari, Sari** (*Kotoko, South Bornu, Chad L. region*), water, river. *See* **Isa, Sara**.
- Shark** (*Arab.*), the east. *See* **Said, Safel, Gharb** for other points.
- „ (*Arab., Egyptian Sudan*), the right bank of the Nile, from the above.
- Sharki** (*Arab.*), the winter south-east winds of the Persian Gulf, from **Shark**. *Cf.* **Kaus**.
- Sharki** (*Turk.*), east, from *Arab.* **Shark**.
- Sharm** (*Arab.*), a port.
- Sharon** (*Hebrew*), a plain.
- Sha-sien** (*China*), shoal.



- Shat** (*Arab.*), fresh water, river, *e.g.* **Shat el Arab**, the combined Tigris and Euphrates.
- Sha-tan** (*China*), sandbank, bar. *See* **Sha, Tan**.
- Shaw** (*England*), a shady place, a wood, *e.g.* **Bagshaw**.
- Shbar** (*Hassania*), a mud wall surrounding an enclosure.
- She** (*China*), a reef of rocks; also a monastery; stone; a fortification.
- She** (*Formosa*), the headquarters of a native tribe.
- Shealing** (*Scotland*), a highland cottage.
- Sheanyi** (*Lu-Wanga, Eastern Uganda*), an enclosure.
- Sheb** (*Pers.*), descent, declivity.
- Sheba** (*Arab.*), a ravine, watercourse.
- Shebika**, *dim.* of **Shebka** (*q.v.*)
- Shebka** (*Arab.*), a network of ravines; a country greatly intersected by ravines, *e.g.* the **Shebka** of **Mzab**.
- Shehar, Shehr** (*Pers.*), a town, *e.g.* **Eski Shehr**, 'old town.'  
**Eski** (*Turk.*) = old.
- Sheikh** (*Arab.*), chief, elder, saint, *e.g.* **Sheikh Hussein**.
- Shejera** (*Arab.*), a tree.
- Shelf** (*Eng.*), used, in sub-oceanic relief, for the portion of the continental border which extends seaward from tide-marks, sinking very gradually as a rule to the depth of about 100 fathoms, and then suddenly falling steeply to a great depth; *e.g.* the British, Sunda, and Newfoundland **Shelves**. Equivalent to *Ger.* **Sohelf**, *Fr.* **Socle** or **Plateau Continental**.
- Shemál** (*Arab.*), north, north wind.
- Shemál** (*E. Turk.*), wind.
- Shenyi, Mshenyi** (*German East Africa, dialect of Bantu*) sand, *e.g.* **Kashenyi**, a town in **Kyanya**.

- Sher** (*Arab., N. Africa*), barley, *e.g.* **Wad Sher**, 'barley valley.' *See* **Wad**.
- Shergi** (*W. Sahara*), east. *Cf.* **Gebele**, **Gebli**.
- Sheria** (*Arab.*), a small footpath.
- Sherm** (*Arab.*), a creek or small cove.
- Sershaf** (*Arab.*), a cliff.
- Sershar** (*Arab.*), a cascade.
- Shet** (*Icelandic hjalt*), high, *e.g.* **Shetland**, 'high land.'
- She-tan** (*China*), a reef of rocks. *See* **She**.
- Shi** (*China*), market-place, market, *e.g.* **Ma-shi-tai**, 'horse market terrace.' *See* **Tai**. **Ma**=horse.
- Shi** (*China*), stone, *e.g.* **Shi-hu**, 'stone gorge.'
- Shi** (*Miao-tse, Kwei-chau, and Min-kia, Yunnan*), new, *e.g.* **Chin-shi-min**, west of Yao Ngan.
- nShi** (*Congo, Bantu*), region, state; earth, ground.
- Shib** (*Arab.*), a mountain pass, ravine.
- Shibi** (*Korea*), house, usually built round a quadrangle.
- Shidle** (*Somaliland*), a rocky place. *See* **Le**.
- Shiuro** (*Lu-Wanga, Eastern Uganda*), market.
- Shikulu** (*Lu-Wanga, Eastern Uganda*), hill, mountain.
- Shili** (*Mongol*), a grassy hill.
- Shima** (*Congo*), pool, pond, well.
- Shima** (*Japan*), island, *Tokyo* dialect for **Sima** (*q.v.*)
- Shimál** (*Arab.*) *See* **Shemál**.
- Shimbira** (*Somali*), birds. *See* under **Shabel**.
- Shimo** (*Japan*), lower, *e.g.* **Shimo-tsu-fsa**, 'lower Fusa.'
- Shimo** (*Swahili*), ditch, pit, excavation.
- eShimu** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*). *See* **Eshimu**.
- Shina** (*Syriac*), cliff, *e.g.* **Tura Shina**. *See* **Tura**.

- Shinarkh** (*Arab.*), a promontory.
- Shinden** (*Japan*), certain paddy-lands brought into cultivation since the last survey.
- Shing** (*Tibet*), a tree.
- Shir** (*Yambo, Upper Sobat R.*), the rainy season.
- Shire** (*England*), something *shorn* off, a division, county.
- Shiroi** (*Japan*), white, *e.g.* **Shirokubi Saki**.
- Shitong** (*Hainan*), market, market town.
- Shitta** (*Sudan*), winter (October–March), autumn.
- Shitu-dianza** (*Manchuria*), a stony valley.
- Shiu** (*China, Japan*), province, district.
- Shiu ia** (*Min-kia, Yunnan*), snow.
- Shivala** (*Punjab*), a pillar-like temple of the god Shiva.  
*Cf.* **Ling**.
- Shiver** (*E. Turk.*), marsh ground with vegetation.
- Shivu** (*Congo*), the cold season.
- Shiwo** (*Japan*), tide; *Tokyo* dialect for **Siwo** (*q.v.*) *See*  
**Hiki Shiwo**.
- Shlieng** (*Cambodia*), rain.
- Sho** (*Cambodia, Cochinchina*), market. *See* **Cho**.
- Shoal** (*Eng.*), a single **Elevation** (*q.v.*), or submarine mountain rising to within eleven mètres of the surface, *e.g.* **Adler Shoal**. Equivalent to *Ger.* **Grund**, *Fr.* **Haut Fond**. Similar to **Reef**.
- Shong** (*Tibet*), excavation, small lateral valley.
- Shor** (*C. Asia, Punjab*), salt, land impregnated with salt.
- Shorrafa** (*Arab.*), local rain, places watered by local rains.
- Shott** (*Arab., N. Africa*), bank, shore; a large river; a vast stretch of salt water; a saltpan; a muddy depression without vegetation. This is really the

*Arab. Shat* (pronounced *shut*) (*q.v.*), of which **Chott** (**Shott**) is the *Fr.* spelling.

**Shrui** (*Cambodia*), a cape.

**Shua** (*Annam*), a pagoda.

**Shuf** (*Arab.*), a prominent or culminating point.

**Shui** (*Annam*), stream, torrent.

**Shui** (*China*), water, *e.g.* **Kiang shui**, 'waters of the Kiang.'

**Shukf**, **Shukif** (*Arab.*), a cliff (cleft).

**Shul** (*Tibet*), a track, road.

**Shuma** (*Servian*), a forest.

**wa Shumba** (*German East Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Washumba**.

**Shur** (*Arab.*), low clay hills.

**Shur**, **Shor** (*Pers.*), brackish; *cf. Sansc. Kahara* = very bitter.

**Shura** (*Kaffa, Abyssinia*), black.

**Shurh kwie** (*Min-kia, Yunnan*), mountain.

**Shushet** (*Arab.*), a slight undulation.

**Shushitna** (*Alaska*), a great muddy river, the great muddy river, the Shushitna. See **Na**.

**Shut** (*Persia*), a salt-water river.

**Si** (*China*), west, western, *e.g.* **Kwang-si**. *Cf.* **Tung**, **Pe**, **Nan**. See **Kwang**.

**Si** (*Fan, French Congo*), the world; a large tract of country. *Cf.* **Fan**.

**Si** (*Hainan*), a village.

**Si** (*Lolo, China*), a wood.

**Si** (*Mashonaland*), a prefix meaning 'small,' *e.g.* **Sifura**, 'small Fura.' See **Fura**.

**a Si** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), water. See **Mazi**, **Mansi**, **Zi**.

**chiSi** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), island.

**muSi** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), town, country. *Cf.*  
**Musi.**

**Si** (*Bambara, Malinke*), town, village, *e.g.* **Sikoro**, 'old village.' *See* **Koro**.

**Sia** (*China*), lower.

**Sia, Zia** (*Nika*), a reservoir, lake.

**kiSia, -zia** (*Nika*), a small lake.

**-Sia** (*Tripoli*), a plural termination signifying people, inhabitants, population, *e.g.* **Ghadamsia**, 'the inhabitants of Ghadames.' *Cf.* **Senussia**, 'the followers of Senussi.'

**Siah** (*Pers., Afghan*), black, *e.g.* **Siah Koh**. *Cf.* **Siya**.  
*See* **Koh**.

**Siao** (*Yunnan*), little, small, *e.g.* **Siao Kwen-keu**, near Yao Ngan.

**Siao-ho** (*China*), a rivulet, *lit.* 'little river.'

**Siao-tao** (*China*), an island, small island, islet. *See* **Tao**.

**Sibansho** (*Japan*), guard-house.

**Side** (*England*), a slope, declivity, or ascent, *e.g.* **Crossland Sides** near Hartington; from *A.S.*, *síde* (root *sid*, long, extended).

**Sidzau** (*Lolo, China*), a wood, forest.

**Sierra** (*Sp.*), a rugged mountain range with serrate outline; from *sierra* = a saw.

**Sif, pl. Siuf** (*Arab., N. Africa*), an extended dune with thin ridge; winding low dunes.

**Sifa** (*Arab.*), sandy beach.

**Sigaram** (*Tamul, Deccan*), summit of a mountain.

**Sighi** (*Turk.*), a bank, shoal.

- Signal** (*Fr.*), signal (**S<sup>al</sup>**).
- Siipu** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a creek, cove.
- Sika, eSika** (*Congo, dialects of Bantu*), a house.
- maSika** (*East Africa, dialect of Bantu*), the rainy season (end of March to end of May).
- Sikka** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a road.
- Sil** (*Cent. Asia*), a sudden flood or inundation.
- Sil** (*Korea*), a valley, *e.g.* **Sil-Lyeng, Chara-Sil**.
- Sila** } (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a road. *Cf.* **Zila**.  
**inSila** }
- Silanga** (*Philippines*), a channel, strait, passage; in the southern islands this is used for 'a bay.' Also used to convey the meaning 'small, low islands.'
- Silla** (*Fin.*), a bridge.
- Sillon** (*Fr.*), a furrow, ridge. For use as a form of sub-oceanic relief *see* **Furrow**.
- Sima** (*Japan*), island; makes **Jima** sometimes in compounds, *e.g.* **Awa jima**, 'Awa island.' *See* **Shima, Jima**.
- Sima** (*Tangut*), sand.
- kiSima** (*Swahili*), a well, *pl.* **maSima**.
- Simba** (*Zambezia*), *pl.* of **Numba** (*q.v.*)
- inSimi** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a piece of cultivated ground.
- Simpang** (*Malay*), a crossing, *e.g.* **Simpang Lima**, a station on the new Perak railway.
- Sin** (*Amharic*), an elephant's tusk, applied to a mountain peak.
- Sin** (*China*), a walled village.
- Sin** (*China*), new, *e.g.* **Sin-kai**, 'New Market,' the Chinese name for **Bhama**, properly **Bhamaw**. *See* **Kai, Bha, Maw**.

- Sin** (*Arabo-Pers.*) See **Jin**.
- Sinavi** (*Motu, New Guinea*), a river.
- Sindom** (*Soninke, Fr. Sudan*), south. See **Kinkhenna**.
- Sing** (*China*), a spring, fountain.
- Sing** (*Tibet*), a place covered with short grass, a marsh.
- im Singakazi** (*Kafir*), a very powerful stream of water, a flood.
- Singha** (*Malay*), a place of call, e.g. **Singapore** or **Singhapura**, 'the city of the place of call.' Other authorities give **Sinha** (*Sansc.*), lion, thus **Singapore**, 'lion city.' See **Pura**.
- ulu Singi** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a forest.
- Sinikh** (*Turk.*), ruined, in ruins.
- m Sinje** } (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*), a river.  
**mu Sinje** }
- Siora** (*Eskimo, Smith Sound*), sand.
- Siper** (*Albania*), upper.
- Siphandon** (*Laos*), 'The Four Thousand islands,' a name given to the group at Khong on the Mekong.
- Sipil** (*Chinese Turkestan*), fortification, wall of a town.
- Sir** (*Arab.*), a fold.
- Sir** (*Hind.*), head, summit, e.g. **Sir Daria**, the 'Head Stream' (Jaxartes). Cf. **Sirdar**; see **Sar**.
- Sira** (*Madagascar*), salt, e.g. **Antsirabe**, 'the place where there is much salt.' See **An, Be**.
- Siranga** (*Rubiana, Solomon Is.*), a road.
- Sirge** (*Bornu*), a lake of natron. See **Abge**.
- Sirik** (*Mongol*), a valley.
- Sirkar** (*India*), a district or division.
- Siro** (*Japan*), palace, castle; white.

**Siro** (*Nandi and Ja-Luo, Uganda*), a market.

**Sirocco, Soirocco** (*It.*), a hot oppressive wind coming from Northern Africa over the Mediterranean to Sicily and Italy.

**Sirt** (*Turk.*), a ridge.

**Sisifo** (*Samoa*), west. For other points see **Matu**.

**Sisim** (*Agni, Ivory Coast*), a village, place of cultivation.

**Sitch, Sich** (*England*), a watercourse, a little current of water, which is dry in summer, a gutter; from *A.S. sic, sich*, a furrow, watercourse, *e.g. Goldsitch Moss. See Moss.*

**Sitlal** (*Aztek*), a star, *e.g. Sitlaltepetl*, 'star mountain,' the Orizava of the maps. *See Tepetl.*

**Sitt** (*Arab.*), lady, female saint.

i Situ	} ( <i>Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu</i> ), forest, wood, thicket. <i>Cf. Witu.</i>
m Situ	
mu Situ	
u mu Situ	

**Siuf**, *pl. of Sif* (*q.v.*)

**Siwa** (*Mt. Kenia region*), swamp, applied to the Lorian swamp.

**chi Siwa** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), island. *See Ziwa.*

**ki Siwa** (*Swahili*), island; for *pl.* see **Kisiwa**.

**Siwo** (*Japan*), tide, current. *Cf. Shiwo.*

**Siya** (*Pers.*), black. *Cf. Siah.*

**Sjö** (*Sw.*), sea.

**-Sk** (*Russ.*), a suffix meaning 'town,' *e.g. Omsk.*

**Skala** (*Hung.*), rocks (*Skl.*)

**Skam** (*Tibet*), barren, dry.

**Skandse** (*Da.*), fort. *Cf. Sohana.*



**Skär** (*Sw.*), a skerry, a rock at times covered by water.

See **Skjør.**

**Skard** (*Icel.*), a ravine.

**Ske** (*Tibet*), a neck or gorge.

**Skip** (*from Da., Nor. Skib.*), a ship, e.g. **Skipness**, 'ship point.' See **Ness.** Cf. **Skipper.**

**Skiron** (*Neo-Greek*), north-east. For other points see **Boreas.**

**Skjør, Skær** (*Da., Nor.*), a skerry, a rock at times covered by water. See **Skär.**

**Skole** (*Da., Nor.*), a school (*S<sup>ke</sup>*).

**Skopelos** (*Greek*), rock, e.g. **Skopelos Islands** north of Eubœa (Negropont).

**Skov** (*Da., Nor.*), a wood, forest.

**Slaak** (*Dch.*), a channel, passage.

**Sliabh, Slievh** (*Irish*), a mountain, e.g. **Slievh Beg, Slemish.** Cf. **Slieve, Slieu.**

**Slib** (*Dch.*), mud, ooze, e.g. **Slibbroek.**

**Slide** (*U.S.A.*), the exposed surface left in the track of a landslide, as a landslip is called in the States.

**Slieu** (*Manx*), a mountain. Cf. **Sliabh, Slieve.**

**Slieve** (*Gaelic*), a mountain, e.g. **Slieve Bloom.** Cf. **Sliabh, Slieu.**

**Sloboda, Slobodka** (*Russ.*), a suburb, village (*Sl.*)

**Slot** (*Da., Nor.*) } a palace, castle. Cf. *Ger.* **Schloss.**  
**Slott** (*Sw.*) }

**Sluis** (*Dch.*), a sluice, dam, e.g. **Zwartsluis, Buitensluis.** See **Zwart, Buiten.** Cf. **Sluss.**

**Sluit** (*Cape Dch.*), a ditch, gutter, stream.

**Sluse** (*Da., Nor.*), **Sluss** (*Sw.*), a lock, sluice. Cf. **Sluis.**

- Smad** (*Tibet*), low country. See **Ma, Mad**; s is mute.
- Smala, Zmala**, *pl.* **Zemul** or **Mezemlin** (*Arab., N. Africa*), the camp of a great chief. See **Zmala**.
- Smeida, Smid, Smidet** (*Arab.*), an isolated low dune.
- Smid**. See **Smeida**.
- Snee** (*Da., Nor.*), snow, *e.g.* **Sneehætten**.
- Sneeuw** (*Dch.*), snow, **Sneeuwbergen**.
- Snö** (*Sw.*), snow. Cf. **Snee**.
- Snyeg** (*Russ.*), snow.
- So** (*Agni, Ivory Coast, Mandé*), place, town, village, *e.g.* **Assikasso, Aboisso**. Cf. **Su, Tenga**.
- So** (*China*), a guard-house; military station of less importance than a **Wei** (*q.v.*); a fortified military place, camp; town, village.
- So** (*Fin.*), the mouth of a river, estuary.
- Ss, Sjö** (*Da., Nor.*), sea.
- i Soa } (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*), grass. See  
ma Soa } **Sua, Suwa, Swa**.
- Soa** (*Madagascar*), beautiful, good, *e.g.* **Soarano**, 'good water,' **Soakazo**, 'beautiful tree.' Cf. **Tsara**. See **Rano, Kazo**.
- Soaks** (*W. Australia*), shallow wells in granite formation.
- Soane** (*Kusage, Solomon Is.*), a road.
- Sobba** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a cascade.
- Soberga** (*Mongol*), a pagoda, *e.g.* **Chagan Soberga**, 'white pagoda.' See **Chagan**.
- Søbod, Sjøbod** (*Da., Nor.*), a warehouse abutting on the water.
- Socken** (*Sw.*), a parish. Cf. **Sogn**.
- Socle** (*Fr.*), shelf (*q.v.*)

- Söder** (*Sw.*), *adv.* south, *e.g.* **Söderhamn**, 'south haven.'
- a Sogh** (*Fan, French Congo*), a fall, rapid; for *pl.* see **Asogh**.
- Sogn** (*Da., Nor.*), parish. *Cf.* **Soeken**.
- Sok** (*Marocco*), district, place; country market, *e.g.* **Sok el Arba**, a place where a market is held on Wednesdays, or the 4th day. Similar place-names are found for other days of the week. *See* **Suk**.
- Sokaki** (*Smyrna Greek*), a street.
- Sokke** (*Soninke, Senegal*), grass.
- Soko**, *pl.* **Masoko** (*Swahili*), market.
- Sol** (*Fr.*), soil, ground.
- Solano** (*Sp.*), a hot, oppressive south-east wind, the local Spanish name for Sirocco (*q.v.*)
- Solo** (*Rotuma, Polynesia*), a mountain.
- luSolo** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a river; in Yao (*Nyassaland*) this is **luSulo**, *pl.* **nSulo**. *See* **Sulu**.
- Somed** (*Arab.*), a rocky round hill.
- Sommet** (*Fr.*), summit (*Som.*)
- Somme** (*It.*), summit, top.
- Son** (*Cambodia*), mountain, *e.g.* **Long-Son**, 'Flourishing Mountain,' in Bao-Hue.
- Son** (*Siam*), confluence.
- Sønder** (*Da.*), south (*Sr*). *See* **Syd, Norre**, for other points.
- Song** (*Annam*), a river.
- Son-ni** (*Hainan*), a path.
- Sono** (*Cent. Africa*), grass. *See* **Sore, Sote**.
- Sopa** (*Lolo, China*), a mountain.
- Sopak** (*Mentawai I., S.W. Coast Sumatra*), a stream.
- So pan** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a valley.

- Sopi** (*Kiriwina, New Guinea*), water.
- Sopka** (*Russ.*), a small separate hill; a volcano.
- Sopo** (*Sumatra*). See under **Bale**.
- Sore** (*Mossi, French Sudan*), a road.
- iSore** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), grass. See **Sote**.
- Sorgente** (*It.*), a source (*Sorg<sup>te</sup>*).
- Soro** (*Songhai*), a minaret.
- Sosobi** (*Hausa*), a ravine.
- iSote** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), grass. See **Sore**.
- Source** (*Fr.*), source, spring, fountain.
- Speco** (*It.*), a cave, cavern.
- Spelouk** (*Dch.*), a cave; from *Lat. spelunca* = cave.
- Spi** (*Kurdish*), white, e.g. **Av-i-spi**, 'white water.' See **Ava**.
- Spiaggia** (*It.*), the sea shore, coast.
- Spiti** (*Neo-Greek*), a house.
- Spits** (*Dch.*) { summit; top of a mountain, crest;  
**Spitze** (*Ger.*) { equivalent to **Beak, Pike, Spit**, e.g. **Spitz-**  
**bergen, Oertler Spitz**.
- Spo** (*Tibet*), summit of a mountain; same word as **Po** (*q.v.*); **s** is mute. See under **Rdo**.
- Sponda** (*It.*), the bank of a river.
- Spoor** (*Dch.*), track, trail. See next entry. Cf. **Spur**.
- Spoorweg** (*Dch.*), railway. See **Spoor, Weg**.
- Spruit** (*Dch.*), a small stream. Cf. **Rivier**; is cognate with *Eng. Sprout*.
- Spui** (*Dch.*), a sluice, lock.
- Spur** (*Ger.*), track, trail. Cf. **Spoor**.
- Squero** (*It.*), a dockyard.
- Sra** (*Cambodia*), reservoir, tank.
- Srok** (*Cambodia*), a canton.

- Sron** (*Gaelic*), a nose, promontory.
- Sronaron** (*Gold Coast*), summit, highest point.
- Stable**. See **Staple**.
- Stack** (*from Icel. Stakkr*), a high isolated rock, usually columnar; sometimes corrupted into **Stag**.
- Stad** (*Da., Nor., Dch., Sw.*), a city, large town. Cf. **Stadt, Stede**.
- Stadhuis** (*Dch.*), a townhouse, town hall.
- Stadt** (*Ger.*), a city, town, e.g. **Kronstadt**. Cf. **Stadt, Stede**.
- Staff** (*Scandinavian staphi*), pillars, e.g. **Staffa**, properly **Staffey**, 'the island of pillars,' from the columnar formation of the basalt of which it is composed. Cognate with *A.S. stæf=staff*. See **Ey**.
- Stag**. See **Stack**.
- Stagno** (*It.*), a pool, marsh.
- Stah** (*Arab.*), a plateau. Cf. **Steihat**.
- Staith** (*Anglo-Saxon stædh*, bank, shore, *Icel. stödh*, a harbour, roadstead), a landing-place, an elevated railway staging from which coal-trucks discharge their loads into cars or vessels beneath.
- Stak** (*Da., Nor.*), a heap, stack (of stones). Cf. **Stack**.
- Stam** (*Dch.*), a tribe, race; cognate with *Eng. stem*. Cf. *Ger. stamm*.
- Stan** (*Pers.*), a suffix of locative meaning, place, e.g. **Hindustan, Kafiristan, Afghanistan**.
- Stan** (*Russ.*), a station, camp.
- Stanitsa** (*Russ.*), a Cossack village.
- Stanitsa** (*Servian*), a station, railway station.
- Stanovichche** (*Russ.*), a station, camp.
- Stantaiya** (*Russ.*), a station.

**Staple** (*England*), a market, *e.g.* Barnstaple, Staplegrove, Stapleford; *Low Ger.* stapel = a pile of goods for sale, a warehouse.

**Stari** (*Russ.*) } old (*Str.*), *e.g.* Stara Zagora, the  
**Stary** (*Bohemian*) } *Turkish Eski Zagra.* See **Eski**.  
**Stätte** (*Ger.*), place, spot. Cf. **Stead**, **Stede**.

**Stazione** (*It.*), a station (*Staz<sup>e</sup>*).

**Stead** (*England*), a place, *e.g.* Hampstead; from *A.S.* stede = a place. Cf. **Stad**, **Stadt**, **Stede**, **Stätte**.

**Stede** (*Dch.*), a town, place, spot. Cf. **Stead**.

**Steeg** (*Dch.*), a lane, alley.

**Steen** (*Dch.*) *stone, rock, e.g.* Steenberg. Cf. **Sten**, **Stein**.

**Steep** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), earth, land.

**Steg** (*Dch.*), } a narrow wooden bridge, path.  
**Steg** (*Ger.*), }

**Steig** (*Ger.*), a path.

**Steiger** (*Dch.*), a pier, quay, landing-place.

**Steihat** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a plateau. Cf. **Stah**.

**Steil** (*Dch., Ger.*), steep, precipitous. See next entry.

**Steilabfall** (*Ger.*), escarpment. See **Steil**. Cf. **Abhang**.

**Stein** (*Ger.*), *stone, e.g.* Ehrenbreitstein, 'broad stone of honour.' Cf. **Steen**, **Sten**.

**Steinbruch** (*Ger.*), a quarry.

**Stelle** (*Ger.*), place, site.

**Sten** (*Da., Nor., Sw.*), *stone, rock.* Cf. **Steen**, **Stein**.

**Steno** (*Greek*), narrow, *e.g.* Steno Pass.

**Steppe** (*from Russ.*), a vast treeless plain, prairie; the *Russ.* form is **Step** (pronounced 'stepp'), and is applied generally to grassy, saline, and sandy tracts.

- Steptoes** (*U.S.A.*), island-like areas in a sea of lava.
- Ster** (*Icel. stadr*), a stead, seat, dwelling, *e.g.* **Ulster**.
- Stieng** (*Indo-China*), savages, applied now to hillmen  
N.-E. of Saigon, though originally the name of a  
tribe of hillmen.
- Stiert** (*Da.*), a spit of land. *Cf.* **Stjert**.
- Stift** (*Ger., Da., Nor., Sw.*), diocese; religious founda-  
tion, monastery, &c.
- Stirpeto** (*It.*), a brake.
- Stjært, Stjert** (*Da., Nor.*), a tail or spit of land. *Cf.* **Stiert**.
- Stob** (*Scotland*), stump, *e.g.* **Stobo**, properly **Stobol**, 'the  
hollow of stobs or stumps,' **Stobs Castle**.
- Stock**. *See* **Stoke**.
- Stoep** (*Cape Dutch*), a masonry platform with steps in  
front of a house.
- Stoke, Stock** (*England*), a stockaded place; from *A.S.*  
**stocc** = post, stem; *e.g.* **Basingstoke, Woodstock**.  
*Cf.* **Stow**.
- Stolp** (*Russ.*), pinnacle rock.
- Stong, Tong** (*Tibet*), a desert. The *s* is mute.
- Stoommolen** (*Dch.*), a steam mill.
- Stor, Store** (*Da., Nor., Sw.*), large, great (*St.*), *e.g.* **Stor  
Aa, Store Belt**.
- Stora** (*Sw.*), large, great (*st.*), *e.g.* **Stora Luleå Elf**. *See*  
**Lille**.
- Stow** (*England*), a place, a stockaded place, from *A.S.*  
**stów** = a place; *e.g.* **Chepstow**. *Cf.* *Norse stó*;  
*Lithuanian stowe*.
- Straat** (*Dch.*), a street. *See* next entry.
- Straatweg** (*Dch.*), a high road. *See* **Straat, Weg**.
- Strada** (*It.*), a road. *See* next entry.

- Stradone** (*It.*), a high road. *See Strada.*
- Strand** (*Dch., Eng., Ger.*), beach, shore.
- Strasse** (*Ger.*), a street.
- Strath** (*Gaelic*), a broad valley with a river flowing through it, *e.g.* **Strathclyde**, **Strathmore**. *See More.*  
*Cf. Welsh Ystrad.*
- Strauch** (*Ger.*), shrub, bush, small tree.
- Strecke** (*Ger.*), a *stretch* or reach of a river ; region.
- Strelka** (*Russ.*), a sandspit.
- Stretto** (*It.*), a strait, defile.
- Strom** (*Ger.*), a stream. *Cf. Fluss.*
- Ström** (*Nor., Da., Sw.*), river-current, stream of the tide.
- Strombett** (*Ger.*), the bed of a river. *See Strom, Bett.*
- Stromschnelle** (*Ger.*), a rapid in a river. *See Schnelle.*
- Strudel** (*Ger.*), an eddy, whirlpool.
- Struya** (*Russ.*), eddy water, current.
- Stung** (*Cambodia*), a rapid over sand or pebbles, river, *e.g.* **Stung Treng**.
- Su** (*China*), a township, *e.g.* **Kan-su**.
- Su** (*Ashanti*), a suffix signifying 'on a river,' *e.g.* **Prasu**, 'the town on the Pra R.' *Cf. Foa.*
- Su** (*Mande, Fr. Sudan*), an inhabited place of less importance than a capital. *Cf. So, Tenga.*
- Su** (*Turk.*), water, river ; *e.g.* **Ak-su**, 'white water' (the Oxus).
- oSu** (*Fan, Fr. Congo*) ; for meanings and *pl.* *see* **Osu**.
- Sua** (*Mandara, South Bornu*), a well.
- chi Sua** (*Bantu*), an island in a river.
- nSua** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), an island ; for other form *see* **Nsua**.



- u Sua** (*Zambezia, dialect of Bantu*), grass. *See* **Swa, Suwa, Soa.**
- Suan** (*Abbadi, Etbai, Upper Egypt*), flint.
- Suba** (*Arab.*), a province.
- Subs** (*Pers.*), green, *e.g.* **Kuba-i-Subs**, 'green dome.'
- Subsolano** (*Sp.*), south-east wind. *See* **Solano.**
- Suokanising** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), black stone place, *e.g.* **Suokatnukanuk.**
- Sud** (*Fr., Sp.*), **Süd** (*Ger.*), south.
- Sudan** (*Arab.*), blacks, thus **Beled es Sudan**, 'the land of the blacks,' Nigritia or Negroland. *See* **Beled, EL.**
- Sudar** (*Hung.*), a peak. *Cf.* **Sugar.**
- Sudd** (*Upper Nile*), a luxuriant growth of vegetation, which blocks the Bahr el Ghazal and Nile as far as Sobat R. junction annually from September to January, and at times for years together; was cleared in 1900-1901, and measures are now being taken to keep the navigation open.
- Suduga** (*Mossi, French Sudan*), a cascade, waterfall.
- Suf** (*Arab.*), wool, *e.g.* **Um Suf**, 'mother of wool,' *i.e.* the plant *Vossia*, tall reeds with white fluffy heads, which, with papyrus, cover an enormous area of the Ghazal swamps.
- Suf** (*Wolof*), cultivable land, sand.
- Sugar** (*Hung.*), a peak. *Cf.* **Sudar.**
- Sugur** (*Moro, E. Archipelago*), a bay.
- Suh** (*Abbadi, Etbai, Upper Egypt*), granite.
- Suhaili** (*Arab.*), the much-feared south-west winds of the Persian Gulf.
- Suheli** (*Swahili*), south. *See* **Kusini, Kibula.**

- Suk** (*Arab.*), a market. Another form of **Sok** (*q.v.*)
- Sukhaya voda** (*Russ.*), low water. *See* **Voda**.
- Sukhoi** (*Russ.*), dry.
- nSuku** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), inlet, bay, gulf, creek.
- Sul** (*Port.*), south, *e.g.* **Rio Grande do Sul**, 'great river of the south.'
- Sulagh** (*E. Turk.*), a place where there is water.
- Suli** (*Kanarese, W. coast of Hindustan*), south. For other points *see* **Gi**.
- kaSulo** (*Upper Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a source of a stream.
- nSulu** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), brook, stream. *See* **Solo**.
- Sum** (*Mongol*), monastery.
- Suma** (*Arab.*), a minaret.
- Suma** (*S. Slav.*), a forest, bush.
- Sumale** (*Bambara, Fr. Sudan*), fresh, *e.g.* **Jisumale**, 'fresh water'; **ji**=water.
- maSumba** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), the kraal or village of a chief. *Cf.* **Boma, Zeriba**.
- Sumbi** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a lake.
- uSumbi** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a river, stream.
- Sum-do** (*Tibet*), a confluence. *See* **Do**.
- Sumpf** (*Ger.*), a marsh, bog.
- Sun** (*Hainan*), a path, road.
- Sund** (*Da., Sw.*), a sound.
- Sung** (*China*), pine tree, *e.g.* **Sung-Hua-Chiang**, 'Pine-flower river,' *i.e.* the Sungari in Manchuria; **Lao-Sung-Ling**, 'old pine pass.' *See* **Chiang, Lao, Ling**.
- Sung** (*Chinbon*), a hill, small mountain.

- Sungar** (*Afghanistan*), a small stone erection, made for the purpose of obtaining cover.
- Sungi, Sungei** (*Malay*), a river, stream.
- in Sunguzi** (*Kafir*), a path passing through a forest, overshadowed by trees; a path overgrown by luxuriant vegetation.
- eSunsu** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a cape or headland.
- Sunt** (*Upper Nile*), the mimosa tree.
- Suong** (*Laos*), high, lofty, upper.
- Super** (*Latin*), above, upon, on, *e.g.* **Weston-super-Mare**, 'Weston-on-Sea'; **mare** = sea. *Cf.* **Sur**.
- Supo** (*Gold Coast*), an island.
- Sur** (*Arab.*), a rampart, wall.
- Sur** (*Fr.*), on, upon, *e.g.* **Châlons-sur-Marne**. *Cf.* **Super**.
- Surkh** (*Pers.*), red, *e.g.* **Surkh-ab**, 'red river.' *See* **Ab**.
- Susuka** (*Rubiana, Solomon Is.*), a lagoon.
- nSuvila** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), inlet, an arm of the sea.
- Suwa** (*dialect of Bantu*). *See* **Nsua**.
- Svaty** (*Bohemian*), saint (*Sv.*) *Cf.* **Szent, Svent**.
- Sveta** (*Bohemia*), saint.
- Svoboda** (*Russ.*), a suburb (*Sv.*) *See* **Sloboda**.
- Svyatoi** (*Russ.*), holy, *e.g.* **Svyato Island**; there are two of this name in the Caspian Sea.
- uSwa** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), grass. *See* **Sua, Suwa**.
- Swade** (*Fula*), bush, wood, underwood, grass.
- Swale** (*U.S.A.*), a slight marshy depression in land which is generally level. This is really an Old English term, still current in many districts in the sense of low ground, valley, moor, &c.

- Swef** (*Lokub, Rudolf L.*), a hill, eminence.
- Swi** (*Hainan*), a village.
- Syd** (*Da., Nor.*), south. *Cf. Sønder. See Norre* for other points.
- Syever** (*Russ.*), north. For other points *see Polden, Yug, Vostok, Zapad.*
- Syssel** (*Iceland*), a district, a county, *e.g. Strandir Syssel.*
- Syug-salmak** (*Korea*), grotesque sign-posts.
- Szállás** (*Hung.*), a hamlet, village (*Szl.*), *lit.* lodgings.
- Szél** (*Hung.*), breadth, end, boundary, limit.
- Szent** (*Hung.*), saint (*Szt.*) Also *Svent.*
- Sziget** (*Hung.*), an island (*Szig.*) Also island town, town at the confluence of rivers.
- Szuxsen** (*Tangut*), a river.
- Sych** (*Welsh*), dry, *e.g. Sychnant Pass.*
- Syem, Syom** (*Korea*), island, *e.g. Syem-Gang, y mute.*

## T

- Ta** (*Burma*), a wood, forest.
- Ta-** (*China*), a prefix signifying 'great,' *e.g. Ta-kiang, 'Great River,' i.e. the Yangtse; Wu-ta-cha-shan, 'the five great tea hills' of the Shan tea district. See Kiang, Shan.*
- Ta, Tah** (*China*), a lofty tower, pagoda.
- Ta** (*Japan*), rice-land.
- Ta** (*Miao-tse, Kwei Chau, South China*), deep.
- Ta** (*Shan States*), a ferry.
- Ta** (*Siam*), a landing-place; mouth, estuary.
- mTa** (*Swahili*), a district of a town; for *pl. see Mta.*
- Taarn** (*Da., Nor.*), a tower.

- Taba** (*dialect of Bantu, Gallaland*), a mountain. *Cf.* the **Thaba** of Basutoland.
- nTaba** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a swamp, marsh.
- Tabarit** (*Tuareg, Berber*), a road.
- Taberna** (*Sp., Port.*), an inn; from *Lat. taberna* = booth, stall, inn.
- Tabia** (*Turk.*), a battery.
- Tabo** (*Hausa*), mud.
- Taboleicas** (*Brazil*), 'platters,' very flat and dry herbaceous plains. *Cf. Campos.*
- Tada** (*Hind.*), an island.
- Tadakt** (*Tuareg, Berber*), a hill.
- Tadema't** (*Berber, N. Africa*), a height, summit; a long **Gara** (*q.v.*)
- maTadi** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), stones or rocks, hence the name of the town **Matadi** on the Congo estuary.
- Tafariki** (*Hausa*), a road, way.
- Taftan** (*Persia*), boiling, hence the name of the volcano **Kuh-i-Taftan**, 'boiling mountain,' known locally as **Chehel-Tau**, 'the mountain of the forty Beings.'
- Tafelberg** (*Dch.*), tableland, a 'table mountain.'
- Tag** (*Tibet*), rock, a rocky mountain. *Cf. Tagh, Dagh, Tau*, for other forms.
- Tagama** (*Tuareg, Berber*), a forest, wood.
- Tagaye** (*Soninke, Fr. Sudan*), a mud-wall surrounding an enclosure.
- Tagh** (*Turkestan*), a mountain. *See Tag, Dagh, Tau*, for other forms.
- Tagit** (*Kabile*), a plain.
- Tahama** (*Arab.*), lowland. *Cf. Nejd.*

- Tahi** (*Polynesia*). See **Tai**.
- Taho** (*Motu, New Guinea*), west.
- Tahsil, Tehsil** (*India*), a subdivision of a district, under a **Tahsildar** or sub-collector.
- Tahtani** (*Arab.*), lower, e.g. **Moghar Tahtani**, 'Lower **Moghar**.' Cf. **Asfal, Fukani**.
- Tahune**, pl. **Tawahin** (*Arab.*), a mill.
- Tai** (*China*), a terrace, plateau, eminence, e.g. **Shi-tai**, 'market terrace.'
- Tai** (*China, Amoy dialect*), great. See **Typhoon**.
- Tai** (*Japan*), large, great; equivalents are **Dai, O, Oki**.
- Tai** (*Siam*), south; for other points see **Nua**.
- Tai, Kai, Tahi** (*Polynesia*), sea.
- Tai** (*Tibet*), a fort.
- Taiga** (*Siberia*), the belt of 'virgin forest' lying to the south of the **Tundras** (q.v.)
- Tak** (*Annam*), a rapid over rocks in a river.
- Taka** (*E. Turk., from Pers.*), the ibex, e.g. **Min-taka** pass.
- nTaka** (*Congo; Brit. Cent. Africa, Bantu*). In the former region this means 'ground which is always moist; marshy ground'; in the latter it means 'country.'
- Takai** (*Japan*), high, lofty, tall. Cf. **Take**.
- Take** (*Japan*), peak, ridge, hill, e.g. **Yarigatake**, 'the spear peak.' Other forms are **Daka, Dake** (q.v.) Cf. **Takai**.
- Takht** (*Pers.*), throne, seat, e.g. **Takht-i-Suleiman**, 'Solomon's Throne,' a mountain in Afghanistan.
- Taki** (*Japan*), a waterfall. Cf. **Takai**.
- Tako** (*Kamerun*), a mountain.
- Taksibt** (*Kabile*), a fortified position.

- Tāl** (*India*), lake, e.g. **Naini-Tal**. See **Tālāb**.
- Tal** (*New Guinea*), a house.
- Tal** (*Welsh*), front, end, e.g. **Tal-y-bont**, **Tal-y-llyn**.
- Tala**, **Talat** (*Arab.*), a path up a mountain or ravine.
- Tala** (*Kabile*), source, fountain, spring.
- Tala** (*Mongol*), a plain.
- Tala** (*Tibet*), a marsh.
- liTala** (*Lu-Wanga, Uganda*), town.
- Tālāb** (*Pers.*), a lake, pond, tank, reservoir.
- Tālāo** (*Hind.*), tank, reservoir, is the *Hind.* form of the *Pers.* **Tālāb** (*q.v.*)
- Talaoro** (*Marovo, Solomon Is.*), north wind.
- Ta-lat** (*Siam*), a market.
- Talat** (*Arab.*) See **Tala**.
- Taldik** (*E. Turk.*), straight, e.g. the river of that name.
- Tale** (*Siam*), a lake.
- iTali** (*Bantu*), the side of a river, bank.
- Ta ling** (*Khas Chos, Indo-China*), a rice-field.
- Tall** (*Arab.*), a hill. Other forms are **Tel**, **Tell**.
- Talla** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a town.
- Talla** (*Punjab*), low-lying land on which grass grows well.
- kiTalu** (*Swahili*), an enclosure with a stone fence; for *pl.* see **Kitalu**.
- Taluk** (*Madras*), a subdivision of a district. Cf. **Tahsil**.
- Tam** (*Indo-China*), a stream, torrent.
- Tam** (*E. Turk.*), a wall.
- eTam** (*Fan, French Congo*), pond, small lake; see **Etam**.
- Tambaga** (*Malay*), copper; from *Hind.* **tanba** (pronounced **tāmbā**) = copper.
- Tamda** (*Kabile*), a pond, pool.
- Tamozhnya, Tamojnya** (*Russ.*), custom-house.

- Tampon** (*Fr.*), buffer, *e.g.* **État Tampon** = buffer state.
- Tamurt** (*Kabile*), country, region.
- Tam-son** (*Hainan*), a market.
- Tan** (*Berber*). *See In.*
- Tan** (*Cambodia*), new, *e.g.* **Tan-Ki**, in Bao-Duk.
- Tan** (*China*), rapids in a river. *In Laos Tang.*
- Tan** (*Indian, Alaska*), cape, point, used especially in the neighbourhood of Cook Inlet.
- Tan** (*Welsh*), below, under, *e.g.* **Tan-y-bwlch**, 'below the pass.'
- Tana** (*Madagascar*), used in composition for **tanana**, place, village, town; thus **antana** = at the place, at the village, *e.g.* **Antananarivo**, at the place of thousands. *See An.*
- Tana** (*Pokomo, E. Africa*), a river, stream, *e.g.* the river of that name.
- Tanah** (*Malay*), earth; country, land, *e.g.* **Tana Kaling**, 'the land of the Kaling,' *i.e.* Hindustan; **Tana Sabrang**, 'the land across the water,' *i.e.* Hindustan.
- Ta-nam** (*Pai, Shan States*), a river.
- Ta-nan** (*Indian, California*), water.
- Tanan** (*Alaska*), mountain men, *e.g.* **Tanana**, 'the river of the mountain men,' properly **Tanan-na**. *See Na.*
- Tanao** (*Indo-China*), lake, marsh, pond.
- Tando** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a mountain.
- Tang** (*China*), lake, marsh; sea.
- Tang** (*Laos*), a rapid in a river. *Cf. Tan (China).*
- Tang** (*Pers., Afghan*), a defile, *e.g.* **Bartang**, 'narrow passage.'
- Tang** (*Shan States*), a road, path.



- Tang** (*Tibet*), a large flat valley; steppe.
- Tang, Tangi** (*Kurdish, Kermanji dialect*), a narrow defile or narrow place in a road.
- Tanga** (*Mossi, Fr. Sudan*), village, place of cultivation; mountain.
- Tanganyika** (*Cent. Africa*), the shining plain or desert; water; hence the lake of that name. *See Nyika.*
- um Tangala** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a stone fence.
- Tange** (*Da., Nor.*), a tongue or strip of land.
- Tangi** (*Icel.*), a tongue of land.
- Tangik** (*Aleut.*), island, *dim. Tangidak.*
- Tangkuban** (*Java*), reversed, turned upside down, *e.g.* **Tangkuban-prahu**, 'an upturned canoe,' a name given to mountains because of their shape.
- u Tango** (*Kafir*), a fence, hedge.
- Tangong, Tanjong** (*Malay*), a point, cape; a contraction of *tánah-ujung*, *lit.* 'land's end'; *tunah*=land; *ujung*=point, tip, end.
- Tangura** (*Kabile*), a peak.
- Tangwani** (*Gurma, Fr. Sudan*), a mountain.
- Tanh** (*Indo-China*), a town of the second order, or provincial capital.
- Tani** (*Japan*), a valley.
- Tani** (*Madagascar*), country, region, district.
- Tanimbari** (*Madagascar*), a rice-field.
- Tanjong** (*Malay*). *See Tangong.*
- Tank** (*U.S.A.*), a pool or waterhole in a wash.
- Tano** (*Motu, New Guinea*), earth.
- i mi Tantato** (*Zulu, Kafir*), stones placed as stepping-stones for crossing a stream.

- umTantato** (*Kafir*), a bridge, any contrivance for crossing a river.
- Tanut** (*Berber*), wells.
- Tanya** (*Hung.*), hamlet, halting-place, an inn (Tn.)
- Tanzuna** (*Madagascar*), a cape, promontory.
- Tao** (*China*), an island. *Lit.* mountain. *See* **Tau**.
- Tao** (*Korea*), the head prefecture in a circuit.
- Taong-ji** (*Burma*), a mountain. *Cf.* **Taung**.
- eTapa** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), forest.
- Tapera** (*Spanish S. America*), a solitary dwelling, especially in the middle of a field and completely isolated.
- Taphos** (*Greek*), a tomb.
- Tapki, Tepki** (*Hausa*), swamp, pool, marsh. *Cf.* **Tebki, Kulugu**.
- Tappa** (*India*), an assessment circle.
- Tapu** (*Hind.*), an island, a shoal.
- Tar** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), rock, stone.
- Tar** (*E. Turk.*), narrow; strait; a narrow gorge.
- Tara** (*Maori*), rock, stone, *e.g.* **Tarawera**, 'burnt rocks.'
- Tara** (*Mongol*), desert, *e.g.* **Kurban Tara**, 'the three (days) desert.' *Cf.* **Taren**. *See* **Kurban**.
- Taraf** (*India*), a subdivision of a village.
- Tarai** (*Hind.*), a marsh, meadow; an island.
- Taram** (*E. Turk.*), the dividing of a river into several arms.
- Tarasham** (*Sahara*), a house, dwelling.
- Tarbat, Tarbert** (*Gaelic tairbeart*), an isthmus, *e.g.*  
**Tarbat** in N.E. of Ross and Cromarty, **Tarbert** in Argyllshire.
- Taren** (*Mongol*), cultivation, cultivated land. *Cf.* **Tara**.

- Tarf** (*Arab.*), a cape, promontory, headland.
- Tari** (*Korea*), bridge, *e.g.* **Tari-Dong**, **Tari-Bahoi**.
- Tarik**, *pl.* **Turuk** (*Arab.*), a road, way. *See* **Trik**.
- Tarim** (*E. Turk.*), cultivated; probably from **Taram**, *i.e.* cultivated by means of irrigation.
- Tarim** (*Cent. Asia*), river, stream, *the* river.
- Tarjam** (*Tibet*), a posthouse = *Chinese Cha*.
- Tarn** (*England*), a small mountain lake, especially one without affluents or effluent, *e.g.* **Blentarn**; from *Norse tjärn* = pool.
- Taru** (*Singalese*), mouth of a river.
- Tasarnormeng**, **Taseraktedling**, **Tasiuza** (*Eskimo*, *Smith Sound*), lake.
- Tásek** (*Malay*), the sea, ocean; lake. *Cf.* **Dánuu**.
- Tash**, **Tashrah** (*Turk.*), outer, *e.g.* **Tashlite** in Bosnia.
- Tash** (*E. Turk.*), stone, *e.g.* **Tash Kurgan**, 'stone tower.'
- Tashkun** (*E. Turk.*), inundation, flood.
- Tashlik** (*Turk.*), stony, rocky, rough.
- Tashrah** (*Turk.*) *See* **Tash**.
- Tasi** (*Songhai*), sand.
- Tasik** (*Malay*), lake, marsh, pool.
- Tasili** (*Sahara, N. Africa*), plateau, applied to several upland districts, *e.g.* the **Tasili** of the **Azjer Tuaregs**.
- Tat** (*Deccan*), fortification of a city; environs.
- Tat** (*Punjab*), declivity; bank of a river.
- Tata** (*Fula, Mande, Serer, Wolof, West Sudan*), a mud wall surrounding an enclosure.
- mu Tatago** (*Giryama*), a bridge.
- Tatani**. *See* **Tahtani**.
- in Tatyana** (*Kafir*), a small mountain.

- Tau** (*Cent. Asia, Caucasus*), mountain, *e.g.* **Ak-tau**, 'white mountain'; mountain-top. *Cf.* **Tagh, Tag, Dagh.**
- Tau** (*China*), island, head. Same word as **Tao**.
- Tau** (*Nissan I., New Guinea*), a plantation.
- Taung** (*Burma*), mountain, hill. *Cf.* **Taong-ji.**
- Tau-tu** (*China*), clay.
- Tawahin**, *pl.* of **Tahune** (*q.v.*)
- Tawan-ok** (*Siam*), east, *lit.* 'rising sun, sunrise'; for other points *see* **Nua**.
- Tawan-tok** (*Siam*), west, *lit.* 'sunset'; for other points *see* **Nua**.
- Tawf** (*Upper Nile*), an island of floating sudd (*q.v.*)
- Tawil** (*Arab.*), long, *e.g.* **Wadi el Tawile**, 'the long vale.'
- Tazirt** (*Kabile*), a mill.
- Tcsu, Chsiu** (*Tangut*), water.
- Tea** (*Hainan*), a prefecture.
- Tea-gna** (*Hainan*), mountain.
- Teawent** (*Tuareg, Berber*), a ford.
- Tebbad** (*Turkestan*), the violent hurricanes which sweep over the Turkoman steppe, carrying with them clouds of impalpable sand.
- Tebki** (*Sahara*), a pond. *Cf.* **Kulugu, Tepki.**
- Techenie** (*Russ.*), current, stream of tide.
- Tedrag** (*Tuareg, Berber*), a little hill.
- Tefes** (*Serer, Senegal*), shore, beach.
- Tefsedt** (*Kabile*), a place in ruins.
- Tegift** (*Tuareg, Berber*), a sandhill.
- Tegu** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a bay; estuary.
- Tehsil.** *See* **Tahsil.**

- Teich** (*Ger.*), a pond, *ditch*.
- Tei-haku** (*Japan*), an anchorage.
- uTeka** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), grass.
- Tekan, Tekra** (*Hind.*), a height, elevation; rising ground.
- Tekiye**. See **Tekke**.
- Tekke, Tekiye** (*Turk.*), a Mohammedan convent.
- Tel** (*Arab.*), a hill; another form of **Tell** (*q.v.*); e.g. **Tel el Kebir**. See **Kebir**.
- Telaga** (*Java*), a lake.
- Telak** (*Malay*), a bay. See **Teluk**.
- Tele** (*Samoa and Fallaofu*), large, great, e.g. **Nuutele I.**, S.E. of Upolu I.
- nTeleka** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a cascade or waterfall.
- isiTeleti** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a street.
- Tell**, *pl.* **Tellul** (*Arab.*), a mound, especially one covering ruins; e.g. **Tell-Lo** in Babylonia. See **Tel**.
- Teluk** (*Malay*), a bay, haven, harbour, e.g. **Teluk Bharu**; cf. **Tillo**; the misspellings **Telok**, **Tullo** are also frequently found; in standard Malay the word is pronounced t'luk.
- kuTemba**. See **Kutemba** for meaning.
- Tembe** (*Bantu*), a fortification built round a town, formed of two walls about 10 ft. high, 10 ft. apart, roofed, and divided into rooms facing inwards. The outer wall is covered with clay and is loop-holed.
- Tembe** (*German East Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a dwelling. See **Kutemba**.

- Tembladeral** (*Spanish S. America*), bog, which presents the appearance of a pasture.
- Temborari** (*Swahili*), coastal plain. *Cf. Sahel.*
- Temdint** (*Mzabi, Berber*), a town.
- Temir** (*Turk.*) *See Demir.*
- Temura** (*Tripoli, Berber*), a town, *pl. Timdinin.*
- Ten** (*Wolof*), spring, fountain ; wells.
- Ten** (*Berber*). *See In.*
- Tena odh lum me** (*Indian, California*), town, village ; *lit. many houses.*
- in Tendeleko** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a fence round an enclosure.
- Tendru** (*Madagascar*), summit, top. *See next entry.*
- Tendrubuhitra** (*Madagascar*), a mountain peak. *See Tendru ; Buhitra = Vohitra (q.v.) See also Bohi.*
- Tenere** (*Tuareg, Berber*), a desert plain.
- Tenga** (*Mossi, Fr. Sudan*), country ; an inhabited place of less importance than a capital. *Cf. Su, So.*
- Tenghi** (*Cent. Asia*), a narrow glen-path.
- Tengo** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), bush. *Cf. T'hengo and next entry.*
- mTengo, nTengo** (*Dialects of Bantu*), a tree. *See Tengo.*
- Tengri** (*E. Turk.*), heaven, *e.g. Tengri Nor. Cf. Mongol Nam. See Nor.*
- Tenia, Teniet** (*Arab.*), a mountain path, defile ; col.
- Tenkai** (*Mossi, Fr. Sudan*), village, place of cultivation.
- Tenne** (*Mossi, Fr. Sudan*), kingdom.
- Tennusha** (*Arab.*), a steep summit.
- eTenta** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), brow, top of a hill.
- Tenuta** (*It.*), a holding (*Ten<sup>ta</sup>*).
- Tepe** (*Fula*), junction, confluence.

- Tepe** (*Turk.*), a hill, *e.g.* **Ak-tepe**, 'white mountain.'  
See **Ak**.
- Tepetl** (*Aztek*), mountain, *e.g.* **Popokatepetl**, 'the mountain of smoke,' **Sitlaltepetl**, 'star mountain.' See **Popoka**, **Sitlal**.
- Tepilaut** (*Malay*), coast, seaboard; *lit.* margin (**tepi**) of the sea (**laut**). Cf. **Dárat**.
- Tepki** (*Hausa*). See **Tapki**.
- Tera** (*Japan*), a temple (Buddha).
- Terbia** (*Arab.*), a bog, marsh.
- Terku** (*Tamul*), south; for other points see **Vadakku**.
- Término** (*Sp.*), boundary, landmark; district of a town.
- Terp** (*Dch.*), an artificial mound.
- Terra** (*It., Port.*), earth, land.
- Terrain** (*Fr.*), ground.
- Terre** (*Fr.*), earth, land.
- Terrein** (*Dch.*), ground.
- Terreinhelling** (*Dch.*), the slope of ground.
- Terrera** (*Sp.*), a declivity, a sloping piece of ground.
- Terrontera** (*Sp.*), a break in a mountain.
- Terumbe** (*Malay Pen.*), a coral reef.
- Tet**, *pl.* **Tittawen** (*Tuareg, Berber*), source. Cf. **Thit**.
- Tetele** (*Fan, French Congo*); for meaning see **Ntetele**.
- Tethedderth** (*Kabile*), a village. Cf. **Themmurth**, **Ntamazirt**, **Emizdegh**, **Amazagh**.
- Tetò** (*Hung.*), a peak (T.)
- Teton** (*U.S.A.*), a rocky mountain crest of rugged aspect.
- Tetsu** (*Japan*), iron.
- mu Tha** (*Nika*), a district or part of a town, a township.

**Thaba** (*Bechuana and Basuto lands*), mountain, *e.g.*

**Thaba Nchu, Thaba Bosigo.**

**Thak** (*Annam*), a rapid in a river.

**Thake** (*Fiji*), east. For other points *see* **Vua liku**.

**Thaksult** (*Berber*), a plateau, *pl.* **Thiksulin**.

**Thal** (*Ger.*), a valley, *dale, e.g.* **Langenthal**, 'long valley.'

**Thal** (*Punjab*), dry land, ford, mound, sandhill (*Th.*)

**Thala** (*Berber*), fountain, source, *pl.* **Thiliwa**.

**Thalassa** (*Greek*), the sea, *e.g.* **Mavri Thalassa**, 'the Black Sea.' **Mavri** = black in *Neo-Greek*.

**Tha-le** (*Siam*), sea, lake.

**Thalweg** (*Ger.*), the line followed by the waters of a valley; the middle line of a river. *See* **Thal, Weg**.

**Than** (*China*), rapids in a river.

**Than** (*Tangut*), a plain.

**Thanas** (*India*), a subdivision of a **Tahsil** (*q.v.*), a police circle.

**Thang** (*Siam*), a road, path.

**Thanh** (*Cambodia*), thriving, prosperous, *e.g.* **An-Thanh** in **Boa-An**, **an** conveying the idea of tranquillity.

**Thanthan** (*Rotuma, Polynesia*), sand.

**Theerofen, Therofen** (*Ger.*), a tar-pit (*T.O.*)

**Themmurth** (*Berber*), a town. *Cf.* **Tethedderth**.

**Thengo** (*Cent. Africa*), a forest. *Cf.* **Tengo**.

**Theva** (*Mbau, Fiji*), south. For other points *see* **Vua liku**.

**Thifnua** (*Siam*), north. *See* **Thit-tai, Thit-tawan-ok, Thit-tawan-tok**.

**Thing** (*China*), sub-prefectural city.

**Thit** (*Berber*), eye, source, *pl.* **Thitawin**. *Cf.* **Tet**.



- Thi-thort-samor** (*Siam*), anchorage.
- Thit-tai** (*Siam*), south. *Cf.* **Thifnua** for other points.
- Thit-tawan-ok** (*Siam*), east. *Cf.* **Thifnua** for other points.
- Thit-tawan-tok** (*Siam*), west. *Cf.* **Thifnua** for other points.
- Thniye, Tnie** (*Sahara*), a winding mountain pass, a mountain top, *e.g.* **Thniye Twennin**. *Cf.* **Kuleb, Keluba** of other districts.
- Tho-** (*Nilotic Kavirondo, Uganda*), a prefix signifying language, *e.g.* **Tho-luo**, the language of the negro tribe **Ja-luo**. *See* **Ja**.
- Thok** (*Tibet*), a goldfield.
- Thom** (*Cambodia*), great, large.
- Thon** (*Ger.*), clay.
- Thorpe, Thorp** (*England*), a village, *e.g.* **Althorp, Winthorpe**. From *A.-S.* **thorp**, cognate with *Goth. thaurp, Icel. throp, Ger. Dorf*. *Cf.* **Throp**. Is perhaps cognate with *Gr. σύρβη, τύρβη, Lat. turba*. *Cf.* *Nor. thyrpja* = to crowd.
- Thrik** (*Hassania*), a road, path. From *Arab. Trik (q.v.)*
- Throp, Trop** (*Icel.*), a hamlet, *e.g.* **Ibthrop**. *Cf.* **Thorpe**.
- Thsuan** (*China*), a streamlet, small river.
- Thsun** (*China*), borough, village. *See* **Tsun, Thun**.
- Thui** (*Cambodia*), water, *e.g.* **Tien-Thui-Tai**, 'Pure-water-west,' in **Bao-Duk**. *See* **Tien, Tai**.
- Thuk** (*Cambodia*), water.
- Thun** (*China*), borough, village. *See* **Tsun, Thun**.
- Thung** (*Chin Hills, E. of Mon R., Burma*), hill, peak.
- Thurm** (*Ger.*), tower, steeple.
- Thwaite** (*North of England*), a forest clearing, *e.g.* **Finsthwaite**; from *Norse thveit*, and cognate with *A.-S. thwitan, thweotan* = to cut off, lop, prune,

whittle (perhaps from same root); a variant is  
**Twaite**=wooded land grubbed up for tillage.

**Ti** (*China*), dam, dike.

**Ti** (*China*), the ground.

**Ti** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), water.

**Ti** (*Sahara*), rock, *e.g.* **Tibu**, 'rock people,' *see* **Bu** ;  
**Tibesti**, 'rocky mountains.'

**mTi** (*Loango, dialect of Bantu*), a tree; for *pl.* *see* **Mti**.

**muTi** (*Zambezia, dialect of Bantu*), a tree; for *pl.* *see*  
**Muti**.

**nTi** (*Swahili*), country, region, district.

**Tia** (*Gold Coast*), boundary, end, limit.

**Tialugel** (*Fula*), a stream.

**Tian** (*Chinese*), heaven, *e.g.* **Tian-shan**; found also  
 spelled **Tien**, *e.g.* **Mo-tien-ling**, 'heaven-reaching  
 pass.' *See* **Shan, Ling**.

**Tiangol** (*Fula*), equivalent to **Marigot** (*q.v.*)

**Tiazibin** (*Kabile*), farms.

**Ti diete**. *See* **O diegu**.

**Tie** (*China*), iron, *e.g.* **Liao-tie-shan**, 'old iron hill.'  
*See* **Liao, Shan**.

**Tief** (*Ger.*), in sub-oceanic relief, a **Deep** (*q.v.*)

**Tien** (*China*), fields, arable land; village; inn, shop.

**Tien** (*China*), small lake, swamp.

**Tien** (*China*). *See* **Tian**.

**Tien** (*Cambodia*), pure, *e.g.* **Tien-Thui**, 'pure water,' in  
**Bao-Duk**. *See* **Thui**.

**umuTienyi** (*Kossova, Uganda*), a mountain, hill.

**Tierra** (*Sp.*), earth, land, country, *e.g.* **Tierra del Fuego**,  
 not **Terra del Fuego**.

**iTifa** (*Cent. Africa, Bantu*), island.

- Tig** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a tree.
- Tiggert** (*Kabile*), a field.
- Tigh, Ty** (*Gaelic*), a house, *e.g.* **Tighnabruaich**, 'the house on the edge of the bank,' **Tyndrum**, 'the house on the ridge,' *see* **Drum**; *cf.* *Lat.* **tugurium**, for **tegurium**, from **tego**=to cover. Cognate with *A.-S.* **thæc** = thatch, *Ger.* **Dach** (roof), **dekken** (to cover), &c.
- Tighilt** (*Kabile*), a hill, small mountain.
- Tih** (*Arab.*), a desert.
- Tik** (*E. Turk.*), steep.
- Tikit** (*Hassania*), house, cottage.
- in Tile** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a flat strip of land, a small valley, parallel with a river and suitable for cultivation.
- Tilemmas** (*Tamahak, N. Africa*), equivalent to **Tsmaïd** (*q.v.*)
- Tiliwa**, *pl.* of **Tala** (*q.v.*)
- Tilla** (*Punjab*), a hill, mound.
- Tillo** (*Malay Peninsula*), a bay. *Cf.* **Teluk**.
- Tilmas**, *pl.* **Tilmamis** (*Arab.*), underground reservoirs in the beds of rivers.
- Tim** (*Gilyak, Sakhalin*), cranberry, *e.g.* **Tim B.**
- Tim** (*Yayo, China*), a mountain.
- Timagami** (*Canada*), deep water.
- Timbila** (*Mossi, French Sudan*), a hamlet.
- Timeri** (*Kabile*), an observatory.
- Timor** (*Malay*), east, hence **Timor** island.
- Timor laut** (*Malay*), north-east, *lit.* 'seaward **Timor**,' a smaller island lying to seaward (eastward) of **Timor**, **laut** meaning 'sea.'

- Timto** (*Uganda*). See **Mto**.
- Tin** (*Berber*). See **In**.
- Tina** (*Russ.*), ooze.
- Tindila** (*Mossi, French Sudan*), a hill, small mountain.
- Ting** (*China*), peak, hill.
- Ting** (*China*), an independent sub-prefecture; sub-prefecture, a provincial division subject to a prefecture. Cf. **Fu**, **Chi-li-ting**.
- Ting** (*China*), a cape, promontory, headland. Cf. **Ti-tau**.
- Tinti**, **Tindi** (*Mande*). See **Tund**.
- Tiobart** (*Gaelic*), source, well, stream.
- Tir** (*Gaelic*), land, e.g. **Cantyre**. Cf. *Lat. terra*.
- Tirath** (*Punjab*), a sacred bathing-place; a place of pilgrimage.
- Tirilt** (*Kabile*), a hill.
- Tirremt** (*Marocco*), a small fortress, fortified village, *pl.* **Tirrematin**.
- Tisi** (*Marocco*), hill, peak; pass; e.g. **Tisi Nemiri**, 'the hill of stones.'
- Ti-tau** (*China*), a promontory. Cf. **Ting**.
- Titi** (*Malay*), a bridge.
- Tiu** (*Rotuma, Polynesia*), great.
- Tivotaina** (*Maiva, New Guinea*), west. For other points see **Tototaina**.
- liTiwa** (*Ketosh, Uganda*), a lake.
- Tizi** (*Algeria*), a col, saddle.
- uTlanga** (*Kafir*), a tribe, nation.
- Tnie** (*Sahara*). See **Thniye**.
- To** (*Fon, Dahome*), a lake, lagoon, stream, e.g. **Kotonu**, 'the dead mouth of the lake,' properly **Kuton**. See **Nu**.

- Tó** (*Hung.*), a pond, pool, lake.
- To** (*Japan, Korea*), an island, *e.g.* **To-Yang, To-San.** See **Do.**
- Tô** (*Japan*), east, equivalent to **Higasi.** For other points see **Hoku.**
- To** (*Tibet*), high, lofty.
- To** (*Upper Kushkokwim, Indian, Alaska*), water, river, used especially in the Copper river region, *e.g.* **Nigato**, 'Niga river.' Another form is **Tu** (*q.v.*)
- ohiTo** (*Bantu*), a ford in a river.
- mTo** (*Swahili*), a river, *e.g.* **Mto wa Umba**; for *pl.* see **Mto.**
- muTo** (*Mavia, Mozambique*), a river.
- Toa** (*New Georgia, Solomon Is.*), a mountain.
- Tobar, Tober** (*Gaelic, Irish*), source, well, stream, *e.g.* **Tobarcurry**; **Tobermoney** in co. Down. See **Dobur.**
- Tod** (*Tibet*), upper, *e.g.* **Singhtod** and **Po Tod** in South-west and South-east Tibet respectively.
- Toft** (*Danelagh*), an enclosure, *e.g.* **Lowestoft, Wainfleet**  
**Tofts**; from *Dan.* **toft**=an enclosed plot near a house.
- Tog** (*Tibet*), above, summit; gold-bearing land.
- Toga** (*Samoa*), pronounced **Tonga** (*q.v.*)
- Togana** (*Nubia*), flat land.
- Toge** (*Japan*), a mountain pass, *e.g.* **Harinoki-toge**, 'the pass of the alder trees.'
- Toghri** (*E. Turk.*), right, direct (of a road).
- Togoda** (*Sienre*), village, place of cultivation.
- Togoro** (*A-Zande*), a marsh, bog.
- To-hi** (*Hainan*), a village.
- Toi** (*Cambodia*), little.

- Toi-lea** (*Hainan*), a mountain.
- Toka** (*Rarotonga, Polynesia*), stone, rock.
- Tokai** (*Turkestan*), bush, wood.
- Tokang** (*Malay*), small islets with few or no trees.
- Tokelau** (*Tonga, Polynesia*), north. For other points see **Potutonga, Hahake, Hikifu**.
- Tokilau** (*Niue, Polynesia*), east. See **Malanga, Mahifohifo**.
- Tol** (*Dch.*), toll-gate.
- Tol** (*Ebon, Polynesia*), a mountain.
- Tol, Toli** (*Wolof, Mandé*), a field, garden.
- Toldilla** (*Sp.*), a round-house.
- Toli** (*Wolof, Mandé*). See **Tol**.
- Tolkha** (*Mongol*), head, source of a river.
- Tolts** (*Newfoundland*), hummocks of granite protruding on the east coast of Newfoundland.
- Tom** (*Tibet*), market, bazaar.
- um Tombo** (*Kafir*), a fountain, spring.
- Tomboka** (*Congo*), ascent, hill.
- e Tombwelo** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), wharf, landing-place.
- Tomio** (*Japan*), lighthouse.
- To-mu** (*China*), wooded (country).
- Ton** (*Anglo-Saxon tūn*), an enclosure, hence a village, e.g. **Taunton**, 'the village on the Tone R.'; from *A.-S.* **tynan**, to tine, to enclose; cognate with *Celt.* **dún** (*q.v.*) and with *Old High Ger.* **zún**, a hedge; *Mod. Ger.* **Zaun**=an enclosure; *Sw.* **tuna**, e.g. **Eskilstuna**; cf. **Zeriba** (*q.v.*)
- o Ton** (*Fan, French Congo*), stream, small watercourse. Cf. **Lo, Su**; for *pl.* see **Oton**.
- Tondi** (*Songhai*), rock, stone hill. See next entry.

- Tondi ber** (*Songhai*), a mountain (**ber** = 'great'). See **Tondi**.
- Tong** (*Annam*), a canton.
- Tong** (*China*), openings for carrying off surplus water from a canal.
- Tong** (*China, Korea*), east, another spelling of **Tung**.
- Tong** (*Siam*), mountain.
- Tong** (*Tibet and W. Yunnan*), town, village.
- Tonga** (*Samoa*), south wind: hence **Itu-i-Tong**, north; *lit.* north side. For other points see **Matu**.
- Tonge** (*Jibu, New Guinea*), village.
- Tong-cher** (*Tibet*), a town.
- Tonle** (*Cambodia*), river, large river, lake, *e.g.* **Tonle Sap**. See **Sap**.
- Too** (*Indian, N. America*), river (suffix), a misspelling of **Tu** (*q.v.*)
- Top** (*Anglo-Saxon, Da.*), a tuft, crest, summit; an elevation, *e.g.* **Oldhay Top**, **Edgetop** in the Peak district, *cf.* **Cloud**. See **Edge**.
- Topa** (*Turkestan*), argillaceous fertile soil.
- Toprak** (*E. Turk.*), clay.
- Tor** (*Arab.*), an isolated mountain.
- Tor** (*Celtic*), a tower-like rock, *e.g.* **Mam Tor**; **Torphichen**, 'Raven's hill'; **Yes Tor** (*Dartmoor*).
- Tora** (*Motumotu, New Guinea*), a tree.
- Torba** (*Arab.*), fine dusty gypseous soil.
- Torfboden** (*Ger.*), turf, ground.
- Torni** (*Fin.*), a tower.
- Torok** (*Turk.*) See **Dorok**.
- Torokai** (*Tibet*), a path. *Cf.* **Doroga**.
- Torony** (*Hung.*), a tower.

- Torovo** (*Giryama*). See **Rovo**.
- Torp** (*Sw.*), cottage, hamlet, village. Cf. **Dorp**, **Thorp**.
- Torre** (*It., Port., Sp.*), a tower (**T<sup>re</sup>**).
- Torrent** (*Fr.*), a torrent (**T<sup>nt</sup>**).
- Torrente** (*It.*), a torrent (**T.**)
- Torreon** (*Sp.*), a round-tower.
- Tosu** (*Tibet*), butter, e.g. **Tosu Nor**, 'butter lake.' See **Nor**.
- Tot** (*Normandy, Norse*), an enclosure, e.g. **Yvetot**, **Totnes**.
- Tota** (*Singalese*), the mouth of a river.
- Tote** (*Niue, Polynesia*), small.
- Toto** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), earth, land, ground.
- Toto** (*Jibu, New Guinea*), a bridge.
- To to an** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a plain.
- Totolo** (*Marovo, Solomon Is.*), tide.
- Tototaina** (*Maiva, New Guinea*), east. For other points see **Tivotaina**, **Ahidaina**.
- Tour** (*Fr.*), a tower (**T<sup>r</sup>**).
- Tourbière** (*Fr.*), a peat bog.
- Tourelle** (*Fr.*), a small tower, a turret.
- Town** (*England*), see **Ton**.
- Toyam** (*Tamul*), water.
- Tra** (*Irish*), a strand, sandy beach, e.g. **Tralee**. Cf. **Traigh**, **Trae**, **Traeth**.
- Trab** (*Hassania*), sand, cultivated land.
- Trace** (*Fr.*), track, trail.
- Trae** (*from Gaelic traigh*), shore, e.g. **Ballantrae**, 'the town on the shore.' See **Bal**. Cf. **Traeth**, **Tra**.
- Traeth** (*Welsh*), sandy beach or shore, e.g. **Pentraeth**. See **Pen**. Cf. **Trae**, **Traigh**, **Tra**, **Draeth**.
- Trai** (*Annam*), a village.



- Traigh** (*Gaelic*), a strand, sandy beach, *e.g.* **Traigh Bhailanoais** bay, in Islay. *Cf.* **Tra, Trae, Traeth.**
- Traktir** (*Russ.*), an inn.
- Tram** (*Tibet*), bank (of a river).
- Trampal** (*Sp.*), a quagmire, morass.
- Tran** (*Cambodia*), a plain, *e.g.* **Tran Ninh.**
- Tranquera** (*Sp.*), a palisade.
- „ (*Spanish S. America*), a cross-bar frame to be laid on soft ground for the passage of men, vehicles, or cattle.
- Tranzon** (*Sp.*), part of a forest which has been cleared.
- Travessão** (*Port.*), a rocky barrier.
- Traws** (*Welsh*), across, beyond, *e.g.* **Trawscoed.** *See* **Coed.**
- Tre, Tref** (*Cymric*), a village, *e.g.* **Tredegar, Trefnant.**
- Tremedal** (*Port., Sp.*), marsh, morass.
- Trench** (*Eng.*), used in sub-oceanic relief for an elongated **Depression** (*q.v.*), narrower than a **Trough** (*q.v.*), with steeply sloping borders, one of which (the continental) rises higher than the other (the oceanic), *e.g.* the **Cayman Trench.** Equivalent to **Ger. Graben, Fr. Ravin.**
- Trepang** (*Cambodia*), lake, marsh, pool.
- Tri-** (*Greek*), three, *e.g.* **Tripoli.** *See* **Polis.**
- Tribu** (*Fr.*), a tribe.
- Trichter** (*Ger.*), a crater (of a volcano); properly a funnel.
- Trik** (*Arab.*), a road, *e.g.* **Trik ed Duesa**, ‘the road through the palms’; **Trik es Safar**, ‘the stony road.’ *See* **El, Safar, Tarik.**
- Trillo** (*Sp., Philippines*), a track, trail.

- Trincher** (*Sp.*), a trench.
- Troli** (*Cambodia*), a stream.
- Troon** (*Cymric trwyn*), a promontory = **Ness**, *e.g.* Troon in Ayrshire.
- Trossachs** (*Gaelic*), scrubby territory.
- Trottoir** (*Fr.*), a footpath.
- Trouée** (*Fr.*), an opening, gap between heights, *e.g.* the Trouée of Belfort.
- Trough** (*Eng.*), used, in sub-oceanic relief, for an elongated and wide depression, with gently sloping borders. A trough may be divided by transverse elevations into **Basins** (*q.v.*), as in the Atlantic. Equivalent to the *Ger. Mulde*, *Fr. Vallée*.
- Trumbu** (*Malay*), shoal.
- Trung** (*Cambodia*), a canton, *e.g.* An-nga-trung. See **An**.
- Trusan** (*Malay*), channel, passage, *e.g.* Trusan Treacher, Trusan Ligitan, both in the north of Sibuko bay, North Borneo.
- Trwyn** (*Welsh*), snout, promontory.
- Tsa** (*Giryama*), hill-top.
- Tsa** (*Tibet*), salt; hot.
- Tsa** (*Tibet*), grass.
- Tsadaka** (*Indian, Alaska*), moose, *e.g.* Tsadaka creek.
- Tsadhe, Tsad** (*Chad L. region*), water; merely another pronunciation of **Saghe, Sara**, and corrupted into **Chad**. See **Isa**.
- Tsagan, Tsahan** (*Mongol*), white, *e.g.* Tsagan-deressu, Tsahan Ossu, 'white river.' See **Ossu**.
- Tsai** (*Hainan*), a village.
- Tsaidam** (*Tibet*), salt swamp; a variant is **Chaidam**.

**Tsaka** (*Giryama*), a forest.

**Tsakor** (*Mongol*), flint, silica.

**Tsang-po** (*Tibet*), 'the pure one,' the purifier, hence a river, *the river* (the **Tsang-po**, *i.e.* the upper course of the Brahmaputra). For other spellings *see* **Sanpu**.

**ku Tsano** (*Giryama*), the hot season.

**um Tsantsa** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a ravine, kloof.

**Tsao** (*China*), grass, herbage.

**Tsara** (*Madagascar*), good, beautiful, *e.g.* **Tsaranoro**, 'beautiful shore,' **Saratanana**, 'beautiful village.' **Tsararano**, 'good water.' *Cf. Soa. See Oro, Rano, Tana.*

**Tsauni** (*Hausa*), a hill. *Cf. Tudu.*

**Tse** (*China*), a small lake, swamp.

**Tse** (*Tibet*), a summit, top of a mountain.

**Tsela** (*Basuto, Bantu*), a road, path. *Cf. Zira.*

**Tselim, Selim** (*Chad L. region*), black, *e.g.* **Nki Tselim**, 'black water.'

**Tsen** (*China*), a village.

**Tserkov** (*Russ.*), a church.

**Tsho** (*Tibet*). *See Tso.*

**Tsi** (*China*), a borough.

**Tsi** (*Giryama*), country, land.

**Tsi** (*Japan*), a plain.

**Tsi** (*Madagascar*), that which has not, without, a negative prefix, *e.g.* **Tsiala**, 'the treeless place,' **Tsifak**, 'not to be attained or approached,' 'difficult of access,' *e.g.* **Tsifakantitra, Tsifakarivo. See Ala.**

- u Tsi** (*Kamba, Bantu*), a river.
- Tsiau-pi** (*China*), cliff. *Cf.* **Shan-tau**.
- in Tsimi** (*Zulu, Kafir*), cultivated land.
- Tsingira** (*Lu-wanga, Uganda*), crossways.
- lo Tsitsi** (*Bechuana, Bantu*), a watercourse; *pl.* **diTsitsi**.
- Tsiu** (*Hainan*), a sub-prefecture.
- Tsiu** (*Japan*), a suffix meaning 'middle,' *e.g.* **Bitsiu**.
- Tskhali** (*Caucasus*), stream, secondary river.
- Tskharo** (*Caucasus*), a spring, source.
- Tsmaïd** (*Arab., N. Africa*), holes dug in **Wadis** (*q.v.*) for procuring water.
- Tso** (*Tibet*), a lake, *e.g.* **Drolma-nam-tso**, 'the heavenly lake Drolma.' *Cf.* **Nor**. *See* **Nam**. **Tso** is a variant of **Cho** (*q.v.*)
- Tsong kang** (*Tibet*), a store, shop.
- Tson-nea** (*Hainan*), a village.
- Tsoroha** (*Tso-o, Formosa*), a river.
- Tsu** (*Japan*), haven, harbour, port.
- Tsui** (*China*), promontory, cape.
- Tsui-sha** (*China*), gravel. *Cf.* **Sha**.
- Tsui-wei** (*China*), rocky, stony.
- ki Tsulu** (*Giryama*), a hillock.
- Tsun** (*China*), a village, hamlet; smaller than **Hsiang**; an agricultural village. *Cf.* **Pu, Tun, Thsun, Thun, Chwang, Cheng**.
- Tsungwe** (*Zambezia*), bamboo.
- ma Tswerero** (*Giryama*), west; also **mu Tswerero**.
- Tu** (*China*), ford.
- Tu** (*China*), a capital, *e.g.* **Shang-tu**, 'upper capital.'
- Tu** (*China*), earth.

**Tu** (*Ingalik, Alaska*), water, frequently misspelled **Too**, used especially in the Copper river region, *e.g.* **Chititu**, 'Copper water.' See **To**.

**Tu** (*Kirghiz*), a mound of stones, with a branch fixed in it, on which are hung religious offerings, such as skulls, horns, &c.

**Tu** (*Mande, Fr. Sudan*), dense vegetation, a forest. Cf. **Turo**.

**mTu** (*Swahili*), man, person; for *pl.* see **Mtu**.

**waTu** (*Swahili*), people of the river. Cf. **To**. See **Wa**.

**muTua** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), chief; for another form see **Mutua**.

**Tuajja** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Kaya**.

**Tual** (*Arab*). See **Tuil**.

**Tuat, Twat** (*Sahara*), the oases. This was originally the name of a disease, which raged in the Sahara in the fourteenth century, and attacked the oases most virulently. Hence the **Twat** oases.

**Tua vela** (*Marovo, Solomon Is.*), south wind.

**Tubber** (*Gaelic, Irish*). See **Dobur, Tobar**.

**Tubk** (*Arab.*), a terrace.

**Tubu oinan** (*Mentawai I., S.W. coast Sumatra*), a river.

**Tucuru** (*Spanish S. America*), small clay hills of conical or semi-conical shape on which are villages, especially near rivers and flooded land or in mountain dales.

**Tucutuzal** (*Spanish S. America*), ground full of surface holes and pits, making transit difficult and dangerous.

**Tudu, Tuddu, Kuduma** (*Hausa*), hill, highland, upland, e.g. **Gober Tudu**, 'Gober upland,' as opposed to **Gober Rafi**, 'Gober valley.' Cf. **Tsauni**.

**Tufana** (*Hausa*), flood.

**Tug** (*Somaliland*), the bed of a river dry for a portion of the year; a sand river. Equivalent to the *Arab. Wadi* (*q.v.*), e.g. **Tug Fafan**. Cf. **Selat**.

**Tughai** (*E. Turk.*), a grassy place.

**Tug-sa** (*Tibet*), a camping-place, encampment. See **Sa**.

**Tugurio** (*It.*),  
**Tugurio** (*Port.*),  
**Tugurio** (*Sp.*),

{	(a cottage; from <i>Lat. tugurium</i> , from <i>Italo-Celtic</i> root <b>teg</b> , cover, roof, cognate with <i>Teutonic dek</i> ; cf. <i>thatch</i> from <i>A.-S. thæc</i> . See <b>Tigh</b> and <b>Ty</b> .)
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**Tugurmen** (*E. Turk.*), a mill.

**Tui** (*Chin Hills*), water.

**Tuil, Tual, Tuilet** (*Arab.*), elevations, heights, undulations.

**Tuilerie** (*Fr.*), tilekiln (*T<sup>le</sup>*); see **Ziegelei**.

**Tuin** (*Dch.*), a garden.

**Tuk** (*Cambodia*), a boat.

**Tukos** (*Amis, Formosa*), a mountain.

**Tuku** (*Polynesia*). See **Tuu**.

**Tukul** (*Upper Nile*), a round hut, with conical roof, made of straw.

**eTukulu** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), headland, cape.

**Tul** (*Somali*), a heap, mound; cf. **Ghumbur**, **Bur**.

**Tulde** (*Fula*), a mountain, hill.

**Tulik, Tulig** (*Indian, Alaska*), crack, cleft, fissure, e.g.

**Tulik** volcano.

„ „ (*Eskimo*), region, e.g. **Tubuktuligmiut**, 'the people of Tubuk region.' See **Mute**.

- Tullu** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), high peak.
- Tulu** (*Galla*), mountain, generally isolated, *lit.* a heel, *e.g.* **Tulu Arba**, 'elephant peak.'
- muTulu** (*dialect of Bantu*), a fertile plain.
- Tulwenyo** (*Nandi, Uganda*), mountain.
- Tulwet** (*Nandi, Uganda*), a mound, hill.
- Tuman** (*Russ.*), a fog.
- Tumniep** (*Siam*), a rest-house.
- Tumta** (*Mongol*), middle, *e.g.* **Tumta Habsere**, 'middle Habsere.' *See* **Kurban**.
- Tumu** (*Kiwai, New Guinea*), a forest.
- Tumur** (*Mongol*), iron.
- Tun** (*China*), an outpost; market village. *Cf.* **Pu Tsun, Chwang**.
- Tunan** (*Mentawai*), a cape, headland, point.
- Tund, Tundo** (*Wolof, Mandé*), a small mountain, hill, equivalent to **Tindi, Tindila** (*q.v.*)
- Tundra** (*Russ.*), the barren northern country of Siberia, beyond the limits of forest growth; generally, plains full of lakes, rivers, or bogs many parts permanently frozen below the surface. *See* **Taiga**.
- Tung** (*China*), an alley, small street.
- Tung** (*China*), copper.
- Tung** (*China*), east, eastern, *e.g.* **Kwang Tung**, as opposed to **Kwang Si**. *See* **Si, Pe, Nan, Kwang**.
- Tung** (*Chin Hills, E. of Mon R., Burma*), a hill, peak; the same word as **Taung**, *pl.* **Chung**; *e.g.* **Pyung Hom Tung**.
- Tung** (*Khas Chos, Indo-China*), a forest.
- Tunga** (*Sw.*), **Tunge** (*Da., Nor.*), a tongue or strip of land.

**Tungesi** (*Tangut*), a stream.

**Tunika**, *pl.* of **Akanika** (*q.v.*)

**ki Tuntu** (*German East Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a peak, hill-top; applied to villages built on high ground.

**Tupe** (*E. Turk.*), summit, top (of a mountain).

**Tupik** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a spring, well, source.

**Tura** (*Syriac*), mountain, *e.g.* **Tura Khwara**, 'white mount.'

**Turaa** (*Arab.*), a stream, river.

**Turbat** (*Arab., Pers.*), a tomb.

**Turh** (*Min-kiä, Yunnan*), east. For other points see **Pen**.

**Turh la** (*Min-kiä, Yunnan*), a cave.

**Turo** (*Mande*), a forest. *Cf.* **Tu**.

**Turuba** (*Hausa*), a path. *Cf.* **Hainya**.

**Tusu** (*Marovo, Solomon Is.*), an island.

**Tu sze** (*Tibet*), a small district under a headman.

**Tutak** (*Turk.*), the bar of a river.

**Tutan** (*China*), a ferry.

**Tutu** (*Sara, Chad L.*), water. *Cf.* **Mane**.

**Tuu, Tuku** (*Polynesia*), a place, site.

**Tuvu** (*Maiva, New Guinea*), grass.

**Tuwa** (*Bornu*), place, locality, abode, *e.g.* **Nguru-tuwa** 'the place of the hippopotamus.' See **Nguru**.

**Tu wak** (*Pimo Indian, S.W. United States*), a mountain.

**Tuz** (*Turk.*), salt, *e.g.* **Tuz Kul**, 'salt lake.' See **Kul**.

**n Twa** (*Kafir*), a deep place in a river.

**Twaite** (*N. of England*). See **Thwaite**.

**Twat** (*Sahara*). See **Tuat**.

**Twistle** (*Northumbria*), a boundary, *e.g.* **Entwistle**.



- Twr** (*Welsh*), tower, e.g. **Twrcelyn**.  
**Ty** (*Welsh and Scotch*), a house, e.g. **Ty-Gwyn**. Cf.  
**Tigh**; see **Tugurio**.  
**i si Tya** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a small garden.  
**Tyap** (*Turkestan*), a ravine.  
**Tyn = Ty'n = Ty yn** (*Welsh*), house in, e.g. **Tyn-y-coed**.  
**Tyol** (*Turkestan*), a steppe.  
**Typhoons** (*Chinese*), the violent circular storms which visit the Chinese seas; *lit.* great wind, from **tai**, great, and **fon**, wind.  
**Tyr = Ty'r = Ty yr** (*Welsh*), house of the, e.g. **Tyr-escob**.  
 See **Escob**.  
**Tyre** (*Gaelic*). See **Tir**.  
**um Tyuba** (*Zulu, Kafir*), brackish water.  
**Tze** (*China*). See **Tse**.  
**Tzerg** (*Armenian*), mud.  
**Tzerkov** (*Russ.*), a church.

## U

- U-** (*Swahili*). The names of countries are formed from the root by means of the prefix **U**, e.g. **Unyika**, the country of the **Wanyika**. See **Wa**, **Ki**. The corresponding form in the equatorial lake region is **Bu**. But Swahili influence has prevailed, and *Uganda*, *Unyoro*, &c. are now the accepted forms instead of *Buganda*, *Bunyoro*, &c.  
**U** (*New Guinea*). See **Gu**.  
**Ua**, *pl.* **Nyua** (*Swahili*), an enclosure, fence.  
**Uai** (*Polynesia*). See **Vai**.  
**Uanja** (*Swahili*). See **Anja**.

**Uar, War** (*Rahanwin dialect, South Somaliland*), a water tank, an open trench, not intended for irrigation, but to collect drinking-water.

**Uato** (*Swahili*). See **Watu, Tu, To**.

**Ub** (*Hottentot*). See **Ep**.

**Ubityi** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Bityi**.

**Ubuilaya Voda** (*Russ.*), low water, low tide. See **Voda**.

**Ubuku** (*Kafir*). See **Buku**.

**Uch, Uweh** (*Welsh*), higher, **Ucha, Uchaf**, highest, e.g. **Gwnnws Ucha**.

**Uchau** (*Hu-ni, China*), a wood, forest, bush.

**Uchma, Ujma** (*Chinese Turkestan*), a post station.

**Uda, Uddak** (*Aleut*), bay, gulf, e.g. **Alimuda**, 'Alim bay.'

**Udada** (*Kafir*). See **Dada**.

**Udak** (*Aleut*), dried fish, e.g. cape **Udak**.

**Uddak** (*Aleut*). See **Uda**.

**Udgha** (*Berber*). See **Wadrar**.

**Udherer** (*Shawia, Berber*), a hill.

**Udsni** (*Fan, French Congo*). See **Dsui**.

**Uduuru** (*S. Cape, New Guinea*), a mountain.

**Udvar** (*Hung.*), courtyard, manor, house, castle.

**Udzu** } (*dialects of Bantu*), forest, lit. grass. See **Dzu**.  
ma **Udzu** }

**Ue nem to koi** (*Indian, California*), island, lit. middle of water.

**Ufalme, Ufalume, Ufaume** (*Swahili*), kingdom.

**Ufalume**. See **Ufalme**.

**Ufaume**. See **Ufalme**.

**Ufer** (*Ger.*), bank of a river, beach shore. See **Over**.

- Ugau** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a bend, curve, or inclination in a range of mountains; a crooked, rocky, and difficult pass in a mountain.
- Ugu** (*Ibo, Nigeria*), hill, mountain, *e.g.* Elu Ugu, 'top of the mountain.'
- Uguden** (*Jibali, Berber*), a low hill.
- Uhua** (*Iaibo, New Guinea*), east.
- Ui** (*E. Turk.*), tent, house, dwelling, abode.
- Uin** (*Serer, Senegal*), people.
- Uiterbuurt** (*Dch.*), the outskirts of a town; suburb.  
*See Buurt.*
- Uj** (*Arab. N. Africa*), talus slope, *lit.* a face.
- Uj** (*Hung.*), new, *e.g.* Uj Kigyos.
- Ujar** (*Berber*). *See Wadrar.*
- Ujong** (*Malay*). *See Tangong.*
- Uketo** (*Swahili*). *See Keto.*
- Ukingo** (*Swahili*). *See Kingo.*
- Ukreplenyé** (*Russ.*), a fort. Properly **Ukryeplenie**.
- Ukumkani** (*Zulu, Kafir*). *See Kumkani.*
- Ula** (*China*), stream, river.
- Ula, Ul** (*Mongol*), a mountain, *e.g.* Bogdo Ul, 'God's mount.'
- w Ula** (*Giryama*), rain.
- Ulad, Aulad, Awlad** (*Arab.*), a district, tribe, tribal district, like the territory of the old Highland clans;  
**Aulad**=son; *see Gaelic Mac*; *cf.* **Walad, Wad**.
- Ulak** (*Aleut*), house or everybody's house, house for everybody, *e.g.* **Ulak** island.
- Ulalo** (*Ja-Luo, Uganda*), bridge, especially a bridge of ropes.

- Ulan** (*Mongol, E. Turk.*), red, e.g. **Ulan Kuduk**, 'red wells.' See **Kuduk**.
- Ule** (*Bambara, Malinke*), red, e.g. **Baule**, 'red river'; **Manaule**, 'red cliff.' See **Ba, Mana**; cf. **Fing, Khwa**.
- Ulikowa** (*Lu-Wangu, Uganda*), a wall.
- Ulo** (*Ibo, Nigeria*), house.
- Ulo, Uloto** (*Bambara, Malinke*), a forest.
- Ulongo** (*Giryama*). See **Longo**.
- Ulu, Hulu** (*Malay*), the interior or up-stream portion of a country, source of a river, e.g. **Ulu Bernam**, 'the source of Bernam R.'
- Ulu** (*Turk.*), great, e.g. **Ulu Chai**, 'great river,' in Asia Minor. See **Chai**.
- Ulugh** (*E. Turk.*), great, high, lofty. From *Turk. Ulu*.
- Ulunivanua** (*Mbau, Fiji*), a mountain.
- Ulus** (*E. Turk.*), a tribe, clan.
- Ulusingi** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Singi**.
- Uluzi** (*Lusinga and Chula, Uganda*). See **Zi**.
- Ulwandle** (*Kafir*). See **Lwandle, Andle**.
- Um** (*Arab.*) See **Umm**.
- Um** (*Friesland*), a home, e.g. **Rysum**.
- Uma** (*Kamerun*), a place, site.
- Uma** (*Mentawai I., S.W. coast Sumatra*), a house.
- Uma** (*New Guinea*), garden.
- Uma** (*Zambezia*), dry.
- Umai** (*Pai, South China*), a wood.
- Umango** (*Kafir*). See **Mango**.
- Umbana** (*Cent. Africa, Bantu*). See **Mumana**.
- Umbolompo** (*Kafir*). See **Bolompo**.
- Umbuso** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Buso**.

- Umbutiso** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a mealie ground cultivated by the whole tribe of a chief.
- Umda** (*Amazosa, Kafir*). See **Da**.
- Umdiliya** (*Amazosa, Kafir*). See **Diliya**.
- Umen** (*Mongol*), before, in front ; south.
- Umendo** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Mendo**.
- Umfula** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Fula**.
- Umfungi** (*Lu-Wanga, Uganda*). See **Fungi**.
- Umgebungen** (*Ger.*), environs.
- Umgegend** (*Ger.*), environs, district surrounding any place.
- Umngxoboza** (*Amazosa, Kafir*). See **Gxoboza**.
- Umhlaba** (*Kafir*). See **Hlaba**.
- Umhlahlo** (*Amazosa, Kafir*). See **Hlahlo**.
- Umhlambo** (*Kafir*). See **Hlambo**.
- Umi** (*Japan*), the sea. Cf. **Nada**.
- Umieshi** (*Lu-Wanga, Uganda*), sand.
- Umitsuru** (*Lu-Wanga, Uganda*). See **Mitsuru**.
- Umlambo** (*Kafir*). See **Lambo**.
- Umlopu** (*Kiriwina, New Guinea*), a valley.
- Umm** (*Arab.*), mother ; as a geographical term this signifies producing, containing, e.g. **Um er Rbia**, 'abounding in pasturage,' see **El, Rbia** ; used in a similar manner to **Abu** (*q.v.*) ; it is often joined to the following word by omitting the **U** and simply prefixing **M**, e.g. **Umm-gheir** is contracted into **Magheir**. Frequently found in the form **Um**.
- Umnquba** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Nquba**.
- Umqenqelezi** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Qenqelezi**.
- Umrotya** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a ravine. See **Rotya**.

- Umsala** (*Lu-Wanga, Uganda*), a tree.  
**Umsetuluka** (*Kafir*). See **Setuluka**.  
**Umsingakazi** (*Kafir*). See **Singakazi**.  
**Umtangala** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Tangala**.  
**Umtantato** (*Kafir*). See **Tantato**.  
**Umtombo** (*Kafir*). See **Tombo**.  
**Umtsantsa** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Tsantsa**.  
**Umtyuba** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Tyuba**.  
**Umuchi, Imichi** (*Kossova, Eastern Uganda*). See **Chi**.  
**Umusitu** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Mwitu**,  
**Situ**.  
**Umutienyi** (*Kossova, Uganda*). See **Tienyi**.  
**Umuzi** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Musi**.  
**Umwalo** (*Lu-Wanga, Uganda*). See **Alo**.  
**Umwamba** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See  
**Mwamba**.  
**Umwene** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Mwene**.  
**Umzi** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a village; a place of residence,  
*e.g.* **Umzinyati R.** = 'the buffalo haunt,' **Umzimvubu**  
**R.** = 'the hippopotamus haunt.' See **Zi** for prefix  
and root.  
**Umzila** (*Kafir*). See **Zila**.  
**Umzimandlela** (*Zulu, Kafir*). See **Zimandlela**.  
**Unajia** (*Mentawai I., S.W. coast Sumatra*), a marsh, bog.  
**Unaktak** (*Aleut*), broken, rugged, *e.g.* **Uniktak bay**.  
**Uncha** (*Sansc.*), a height, elevation, hill.  
**Ung** (*Taungtha, Arakan*), a valley.  
**Ungala** (*Mandara, South Bornu*), road, path, way.  
**Ungunyek** (*Nandi, Uganda*), sand.  
**Ungur** (*E. Turk.*), a cave, cavern.

- Ungwa** (*Hausa*), a pagan village; *e.g.* **Ungwa Sammit**, **Ungwa-n-Bodo**, 'Bodo's village.' *Cf.* **Gimi**.
- Ungwina** (*Mekeo, New Guinea*), summit.
- Unjosho** (*Japan*), custom-house.
- Unter** (*Ger.*), under, lower (U.), *e.g.* **Unter den Linden**.  
*See next entry.*
- Unterlauf** (*Ger.*), lower course of a river.
- Unuwa** (*Iaibo, New Guinea*), a forest.
- Up** (*Hottentot*). *See* **Ep**.
- Upalla** (*German East Africa, dialect of Bantu*). *See* **Palla**.
- Upavan** (*Deccan*), a grove.
- Uprata** (*Deccan*), the west.
- Uqampu** (*Zulu, Kafir*). *See* **Qampu**.
- Uqato** (*Zulu, Kafir*). *See* **Qato**.
- Ur** (*Hung.*), a town, *e.g.* **Keresztur**, equivalent to **Var** (*q.v.*)
- Ura** (*Albanian*), a bridge.
- Ura** (*Japan*), bay.
- Urdian, Urjan** (*Fula*), serpent, the name given to the four bends of the Senegal R.
- Urdū** (*Turk.*), a camp, a market; *e.g.* **Urdū Zabān** = the 'Camp Language' (*Hindustani*).
- Ureba** (*Nubia*), a mountain, a large conspicuous mountain.
- Urgebirge** (*Ger.*), primitive mountains or rocks; from **Ur**, prefix of originality, and **Gebirge**, extended form of **Berg** = mountain.
- Urgo** (*Mongol*), an inhabited place; *e.g.* **Sam Beise Urgo**, 'seat of prince **Sam**.' **Urga**, the Russian pronunciation of this.

- Urir (*Mzabi, Berber*), a mountain. Cf. Ighil.
- Urjan (*Fula*). See Urdian.
- Urma (*Nestorian Christian*), a church.
- Uro (*Fula*), a village, a farming village, as opposed to Bumde (*q.v.*); e.g. Uro Kanawachi.
- Urochi (*Kossova, Uganda*). See Rochi.
- Urochishche (*Russ.*), boundary, limit.
- Urta (*E. Turk.*) See Utra.
- Urtang (*E. Turk.*), a post station.
- Uru, *pl. Ullu* (*Telegu, Deccan*), a village.
- Uruizi, Usumbi (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*). See Ixi, Sumbi.
- Usadba (*Russ.*), a farm, manor house.
- Usgik (*Aleut*), willow, e.g. Uski inlet.
- Ushar (*Arab.*), barren (land); a spot with saline soil.
- Usk. See Wyag.
- Usaine (*Fr.*), a factory (Us<sup>e</sup>).
- Ussi (*Tamul, Deccan*), top, summit.
- Ussu (*Manchuria*), river; e.g. Ussuri. There is also the Mongol form Ossu (*q.v.*) Cf. Usu.
- Ustang (*Turkestan*), a large canal.
- Ustun (*E. Turk.*), upper, higher, e.g. Ustun Tagh. See Tagh.
- Ustye, Ust (*Russ.*), entrance, mouth (of a river), e.g. Ust-Ishma.
- Usu (*Mongolia, Tibet*), water, e.g. Tsagan-usu, otherwise Khaidikgol. Cf. Ussu, Ossu.
- Usua (*Zambezia, dialect of Bantu*). See Sua.
- Usumbi, Uruizi (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*). See Sumbi, Ixi.



- Usuru** (*French Sudan*), customs duty, a place at which customs duty is collected.
- Uswa** (*Cent. Africa, Bantu*). See **Isoa**, **Swa**.
- Ut** (*E. Turk.*), grass.
- Uta** (*Marocco*), a plain.
- Utan** (*Malay*), forest, wood, **Utan Rimba**=virgin forest.
- Utango** (*Kafir*). See **Tango**.
- Uteka** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Teka**.
- Utes** (*Russ.*), bluff, cliff.
- Utiu** (*Hu-ni, China*), water.
- Utlanga** (*Kafir*), a tribe, nation. See **Tlanga**.
- Utra, Otra, Urta** (*E. Turk.*), middle. Cf. **Mongol Tumta**.
- Utsi** (*Ukamba, Brit. E. Africa, Bantu*). See **Tsi**.
- Utswerero** (*Giryama*), west. Another form is **Muts-  
werero**. See **Akani**.
- Uttar** (*Hind.*), north. For other points see **Dakhni, Junubi, Pacheham, Purab**.
- Utwā** (*Kafir*), a deep place in a river. See **Twa**.
- Uvi** (*Motumotu, New Guinea*), house.
- Uvra** (*Mandara, South Bornu*), a mountain.
- Uwatu** (*Swahili*). See **Tu**.
- Uwch** (*Welsh*). See **Uch**.
- Uy, Ui** (*Cent. Asia*), tents, a collection of tents, an encampment.
- Uyasd** (*Cent. Asia*), a district.
- Uzo** (*Ibo, Nigeria*), road, street.
- Uzun** (*Turk.*), long, far, far off; e.g. **Uzun Taki**, 'the distant Taki.'

## V

- ova Va** (*Bihe, Angola, Bantu*), water.
- Vaag** (*Nor.*), an inlet, small bay.
- Vaart** (*Dch.*), way, course; *e.g.* *Dedemsvaart*. *Cf.* *Fahrte*.
- Vadaku** (*Tamul*), north, *cf.* *Kupērān*. For other points *see* *Terku, Intiran, Mēkaku*.
- Vadera** (*Sp.*), a shallow part of a river. *Cf.* *Vado*.
- Väderqvarn** (*Sw.*), a windmill.
- Vado** (*Sp.*), a ford (V.) *Cf.* *Vadera*. *Port.* form is *Váo*.
- Vaeau** (*S. Cape, New Guinea*), east.
- Værft** (*Da., Nor.*), wharf, dockyard, shipyard.
- Vager** (*Da.*) a beacon, buoy.
- Vague** (*Fr.*), waste (land).
- Vahal** (*Punjab*), long narrow depressions, probably old river channels. *Cf.* *Nali*.
- Vai, Uai, Wai, Voi** (*Polynesia*), water.
- Vahau** (*Kerepunu, New Guinea*), south-east wind.
- mu Vaka** (*Nika*), a boundary.
- i Vakavaka** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a sandy country; damp country; yielding ground.
- Vakuna** (*Kabadi, New Guinea*), stone, rock.
- Val** (*Da.*), the shore.
- Val** (*It., Sp.*), vale, dale, valley. *Cf.* *Valle*. Obsolete in *Fr.* except in place-names, *e.g.* *Val D'ante*.
- Val, Vala** (*India*), town, *e.g.* *Naroval*.
- Va-la** (*Hainan*), a village.
- Vala** (*Madagascar*), enclosure, field, farm; *e.g.* *Ivalanosi*, 'the goat field.' *See* **I, Nosi**.
- Valaka** (*Kerepunu, New Guinea*), north wind.

- Vale** (*Rumanian*), a valley (V.) *See* **Val**, **Valea**.
- Vale** (*Polynesia*). *See* **Fae**.
- Valea** (*Russ.*), valley, dale.
- Vali** (*Turk.*), governor-general, the administrator of a **Vilayet** (*q.v.*)
- Valla** (*Port.*), a ditch, trench. *Cf.* **Valle**.
- Valla** (*Sp.*), a space or ground surrounded with stakes or palisades; barrier; entrenchment.
- Vallado** (*Sp.*), palisade, fence.
- Valle** (*It.*), a valley (V<sup>le</sup>). *See* **Val** and next entry.
- Valle** (*Port., Sp.*) A valley, dale, vale. *See* **Val**, **Vale**, **Valea**, **Valla**, **Vallée**, **Vallei**.
- Vallée** (*Fr.*), a valley (V<sup>ee</sup>). *See* **Valle**. For use as a form of sub-oceanic relief *see* **Trough**.
- Vallei** (*Dch.*), dale, valley. *See* **Valle**.
- Valiza** (*Sp.*), beacon, buoy.
- Vallon** (*Fr.*) a small valley (V<sup>on</sup>). *See* **Vallée**.
- Valu** (*Kiriwina, New Guinea*), land, village; **Viloveaka**, 'big village'; **Vilokikita**, 'small village.' *See* under **Keda**.
- Vamakumanelo** (*Lomwe, Shirwa L.*), a stockade, enclosure.
- eVambu** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), junction (of roads).
- Van** (*Sansc., Hind.*), forest, wood, grove.
- Van-ánt** (*Sansc., Hind.*), the skirts of a wood. *See* **Van**.
- Vand** (*Da., Nor.*), water; a small lake; **Vandfald** = waterfall.
- Vandmølle** (*Da., Nor.*), a watermill (V<sup>m</sup>).
- eVanga** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), suburb, hamlet.
- luVanga** (*Nika*), a cave.
- Vank** (*Sansc.*), the bend of a river.

- Vanua** (*Kabadi, New Guinea*), village. For other forms see **Fenua**.
- Vanuga** (*Kerepunu, New Guinea*), a village. Cf. **Vanua**.
- Vapávai** (*N. Tepehuane Indian, Mexico*), stone, rock.
- Vapi** (*Sansc.*), pond, lake, pool.
- Vaqueria** (*Spanish S. America*), an enclosure for cattle ; a cowhouse ; from **vaca** = cow.
- Var** (*Gaelic*). See **Barr**.
- Vár** (*Hung.*), fortress, town round a fortress ; e.g. **Temesvar**, 'fortress on the Temes R.' Cf. **Ur, Varos**.
- Var** (*N. Chin Hills, Burma*), a stream.
- Varaigne** (*Fr.*), a tide-sluice (of salt marshes).
- Varam** (*Tamul, Deccan*), bank, shore.
- Varde** (*Da., Nor.*), a beacon, cairn, landmark.
- Vareana** (*Kabadi, New Guinea*), south-east wind.
- Varenne** (*Fr.*), waste land. Cf. **Warren**.
- Vári** (*Sansc., Hind.*), water.
- Vári-praváh** (*Sansc., Hind.*), a cascade ; a current of water.
- Város** (*Hung.*), a town. See **Var**.
- Varuru** (*Maiva, New Guinea*), north-west wind. See **Vaula, Vaura**.
- Vás** (*Sansc., Hind.*), a house, dwelling.
- Vase** (*Fr.*), mud.
- Vasr** (*Hung.*), a market.
- Vat** (*Cambodia*), a Buddhist monastery or temple, e.g. **Ankor Vat** ; the same word as **Wat** (*q.v.*)
- Vat** (*Hebrides*), a small lake, e.g. **Ollevat**.
- Vat** (*Hind.*), a road, path ; from *Sansc.* **vanta**.
- eVata** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a town, village.

- Váti, Báti** (*Sansc., Hind.*), a house, building; garden, plantation; villa.
- Vato** (*Madagascar*), stone, rock, *e.g.* **Vodivato**, 'at the foot of the rock.' *See Vodi.*
- Vatten** (*Sw.*), **Vatn, Vötn** (*Iceland*), a lake; *e.g.* **Vattenfall** = waterfall; **Hvitarvatn**, 'white lake'; **Fiskivötn**, 'fish lake.'
- Vatu** (*Mbau, Fiji*), stone, rock.
- Vau** (*Kerepunu, New Guinea*), stone.
- Vau** (*Vonum, Formosa*), a village.
- Vaula** (*Maiva, New Guinea*), south-east wind. *See Varuru, Vaura.*
- Vaura** (*Maiva, New Guinea*), wind. *See Vaula, Varuru.*
- Vecchia, o** (*It.*), old, *e.g.* **Civita Vecchia**. *See Civita.*
- Vedu, Vendu** (*Fula*), lake, marsh, swamp.
- Veen** (*Dch.*), bog, turf, *e.g.* **Boerveen**.
- Veer** (*Dch.*), a ferry.
- Vega** (*Sp.*), an open plain, a tract of level and fruitful ground.  
 ,, (*S. America*), a valley.
- Vei** (*Maiva, New Guinea*), water.
- Vei, Vej** (*Da., Nor.*), a road. *Cf.* **Weg**.
- Veina** (*Kabadi, New Guinea*), water.
- Veld** (*Dch.*), an open plain; *field*, ground. Also mountain range; *e.g.* **Roggeveld** in Cape Colony. *Cf.* **Fell**.  
 Frequently, but quite erroneously, spelled **Veldt**.
- Velho** (*Port.*), old, *e.g.* **Villa Velha**.
- Velikii** (*Russ.*), } great (*Vk.*), *e.g.* **Veliki Stala**, on  
**Veliky** (*Bohemian*), } the river Morava.
- Venaje** (*Sp.*), the current of a stream.

- Vendaval** (*Sp.*), a strong south-west wind.
- Vendu** (*Fula*). See **Vedu**.
- Veni** (*Sansc.*), confluence of rivers, junction.
- Venta** (*Sp.*), a poor inn (*Vta*).
- Ventorillo** (*Sp.*), a small inn (*Vfto*).
- Vera, Wera** (*German East Africa*), white, e.g. **Vera-nyange**, the chief town of Karagwe.
- Verchne, Verchnoi** (*Russ.*) See **Verkhni**.
- Verde** (*Port., Sp., It.*), green, e.g. **Cape Verde**.
- Vereda** (*Sp.*), path, narrow way, footpath.
- Verger** (*Fr.*), an orchard.
- Verkh** (*Russ.*), a peak.
- Verkhni** (*Russ.*), upper, e.g. **Verkhni Uralak**.
- Verrerie** (*Fr.*), a glass factory (*V<sup>rie</sup>*).
- Versant** (*Fr.*), declivity, side (of a mountain); a watershed.
- Vertiefung** (*Ger.*), used, in sub-oceanic relief, for a depression enclosed on all sides by elevations of the sea bed; from **Tief**=deep.
- Vertiente** (*Sp.*), cataract, waterfall, cascade.
- Veana** (*Russ.*), spring.
- Vest** (*Da., Nor., Sw.*), west.
- Vest** (*Dch.*), fortress; wall, rampart. See **Vesting**.
- Vester, Vestre** (*Du., Nor.*), west, western (*V<sup>r</sup>*).
- Vesting** (*Dch.*), a stronghold, fortress. See **Vest**. Cf. *Ger. Festung*.
- Vestra** (*Sw.*), west, western.
- Vetta** (*It.*), peak, summit, top.
- Vetu** (*Rubiana, Solomon Is.*), house.
- Veu** (*S. Cape, New Guinea*), stone.

- Via** (*It., Port., Sp.*), road, route, street.
- eVia** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a field, plantation.
- Viani** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Kiani**, **Ani**.
- Vicheadero** (*Spanish S. America*), heaps of small stones, surrounded by a wall, found on the W. borders of Uruguay, where it is said the Indians place sentries to give notice of the approach of an enemy.
- Vidék** (*Hung.*), region, district, environs.
- Viejo** (*Sp.*), old, ancient, *e.g.* **Cabo Viejo**.
- Vien** (*Siam*), a town of the fourth order or sub-district capital.
- Vieux, Vieil, Vieille, Vielle** (*Fr.*), old, ancient, *e.g.* **Vieux Berquin, Vieilleville, Vielmur, Vielle-Séguir**.
- Vig, Vik** (*Da., Nor.*), a bay, creek; *e.g.* **Qualvig**, 'whale bay.' **Larvik**. *Cf.* **Vik**.
- Vigía** (*Sp.*), **Vigie** (*Fr.*), a look-out; doubtful shoals, the existence of which in their exact locality is doubtful.
- Vigne** (*Fr.*), a vineyard.
- Vijni** (*Russ.*) See **Vyshni**.
- Vijver** (*Dch.*), a pond.
- Vik** (*Sw.*), a bay; (*Icel.*), a creek, inlet, or cove; hence **Vikingr** (*Eng. Viking*) = creek-dweller, rover, corsair.
- Vil** (*Indo-China*), a village.
- luVila** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), family, clan.
- Világ** (*Hung.*), world.
- Vilayet, Eyalet** (*Turk.*), government or province under a **Vali**, divided into **Sanjaks**; land, country.
- Villa** (*It.*), country house (**V<sup>la</sup>**).
- Villa** (*Port., Sp.*), a town.

- Village** (*Fr.*), a village.
- Villar** (*Sp.*), village, hamlet. In *Port.* farmhouse.
- Ville** (*Fr.*), a town.
- Villeta** (*Sp.*), a small town or borough.
- Villiers** (*France*), an abode, house, *e.g.* **Hardivilliers**.
- Villino** (*It.*), a small country house (V<sup>no</sup>).
- Vinayo** (*Pazzehe, Pei-Po, Formosa*), a mountain.
- Vire-vire** (*Fr.*), a whirlpool.
- Viria** (*Mbau, Fiji*), a place.
- Vives eaux** (*Fr.*), spring tide.
- Vivier** (*Fr.*), a fishpond (V<sup>er</sup>).
- Víz** (*Hung.*), water.
- Vladi** (*Russ.*, from the same root as *vladika*, 'a ruler'), rule, *e.g.* **Vladikavkaz**, 'rule the Caucasus.'
- Vlakte** (*Dch.*), flats, a plain.
- Vlei** (*Cape Dch.*), a hollow filled with water, frequently dry in the hot season, *e.g.* **Zeekoe Vlei** (*lit.* sea-cow vlei), **Brand Vlei**, 'burning vlei' (a hot spring).
- Vlek** (*Dch.*), a borough, market town.
- Vliet** (*Dch.*), a brook, stream, *e.g.* **Heenvliet**. *Cf.* **Fleet**.
- Vloed** (*Dch.*), stream, great river; torrent, inundation, *flood*; tide.
- Vlonder** (*Dch.*), a narrow wooden bridge.
- Vnam** (*Cambodia*), mountain, hill.
- Voda** (*Russ.*), water.
- Vodi** (*Madagascar*), foot, bottom, *e.g.* **Vodivohitra**, 'the foot of the mountain.' See **Vohitra, Bodi**.
- Vodopol** (*Russ.*), the overflow of a river.
- Voe** (*Shetlands*), a bay, a fiord, *e.g.* **Dury Voe**. For comparison with **Geo** and **Wick** see **Geo**.



- Voetpad** (*Dch.*), a footpath.
- Vogelj** (*Albanian*), little.
- Vohitra** (*Madagascar*), a village; also a mountain; contracted to *vohi* in composition, *e.g.* **Vohibahoak**, 'the village of the people'; **Vohibe**, 'great mountain.'
- Voi** (*Polynesia*). See **Vai**.
- Voie** (*Fr.*), way, road, track.
- Vokahal** (*Kuvarawan, Pei-Po, Formosa*), a river.
- Voladero** (*Sp.*), a precipice, abyss.
- Volastnoi** (*Cent. Asia*), a native district chief.
- Völgy** (*Hung.*), a valley (*Vgy.*)
- Volk** (*Dch.*), people, nation, *folk*.
- Volkaan, Vulkaan** (*Dch.*), a volcano.
- Volok** (*Russ.*), an isthmus, a portage.
- Vom** (*Fan, French Congo*), place, spot.
- Von** (*Ger.*), from (direction of road) (*v.*)
- Vorder** (*Ger.*), fore, in front (*V.*), *opp.* to **Hinter**.
- Vorgebirge** (*Ger.*), a promontory; foot-hills.
- Vorota** (*Russ.*), gates, a channel. Found also in the form **Varota**.
- ki Vosho** (*Giryama*), ferry.
- Vostok** (*Russ.*), east, *e.g.* **Vladivostok**, 'rule the east.'  
See **Vladi**; other points are **Zapad, Syever, Polden, Yug**.
- Vowisha** (*Makua, Ger. and Port. E. Africa*), deep water.
- Vowoloa** (*Makua, Ger. and Port. E. Africa*), damp ground fitted for the growth of rice.
- Vrchol, Vrch, Vrh** (*Bohemian*), a mountain.
- Vrelo** (*S. Slav.*), source, spring.
- Vrij, Vry** (*Dch.*), free, *e.g.* **Oranje Vrijstaat**, 'Orange Free State,' now the Orange River Colony;  
**Vryburg**, 'free town,' refuge, sanctuary.

- Vrijhafen** (*Dch.*), a free port.
- Vrtache** (*Servian*), valley, dale.
- Vry** (*Dch.*) See **Vrij**.
- Vrysis** (*Neo-Greek*), source, spring.
- mu Vu** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a ditch or dike.
- Vua liku** (*Mbau, Fiji*), north. For other points see **Ra, Thake, Theva**.
- Vuhitra** (*Madagascar*). See **Vohitra**.
- Vuiselok** (*Russ.*), settlement, colony.
- ki Vuku** (*Swahili*), ferry, ford, crossing-place.
- Vuli** (*E. Africa*), the lesser rains, which continue for three or four weeks from the latter part of September nearly through October.
- Vulkaan** (*Dch.*) See **Volkaan**.
- mu Vumbi** (*Giryama*), the hot season.
- mu Vunbi** (*Giryama*), the rainy season.
- Vung** (*Annam*), a bay.
- Vuno** (*Neo-Greek*), a mountain.
- e Vwangi** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), thicket, brushwood, jungle of brushwood.
- Vyed** (*Malta*), a ravine, valley, or river; from *Arabic* **Wad** (*q.v.*)
- Vytreonnaya melnitsa** (*Russ.*), a windmill.
- Vyahny, Vishni** (*Russ.*), upper, *e.g.* **Vyshni Volochok**.
- Vysoki** (*Bohemian, Russ.*), high, great (*Vsk.*)

## W

- Wa** (*Bantu*), a prefix meaning 'people,' *e.g.* **Uhehe** the country, **Wahehe** the inhabitants; **Uganda** the country, **Waganda** the people of **Uganda** (in *Ki-Swahili*, but not in *Lu-Ganda*); *see* **U**, *cf.* **A**, **Ba**, **-Bu**, **Im**, **Kel**, **Ahel**, **Nke**.
- Wa** (*Hausa*), a termination signifying 'of' or 'belonging to,' *e.g.* **Nassarawa** is equivalent to **Nassara's**, frequently found in place-names. **-Awa** is a common *Hausa pl.* termination.
- Wachtposten** (*Ger.*), a guard-post or station.
- Wad**, **Wadde** (*Dch.*), a ford, a shallow.
- Wad** (*Arab.*), contracted from **Walad**, son, *e.g.* **Wad Medani**. *See* **Ulad**.
- Wad**, **Wadi**, *pl.* **Widan** (*Arab.*), a watercourse, dry in summer; a valley. *E.g.* **Wadi Halfa**, 'the valley where the Halfa grass grows.' *Cf.* **Wed**, **Selat**, **Tug**.
- „ (*Marocco*), a river, not a dry river-bed.
- Wadrar** (*Berber*), a corruption of **Adrar**, a mountain; also written **Udgha**, **Ujar**.
- Wag** (*Sw.*), a road. *Cf.* **Weg**, **Vej**.
- Wagenfähre** (*Ger.*), a ferry for wagons (**W.F.**)
- Waha** (*Fin.*), little.
- Wahaun** (*North Chin Hills, Burma*), a valley.
- Wai** (*E. Archipelago, New Guinea*), water, river, *cf.* **Aki**; the word is current throughout the whole of *Malaysia*. *See* **Vai**.

- Wai** (*China*), outer, beyond, *e.g.* Ku-Wai, 'beyond the passes.' *Cf.* **Nei**.
- Wai** (*Maori*), water, *e.g.* Waikato, 'flowing water.'
- Waia** (*Kiriwina, New Guinea*), river.
- Waiu** (*Aroma, New Guinea*), south-east wind.
- Waitui** (*Mbau, Fiji*), the sea.
- Wakoba** (*German East Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a community=the *Arabic* **Kabila**. *See* **Koba, Wa**.
- Wal** (*Dch.*), rampart, wall, *e.g.* Diepswal. *Cf.* **Wall**.
- Walad** (*Arab.*), *see* **Wad, Ulad**.
- Walau** (*Aroma, New Guinea*), east. For other points *see* **Bagiriwa, Gaburigo**.
- Wald** (*Ger.*), woodland, forest (W.) *Cf.* **Weald, Wold**.
- Waldweg** (*Ger.*), a forest road. *See* **Weg**.
- Walien** (*Bismarck Archipelago*). *See* **Bawalien**.
- Wall** (*Ger.*), a wall, rampart; dike, dam; coast, shore; is cognate with *A.-S.* weall=wall, and perhaps with *Lat.* vallus, vallum. *Cf.* **Wal**.
- Walo** (*Senegal*), a riverain strip of country subject to annual inundation. *Cf.* **Chamama**.
- Wamerima** (*Swahili*), the people who live on the coast. *See* **Rima** and **Wa**.
- Wan** (*China*), a bay, *e.g.* **Talien Wan**.
- Wan** (*Shan States*), a village.
- Wan** (*Chong Chia-tse, Yunnan*), black, *e.g.* **Tong Wan Tien** in Western Yunnan. *See* **Tong, Tien**.
- Wanda** (*Lu-Wanga, Uganda*), a valley.
- Wangaras** (*Hausa*), the cities of the Hausa merchants in the Bariba country.
- Wangicheng** (*Ja-Luo, Uganda*), east.

- Wankonos** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a wall, e.g. **Shawangunk**, 'great wall.' See **Sha**.
- Wano** (*Kerepunu, New Guinea*), earth.
- Wanna** (*Marovo, Solomon Is.*), a house. Cf. **Fenua**.
- Wapentake** (*North [Danish] England*), a name formerly given, in some of the northern counties of England, to a territorial division of the county, corresponding to the **Hundred** of the southern counties, from A.-S. *wǣpentác*, which is from *Norse vápnatak*, lit. 'weapon taking' (in homage of the district chief).
- Wapta** (*Rocky Mountain region, Canada*), the *Stony* (*Assiniboin*) word for 'river' in general. This has lately been introduced for 'Kicking-horse R.' and should not be applied specifically to one of the minor rivers of the region.
- War, El War** (*Arab., N. Africa*), difficult, difficult country.
- War** (*Rahanwin dialect, South Somaliland*). See **Uar**.
- War** (*Galloppa, Abyssinia*), a hill.
- Wara** (*Hind.*), a quarter of a town where people of the same caste or trade live.
- Wará** (*Hind.*), situated on this side (of a river), near, close by. Cf. **Warla**. From *Scr. awara* = near.
- Wará** (*Arab., Hind.*), beyond, on the further side, behind.
- Waraba** (*Somali*), hyæna. See under **Shabel**.
- Warafari** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*). See **Rafari**.
- Waraya** (*Singalese*), harbour.
- Ward** (*England*), a territorial subdivision of some English counties as Westmoreland, Cumberland,

and Durham, equivalent to the **Hundred** (*q.v.*) of the midland counties, from *A.-S.* **weard** = ward, guard, watchman, &c. ; a division of a forest, *e.g.*

**Wardley.** *See* **Ley.**

**Warlá** (*Hind.*), on this side (of a river). *Cf.* **Wará.**

**Warmbad** (*Ger.*), hot springs, *lit.* warm bath. *See* **Bad.**

**Warshufti** (*Baluch*), alluvial soil deposited by a river when in flood.

**Wartthurm** (*Ger.*) a watch-tower (*Wth.*)

**Was** (*Slavonic*), a village, *e.g.* **Wasowetz.**

**Wasa** (*Brazil*). *See* **Oyasa.**

**Wash, Wath** (*England*), a piece of ground washed by the action of the sea or a river, or sometimes overflowed and sometimes left dry ; a shallow part of a river, or of the sea ; a ford ; also marsh, bog ; *e.g.* **The Wash, Washbourne, Washford, Washwood, Wath-by-Ripon.**

**Washumba** (*German East Africa, dialect of Bantu*), shepherds, *e.g.* **Ushumba**, a village with much pasture land in the neighbourhood.

**eWaso** (*Bantu*). *See* **Ewaso** for meaning.

**Wassermühle** (*Ger.*), a watermill.

**Wasserscheide** (*Ger.*), a water-parting, divide ; from **scheiden** = to separate, *see* **Watershed.**

**Waswanipi** (*Hudson Bay region*), a torch, *e.g.* the lake and river of that name.

**Wat** (*Cambodia, Siam*), a pagoda, monastery, temple. *Cf.* **Vat.**

**Watan** (*Arab.*), a country, region, one's native land.

**Wate** (*Ubangi R. region*), people of the river. *Cf.* **Tu.**

- Watermolen** (*Dch.*), a watermill.
- Watershed** (*English*), a water-parting, divide; is a popular etymology from *Ger. Wasserscheide* (*q.v.*); **shed** (*A.-S. sceádan*) is cognate with **scheiden**.
- Wath** (*England*). See **Wash**.
- Watiki** (*Indian, California*), town, village.
- Watth** (*Ja-Luo, Uganda*), a ferry.
- Watu** (*dialect of Bantu*). See **Tu**.
- Watu** (*Java*), a stone or rock.
- Waturáwa** (*Ceylon*), swampy, undrainable ground.
- Wawalien** (*Bismarck Archipelago*). See **Rawalien**.
- Wawarsing** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), holy place, *i.e.* for feasts and dances.
- Waye** (*Sara, Chad L.*), sand.
- Wayen** (*Tibet*), a corruption of the *Mongol Bayan* (*q.v.*), rich, prosperous, *e.g.* **Wayen Nor**. See **Nor**.
- We ah** (*Indian, California*), earth, land.
- Weald** (*England*), woodland, *e.g.* **The Weald of Kent, Walden**; from *A.-S. weald, wald*=a wood, forest, cognate with *Goth. walthus*, and *Gr. ἄλσος*, grove. *Cf.* **Wold, Wald**.
- Webi, Web, Webbe** (*Somali*), a large running river, as distinguished from a **Tug** (*q.v.*); *e.g.* **Webi Shebeli, Web R.**
- Wed** (*Arab.*), the bed of a stream, dry for the greater part of the year; another form of **Wad**, used in Marocco for a perennial stream.
- Weem** (*Gaelic uaimh*), a cave, *e.g.* **Weem** in Perthshire.
- Weg** (*Dch.*), } road, route. *Cf.* **Vej**.  
**Weg** (*Ger.*), }

- Wegüberführung** (*Ger.*), a bridge over a railway.
- Wegwijzer** (*Dch.*), a sign-post, *lit.* 'way-pointer.' See **Weg**.
- Wehr** (*Ger.*), *weir*, dam.
- Wei** (*China*), see **Wai**.
- Wei** (*China*), a military station ; also a district. See **So**.
- Weide** (*Ger., Dch.*), pasture land.
- Weiler** (*Ger.*), an abode, house, village (*Wlr.*), *e.g.* **Berweiler**. Cf. **Will**.
- Weinberg** (*Ger.*), a vineyard.
- Weine, Wein** (*Somali*), big, *e.g.* **Durie-weine, Gedwein**, 'big-tree.' Cf. **Yer**.
- Weiss** (*Ger.*), white, *e.g.* **Weisses Meer**, the 'White Sea.'
- Wel** (*Dch.*), spring, fountain, source, cognate with *Eng.* well.
- Weleshi** (*Congo*), grassy marsh, where the **Welewele** grass grows. See **Shi, Eshi**.
- Weli** (*Arab.*), Moslem saint (used for a saint's tomb).
- Well** (*England*). See **Will**.
- Welle** (*A-Zande*), river, stream, *e.g.* the **Welle** or Upper Ubangi R.
- Welt** (*Ger.*), world, earth.
- Wen** (*Berber*). See **In**.
- Wendu** (*W. Sudan*), a large sheet of water, frequently fringed with trees.
- Wene kame** (*Songhai*), west. See **Jiji, Diaman**.
- Wera** (*German East Africa*). See **Vera**.
- Werala** (*Singalese*), sea-shore.
- Were** (*Fula*), village, place of cultivation.
- Werft** (*Ger.*), *wharf*, dock. Cf. **Werp**.



**Werp** (*Dch.*), a wharf, *e.g.* **Antwerp**. *Cf.* **Werft**.

**Weru** (*Giryama*). *See* **Eru**.

**Wesa** (*Brazil*). *See* **Oyasa**.

**Wes a na** (*Indian, California*), a valley.

**Wetering** (*Dch.*), outlet, canal, *e.g.* **Overwetering**, **Oude Wetering**.

**Wheal** (*England*), a mine, *e.g.* **Nether Wheal** in the Peak district; the *Cornish* **Huel**, with which this may be cognate, has special reference to a tin mine; *cf.* **Huel-vór**, 'great mine.'

**Whim** (*England*), a hoisting device to wind a rope and draw a kibble or bucket from a mine; used for the mine itself, *e.g.* **Tilly Whim** in the Isle of Purbeck = **Tilly mine**; **The Whim**, in the Peak district.

**lu Wi** (*Rua, Bantu*), a river.

**olu Wi** (*Bihe, Angola, Bantu*), a river, *pl.* **olo Ndwi**.

**Wick** (*Essex*), a cheese made from the milk of sheep, the making of which was at one time a recognised Essex industry; then the shed where the cheese was made, *e.g.* **Lee Wick**, **Well Wick**, **Cocket Wick**, **Wigborough Wick**, all in the parish of St. Osyth.

**Wick, Wich, Vic** (*England*), an abode, village; *e.g.* **Sandwich**, **Warwick**, from *A.-S.* **wic**, a loan word from *Lat.* **vicus**, village; a brine-pit, *e.g.* **Nantwich**.

**Wick** (*from Norse Vik*), a bay, *e.g.* **Greenwich**, *cf.* **Wyke**. In the Shetlands 'a broad open bay,' *e.g.* **Hoswick**, *see* **Geo, Vik**.

**Wielki** (*Polish*), great.

**Wies** (*Polish*), village, country.

**Wiese** (*Ger.*), meadow, *e.g.* **Wiesenthal**.

- Wiki** (*Slavonic*), a market.
- Wilbokbok** (*Jibu, New Guinea*), a forest.
- Wilidi** (*A-Zande*), a stream; from wili, son, and di, water. *Cf. Pangwadi.*
- Will, Well** (*England*), an abode, house, *e.g. Chiswill, Pegwell. Cf. Ger. Weiler.*
- Willahk** (*Indian, California*), a valley.
- Wi-mo-ti** (*China*), an isthmus.
- Win** (*England*), white, *e.g. Winchester, white fort.*
- Winde** (*Fula*), a swamp. *Cf. Wendu.*
- Windgap** (*U.S.A.*), an elevated gap, not occupied by a watercourse.
- Windi** (*Songhai*), a house.
- Windmolen** (*Dch.*), a windmill.
- Windmühle** (*Ger.*), a windmill.
- Woda, Voda** (*Slavonic*), water, *e.g. Oder, Krasnovodsk.*
- Woest** (*Dch.*), a desert, waste, *e.g. Woesthoeve. Cf. Wüste.*
- Wold** (*England*), woodland, *e.g. Cotswolds. Cf. Weald, Wald.*
- Wo les** (*Indian, California*), sea.
- Wom** (*Yayo, China*), water.
- In Wongo** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a market.
- Woro** (*Botel, Tobago Islands, Formosa*), a mountain.
- Worth** (*Anglo-Saxon; Ger.*), an enclosure, *e.g. Tamworth*, from *A.-S. worth* (with variants *worthi, worthig, weorthig*), a field, close, farm.
- Woshe** (*Hausa*), region, country.
- Woud** (*Dch.*), forest, wood, *e.g. Aartswoud, Hoogwoud.*
- Woude** (*Dch.*), woodland, *e.g. Emswoude.*
- Wu** (*Wakhan, Pamirs*), a pass.

- Wud** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a mountain.  
**Wuri** (*Mossi, Fr. Sudan*), a village, place of cultivation.  
**Wuitka** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), an island.  
**Wuju** (*Indian, U.S.A.*), a mountain.  
**Wula** (*Giryama*). See **Ula**.  
**Wula, Wulo** (*Bambara, Malinke*), grass, undergrowth.  
**Wumba** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), mine, quarry.  
**Wun** (*Ingalik, Alaska*), a lake.  
**Wura** (*Gold Coast*), grass; bush, forest.  
**Wurau** (*Jibu, New Guinea*), sea.  
**Wuru, Wurro** (*Hausa*), place, house of, e.g. **Wurro Madi**.  
**Wüste** (*Ger.*), a desert, waste. Cf. **Woest**.  
**Wy** (*Cymric*), water, e.g. **Wye, Wey, Minwy**.  
**Wyke** (*England*), a small bay, e.g. **Rumboldswyke**. Cf.  
**Wick** (*Norse*), **Wik** and **Vik**.  
**Wynd** (*Scotland*), an alley, lane.  
**Wysg** (*Celtic*), running water, e.g. **Usk, Axe, Exe**. Cf.  
*Irish uisgebeatha* (usquebaugh) = 'water of life.'  
**Wyższy** (*Polish*), upper, cf. **Vyshny**.

## X

- i si Xa** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a very bushy country.  
**Xaimaka** (*Jamaica*). This word, from which 'Jamaica' is derived, signifies 'island of fountains.'  
**Xam** (*Annam*), a village. Another form of **Kam**.  
**i Xandeka** (*Zulu, Kafir*), the slope on either side of a valley; hillside.  
**i si Xeko** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a town or large village.  
**Xieng** (*Siam*), town of the second or third order, provincial or district capital = **Kieng, Chieng**.

## Y

- Y** (*Welsh*), the, e.g. **Bettws-y-Coed** = 'Bettws (of) the wood.' The position of the noun **Coed** after **Bettws** indicates the genitive case. See **Bettws, Coed**.
- Ya** (*China*), an official residence.
- Ya** (*Indo-China*), water.
- Ya** (*New Guinea*), a house.
- a Ya** (*Fan, French Congo*), a dam; for plural see **Aya**.
- Yabogot** (*Nandi, Uganda*), an enclosure.
- Yaghach** (*E. Turk.*), tree; wood, forest.
- Yagach-nishan** (*Cent. Asia*), a sign-post. See **Nishan**.
- Yagak** (*Aleut*), firewood, driftwood, e.g. **Cape Yagak**.
- Yai** (*Siam*), large, great, e.g. **Koh Yai** near Bangkok.
- Yaila** (*E. Turk.*) See **Yailak**.
- Yailak** (*Turk.*), summer pasturage; *E. Turk.* **Yaila**.
- Yak** (*New Guinea*), water.
- Yak** (*Pers.*), ice, e.g. **Kuh Yak Ab**, 'ice-water mountain.' See **Kuh, Ab**.
- Yaka** (*E. Turk.*), boundary, extremity.
- Yaka-** (*Nilotic Kavirondo, Uganda*), a prefix signifying clan or tribe, e.g. **Yakagemi**. Cf. **Ja-, Ka-**.
- Yakornoe Myesto** (*Russ.*), anchorage.
- Yalud** (*Pers.*), the sea-shore.
- Yama** (*Japan*), mountain, e.g. **Fusi Yama**, 'great mountain.'
- Yam pa** (*N. Arakan*), a river.
- Yang** (*Miao-tse, Yunnan*), a ford.
- Yang** (*China*), blue, e.g. **Yangtse Kiang**, 'blue river.' See **Kiang**.

- Yanga** (*Mossi, French Sudan*), east.
- **Yanga** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a lake.
- Yangayanga** (*Congo*), a small lake, reduplicated form of **Eyanga**.
- Yangi, Yani** (*E. Turk.*), new, *e.g.* **Yangi Shahr, Shahr** being another form of **Shehr** (*q.v.*); **Yangi Su**. *See* **Shahr, Su, Yeni**.
- Yannekat** (*New Guinea*), water.
- Yao** (*China*), small, *e.g.* **Yao Chau**.
- Yao** (*Ja-Luo, Uganda*), a lake.
- Yapak** (*Wakhan, Gilgit*), a river.
- Yar** (*Turk.*), bluff, cliff; ravine.
- Yara** (*Yoruba*), a trench behind a fortification.
- Yard, Gard** (*England*), an enclosed place, *e.g.* **Fishguard**, from *A.-S.* **geard**=enclosure, court; is cognate with *Lat.* **hortus**=garden. *Cf.* **Garth**.
- Yare**. *See* **Garw**.
- Yari** (*Brazil*). *See* **Oyari**.
- Yaru** (*Tibet*), upper, *e.g.* **Yaru Tsang-po**, 'the upper **Tsang-po**' (*q.v.*)
- Yasa** (*Congo*), a very rocky torrent bed.
- Yashiki** (*Japan*), palace of a Daimio.
- Yashikichi** (*Japan*), building land.
- Yasi, Kiasi** (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*), grass. *See* **Asi**.
- Yaya** (*Ceylon*), a tract of paddy fields.
- Ydre** (*Da.*), outer. *Cf.* **Indre**.
- Ye, pl. Be** (*Fan, French Congo*), a slope or declivity.
- Yeilau** (*Ferghana, from Turk. Yailak*), a summer camp, grazing ground; there is also the form **Yeilik**.
- Yellang** (*Kirghiz*), bare (of a mountain).

- Yen** (*China*), dam, dike; lake, marsh, pond, pool, especially one formed by a dam.
- Yen** (*China*), a cavern.
- Yen** (*China*), salt.
- Yen** (*Hainan*), a sub-prefecture.
- Yena** (*Eskimo, Smith Sound*), a peaked island.
- e Yendelo** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), path, course, track, way.
- e Yenga** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), chasm, gorge, abyss, precipice.
- Yeni** (*Turk.*), new, *e.g.* **Yeni Bazar** (in Bulgaria), **Yeni Zagra** or **Nova Zagora**. *Cf.* **Eaki, Yangi**.
- Yen-tun** (*China*), a beacon.
- Yer** (*Somali*), small, *e.g.* **Ban Yero**, 'little plain.' *See* **Ban**. *Cf.* **Wein**.
- Yer** (*Turk.*), land, country; place, spot.
- Yerbal** (*Spanish S. America*), wooded lands, where the **Paraguay tea** (*maté*) plant grows.
- Yeru**, *pl.* **Yellu** (*Telegu, Deccan*), a river.
- Yeshil** (*Turk.*), green, *e.g.* **Yeshil Kul**, 'the green lake.' *See* **Kul**.
- Yet** (*Eng. and Scot.*), a gate, passage, *e.g.* **Yetholm**, 'the hamlet at the gate or passage,' *i.e.* between England and Scotland.
- Yezero** (*S. Slav.*), a lake. *Cf.* **Ozero**.
- Yi** (*China*), any centre of population; post-town.
- Yike** (*Mongol*), large. *See* **Iki**.
- Yilga** (*Cent. Asia*), ravine, valley, *e.g.* **Bos-Yilga**, 'grey valley.'
- Yimbu** (*Hausa*), clay.

- Yin** (*China*), silver.
- Yin** (*Mongol*), a genitive suffix, *e.g.* **Naichiyin Gol**, 'the river of Naichi.' *See* **Gol**.
- Ying** (*China*), a fortified military place; camp.
- Yite** (*Soninke*), a tree.
- Ym, Yn** (*Welsh*), in, at, *e.g.* **Llanfhwangel yn Nhowyn** (**Howyn**).
- Yo** (*New Guinea*), water.
- Yobu** (*Songhai*), market.
- Yog** (*Tibet*), down, below, lower. *Cf.* **Tod**.
- Yokara** (*Turk.*), upper, *e.g.* **Yokari Chauskoi**.
- Yoki** (*Fin.*), a river.
- Yol** (*Turk.*), channel; road.
- Yol** (*Welaung, Kwenam*), small.
- Yo mi** (*Indian, California*), town, village (*mi*=house).
- Yondi** (*Kamerun*). *See* **Jondi**.
- Yort** (*Siam*), a peak.
- You** (*New Guinea*), water.
- Yowed** (*Bagirmi*), a hamlet.
- Yowi** (*W. Australia*), water. *See* **Yui**.
- Yr** (*Welsh*), the; **Yr Aran** (one of the peaks of Snowdon).
- Yspytty** (*Welsh*), hospital, *e.g.* **Yspytty Ystwyth**, is a loan word from *Lat. hospitium*.
- Ystrad** (*Welsh*), a paved road, street; a vale, dale; a loan word from *Lat. strata* = strewn, *i.e.* paved (way), *e.g.* **Ystradgunlais**. *Cf.* *Gaelic* **Srath, Strath**.
- Yttre** (*Sw.*), outer, *e.g.* **Enhorna Yttre**.
- Yu** (*China*), a lofty bank.
- Yua** (*Burma*), town of the fourth order, or sub-district capital.

- a Yua** (*Fan, French Congo*), a lodging-place where one sleeps when on a journey; for *pl.* see **Ayua**.
- Yuen** (*China*), source; also garden.
- Yug** (*Russ.*), south. For other points see **Syever**.
- Yui** (*W. Australia*), fresh water. Cf. **Yurri**, **Yowi**, other forms of the same word.
- Yuki** (*Japan*), snow.
- Yukon** (*Indian, Alaska*), river, *the* river, the **Yukon**.
- Yumdi** (*Mossi, French Sudan*), rainy season.
- Yungo** (*Valovale, Barotseland*), a river; sometimes misspelled **Bungo**.
- Yur-ba** (*Tibet*), a canal.
- Yurri** (*W. Australia*), water. Cf. **Yui**, **Yowi**, other forms of the same word.
- Yurt** (*Cent. Asia*), tent, household, family. See **Yurta**.
- „ (*Kamchatka*), a wooden hut covered over with sods and grass. See **Yurta**.
- „ (*Mongol.*), tent made of felt. See **Yurta**.
- „ (*Tibet*), inhabited country. See **Yurta**.
- Yurta** (*Turk.*), encampment; this and **Yurt** are variants of **Urdu** (*q.v.*)
- Yuyal** (*Spanish S. America*), land covered with **Yuyo** (*q.v.*)
- Yuyo** (*Spanish S. America*), a poisonous grass which cattle will not touch.

## Z

- Za** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a pool left after the fall of a river, a hole in the bed of a river.
- nZa** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), the world, earth.



- nZadi** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), 'the great river,' *i.e.* 'The Congo.' From this by change of *d* to *r* comes **Zaire**, the *Port.* name of the Lower Congo.
- Zail** (*India*), the jurisdiction of a **zaildari**, who is the representative of the headmen in several villages.
- Zair** (*Arab.*) See **Jezira**.
- Za khon** (*Laos*), a country, region.
- Zaki** (*Japan*). See **Saki**.
- Zakol** (*Russ.*), a weir.
- Zaliv** (*Russ.*), a bay, gulf. Sometimes **Zalif**.
- nZam** (*Fan, French Congo*); for *pl.* and meaning see **Nzam**.
- Zamofka** (*Khiva*), a mud-walled enclosure for storing cereals.
- Zam-pa** (*Tibet*), a bridge.
- Zan** (*Japan*), a mountain; a loan word from *Chinese San, Shan*.
- Zand** (*Dch.*), sand, *e.g.* **Hienenszand, Hoogzand**. See next entry.
- Zandstuiving** (*Dch.*), sand drift. See **Zand**.
- eZandu** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), a market, market-town.
- Zang** (*Chad L. region*), a halting-place. See **Zango**.
- Zang, Zanj** (*East Africa*), black, *e.g.* **Zangue Bar, Indianised Zanzibar**. See **Bar**.
- Zango** (*Hausa*), a camp, a station, *e.g.* **Zango Ladan**, 'the station where *ladan*, tax, is taken.' Cf. **Sansanne**; for variants see **Zongo, Zungo**.
- Zanja** (*Spanish S. America*), a channel formed by the rains between two heights or on a plain.

- Zanjon** (*Spanish S. America*), a short **Zanja** (*q.v.*)
- Zanza** (*Congo, dialect of Bantu*), flat hill-tops, a table-land.
- Zapad** (*Russ.*), west. See **Yug, Vostok, Polden, Syever**, for other points.
- Zar** (*Pers.*), a suffix meaning a place 'abounding in,' another form of **Sar** (*q.v.*)
- Zar-ba** (*Tibet*), steep, as of a mountain pass.
- Zastyenk** (*Russ.*) a farm.
- Zat** (*Shahpur, Punjab*), a tribe, divided into **Muhi**, or clans. Cf. **Kom**.
- Zavel** (*Dch.*), gravel.
- Závod** (*Russ.*), a bay; **Zavód**, a manufactory.
- Zawia** (*Arab., N. Africa*), *lit.* angle, corner; a retreat, monastery, priory.
- Ze** (*Burma*), a market.
- nZe** (*Fan, French Congo*); for *pl.* and meaning see **Nze**.
- isiZeba** (*Kafir*), a reach or deep pool in a river.
- Zebara** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a sandy knoll.
- Zee** (*Dch.*), sea, *e.g.* **Zuyder Zee**.
- Zeitun** (*Arab*), olives, *e.g.* **Mersa Zeitun**, in Algeria. See **Mersa**.
- Zemilet** (*Arab.*), the summit of dunes of moderate height. Cf. **Zemul**.
- Zemla**, *pl.* **Zemul** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a long dune.
- Zemlya** (*Russ.*), the earth, the world; land, *e.g.* **Novaya Zemlya** = 'Newland'; cf. Newfoundland.
- Zemul** (*Arab.*), the lofty summit of a chain of dunes. Cf. **Zemilet**.
- Zemul** (*Arab., N. Africa*). See **Smala**.

- nZen** (*Fan, French Congo*), road, path; for *pl.* see **Nzen**.  
**Zendeh** (*Pers.*), man, living man, *e.g.* **Kuh-i-Zendeh**. See **Kuh**.  
**Zephyros** (*Greek*), west, the west wind = *Lat.* **Favonius**.  
**Zerdeh** (*Arab., N. Africa*), a precipice.  
**Zerība, Zarība** (*Northern Africa*), *lit.* a fence, paling; an enclosure; a fortified village; corresponds to the **Boma** of the Bantu races, and the **Kraal**; from *Egypt*. **Zerėbak** = thorn fence. *Cf.* **Sumba**.  
**Zerkhof** (*Russ.*), church, mosque. Properly **Tserkov** (*q.v.*)  
**Zenghaus** (*Ger.*), an arsenal.  
**Zhang-sung** (*Korea*), grotesque sign-posts.  
**Zhelobina** (*Russ.*), the deepest part of a channel.  
**Zhelyezo** (*Russ.*), iron. See **Jelyezo**, the difference lying simply in the representation of the Russian letter by **zh** or **j**. See next entry.  
**Zhelyeznaya Doroga** (*Russ.*), a railway. See **Doroga**.  
**Zheng** (*Tibet*), a plain.  
**Zhi** (*Nupe, Nigeria*). See **Ji**.  
**Zhing** (*Tibet*), cultivated ground.  
**luZi** } (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*), a river; other  
**u luZi** } forms are **nguZi**, **maZi**, **amaZi**.  
**muZi** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a town. See **Musi**.  
**umZi** (*Zulu, Kafir*), a place of residence, a village. See **Musi**.  
**Zia, Sia** (*Nika*), a reservoir, lake; the forms **kiZia**, **kiSia** also occur.  
**Ziarat** (*Pers.*), sacrifice, *e.g.* **Kuh-i-Ziarat**, 'Sacrifice hill.' See **Kuh**.  
**iZibuko** (*Kafir*), a ford.

- Ziegelei** (*Ger.*), a brick kiln (*Zgl.*); from **Ziegel**=brick, tile, from *Lat. tegula*=tile; whence also *A.-S. tigel*, *Fr. tuile* as in **Tuilerie** (*q.v.*)
- Ziehbrunnen** (*Ger.*), a draw-well.
- Ziga** (*Mossi, French Sudan*), a place.
- Ziko** } (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*), country; for  
*ma Ziko* } other dialects see **Dziko**.
- in Zila** } (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*), a road, path.  
*n Zila* } *Cf. Zira, Sila, Jia, Jira.*
- um Zila** (*Kafir*), a cattle-track. *Cf. in Zila.*
- Zima** (*Russ.*), winter.
- um Zimandlela** (*Zulu, Kafir*), the boundary of cultivated land.
- m Zinda** (*Cent. Africa, dialect of Bantu*), a town.
- Zippele** (*Mossi, French Sudan*), a plain.
- Zira** (*Hassania*), a hill.
- i Zira** } (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*), a road, path.  
*in Zira* } *Cf. Zila.*
- Ziro** (*Japan*), palace, castle; white.
- Ziwa, Chisiwa** (*Cent. Africa, dialects of Bantu*), island.  
*Cf. Kilela.*
- i Ziwa** (*Lusinga and Chula, Uganda*), a water-hole, a well.
- Ziya** (*Giryama*), pool, pond, lake.
- Zmala, pl. Zmul** (*Arab.*), a chief's camp; a spahi's farm.  
*See Smala, really the same word.*
- Znak** (*Russ.*), a beacon, a mark.
- Zollhaus** (*Ger.*), a custom-house, from **zoll**=toll; *cf. to take toll.*
- Zoma** (*Nestorian Christian*), summer pasture grounds.

