RULES

FOR THE

TRANSLITERATION OF PLACE-NAMES

OCCURRING ON

FOREIGN MAPS.

Compiled in the Topographical Section, General Staff,

BY

ALEXANDER KNOX, B.A.

Map Curator.

1906.

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PREFACE.

THIS set of rules, which has been submitted to the Foreign Office, Colonial Office, and Admiralty, has also been considered by the Council of the Royal Geographical Society, and has, in the main, been approved. The few points reserved by the Royal Geographical Society and the Admiralty are mentioned in the text.

T. M. GRIERSON,
Major-General,
Director of Military Operations.

WAR OFFICE.
21st *May*, 1906.

RULES

FOR THE

TRANSLITERATION OF PLACE-NAMES

OCCURRING ON

FOREIGN MAPS.

I.—The Alphabet in Use for Spelling Native Place-Names.

The whole essence of the Rules of the Royal Geographical Society for the Orthography of place-names (p. 77) may be summed up as follows :—

1. The use of Italian vowels, which are of almost unvarying value.
2. The use of English consonants.
3. The exclusion of all doubtful letters or combinations of letters, *i.e.*, such as may have more than one sound.
4. The exclusion of all unsounded or unnecessary letters.
5. The exclusion of diacritical marks.

In Italian—

a has only one sound, viz., that in father.

e has two sounds, viz.,

1. That of our *a* in mate,
2. That of our *e* in better.

i has only one sound, viz., that in ravine.

o has two sounds, viz.,

1. That of our *o* in note,
2. That of our *o* in cottage.

u has only one sound, viz., that of our *oo* in boot.

Again, in Italian, when two or more vowels occur in juxtaposition, each of them is sounded separately, but for the purpose in hand, when pronounced without a hiatus or interruption of the voice, two vowels may practically become a diphthong or digraph, and thus we obtain the following :—

ai, pronounced like the *i* in mine.
ao, *au*, practically the same sound and pronounced like our *ow* in how.
ei (a long *e* sound), pronounced like our *ey* in they.
oi, in which the *o* has the second of the values mentioned above, pronounced like our *oi* in voice.

It will be noticed that, so far, no provision has been made for two important sounds, *aw*, as in law, and the French and Dutch *eu* (or its equivalent the German *ö*) as in the French *eux*.

There is an approximation to the *aw* to be found in the second Italian value of *o*, but, doubtless because the use of this for the *aw* sound would lead to confusion, the Royal Geographical Society has adopted the English combination *aw*.

With regard to the *eu* (*ö*) sound, the Royal Geographical Society has left us entirely without guidance, ignoring the existence of the sound altogether, so far as suggesting any equivalent is concerned, and we are therefore left in this awkward predicament, viz., that, if we write the French *eu* as it stands, without arriving at some previous understanding on the subject, we give an absolutely false rendering, for, according to the Rules this *eu* must be pronounced as in Italian, i.e., as *e-u*. Similarly, if we write *o* for the German *ö* (for no diacritical marks are allowed), we are equally misleading. It becomes necessary therefore to arrange for some equivalent to be used for the *eu* (*ö*) sound.

Now the Royal Geographical Society itself has found it necessary to depart from the spirit of the Italian-

vowel convention by the adoption of the English *aw*. The *eu* (*ö*) sound is not found in English except in combination with the letter *r*, as in *her*, *early*, *bird*, &c.; so that although an English equivalent could be framed to meet this special case—such, for instance, as writing *err* for *eur*—we should still be compelled, in other combinations, such as *eul*, *eun*, *eut*, &c., either to fall back on some purely conventional representation, or to borrow the equivalent from the French or German.

The Paris Geographical Society has recommenced (see p. 8) the use of *œ*, as in *œil*, as an equivalent for this *eu* sound, and so far as French is concerned this is perhaps a happy and expedient suggestion, but the diphthong form is thoroughly un-English and un-Italian and not of very frequent occurrence even in French, and would therefore partake largely of the nature of a purely conventional equivalent; it is moreover inconvenient and clumsy for mapping purposes.

It would clearly be inadvisable, as leading to confusion, to use an English equivalent for *eur* (*ör*) and adopt some other representation to meet the cases *eul* (*öl*), *eun* (*ön*), *eut* (*öt*), &c., and a choice is therefore left from among the following:—

1. A purely conventional equivalent.
2. The French *eu*.
3. The German *ö*.

The first may be discarded without further consideration. The third is inconvenient, as it introduces a new element, viz., diacritical marks, which are rigidly excluded from our maps. There is therefore left the French *eu*, to which there is only one objection, viz., that it might be mistaken for the two sounds *e-u*. This difficulty, however, is easily overcome by adopting the simple rule that the *e* sound in French and German areas when followed by *u* shall be rendered *ei*, and not *e*, which is perfectly legitimate; and thus we have

eu for the French sound, as in *eux*, and for the German *ö*, while *eiu* will represent, as it actually does, without further convention, the double sound *e-u* or *ei-u* in French and German areas.

There can now, therefore, be added to the list of vowel sounds the two digraphs ;—

aw, pronounced as in law,
* *eu*, pronounced as in the French *eux*.

Further, each of the simple long Italian vowel sounds (*a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*), is rendered short by doubling the consonant which immediately follows. We have, therefore, in all, the following 14 distinct vowel sounds to work with :—

1. *a* long.
2. *a* short = *u* short approximately.
3. *e* long = *ei*.
4. *e* short.
5. *i* long.
6. *i* short.
7. *o* long.
8. *o* short.
9. *u* long.
10. *ai*.
11. *au* = *ao* approximately.
12. *aw*.
13. *eu*.
14. *oi*.

And for consonants we have *b*, *d*, *f*, *g* (hard), *h*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r* (rolled), *s* (sibilant), *t*, *v*, *w*, *x*, *y*, *z* (the consonants *c* (uncombined with *h*) and *q* being discarded as doubtful) ; and the combinations *ch*, *gh*, *kh* *sh*, *th*, *zh*, the *gh* and *kh* being rough gutturals, and *zh* the voiced *sh*, or French *j*.

* The R.G.S. and the Admiralty are both of opinion that the time is not yet ripe for definitely assigning an equivalent for this sound. But some equivalent is absolutely necessary and is urgently required. Therefore *eu* will be adopted.

2.—Letters and Combinations to be Avoided

A careful consideration of the following General Rules as to what letters and combinations of letters *must not* be used, will be of material assistance when the special rules for the transliteration of the various languages are dealt with.

**c* is discarded, except in the combination *ch*, as in Chatham.

The hard *c*, as in Caterham, Carrick, Clacton, Connaught, Cromer, Curragh, Clyde, *must never* be used, being replaced by *k*.

The soft *c*, as in Cirencester, *must never* be used, being replaced by *s*.

dj, *dsch*. These two combinations are inadmissible. In the first the *d* is unnecessary, and in the second the sound is equally well rendered by the simple *j*, which must always be used for both these combinations.

ee must never be used to represent a single sound as in Dee, Dundee, Cleeve. This sound must always be represented by *i*.

Instances may occur in native names when *ee* is not a diphthong, but represents two distinct Italian *e*'s. In such circumstances, of course, the two *e*'s must stand, though there are some who assert that they can detect the sound of *y* between the two when pronounced, and others who cannot pronounce the two consecutive Italian *e*'s without the introduction of this *y* or liquid sound.

g must never be used as a *soft* consonant, as in Giant's Causeway, Gibraltar, Geneva. This sound is always represented by *j*.

h is *not* to be used unless it is actually sounded. This letter may therefore be used—

* *c*, *q* and *x* are used in Hottentot and Kafir names for the dental, palatal and lateral clicks.

1. At the beginning of a syllable.
2. In the combinations *ch*, *gh* (*rh*), *kh*, *sh*, *th*, *wh* (now written *hw*), *zh*.
3. When terminal, in a *limited number* of cases when it is actually sounded, *e.g.*, Allah, Timsah, MALH, ABU TLEH.

But the *h* must *never* appear in *eh* (feminine terminal).

oo must not be used to represent a single sound, as in Looe, Wooton. This sound is always represented by *u*.

As with *ee*, so with *oo*, there are a few instances where the two *o*'s occur and represent two distinct Italian *o*'s, as in BOONDEI, a tribe on the mainland, opposite the island of Pemba, off the east coast of Africa. Here, again, some persons cannot pronounce the two *o*'s as separate sounds (BO-ON-DEI) without the introduction of *w*, and there are yet others who aver that they can always distinguish the sound of this *w*, when such a word is pronounced, thus, BO-WON-DEI. This *w* however should not be written, as in reality it does not exist.

* *ou*, *ow*. These two digraphs *must never* be used. If the sound here represented is that of *ou* in Louth, Hounsditch, and of *ow* in Lowther, it is invariably to be represented by *au*(*ao*).

If the sound be that of *ou* in Ashby-de-la-Zouch it must be represented by *u*, and if it be that of *ow* in Snowdon it is replaced by the simple *o* (see below, under *w*).

Of course *ou* may occur when it is not a digraph or diphthong, and represents two distinct sounds *o-u*, as in OUTYO.

* *ou* is however used in the *Wade* system of spelling Chinese names.

So, too, *ow* may occur when a vowel follows, for then the *w* becomes a consonant beginning a new syllable.

ph is *never* to be used for the sound of *f*, as in Philadelphia, Phibsborough, the *f* being always employed instead.

**q* is discarded, the sound of *qu*, as in Quantock, being represented by *kw*, and that as in Newquay by the simple *k*.

sch must never be used for the sound *sh*, the *c* being unnecessary.

tch as in Hounsditch, Bletchley, is *never* to be used, the *t* being unnecessary. *Ch* will therefore always be used instead.

tsch, *tsh* must similarly never be used for the sound of *ch* and must always be replaced by *ch*.

w must not be used as a vowel, except in the combination *aw*. Thus it would be inadmissible as sounded in Ludlow (see above, under *ow*), Dewsbury, but is allowed when sounded as in Skiddaw.

y is never to be used as a vowel, but only as a consonant; for instance, it is admissible as sounded in Yarmouth, Yelverton, York; but must never be used as in Hythe, Taynton, Salisbury, Solway, Leyton, Fowey, Foyle, Fermoy.

We are now in a position to consider the transliteration of the various languages, but it is necessary, in each case, before attempting to frame a code, to know the precise rules which govern the spelling of place-names. When these rules are known the correct Royal Geographical Society's equivalents can be assigned.

* See note on p. 5.

3.—* French Maps.

The Paris Geographical Society appointed a Commission of twelve well-known geographers to frame a system of orthography for place-names, on lines similar to that of the Royal Geographical Society, and on 17th April, 1886, their Report was approved by the Central Committee of the Society. Their task was, no doubt, simpler than that of the Royal Geographical Society, for the sounds of the French letters and combinations of letters are not only comparatively invariable, but the vowels have naturally the continental type of sound. The following is the code approved by the Paris Geographical Society and adopted also by the Marseilles Society.

1. The vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, to have their values and be pronounced as in French, Italian, Spanish, German, &c. The vowel *e* never to be mute.
2. The French *u* to be represented by *ü* (with a trema), as in German.
3. The French *ou* to be represented by *u*, as in Italian, Spanish, German, &c.
4. The French *eu* to be represented by *œ*, as in *œil*.
5. The lengthening of a vowel to be indicated by a circumflex; an interruption of the voice by an apostrophe.
6. The consonants *b*, *d*, *f*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *t*, *v*, *z*, to have the same values as in French.
7. The letters *g* and *s* to have the hard French sounds, as in *gamelle*, *sirop*.
8. The French *ch* to be written *sh*.
9. *kh* to represent the strong guttural, *gh* the softer.
10. *th* to have the sound of that combination in the English *path* (Greek θ); and *dh* the sound of *th* in the English *those*.
11. *h* always to be pronounced.

* See also under 'Maps of China.'

12. The semi-vowel *i* to be replaced by *y*, as in *yole*.
13. The semi-vowel *w* to be pronounced as in the English *William*.
14. The combinations *dj*, *tch*, *ts*, &c., to be expressed by the letters representing the sounds which compose them. Example, *Matshim*.
15. The *ñ* (with the tilda) to represent the sound of *gn* in *seigneur*.
16. *c*, *q*, *x*, to be discarded, because doubtful.

With the exception of No. 14, the meaning of which is not quite so clear as it might have been, these rules are a model of brevity and simplicity, but, unfortunately, a glance at any of the maps published by the Paris Geographical Society, or by any of the map-producing Government Departments, or by the trade, will show that this code has never come into use, and, therefore, so far as the purpose in hand is concerned, must be considered as a dead letter. It follows, as a consequence of this, that in framing a set a rules for transliterating the native names in French maps of French foreign possessions, we must fall back on the spelling of the French language, as such, and form equivalents for the various sounds in accordance with our recognised rules.

It should be borne in mind throughout that simplicity must be our chief aim, and that approximation—the closest approximation of course, consistent with simplicity—is all that we can obtain. The only real difficulties which confront us in dealing with French are (1) the nasal, and (2) the liquid, when terminal. So far as the first is concerned there are three courses open :—

1. The use of a diacritical mark, *e.g.*, *ṅ*.
2. The addition of a *g* after *n*.
3. The omission of any attempt to represent the nasal.

The first may be ruled out at once, since the avoidance of diacritical marks on our maps is of the first importance. The second is clumsy, and does not, moreover, represent the correct sound, being too coarse, though it was used, and freely used, by highly polished scholars, who, in years gone by, travelled in those parts of Africa where the nasal is most prevalent, *e.g.*, Bussang, for what we now write Bussa (on the Niger). The third has the great advantage of not altering the name as it stands on the French map, and, as no attempt is made, in our own regions, to represent the nasal otherwise than by the use of *n*—and very seldom even by that—the third course is, perhaps, the best to adopt. This course, it must be admitted, leaves the names incompletely represented, and it is the greatest pity that we have no nasal sign or mark, because the sound is very prevalent throughout the languages of our West African possessions and also in Polynesia. But, as has been said, simplicity of representation is, for mapping purposes, the main object.

The liquid sound in French has three sources of origin—one semi-vowel source, and two consonantal—viz., *y*, *gn* and *l* or *ll*. Now, in French, *y* is always a vowel, except in *yeux* and a few loan-words, such as *yole* (a yawl), whereas in the Royal Geographical Society's code it is always a consonant. When, in French, *y* stands between two vowels, it performs the office of two *i*'s, the first a true vowel, the second a semi-vowel, *i.e.*, with a liquid force. The first *i* unites with the preceding vowel to form a diphthong, while the second has, approximately, the liquid force of our *y*. When the French *y* is truly medial, *i.e.*, when it stands between two sounded vowels, the case is simple and needs no further consideration at present; but when the second vowel is the final *e* mute, we have to meet the difficulty of either leaving out the liquid, for which we have no English equivalent, or adding a complete syllable.

Thus in such names as GOURDOUBAYE, AMDALAYE, we have to make a choice between—

1. GURDUBEI, AMDALEI, each consisting of three syllables,
2. GURDUBEIYE, AMDALEIYE, of four syllables each,

the French names each representing three syllables and the liquid.

There can be no doubt that the three-syllable form is the closer approximation, and it will therefore be adopted, and similarly GUELKOUYE will be written GELKWI. Of course if the final *e* be accented, as in IHAYÉ, the *y* is truly medial, and the equivalent is IHEIYE.

When *gn* is truly medial there is no difficulty, and it will be represented by *ny*, but when, as above, the second vowel is *e* mute, the principle adopted above will be carried out, and no attempt will be made to represent the liquid. Thus, the French FOUNDIOUGNE, COCAGNE, will be written FUNDIUN, KOKAIN, and not FUNDIUNYE, KOKAINYE; but, on the other hand, BÉGNÉBÉ, BANDACAGNY will be written BENYEBE, BANDAKAINYI.

The liquid *l* or *ll* has not been found to occur in the native names in the French possessions, but, in order to provide for any instance that may subsequently be found, and also to deal with the subject of liquids once for all—for they will be found in other languages—it may be as well to discuss the matter briefly. In the first place, in order to have the liquid force, the *l* or *ll* must be preceded by *i*, as in

	soleil,	Marseilles,	Versailles.
really	solé-il,	Marsé-illes,	Versa-illes.

The *il*, *illes*, forming the liquid, and, in France, or rather in the larger part of France, being pronounced, in either case, simply as a liquid. In Algeria, however, and in some parts of France the *l*'s are pronounced

and followed by the liquid. A sufficiently close approximation will, therefore, be arrived at if, in the case of the single *l*, the name be left unchanged ; and in the second case (that of *ll*) if the word be written as far as the first *l*, *les* being omitted. So that, using Italian vowels, the above sounds would be represented thus : soleil, Marseil, Versail.

There appear on all French maps of Indo-China two very marked peculiarities in the spelling of the names, namely the *x*, as in Xuyan, Xieng-maï and the *nh*, as in Pnom-Penh, and their use is so frequent that they at once strike the eye. They are both relics of the influence of the old Portuguese missionaries, and are now firmly fixed in the French orthography of the place-names in this area. The *x* stands in the South for the sound *sh*, and in the North for *ch*, in Siam and Laos maps, and for *s* in Annam, Tonking and Cochin-china areas, and the *nh* is the ordinary Portuguese liquid.

It will be noticed that, in the rules which follow, no provision has been made for an equivalent for the French *u*, but as this sound is practically only found in European languages, it does not concern us.

4.—Rules for the Transliteration of Names Occurring on French Maps of French Foreign Possessions.

French maps of any country, other than France itself, will be transliterated on the following system :—

1. Place-names which are French words will be left in the French spelling.
2. Geographical terms will be translated either into English or into the recognised local language.
3. Native names will be transliterated from the French as below :—

French.	R.G.S. system.	Examples.	
		French.	R.G.S.
agne, terminal	**ain**	COCAGNE	KOKAIN
agny, ,,	**ainyi**	BANDACAGNY	BANDAKAINYI
ah	**a**	OUIDAH MANSOURAH TANIAHYA	WIDA MANSURA TANIAYA
		Exception : There are some cases where, in Arabic words, the *h* is actually sounded and will therefore be left standing, *e.g.*, ALLAH, TIMSAH, AHMED, AHMAR.	

French.	R.G.S. system.	Examples.	
		French.	R.G.S.
ai	**ei**	TAMGAI GADAINE	TAMGEI GADEIN
aï	**ai**	DAÏA AÏN SEFRA	DAIA AIN SEFRA
au	**o**	LAUZOUA MELLAU	LOZWA MELLO
ay, terminal or followed by a consonant	**ei**	OUORAY BOUAY TADEMAYT BAYNA	WOREI BWEI TADEMEIT BEINA
aye, terminal	**ei**	AMDALAYE GOURDOUBAYE	AMDALEI GURDUBEI
		Note.—This case therefore follows the general rules, *i.e.*, first omit *e* terminal and then *ay* = *ei*.	
c, before **e**, **i**, *i.e.*, **c** soft	**s**	MACINA OULED EN NACER TLEMCEN	MASINA ULED EN NASER TLEMSEN
ç	**s**	EL KÇAR MUÇA	EL KSAR MUSA
c, before **a**, **o**, **u**, or a consonant, *i.e.*, **c** hard	**k**	CONACRY MACTA COLISOCCO	KONAKRI MAKTA KOLISOKKO

French.	R.G.S. system.	Examples.	
		French.	R.G.S.
ch	**sh**	CHEIKH CHOTT MECHTA	SHEIKH SHOTT MESHTA
dj	**j**	DJEBEL GONDJA BORDJ-HADJ-ALI	JEBEL GONJA BORJ-HAJ-ALI
e, terminal	omit	ASSINIE TERGUELLACHE PAMPOYOE	ASSINI TERGELLASH PAMPWAYO
e, medial	**e**	KANEM DAMERGOU DJIDJELLI	KANEM DAMERGU JIJELLI
		Exception: The unpronounced redundant *e* medial should be omitted.	
		MECHERA RADJELAH SELSELET GUDJEBA	MESHRA RAJLA SELSLET GUJBA
é	**e**	DJENNÉ ÉBRIÉ	JENNE EBRIE
eau	**o**	This combination has not been found in use, but should it occur, it will be transliterated as indicated. The usual French equivalent for *o* is either *o* or *au*.	

French.	R.G.S. system.	Examples.	
		French.	R.G.S.
eh	**e**	TOMAREH	TOMARE
		BEHRY	BERI
		Exceptions: In maps of the Egyptian area published in French	
		(1) *eh* = *a*, thus—	
		ESNEH	ESNA
		KHARGEH	KHARGA
		DEBBEH	DEBBA
		(2) *íyeh* terminal = *ia*, thus—	
		ABBASSÍYEH	ABBASSÍA
		GHARBÍYEH	GHARBÍA
		MENOUFÍYEH	MENUFÍA
		Note.—Some of the maps of this area published in French omit the *y*, making the termination *ieh*, and thus *íeh* = *ía*,	
		GAFARÍEH	GAFARÍA
ei	**ei**	KOURMEI	KURMEI
		AÏN ALLEIGA	AIN ALLEIGA
er, terminal	**er**	Although this termination occurs and is pronounced *e* in such names as ALGER, TANGER, and a few others, it is not now used by French cartographers in writing native names to represent the *e*, *ei* sound of the R.G.S. system, but is employed for *er* and therefore needs no change, *e.g.*—	
		EL KASER	EL KAZER
		EL KESSER	EL KESSER
		BIR BOU KHER	BIR BU KHER
		BEN AMER	BEN AMER
		ANAGUER	ANAGER
		BEGÉMEDER	BEGEMEDER
		GOUMER	GUMER

French.	R.G.S. system.	Examples.	
		French.	R.G.S.
* **eu**	**eu**	AMEUR MATEUR	need no change.
ey, terminal or before a consonant	**ei**	EL HAFFEY NGALLEY KREYCH BEYLA	EL HAFFEI NGALLEI KREISH BEILA
ey, before a vowel	**ey**	EYO BEYADÉ	needs no change. BEYADE
eye, terminal	**ei**	This termination has not been found in use, the more general form, with the same sound, being *aye* (q.v.); but should it occur it will be transliterated as indicated.	
g, before **e**, **i**, *i.e.*, **g** soft	**zh**	GENNA GIRI *Note.*—This *g* is not often used by French cartographers, the more usual representation of the sound being *j* (q.v.)	ZHENNA ZHIRI
g, before **a**, **o**, **u** or terminal, *i.e.*, **g** hard **gu**, before a vowel **gue**, terminal	**g**	GAMBAGA DAGOMBA GULFEI KONG	undergo no change.
		SEGUÉLA MBÉGUÉ BANGUI FIGUIG DINGUIRAY BERRAGUE	SEGELA MBEGE BANGI FIGIG DINGIREI BERRAG

* *ëu* will be represented by *eiu* (p. 4).

French.	R.G.S. system.	Examples.	
		French.	R.G.S.
gn	**ny**	PAOUIGNAN BIGNONA BÉGNÉBÉ	PAWINYAN BINYONA BENYEBE
gne, terminal	**n**	FOUNDIOUGNE COCAGNE *Note.*—See under *agn*, *agne*.	FUNDIUN KOKAIN
gny	**nyi**	See under *agny*.	
h, terminal	omit	DIANNAH KAMALEH DYR EL LALIH BIR DEBIH AROH GULLOH *Note.*—*h* should never be written, unless it is pronounced, see under ***ah***, ***eh***.	DIANNA KAMALE DIR EL LALI BIR DEBI ARO GULLO
	zh	NJOA TIJINJERT NIEJDOUDI LAKHLIJ	NZHOA TIZHINZHERT NIEZHDUDI LAKHLIZH
oi **oy,** terminal or before a consonant	**wa**	DABOISSUE DIKHOY BAGOYNA *Note.*—Should *oit* (terminal) be found to occur, it will also be represented by ***wa***.	DABWASU DIKHWA BAGWANA
ou, before a consonant or terminal	**u**	BAOULÉ OULAD KOTONOU BOUKOUJA	BAULE ULAD KOTONU BUKUZHA

French.	R.G.S. system.	Examples.	
		French.	R.G.S.
ou, before a vowel	**w**	OUADI OGOOUÉ OUAGADOUGOU	WADI OGOWE WAGADUGU
oy, before a vowel	**way**	PAMPOYOE	PAMPWAYO
oye, terminal	**wa**	GATINTOYE	GATINTWA
qu **que,** terminal	**k**	AGONI-QUÉBO QUISSEMBO OUSINQUI RUFISQUE	AGONI-KEBO KISEMBO UZINKI RUFISK
rh	**gh**	RHAT RHIR RHADAMES	GHAT GHIR GHADAMES
s, initial or before a consonant	**s**	AÏN SEFRA BISKRA	AIN SEFRA BISKRA
s, between two vowels	**z**	EL KASER OUSIKI TASILI	EL KAZER UZIKI TAZILI
ss, after a long vowel or diphthong	**s**	DABOISSUE but EL KESSER TEBESSA HĂSSI ESSEBA	DABWASU remain unchanged
sch	**sh**	OGBOMOSCHO TINGÉRÉGUEDESCH This seldom occurs, the more usual form being *ch* (*q.v.*).	OGBOMOSHO TINZHEREGEDESH

French.	R.G.S. system.	Examples.	
		French.	R.G.S.
tch **tsh**	**ch**	TCHAD KATCHANGUI TSHIKUNGA	CHAD KACHANGI CHIKUNGA
ui (except in **gui, qui,** see under **gu, qu**) **uy,** terminal	**wi**	This is seldom used. The general French form in native place-names is *oui* = *wi*.	
		BAN THUY	BAN THWI
uy, before a vowel	**wiy**	BAÏ XUYEN	BAI CHWIYEN
x (in Indo-China, &c.)	**ch** **sh** **s**	see p. 12.	
x (elsewhere)	**x**	N'BAXAT	needs no change.
y, between two consonants or terminal	**i**	KASRYN DAR EL NASSYRI KYPA CONACRY GOUNYBA	KASRIN DAR EL NASIRI KIPA KONAKRI GUNIBA
		Note.—See under *ay, ey, oy, uy, agny.*	
y, between two vowels	**iy**	IHAYÉ BAC QUYEN	IHEIYE BAK KIYEN
		Note.—First change Y into IY thus IHAIYÉ; then AI = EI, hence IHEIYE.	
		Note.—Except in *oy* (*q.v.*) and before *e* mute and terminal, see *aye, eye.*	

The vowels *a, i, o,* except in the combinations mentioned above, and the consonants *b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, r, t, v, z,* require no change.

For the actually surveyed portions of Algeria and Tunis a set of rules was drawn up in 1892 by the Service Géographique de l'Armée, governing the transliteration of Arabic names. These rules are to the following effect :—

1. The new method which follows shall apply to all new sheets of the survey and to maps founded on them, but shall only be applied to the old sheets when actually revised on the ground.
2. The spelling of the names of important places which has become fixed by long usage, such as Alger, Tunis, Bizerte, &c., although it does not in some cases conform to the rules which follow, shall remain unchanged.
3. A vocabulary of geographical and topographical terms and of names frequently employed shall be drawn up by the topographical section in conformity with these rules, and distributed to all officers performing geodetic and topographical work in Africa and to the cartographic section.
4. For all other names the elements necessary for the correct transliteration shall be provided by the topographers, who shall each submit a list of names giving :—
   1. Each name written in French as heard by him.
   2. The name in Arabic characters written by a responsible native.
   3. The transcription into Roman characters by an interpreter.
   4. Observations such as the meaning, the spelling as it appears in public documents, &c.
5. In the transcription only French letters shall be used, and no French or foreign diacritical marks.

The vowels to be transcribed according to the actual sounds alone.

The consonants to be transcribed according to a fixed table of equivalents. It is only necessary here to draw attention to the points in which this table differs from the ordinary English and French usage.

The following table shows the chief differences between the French equivalents as given in the Rules of the Service Géographique de l'Armée and as given by Perier in "Nouvelle Grammaire Arabe" (1901), as well as the ordinary English equivalents.

Letter.	French W.O. rule.	Perier.	English.
(1) ي	*y* at beginning of a word, so as not to be confounded with *j*; *i* after a vowel or in the middle of a word	*y*, *i*	*i* (in *ravine*)
(2) و	*ou*	*ou*	*w*, *u* and *o*
(3) ض	*d*	*d* (emphatique)	*th* less hard than in *thine* *z*
(4) ظ	*d*	*z* (emphatique)	*th* hard *z* hard
(5) س	*s* hard, *ss* between two vowels	*s*, *ç*	*s*
(6) ص		*s*, *ç* (emphatique)	*s*

Letter.	French W.O. rule.	Perier.	English.
(7) ش	*ch*	*ch*	*sh*
(8) ن	*n*	*n*	*n*, but *m* before *b*, *f*
(9) ث	*ts* (corresponds to English *th*)	*ts* (English *th*)	*th* (as in *thigh*)
(10) ج	{ *dj* (in Algeria) / *j* (in Tunis) }	*j* or *dj*	*j*
(11) خ	*kr*	*kh*	*kh*
(12) ذ	*dz* or *d*	*dz*	*th* (as in *thine*) = *dh*
(13) غ	*rh*	*g* (grasseyé)	*gh*

In order to avoid the nasal sounds *an*, *en*, *in*, *on*, which do not exist in Arabic, and to produce the sound of the English *n*, the consonant should be doubled, *e.g.*, Hennchir (Henshir); at the end of a word, instead of doubling the consonant, *e* (mute) should be added, as in Aïne.

The Arabic article to be written *el* before *a*, *b*, *dj*, *j*, *h*, *kr*, *f*, *rh*, *k*, *m*, *ou*, *y*; before a word beginning with one of the letters *t*, *ts*, *d*, *dz*, *r*, *s*, *ch*, *l*, *n*, the final *l* of *el* to be transcribed as that letter.

An examination of the maps shows that though the

greater part of this transliteration scheme has been adopted in the new sheets, it has not been carried out in its entirety, *e.g.* :—

(*a*) the *j* has not been adopted for *dj* in Tunis, the word Jebel being spelled Djebel *passim* on sheets surveyed since 1892.

(*b*) The rule with regard to the nasal has been carried out in such names as TINEZDRANE, AÏNE, SKENE, ENNCHEB, but not in EL AKROAN, TIFERNAN, TENDA.

(*c*) *kr* appears to have been substituted for the usual *kh* in most cases, *e.g.*, SEBKRA, CHEIKR, BLED AKRDAR, and this would seem to suggest that such words as TAKHARDI, on the same sheets, should be pronounced TAK-HARDI, especially as the rules state that *h* is always to be aspirated. But, on the other hand, on the same sheets appear such names as KHERBI, KHRALED. It can only be concluded, therefore, that *kr* has not been used in all cases for *kh*. This, however, will make no alteration in our system of transliteration. The question which has to be faced is this :—if *kr* has been used for *kh*, does *kr*, in all instances where it may occur, represent *kh*? and, so far as the purpose in hand is concerned, this is an important point. Consulting the maps again, it is found that such names as KRIMA, DEKRI occur on the old sheets, *i.e.*, where the survey was executed prior to 1892, and that these names are similarly spelled on the new sheets, but the number of such names is not large. It follows therefore that *kr* does not in all cases represent the *kh* of the R.G.S. system, though it does in most cases, and no absolutely invariable rule can be laid down

for transliterating *kr* which does not involve reference to the original Arabic spelling of each name as it comes under consideration.

In a very large number of instances it is quite obvious that the *kr* represents *kh*, *e.g.*, SEBKRA, CHEIKR, KRALIFA, BRAKRTA, DEKRLA, &c. We may therefore say that *kr* shall be transliterated by *kh*, but that, where possible, the older maps should be consulted in case of doubt.

Similarly, without reference to the original Arabic characters no rule can be laid down for the *ds* of Nos. 3, 4 and 12 of the above list of equivalents.

In addition therefore to the general rules for the transliteration of the place-names on French maps, we have the following :—

Special rules to be applied to the 1 : 50,000 and 1 : 200,000 maps of Algeria and Tunis surveyed since 1892.

dz to be rendered *th* (*dh*)
kr „ „ *kh*, the old maps to be consulted in case of doubt.
n before *b*, *f* to be rendered *m*
nn to be rendered *n*
rh „ „ *gh*
ts „ „ *th*

With regard to the "Carte de l'Afrique 1 : 2,000,000, Service Géographiques de l'Armée, Paris," no precise rules have been either published or laid down, but the following general principles have been adhered to throughout :—

1. The spelling of native names is purely phonetic, without the use of diacritical marks, *e.g.*, OUNYORO (UNYORO of our maps) ; except in the case of some long established spellings.

2. Names belonging to languages written in Roman characters are spelled as they appear in those languages, with such diacritical marks as may be used in those languages.

e.g., WINDHOEK.
FENOARIVO, in conformity with Malagasy writing.
PIETERMARITZBURG.
FREETOWN.

This only applies to the old English colonies, the Cape Dutch language, and to Madagascar, where the Roman characters have been long in use.

The spelling of the place names on this map (1 : 2,000,000) does not in all respects conform to the rules laid down for the maps of Algeria and Tunis on scales of 1 : 50,000 and 1 : 200,000 : *e.g.*, the AÏNE of the latter is written AÏN on the former, and similarly BENE of the former is BEN on the latter. This is done, it is stated, so that the new sheets may be in conformity with the old.

8.—Belgian Maps (Congo Free State.)

In 1898 the Government of the Congo Free State issued a set of rules for the orthography of place names, of which the following is a translation :—

Only the letters indicated below to be used, and with these as close an approximation as possible to be arrived at.

1. The vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, and the consonants *b*, *d*, *f*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *t*, *v*, *z*, to be pronounced as in French.
2. *a* and *o* always to be short, as in *cas*, *coke*. Example : Palabala, Lukolela.

The lengthening of a vowel to be indicated by a circumflex. Example : Kintâmo, Malêla.

3. *c* and *q* to be discarded as doubtful, and to be replaced by *k*.
4. *e* (without accent) always to have the closed sound of the French *é*; and the diphthong *ai*, as in *gai*, to be represented by the same, *e.g.*, Bakangé, Mokoanghai will be written Bakange, Mokoange.
5. *g* always to be hard, as in *gale*, no matter what vowel follows, thus Issanguila, Ghiri, Bakangai, Aguengue, Zangay, Kenghé, will be written Isangila, Giri, Bakange, Agenge, Zange, Kenge.
6. *h* will only be employed in the combination *sh*.
7. *i* semi-vowel will be represented by *y* as in *yard*. Example : Yambuya, Yalundi, Yakoya. The sound ya, ye, &c., must never be written *ja*, *je*, &c. ; thus Bayanda, Bayeye, Bapeya, and not Bajanda, Bajeji, Bapeja.

A name must never end in *y*, the letter *i* must always be used in such circumstances. Example : Noki, Dri.

8. *j* will only have the force which it has in *jour*. Example : Bunji, Djaber.

. *ô* (with circumflex) to represent the sound of *au* in *aube*. Example : Yôrembe, Bôra, and *not* Yaurembe, Baura.

10. *s* always to have the hard sound of ç, as in *sinister*. Example : Isangi, Kasongo, Yakusu, and not Issangui, Kassongo, Yakussu.

11. *u* will always have the force of *ou* in French. Example : Rubi, Ubangi, Uele.

12. *w*, semi-vowel to be pronounced as in the English word William, and care should be taken not to confound the sounds *wa*, *we*, *wi*, &c., with *ua*, *ue*, *ui*. In the combination *wa*, *we*, &c., the accent falls entirely on the vowels, whilst *ua*, *ue*, &c., represent two distinct sounds *ou-a*, *ou-eh*. Example : Kalungwa, Nyangwe, Kwilu, Muala, Duela, Duizi.

13. *x* will never be used.

14. The French sound of *ch* will be written *sh*. Example : Shonzo, Tshuopa, pronounced as is if written Chonzo, Tchuapa.

15. Double sounds will be expressed by the letters which go to form them. Example : Tshumlin, Budsha.

16. Two vowels in juxtaposition to be pronounced separately. Thus *ai* will be pronounced *a-i*, as in *maïs ; ao* as *a-o*, as in *cacao ; au* as *a-u* (*u* having the sound of *ou*), as in *raout : ei* as *e-i*, as in the last syllable of *soleil*. The following names must therefore be written Rafai, Kasai, and not Rafaï, Kassaï.

17. *ph* must never be employed.

18. All letters must be pronounced.

19. Vowels must only be doubled when there are two distinct sounds. Thus Zuulu is the correct

representation of Zou-ou-lu and Oosima of O-o-si-ma.

20. Consonants are never to be doubled. Example: Mangbetu, Bangaso, Kasai, Kobo.
21. The letters *m* and *n*, which the natives sound before names beginning with a consonant, will be left out. Example: Zobe, and *not* N'Zobe, Doruma and not N'Doruma.
22. Neither accents nor the trema to be used, except the circumflex, as laid down in Rules 2 and 9.
23. Certain spellings such as Congo, which have become fixed through long usage, may be retained.
24. The plurals of tribal names must never be formed by adding *s*, thus the Mombutu, the Bangala, the Gombe, and not the Mombutus, Bangalas, Gombes.

The Belgian maps of the Congo Free State area published since the promulgation of these rules have been spelled almost entirely in conformity with them; these maps are (*a*) that by Du Fief, the Secretary of the Belgian Geographical Society, published in June, 1900, and (*b*) the semi-official map brought out by Wauters in the same year. The main divergencies occur in connection with Rules 2, 10, 14 (which involve 6 and 15, 20) and 24. Thus the circumflex is not used on either of these maps, and the consonants are sometimes doubled on both, *e.g.*, MOMBUTTUS of Du Fief and MAMBATTU of Wauters. In addition to these Du Fief adds the *s* to form the plural of native tribes, *e.g.*, MOMBUTTUS; he also writes *s* for *z* between two vowels, a breach of the rule which states that *s* must always have its hard sound, thus he writes ASANDÉS for AZANDE, and he further writes the French *tch* for *ch*, instead of *tsh* of the Belgian rules, *e.g.*, TCHUMBIRI

(Du Fief) = TSHUMBIRI (Wauters) = CHUMBIRI (R.G.S.)

Almost the whole of the Congo Free State area is inhabited by tribes of Bantu origin, with the exception of the extreme N. and N.E., and it may therefore be taken for granted, should the combination *gh* appear on any Belgian map, that, with the possible exception mentioned, it is simply meant for the hard *g*, for, with the exception of Lojazi, spoken between Benguella and Upper Zambezi, Karanga, spoken by the tribes N. of the Middle Zambezi, Chwana and Kafir, there is no harsh guttural in any of the Bantu languages. This statement is borne out too by the absence of any provision for such a rough guttural in the Belgian rules.

The above rules are so similar to those of the R.G.S., that only a very short table of equivalents will be necessary for the transliteration of Belgian maps.

9.—Rules for the Transliteration of Names occurring on Belgian Maps of the Congo Free State.

1. Place names which are Belgian (French) words will be left in the French spelling.
2. Geographical terms will be translated either into English or into the recognised local language.
3. Native names will be transliterated from the Belgian rendering as below :—

Belgian.	R.G.S. system.	Examples.	
		Belgian.	R.G.S.
â	**a**	KINTÂMO	KINTAMO
ai	**e**	MOKOANGHAI	MOKOANGE
ê	**e**	MALÊLE	MALELE
î	**i**	—	—
ô	**o**		—
dj	**j**	DJABER	JABER
j	**zh**	BUNJI	BUNZHI

Belgian.	R.G.S. system.	Example.	
		Belgian.	R.G.S.
tsh tch	ch	TSHUAPA TSHUMBIRI TCHUMBIRI	CHUAPA CHUMBIRI
gh	g	MOKOANGHAI	MOKOANGE

Note.—Care should be taken not to mistake GUI, GUE for the French sounds on maps which on examination appear to comply with the Belgian rules. On such maps these will remain GUI, GUE, and must not be rendered GI, GE. A good test word in this case is UBANGI.

With regard to *s* some test word on the map should be taken to discover whether Rule 10 of the Belgian code has been observed, *e.g.*, AZANDE.

10.—Italian Maps.

The only real difficulty in transliterating from Italian maps has reference to the two Arabic gutturals *kh* and *gh*. The Italian *h* is never sounded as an aspirate, and its chief function is to harden the soft *c* into *k* and the soft *g* into *g* (hard); thus *ch* = *k* and *gh* = *g* (hard), as in CHICHENA = KIKENA and ALGHEDEN = ALGEDEN. The *ch* and *gh* are also used before *a*, *o*, *u*, where the *h* would be unnecessary simply for hardening purposes, for the *kh* and *gh* of the Arabic; thus CHOR = KHOR, CHARTUM = KHARTOUM; and GHADIR, GHURD are the actual Arabic words as written, and do not stand for GADIR, GURD. But the difficulty arises when *ch*, *gh* are used before *e*, *i*. Does *CHERAN stand for KERAN or KHERAN, and similarly is the equivalent of *GHERIDET to be written GERIDET, or is the name to remain unaltered? In both these cases the combinations *ch* and *gh* are the Arabic forms, and represent *kh* and *gh*. But fortunately such instances are rare in the Italian area, there being very few names where the Arabic *kh* and *gh* occur before *e* and *i*. It may be taken therefore as a general rule that *ch* and *gh* before *a*, *o*, *u* stand for *kh* and *gh*, and before *e* and *i* for *k* and *g*. There are no official maps as yet of Italian Somaliland, but Italian travellers in this area, though using the *ch* as in CHOR for KHOR have not hesitated to adopt in the same map the *kh*, as in RAS EL KHYLE (for RAS EL KHILE).

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* These two words are not taken from the Italian maps, but are used for the sake of the argument.

11.—Rules for the Transliteration of Names occurring on Italian Maps of Italian Foreign Possessions.

Italian maps of any country other than Italy itself will be transliterated on the following system :—

1. Names which are Italian words will be left in the Italian spelling.
2. Geographical terms will be translated either into English or into the recognised local language.
3. Native names will be translated from the Italian as below :—

Since the vowels of the R.G.S. system are the Italian vowels, nothing need be said regarding them, except in a few combinations which will be indicated below :—

Italian.	R.G.S. system.	Examples.	
		Italian.	R.G.S.
c / **cc** } before **e, i**	**ch**	CERECIA CINCORA	CHERECHA CHINKORA
c / **cc** } before **a, o, u,** or a consonant, or terminal	**k**	BARACA SOCONA CUGI SCILLUC	BARAKA SOKONA KUJI SHILLUK

Italian.	R.G.S. system.	Example.	
		Italian.	R.G.S.
ch, before **e, i**	**k**	CHICHENA	KIKENA
ch, before **a, o, u**	**kh**	CHOR	KHOR
ci, before a vowel	**ch**	CIABO CIERACIA CIOLE CIUMAI	CHABO CHERACHA CHOLE CHUMAI
g, **gg** before **e, i**	**j**	GENGERO GIRERTO GIGGIGA but GIG-GIGA	JENJERO JIRERTO JIJIGA JIGJIGA
g, **gg** before **a, o, u**	**g** **gg**	GALAMIB GORA-GORA GURRA DUGGAFAS EGGU	require no change.
gh, before **e, i**	**g**	ALGHEDEN DANGHELA	ALGEDEN DANGELA
gh, before **a, o, u**	**gh**	GHURD GHADIR	need no change.
gi, **ggi** followed by a vowel	**j**	GIALIN GIUBA GOGGIAM GOGGIAR	JALIN JUBA GOJAM GOJAR

Italian.	R.G.S. system.	Example.	
		Italian.	R.G.S.
gli, except followed by a consonant	**lyi**	BUGLIA *Note.*—This is of rare occurrence in the Italian area of Africa.	BULYIA
gn	**ny**	ALEGNA DUGNEDUCCA	ALENYA DUNYEDUKKA
gu, before **a, e, i**	**gw**	GUANSAM GUEBA GUIA	GWANSAM GWEBA GWIA
j, terminal	**i**	MAJ GUDA	MAI GUDO
j, initial or medial	**y**	JUSUF MAJUM	YUSUF MAYUM
qu	**kw**	MARAQUO CINQUILLA	MARAKWO CHINKWILLA
s, between two vowels	**z**	HASEM	HAZEM
s, initial or with a consonant, except **c**	**s**	SAMARA SCIOSMA	needs no change. SHOSMA
sc, before **e, i**	**sh**	SCERIF HABASCI	SHERIF HABASHI
sch	**sk**	ESCHENA	ESKENA
sci, before a vowel	**sh**	SCIOA ALASCIA	SHOA ALASHA

Italian.	R.G.S. system.	Example.	
		Italian.	R.G.S.
u, before a vowel	**w**	UALAMO CUELEL CUISCIA	WALAMO KWELEL KWISHA
z, not followed by **i** and another vowel	**z**	GUZARA INZING CAZI	need no change. KAZI
z, followed by **i** and another vowel	**ts**	ECZIAVER	EKTSIAVER
zz	**ts**	MAZZAGA GOZZO	MATSAGA GOTSO

The letters *b*, *d*, *f*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *t*, *v* have their usual English sounds. The aspirate (*h*) is never sounded.

The vowels have the sounds indicated above (p. 1, 2), and are always sounded, *i.e.*, there is no *e* mute.

12.—Spanish Maps.

Just as the lisped *ti* in the termination *-tion* is only heard in Parisian French, so the lisped *c* (before *e*, *i*) and the lisped *z* are only heard in Spain, and not in Spanish America or the Philippine Archipelago.

In many languages, and especially in Spanish, the *o* frequently has the sound of *aw*. It is not proposed, however, to adopt *aw* for this *o*, as its adoption would render the place names almost unrecognisable. For instance, the native name of Sulu, as given in Spanish spelling, is JOLÓ, which would become HAWLAW. Further, in most cases we have nothing to act as a guide to show that the sound is *aw* and not *o*, thus the pronunciation of CALONHOGÓN is KA-LON-HAW-GAWN, written in R.G.S. system, of CALONOON is KA-LON-O-ON, written in R.G S. system, and of BOLJOON is BOL-HAW-ON, written in R.G.S. system. The *o* of the Spanish will therefore be retained in the transliteration in all cases.

With regard to the Spanish *j*, a comparison of the Spanish maps with those of other nations shows clearly that, so far as Africa is concerned, it is meant to represent the rough *kh*, while in Spanish America and the Philippines its force is less rough than *kh*, and it is more correctly transliterated by *h*. We have therefore two equivalents for the Spanish *j*.

Again, with regard to the Spanish *x*, in Africa it is used for *kh*, while in Mexico it has two values, viz., that of *h* (before a vowel) and *z* (before a consonant).

The Spanish *b* is pronounced with a very feeble contact of the lips, and resembles a very soft English *b*, and in many cases absolutely becomes the English *v*; for instance, HABANA, ORIZABA, BURILOCHE, CORDOBA, BISAYAS, BICOL, are pronounced HAVANA, ORISAVA, VURILOCHE, CORDOVA, VISAYAS, VIKOL; but no fixed rule can be given when the *b* actually becomes *v*.

13.—Rules for the Transliteration of Names occurring on Spanish Maps.

Spanish maps of any country other than Spain will be transliterated on the following system :—

1. Place names which are Spanish words will be left in the Spanish spelling.
2. Geographical terms will be translated either into English or into the recognised local language.
3. Native names will be transliterated from the Spanish as below :—

Spanish.	R.G.S. system.	Examples.	
		Spanish.	R.G.S.
ay	**ai**	PENAY	PENAI
c, before **e**, **i**	**s**	CEBU CIDEPUL	SEBU SIDEPUL
c, before **a**, **o**, **u** or terminal	**k**	QUINAGCAB COTABATO CUMBE GELABIOC	KINAGKAB KOTABATO KUMBE HELABIOK
ch	**ch**	CHARUK	needs no change.
d, between two vowels **d**, otherwise	**th (dh)** **d**	ESCONDIDO	ESKONDITHO

Spanish.	R.G.S. system.	Example.	
		Spanish.	R.G.S.
g, before **e, i**	**h**	GELABIOC GILIGAON	HELABIOK HILIGAON
g, before **a, o**	**g**	GAYAGAYA GOLO	need no change.
gua	**gwa**	GUADI GUANGO GUANAJAI	GWADI GWANGO GWANAHAI
		Note.—In Mexico the *g* is omitted thus—	
		GUANAJUATO GUADALAJARA	WANAHWATO WADALAHARA
gu	**ge**	BELENGUE	BELENGE
gui	**gi**	ITONGUIL LIGUI-LIGUI	ITONGIL LIGI-LIGI
	h (in Spanish America and Philippines)	JIWATA MAPINJOR SIQUIJOR	HIWATA MAPINHOR SIKIHOR
	kh (in Africa)	BUJEBA	BUKHEBA
ll	**ly**	DALLÁS ILLIJAN	DALYAS ILYIHAN
ll	**y** (in Mexico)	—	—
ñ (except **ñg**)	**ny**	MVOÑI CAÑACAO	MVONYI KANYAKAO

Spanish.	R.G.S. system.	Examples.	
		Spanish.	R.G.S.
que	**ke**	QUENSITOG QUESIN	KENSITOG KESIN
qui	**ki**	QUINALANG QUINGUA	KINALANG KINGWA
t, between two vowels	**th**	—	—
oa	**wa**	LAOAG NAVAHOA *Note.*—Except when the accent falls on the *o*, thus— CANÓAN	LAWAG NAVAHWA KANOAN
ua	**wa**	MBOMBUANYOKO CANJUAS CHIHUAHUA *Note.*—Except after *r*, thus— GENURUAN	MBOMBWANYOKO KANHWAS CHIHWAHWA HENURUAN
uo	**wo**	UOLO	WOLO
x	**kh** (in Africa)	XEMAN MIPIMEXO	KHEMAN MIPIMEKHO
x (before a consonant)	**z** (in Mexico)	TEXCOCO TLAXCALA	TEZKOKO TLAZKALA
x* (before a vowel)	**h** (in Mexico)	OAXACA IXTLILXOCHITL	WAHAKA IXTLILHOCHITL

* The rule for the Mexican *x* is not invariable, for EXUMAS is pronounced EXUMAZ and AXAYACATL is pronounced ACHAYAKATL.

Spanish.	R.G.S. system.	Examples.	
		Spanish.	R.G.S.
y, consonant	**y**	CAGAYAN CAPINYAYAN YAGUARAMAS	KAGAYAN KAPINYAYAN YAGWARAMAS
y, vowel	**i**	MOBARY MAYJAN	MOBARI MAIHAN
z (Africa, Philippines, &c.)	**s**	ROZPIPE BLASQUEZ ZAMBOANGA	ROSPIPE BLASKES SAMBOANGA

The vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u* have the ordinary Italian sounds ;

The consonants *f*, *h*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *s*, *v*, their force in English.

As in Italian, all the vowels are sounded, therefore there is no *e* mute.

14.—Portuguese Maps.

The Portuguese nasal is much stronger than the French, and can scarcely be neglected if anything like the correct pronunciation is to be arrived at. This was recognised by the older geographers, and a familiar instance will be found in the name of the island TRISTAN DA CUNHA, which was named after the Portuguese traveller TRISTÃO DA CUNHA, whose name is pronounced (spelled according to the R.G.S. system, where AO = AU) TRISTAONG DA KUNYA, the AN of TRISTAN being the nasal equivalent of the ÃO in TRISTÃO. Again, the name of the river which is usually written MARANYON, or in Spanish fashion MARAÑON, appears in Portuguese works as MARANHÃO. Similarly we have FERNANDO PO, from FERNÃO DO PO, and CAMEROONS, from CAMERÃOS (prawns). The *n* will therefore be added in native words where the tilda (˜) is employed in Portuguese, and similarly the Portuguese final *m* (pronounced *ng*) will also be represented by *n*.

In certain circumstances the Portuguese *o* is pronounced *aw*, but as with Spanish, so with Portuguese, the *o* will be maintained throughout.

The general value of the liquid has already been dealt with under the heading "French Maps."

Only one other point need be touched upon here, viz., the value of *tch*. An examination of the maps shows that in the Angola area OTCH on some maps and OCH in others are used by the Portuguese cartographers to represent the Bantu prefix OTY, thus OTCHINJAA and OCHINJAN are written for OTYINZHAN, and all other cases, where this prefix (OTY) occurs are treated in the same manner. Therefore OTCH, OCH will be represented by OTY, but TCH not forming part of this Bantu prefix, *i.e.*, not preceded by *o*, will be rendered *ch*.

15.—Rules for the Transliteration of Names occurring on Portuguese Maps of Portuguese Foreign Possessions.

Portuguese maps of any country other than Portugal itself will be transliterated on the following system :—

1. Place names which are Portuguese words will be left in the Portuguese spelling.
2. Geographical terms will be translated either into English or into the recognised local language.
3. Native names will be transliterated from the Portuguese as below :—

Portuguese.	R.G.S system.	Examples.	
		Portuguese.	R.G.S.
ão	**aon (aun)**	DURÃO	DURAON
c, before **e, i**	**s**	OCI CEARA	OSI SEARA
c, before **a, o, u,** or terminal	**k**	CASSAI CABOCO MABOCCO CUNENE LIOC	KASAI KABOKO MABOKKO KUNENE LIOK
ç	**s**	SAÇAÇA	SASASA
cç	**s**	should the combination be found.	

Portuguese.	R.G.S. system.	Examples.	
		Portuguese.	R.G.S.
ch	**sh**	CHIQUITA CHIRE CHIMOIO LUACH *Note.*—Except in *och*	SHIKITA SHIRE SHIMOIO LUASH (see under *tch*).
cua	**kwa**	CUANGO CUANZA	KWANGO KWANZA
cui	**kwi**	CUITO	KWITO
dj	**j**	OBAUDJA ECUNDJA	OBAUJA EKUNJA
g, before **e, i**	**zh**	CAGINGA QUISSANGE	KAZHINGA KISANZHE
g, before **a, o**	**g**	CONGOLO	KONGOLO
gu, before a consonant	**gu**	CAUNGULA	KAUNGULA
gua	**gwa**	QUINGUANGUA	KINGWANGWA
gue	**ge**	MACINGUE BEGUERUA	MASINGE BEGERWA
gui	**gi**	—	—
h	**h**	except *lh*, *nh* (q.v.)	
j	**y**	MUQUINJE CUIJE TAPAJOS	MUKINYE KWIYE TAPAYOS
j, initial	**hy**	JAPURA	HYAPURA

Portuguese.	R.G.S. system.	Examples.	
		Portuguese.	R.G.S.
lh	**ly**	should it be found	
m, terminal	**n**	BELEM	BELEN
nh, not terminal	**ny**	BANHANECA NANHANGA	BANYANEKA NANYANGA
ou	**o**	—	—
qu, before **e, i**	**k**	QUEMBO CAQUEMA MUQUINJE QUILIMANE	KEMBO KAKEMA MUKINZHE KILIMANE
qua	**kwa**	seldom used, *cua* being employed for this sound.	
s, initial	**s**	SELLE	requires no change.
s, between two vowels or before **b, d, g, l, m, n, v**	**z**	MASASSENE	MAZASENE
ss	**s**	KASSAI MUSSUGO	KASAI MUSUGO

Portuguese.	R.G.S. system.	Examples.	
		Portuguese.	R.G.S.
tch	**ch**	TCHEQUE-TCHEQUE *Note.*—Except in the Bantu prefix, where *otch* and *och* are employed for *oty*, thus—	CHEKE-CHEKE
		OTCHITATAI OCHITATI	OTYITATI
		OTCHABICUA OCHABICUA	OTYABIKWA
u, before a vowel	**w**	TEUE-TEUE UANDONDE *Note.*—See also under	TEWE-TEWE WANDONDE *cu, gu, qu.*
x, initial or between two vowels	**sh**	QUIXETA XERIMBIMBE MUXIMA XINGU	KISHETA SHERIMBIMBE MUSHIMA SHINGU
x, after **e** and followed by a vowel or **h**	**z**	should it be found.	
y, before a consonant, or terminal	**i**	—	—
y, before a vowel	**y**	QUIYACA QUIPEYO	KIYAKA KIPEYO

16.—*German Maps.

The following official rules for the orthography of place names on German maps of German Colonial possessions appeared in the "Deutscher Kolonialblatt," 1st September, 1903 :—

1. *Äu*, *eu*, *oi*, *oy*, all to be represented by *eu*, and *ai*, *ei*, *ey* by *ei*, so that the vowels and diphthongs which may be used, are as follows : *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, *eu*, *ei*, *au*.
2. The vowels to be made long or short by the usual signs –, ˘, thus Agōme, Sĕbe, Mohŏro.
3. The diæresis to be used to separate the two vowels of a diphthong, thus Lawië.
4. The acute accent (′) to be placed over accented vowels, *e.g.*, Agóme.
5. The consonants and combinations allowed to be used are :—*b*, *ch* (guttural, as Churutábis, Hoăchanas), *d*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *sch* (*dsch* : Dschăga, *tsch* : Kŏntscha), *t*, *w*, *x*.
6. *qu* to be replaced by *kw*, *e.g.*, Kŭkwa, Kwei.
7. *z* to be replaced by *ts*, *e.g.*, Tsŏnu, Hătsamas. *z* must not be written for the soft *s*, nor *c* for *ts*. The soft *s* to be represented by *s*, and the sharp *s* by *ss*, *e.g.*, Simba, Masinde, Ssongéa, Măssássi.
8. The following letters and combinations are therefore discarded :—*c*, *ck*, *ph* (to be replaced by *f*), *q*, *v*, *y*, *z*.
9. When a name consists of two or more words, these should be connected by the sign =, *e.g.*, Agóme=Páleme, Kibambáwe=kwa=Kungatío, Gross=Batanga, Neu=Pommern, Lüderitz=Bucht, Kamerun=Berg. Such names however as have become fixed

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* See also under 'Maps of China.'

by long usage may remain as at present spelled, *e.g.*, Daressalam, Kilimandscharo, Kilimatinde. When the name of a place consists of two German words they are to be written as one word, *e.g.*, Bismarckburg, Wilhelmsfeste, Herbertshöhe, Lüderitzbucht (as a place name, but Lüderitz-Bucht, as above, for Lüderitz Bay).

When a place name consists of three German words, the last two will be written as one word, thus Johann=Albrechtshöhe, Friedrich=Wilhelmshafen, but Friedrich=Wilhelms=hafen for the actual water, and not the town.

The following to be the official spellings of the localities named :—Deutsch-Ostafrika, Deutsch=Südwestafrika, Deutsch=Neuguinea, Kaiser=Wilhelmsland.

These rules, if carried out, will clear up one or two difficulties which have always been experienced in transliterating German maps. These difficulties are connected with the letters *w*, *v*, *j*, *y*. In the above rules *y* is discarded, *w* is the German *w*, and therefore represents our *v*, except in the combination *kw*; *j* is the German *j*, and therefore corresponds to our *y*, and no provision has been made for our *w* sound.

The *Grosser Deutscher Kolonialatlas* is being spelled somewhat on the lines of these rules, the diacritical marks ′, ¯, ˘, ˊ, ˇ, being all used, and the chief divergences from them consisting of the use of *y* for the German *j*, of *tsh* for *tsch*, *dj* for *dsch* on the map of Kamerun, but not in that of German East Africa, and the discarding of the *j* except in foreign names.

In the *Karte von Deutsch-Ostafrika* 1 : 300,000, *y* is used for German *j*, and *dj* for *dsch*, and the marks ′, ¯, ˘, are used.

In Kiepert's *Deutcher Kolonialatlas* the *y* and *dj*

are similarly used, but in Perthes's *Deutscher Kolonialatlas* (P. Langhans) the German *j* and the *dsch* are adhered to, and therefore *dj* does not stand for *j*, but for *dy*.

In the following table of place names arranged to illustrate the *w* difficulty, G.D.K. stands for *Grosser Deutscher Kolonialatlas*, Kiepert for Kiepert's *Deutscher Kolonialatlas*, Ger. E. Af. for the *Karte von Deutsch-Ostafrika* 1 : 300,000, and Perthes for Perthes's *Deutscher Kolonialatlas*.

G.D.K.	Kiepert.	Ger. E. Af.	Perthes.
KILWA-KIWINDSCHE	KILWA-KIVINDJE	KILWA-KIWINDJE	KILOA-KIWINDSCHE
ROWUMA	ROVUMA	ROWUMA	RUWUMA
WANGA	WANGA	WANGA	WANGA
WLAKI	OVAHERERO		OWAHERERO
WAPOGORO	WANDOROBO		WANDOROBO
	VIRUNGO		WIRUNGU

In the above, the KILOA of Perthes appears to settle definitely that the word, as ordinarily spelled, is KILWA and not KILVA, *i.e.*, that the *w* is here the English *w*; but Kiepert's KIVINDJE shows that the *w*, where used, in the second member of the place name, is the German *w*, and not the English. So that in this name probably both Kiepert and Perthes are rightly spelled according to their two systems of spelling, and the other two are inconsistent. In ROWUMA (ROVUMA) both Kiepert and Perthes abide

by their systems, the other two use the *w* previously used in KIWINDSCHIE (*i.e.*., the German *w*). In the words OVAHERERO (OWAHERERO) and VIRUNGO (WIRUNGO), Kiepert and Perthes still cling to their systems, and would thus appear to be consistent ; but Kiepert's WANGA breaks his rules, for here the *w* is a German *w*, and similarly Perthes's WANDOROBO breaks his rules, for here the *w* is an English *w*, the WA in this word being the Bantu prefix WA.

With regard to G.D.K. and Ger. E. Af. the first word in the list is inconsistent in both, if Kieper and Perthes are right ; and with regard to G.D.K. the two words WLAKI and WAPOGORO show a further inconsistency, even if in the first case Kiepert and Perthes are wrong, for in WLAKI the *w* must be a German *w*, while in WAPOGORO it is English, the WA being the same prefix as in WANDOROBO.

The four authorities which have been considered represent the principal maps of the German possessions and in none of these cases, as has been shown, is there any possibility of framing a rule for the transliteration of the *w*. A rigid comparison of the maps is all that can be suggested as a means of getting over the difficulty, and a knowledge of the structure of the languages in the various regions, combined with local knowledge, must be left to determine, as far as possible, the value of the *w* in each case as it occurs.

With regard to the German sound *ü*, see last paragraph on p. 12.

17.—Rules for the Transliteration of Names occurring on German Maps of German Foreign Possessions.

German maps of any country other than Germany itself will be transliterated on the following system :—

1. Place names which are German words will be left in the German spelling.
2. Geographical terms will be translated either into English or into the recognised local language.
3. Native names will be transliterated from the German as below :—

German.	R.G.S. system.	Examples.	
		German.	R.G.S.
ä	**e**	KONÄ	KONE
ai **ei** **ey**	**ai**	WEITSCHU KEIHIMBWE BEYLAN	WAICHU KAIHIMBWE BAILAN
äu **eu** **oi** **oy**	**oi**	—	—

German.	R.G.S. system.	Examples.	
		German.	R.G.S.
ö	**eu**	—	—
u, before a vowel.	**w**	UAMBORI UODO	WAMBORI WODO
ch	**kh**	CHURUTABIS HOACHANES	KHURUTABIS HOAKHANES
dsch	**j**	DSCHIGA	JIGA
		Note.—On a map where DSCH is used for *j*, *dj* will represent DY.	
dj	**j**	DEBUNDJA NDJIA-NI	DEBUNJA NJIA-NI
		Note.—DJ only stands for *j* on maps where the combination DSCH is not used.	
j	**y**	NJIRO KIBAJA UNJANGANJA	NYIRO KIBAYA UNYANGANYA
s	**z**	NSASSA SUSSU	NZASA ZUSU
ss	**s**	SSONJO USSANGU MSSANGENI	SONYO USANGU MSANGENI
		Note.—Unless the double letter (*ss*) is required to shorten the preceding vowel, as OSSIDINGE.	
sch	**sh**	MESCHILA	MESHILA

German.	R.G.S. system.	Examples.	
		German.	R.G.S.
tsch **tsh**	**ch**	TSCHATSCHANE WEITSCHU TSHOYA MATSHONTSHE	CHACHANE WAICHU CHOYA MACHONCHE
w	—	See previous remarks.	

The letters *a*, *b*, *d*, *e*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *i*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *o*, *p*, *r*, *t*, *u*, *v* require no change.

18.—Dutch Maps.

In dealing with the Dutch language two widely separated areas have to be considered: firstly, the Dutch East Indian possessions, and secondly, the area in German South-West Africa, where the Cape Dutch is responsible for many of the older place-names. Now in ordinary Malay, the *lingua franca* of the whole of the East Indian Archipelago, there are no rough or harsh gutturals, and the *g*'s and *gg*'s, which are scattered so liberally over the official maps of the Dutch East Indies, are not rough guttural Dutch *g*'s, which in the R.G.S. system would be represented by *kh*, but are in reality Malay *g*'s. These letters, therefore, will require no change to bring them into accord with the R.G.S. code. Another Dutch guttural is the combination *ch*, and this occurs in a few instances, but not as the Dutch guttural, merely as the Malay *ch*, as in *church*. In the Malay, again, there are none of the more complicated Dutch sounds *u*, *uw* (the French *u* or German *ü*), *ui*, *aauw*, *eeuw*, *ij*, &c., and accordingly these do not appear on the Dutch maps of this area, except in Dutch words, *e.g.*. MEEUW Bay, "Gulls' Bay," WIJNKOOPS Bay, TROUWERS Island, and equivalents for these sounds are not therefore required. as according to our system the names which are Dutch words remain as spelled.

Malay is essentially a soft liquid language abounding in *y* and *w* sounds—resembling Italian in this respect—and is spoken by all the Dutch inhabitants. These facts are mentioned, because it is necessary to provide an equivalent for the *tj* of the maps. The Dutch *j* corresponds to our *y*, and though some writers have used Chi Tarum, Chi Manuk for Tji Tarum, Tji Manuk, a closer approximation, and one which is in

accordance with the liquid nature of the language, is Tyi Tarum, Tyi Manuk. This equivalent for *tj* has the additional advantage of leaving the original Dutch form less altered, and can be made to approximate as nearly as may be desired to *ch*.*

Again, when the letter *w* occurs on the Dutch maps it is not the Dutch *w* (= our *v*). For instance, the Malay KWALA, "the mouth of a river," is most certainly pronounced as written, and not as KVALA, and it occurs as KWALA on the official Dutch maps. This again falls in with the liquid nature of the language. In fact, in constructing the maps the Dutch have evidently transliterated the Malay, merely altering the vowel sounds to suit their language, and writing *j* for the *y* sound, and so on.

* The Admiralty use the *ch*.

19. — Rules for Transliterating Names occurring on Dutch Maps of Dutch Foreign Possessions.

Dutch maps of any country other than the Netherlands will be transliterated on the following system :—

1. Place names which are Dutch words will be left in the Dutch spelling.
2. Geographical terms will be translated either into English or into the recognised local language.
3. Native names will be transliterated from the Dutch as below :—

Dutch.	R.G.S. system.	Examples.	
		Dutch.	R.G.S.
aa	**a**	AMAABI KRAKSAAN	AMABI KRAKSAN
auw, terminal or before a consonant	**au**	BABAUW	BABAU
dj	**j**	TANDJONG DJEMBA	TANJONG JEMBA
ee	**e**	GRISSEE	GRISSE
h, final	omit	MEMPAWAH MOERA KOMPEH	MEMPAWA MURA KOMPE

Dutch.	R.G.S. system.	Examples.	
		Dutch.	R.G.S.
ij	**ai**	Should it be found in native place-names.	
j	**y**	TJATJABAN TJELEP	TYATYABAN TYELEP
oe	**u**	SOENDA MADOERA *Note.—oei* = *u-i* and not *o-ei.*	SUNDA MADURA
oo	**aw**	KEBON KLIWOON *Note.*—This occurs very seldom.	KEBON KLIWAWN

(To face p. 59.)

A TABLE OF THE R

WITH THEIR ENC

Written Characters	Printed Characters	Cursive Characters	Equivalents	Remarks
А а	А а	А а	a	a in father
Б б	Б б	Б б	b	
В в	В в	В в	v(f)	
Г г	Г г	Г г	g(h)	If g, always hard If h, as in English
Д д	Д д	Д д	d	
Е е	Е е	Е е	e	e in step (ye, when initial.)
Ж ж	Ж ж	Ж ж	j	z, in azure (The French j)
З з	З з	З з	z	z in Zenith
И и	И и	И и	i	ee in meet
І і	І і	І і	i	do do.
К к	К к	К к	k	
Л л	Л л	Л л	l	
М м	М м	М м	m	
Н н	Н н	Н н	n	
О о	О о	О о	o	o in Lock
П п	П п	П п	p	
Р р	Р р	Р р	r	
С с	С с	С с	s	Invariably sharp as a double SS

SSIAN CHARACTERS

SH EQUIVALENTS

Written Characters	Printed Characters	Cursive Characters	Equivalents	Remarks
Т т	Т т	Т т	t	
У у	У у	У у	u	oo, in boot
Ф ф	Ф ф	Ф ф	f	
Х х	Х х	Х х	kh	ch, in Loch
Ц ц	Ц ц	Ц ц	ts	
Ч ч	Ч ч	Ч ч	ch	
Ш ш	Ш ш	Ш ш	sh	
Щ щ	Щ щ	Щ щ	shch	shch, in Parishchurch
Ъ ъ	Ъ ъ	Ъ ъ	mute	Omit in transliteration
Ы ы	Ы ы	Ы ы	i	
Ь ь	Ь ь	Ь ь	mute	Omit in transliteration
Ѣ ѣ	Ѣ ѣ	Ѣ ѣ	ye	
Э э	Э э	Э э	e	a, in fate
Ю ю	Ю ю	Ю ю	yu	
Я я	Я я	Я я	ya	
Ѳ ѳ	Ѳ ѳ	Ѳ ѳ	f	
Ѵ ѵ	Ѵ ѵ	Ѵ ѵ	i	Seldom used

NOTE. *The termination* ый & ій *(adjective) should be transliterated* i.

20.—Russian Maps.

The transliteration of Russian maps is a matter of great difficulty, as the sound of a vowel may change according to the accentuation of a word. It has, therefore, been decided to work on a strict system of transliteration without any endeavour to represent the Russian sounds beyond this.

The following table of equivalents is not quite on all fours with that recommended by the Royal Geographical Society, but, since it has been in use at the War Office for many years, it has been decided that it shall continue to remain in force.

The main difference consists in the use of the phonetically correct *zh* for the French *j*. The equivalent (*zh*) is used both by the R.G.S. and the Admiralty.

21.—Maps of Fiji.

The natives of Fiji cannot pronounce the letter *b* without the sound of *m* preceding, *i.e.*, the written *b* is pronounced *mb*, and similarly the written *d* is pronounced *nd*. A word written EDA is pronounced ENDA, but if written ENDA would be pronounced ENADA by a Fijian. If therefore a map be meant for a Fijian the word should be written EDA, and if meant for use by an Englishman ENDA. Again, the word WAGA as written by Fijians is pronounced WANGGA, and the name of the old King of Fiji was written CAKOBAU but pronounced THAKOMBAU, the *th* being voiced as in *that*. The *g* is pronounced as *ng* in *singer*. Therefore in any map of Fiji *b* should not appear unless preceded by *m*, *d* by *n*, *g* by *n*; *c* and *q* should not appear at all.

22.—Rules for Transliterating maps of Fiji.

In transliterating maps of Fiji the following substitutions will be made :—

For	Substitute	Examples.	
		For	Substitute
b	*mb*	BARIM TUBANATUA	MBARIM TUMBANATUA
c	*th*	CAKAU CUVU	THAKAU THUVU
d	*nd*	NADROGA NADI	NANDRONGA NANDI
g	*ng*	WAGADRU NADROGA	*WANGANDRU †NANDRONGA
q	*ngg*	REWAQA	REWANGGA

* Pronounced WANG-ANDRU.
† ,, NANDRONG-A.

23.—Maps of China.

The place names of all maps of China will be rendered into Roman characters according to the system formulated by Sir Thomas Wade.

The following tables will be of assistance in transliterating from French and German maps of China.

The first table gives the "Wade" equivalents for a large number of word-elements according to the system adopted by Stanislas Julien and in general use among French cartographers ; the second gives the "Wade" equivalents for the word-elements as rendered into Roman characters by Von Richthofen, and in general use among German cartographers.

The first table originally appeared with the word-elements given in Chinese script with the French equivalent. The Chinese characters have been rendered into the Roman characters of "Wade's" system by Captain V. G. W. Kell (Staff Captain D.M.O.).

These two tables show clearly the main differences between the Wade system on the one hand and the French and German systems on the other ; and by means of these lists the French and German renderings of other terms can easily be converted into the Wade spelling.

Table I.

Giving the French rendering of Chinese word-elements and the corresponding spelling according to the "Wade" system.

FRENCH.	WADE.	FRENCH.	WADE.
a	a	fo	fo
cha	sha	fouo	
chai	shai	fong	fêng
chan	shan	feng	
chang	shang	fou	fu
chao	shao	ha	ha
che	shih	hai	hai
chen	shên	han	han
cheng	shêng	hang	hang
cheou	shou	hao	hao
cho	shê	hei	hei
chou	shu	hen	hên
choua	shua	heng	hêng
chouai	shuai	heou	hou
chouan	shuan	hi	hsi
chouang	shuang	hia	hsia
chouei	shui	hiai	hsieh
choui		hiang	hsiang
chouen	shun	hiao	hsiao
choun		hie	hsieh
chouo	shuo	hien	hsien
*eul	êrh	hieou	hsiu
fa	fa	hin	hsin
fan	fan	hing	hsing
fang	fang	hio	hsüeh
fei	fei	hiong	hsiung
fen	fên	hiu	hsü
feou	fou	hiuan	hsüan

NOTE.—For French spellings beginning with *dj*, see under *j*.
* For other French spellings beginning with *eu*, see Table II under *ö*.

FRENCH.	WADE.	FRENCH.	WADE.
hiue	hsieh	kang	kang
hiun	hsün	k'ang	k'ang
ho	ho	kao	kao
hong	hung	k'ao	k'ao
hou	hu	kei	kei
houa	hua	ken	kên
houai	huai	k'en	k'ên
houan	huan	keng	kêng
houang	huang	k'eng	k'êng
houei	hui	keou	kou
houi		k'eou	k'ou
houen	hun	ki	chi
houn		k'i	ch'i
houo	huo	kia	chia
jan	jan	k'ia	ch'ia
jang	jang	kiai	chieh
jao	jao	k'iai	ch'ieh
je	jih	kiang	chiang
jen	jên	k'iang	ch'iang
jeng	jêng	kiao	chiao
jeou	jou	k'iao	ch'iao
jo	jo	kie	chieh
jong	jung	k'ie	ch'ieh
jou	ju	kien	chien
jouan	juan	k'ien	ch'ien
jouei	jui	kieou	chiu
joui		k'ieou	ch'iu
jouen	jun	kin	chin
joun		k'in	ch'in
ka	ka	king	ching
k'a	k'a	k'ing	ch'ing
kai	kai	kio	chiao
k'ai	k'ai	k'io	ch'üeh
kan	kan	kiong	kung
k'an	k'an	k'iong	ch'iung

FRENCH.	WADE.	FRENCH.	WADE.
kiu	chü	la	la
k'iu	ch'ü	lai	lai
kiuan	chüan	lan	lan
k'iuan	ch'üen	lang	lang
kiue	chüeh	lao	lao
k'iue	ch'üeh	lea	lia
kiun	chün	leang	liang
k'iun	ch'ün	leao	liao
ko } kouo }	ko	lei	lei
		leng	lêng
k'o } k'ouo }	k'o	leou	lou
		li	li
kong	kung	lie	lieh
k'ong	k'ung	lien	lien
kou	ku	lieou	liu
k'ou	k'u	lin	lin
koua	kua	ling	ling
k'oua	k'ua	lio	liao
kouai	kuai	liu	lü
k'ouai	k'uai	liuan	lüan
kouan	kuan	lo } louo }	lo
k'ouan	k'uan		
kouang	kuang	long	lung
k'ouang	k'uang	lou	lu
*kouei } koui }	kuei	louan	luan
		louen } loun }	lün
k'ouei } k'oui }	k'uei		
		lu	lü
kouen } koun }	kun	ma	ma
		mai	mai
k'ouen } k'oun }	k'un	man	man
		mang	mang
kouo	kuo	mao	mao
k'ouo	k'uo	mei	mei

* Sometimes spelled *koei*.

FRENCH.	WADE.	FRENCH.	WADE.
men	mên	ngo	o
meou	mou	o	
mi	mi	ni	ni
miao	miao	niang	niang
mie	mieh	niao	niao
mien	mien	nie	nieh
mieou	miu	nien	nien
min	min	nieou	niu
ming	ming	nin	nin
mo	mo	ning	ning
mouo		nio	nio
mong	mêng	niu	nü
meng		no	no
mou	mu	nouo	
na	na	nong	nung
nai	nai	nou	nu
nan	nan	nouan	nuan
nang	nang	pa	pa
nao	nao	p'a	p'a
nei	nei	pai	pai
nen	nên	p'ai	p'ai
neng	nêng	pan	pan
neou	nou	p'an	p'an
ngai	ai	pang	pang
ai		p'ang	p'ang
ngan	an	pao	pao
an		p'ao	p'ao
ngang	ang	pei	pei
ang		p'ei	p'ei
ngao	ao	pen	pên
ao		p'en	p'ên
ngen	ên	peng	pêng
en		p'eng	p'êng
ngeou	ou	p'eou	p'ou
eou			

NOTE.—For French spellings beginning with *ou*, see under *w*.

FRENCH.	WADE.	FRENCH.	WADE.
pi	pi	sing	hsing
p'i	p'i	sio	hsiao
piao	piao	siu	hsü
p'iao	p'iao	siuan	hsüan
pie	pieh	siue	hsüeh
p'ie	p'ieh	siun	hsün
pien	pien	so	so
p'ien	p'ien	souo	
pieou	piao	song	sung
pin	pin	sou	su
p'in	p'in	souan	suan
ping	ping	souei	sui
p'ing	p'ing	soui	
po	po	souen	sun
pouo		soun	
p'o	p'o	sseu	ssŭ
p'ouo		ta	ta
pou	pu	t'a	t'a
p'ou	p'u	tai	tai
sa	sa	t'ai	t'ai
sai	sai	tan	tan
san	san	t'an	t'an
sang	sang	tang	tang
sao	sao	t'ang	t'ang
sen	sên	tao	tao
seng	sêng	t'ao	t'ao
seou	sou	tcha	cha
si	hsi	tch'a	ch'a
siang	hsiang	tchai	chai
siao	hsiao	tch'ai	ch'ai
sie	hsieh	tchan	chan
sien	hsien	tch'an	ch'an
sieou	hsiu	tchang	chang
sin	hsin	tch'ang	ch'ang

NOTE.—For French spellings beginning with *tj*, see under *tch*.

FRENCH.	WADE.	FRENCH.	WADE.
tchao	chao	teng	têng
tch'ao	ch'ao	t'eng	t'êng
tche	chih	teou	tou
tch'e	ch'ih	t'eou	t'ou
tchen	chên	ti	ti
tch'en	ch'ên	t'i	t'i
tcheng	chêng	tiao	tiao
tch'eng	ch'êng	t'iao	t'iao
tcheou	chou	tie	tieh
tch'eou	ch'ou	t'ie	t'ieh
tcho	cho	tien	tien
tchouo		t'ien	t'ien
tch'o	ch'ê	tieou	tiu
tch'ouo		ting	ting
tchong	chung	t'ing	t'ing
tch'ong	ch'ung	to	tê
tchou	chu	touo	
tch'ou	ch'u	teï	
tchoua	chua	te	
tch'oua	ch'ua	t'o	t'ê
tchouai	chuai	t'ouo	
tch'ouai	ch'uai	tong	tung
tchouan	chuan	t'ong	t'ung
tch'ouan	ch'uan	tou	tu
tchouang	chuang	t'ou	t'u
tch'ouang	ch'uang	touan	tuan
tchouei	chui	t'ouan	t'uan
tch'ouei	ch'ui	touei	tui
tchouen	chun	toui	
tchoun		t'ouei	t'ui
tch'ouen	ch'un	t'oui	
tch'oun		touen	tun
tchouo	cho	toun	
tch'ouo	ch'o	t'ouen	t'un
		t'oun	

NOTE.—For French spellings beginning with *th*, see under *t*.

FRENCH.	WADE.	FRENCH.	WADE.
tsa	tsa	ts'ing	ch'ing
ts'a	ts'a	tsio	chüeh
tsai	tsai	ts'io	ch'iao
ts'ai	ts'ai	tsiu	chü
tsan	tsan	ts'iu	ch'ü
ts'an	ts'an	ts'iuan	ch'üan
tsang	tsang	tsiue	chüeh
ts'ang	ts'ang	tsiun	chün
tsao	tsao	tso	tsê
ts'ao	ts'ao	ts'o	ts'ê
tsei	tsei	tsong	tsung
tsen	tsên	ts'ong	ts'ung
ts'en	ts'ên	tsou	tsu
tseng	tsêng	ts'ou	ts'u
ts'eng	ts'êng	tsouan	tsuan
tseou	tsou	ts'ouan	ts'uan
ts'eou	tsou	tsouei	tsui
tseu	tzu	tsoui	
dzeu		ts'ouei	ts'ui
ts'eu	tz'u	ts'oui	
tsi	chi	tsouen	tsun
ts'i	ch'i	tsoun	
tsiang	chiang	ts'ouen	ts'un
ts'iang	ch'iang	ts'oun	
tsiao	chiao	wa	wa
ts'iao	ch'iao	wai	wai
tsie	chieh	wan	wan
ts'ie	ch'ieh	wang	wang
tsien	chien	wei	wei
ts'ien	ch'ien	wen	wên
tsieou	chiu	wo	wo
ts'ieou	ch'iu	wong	wêng
tsin	chin	weng	
ts'in	ch'in	wou	wu
tsing	ching	ya	ya

FRENCH.	WADE.	FRENCH.	WADE.
yai	yai	ying	ying
yang	yang	yo }	yao
yao	yao	yue }	
ye	yeh	yong	yung
yen	yen	yu	yü
yeou	yu	yuan	yüan
yi	i	yue	yüeh
yin	yin	yun	yün

Table II.

Giving the German rendering of Chinese word-elements and the corresponding spelling according to the Wade system.

GERMAN.	WADE.	GERMAN.	WADE.
a	a	hsiĕ	hsieh
ai	ai	hsiën	hsien
ang	ang	hsin	hsin
au	ao	hsing	hsing
fa	fa	hsiu	hsiu
fan	fan	hsiung	hsiung
fang	fang	hsü	hsü
féi	fei	hsüĕn	hsüan
fŏ	fo	hsüĕ	hsüeh
föng	fêng	hsün	hsün
fönn	fên	hu	hu
fóu	fou	hun	hun
fu	fu	hung	hung
ha	ha	huŏ	huo
hai	hai	hwa	hua
han	han	hwai	huai
hang	hang	hwan	huan
hau	hao	hwang	huang
héi	hei	hwéi	hui
hŏ	ho	i	i
höng	hên	jan	jan
hönn	hêng	jang	jang
hóu	hou	jau	jao
hsi	hsi	jĭ	jih
hsia	hsia	jo	jo
hsiang	hsiang	jö	jê
hsiau	hsiao	jöng	jêng

NOTE.—For German spellings beginning with *dsch*, see under *j*, and for German spellings beginning with *d*, see under *t*, and with *b* under *p*.

German.	Wade.	German.	Wade.
jönn	jên	könn	kên k'ên
jóu	jou	kóu	kou k'ou
ju	ju	ku	ku k'u
juan	juan	kü	chü
jui	jui	kun	kun k'un
jun	jun	kün	chün
jung	jung	kung	kung k'ung
ka	ka	kuŏ	kuo k'uo
kai	kai k'ai	küŏ	*see* kiu
kan	kan k'an	kwa	kua k'ua
kang	kang k'ang	kwai	kuai k'uai
kau	kao k'ao	kwan	kuan k'uan
kéi	kei	kwang	kuang k'uang
ki, tsi	chi	kwéi	kuei k'uei
kia	chia	la	la
kiang	chiang	lan	lan
kiau	chiao ch'iao	lang	lang
kiĕ	chieh ch'ieh	lau	lao
kiën	chien	léi	lei
kin	chin	li	li
king	ching	liang	liang
kio	chio	liau	liao
kiu, küŏ	chiu	liĕ	lieh
kiung	chiung ch'iung	liën	lien
kŏ	ko k'o		
köng	kêng k'êng		

German.	Wade.	German.	Wade.
lin	lin	nang	nang
ling	ling	nau	nao
liu	liu	néi	nei
lŏ	lo	ngan	an
lõ	lê	ngŏ	o
löng	lêng	ni	ni
lóu	lou	niang	niang
lu	lu	niau	niao
lü	lü	nié	nieh
lüan	lüan	niën	nien
lün	lün	nin	nin
lun	lun	ning	ning
lung	lung	niŏ	nio
lüŏ	lüo	niu	niu
lwan	luan	nŏ	no
ma	ma	nöng	nêng
mai	mai	nönn	nên
man	man	nóu	nou
mang	mang	nü	nü
mau	mao	nu	nu
méi	mei	nuan	nuan
mi	mi	nung	nung
miau	miao	öng	êng
mié	mieh	önn	ên
miën	mien	örr	êrh
min	min	óu	ou
ming	ming	pa	pa / p'a
mŏ	mo		
möng	mêng	pai	pai / p'ai
mönn	mên		
móu	mou	pan	pan / p'an
mu	mu		
na	na	pang	pang / p'ang
nai	nai		
nan	nan	pau	pao / p'ao

GERMAN.	WADE.	GERMAN.	WADE.
péi	pei p'ei	shŏ	shê
		shöng	shêng
pi	pi p'i	shönn	shên
		shóu	shou
piau	piao p'iao	shu	shu
		shui	shui
pié	pieh p'ieh	shun	shun
		shuŏ	shuo
piën	pien p'ien	shwa	shua
		shwai	shuai
pin	pin p'in	shwan	shuan
		shwang	shuang
ping	ping p'ing	shy	shih
		sŏ	sê
pŏ	po p'o	sŏ	so
		söng	sêng
pöng	pêng p'êng	sönn	sên
		sóu	sou
pönn	pên p'ên	su	su
		sui	sui
póu	p'ou	sun	sun
pu	pu p'u	sung	sung
		swan	suan
sa	sa	sź	ssŭ
sai	sai	ta	ta t'a
san	san		
sang	sang	tai	tai t'ai
sau	sao		
sha	sha	tan	tan t'an
shai	shai		
shan	shan	tang	tang t'ang
shang	shang		
shau	shao	tau	tao t'ao
shĭ	shih		

NOTE.—For German spellings beginning with *sch*, see under *sh*.

GERMAN.	WADE.	GERMAN.	WADE.
téi	tei	tshai	chai ch'ai
ti	ti t'i	tshan	chan ch'an
tiau	tiao t'iao	tshi	ch'i
tié	tieh t'ieh	tshĭ	chih ch'ih
tiën	tien t'ien	tshia	ch'ia
ting	ting t'ing	tshŏ	cho ch'o
tiu	tiu	tshö̆	chê ch'ê
to	to t'o	tshöng	chêng ch'êng
tŏ	tê t'ê	tshönn	chên ch'ên
tö	tê t'ê	tshóu	chou ch'ou
töng	têng t'êng	tshu	chu ch'u
tóu	tou t'ou	tshü	ch'ü
tsa	tsa ts'a	tshui	chui ch'ui
tsai	tsai ts'ai	tshun	chun ch'un
tsan	tsan ts'an	tshung	chung ch'ung
tsang	tsang ts'ang	tshuŏ	ch'uo
tsau	tsao ts'ao	tshwa	chua ch'ua
tséi	tsei	tshwai	chuai ch'uai
tsha	cha ch'a	tshwan	chuan ch'uan

NOTE.—For German spellings beginning with *tsch*, see under *tsh*.

GERMAN.	WADE.	GERMAN.	WADE.
tshwang	chuang ch'uang	tu	tu t'u
tsi, *see* ki		tui	tui t'ui
tsiang	ch'iang		
tsien	ch'ien	tun	tun t'un
tsin	ch'in		
tsing	ch'ing	tung	tung t'ung
tsiu, tsüŏ	ch'iu		
tso	tso ts'o	twan	tuan t'uan
tsö	tsê ts'ê	wa	wa
		wai	wai
tsöng	tsêng ts'êng	wan	wan
		wang	wang
tsönn	tsên ts'ên	wéi	wei
		wŏ	wo
tsóu	tsou ts'ou	wöng	wêng
		wönn	wên
tsu	tsu ts'u	wu	wu
		ya	ya
tsüan *ro* tsuen	chüan ch'üan	yai	yai
		yang	yang
tsüĕ	chüeh ch'üeh	yau	yao
		yĕ	yeh
tsui	tsui ts'ui	yen	yen
		yi	yi
tsun	tsun ts'un	yin	yin
		ying	ying
tsün	ch'ün	yo	yu
tsung	tsung ts'ung	yŏ	yo
		yü	yü
tsüŏ, *see* tsiu		yuĕ	yüeh
tswan	tsuan ts'uan	yuĕn	yüan
		yün	yün
tsź *or* tszĕ	tzŭ tz'ŭ	yung	yung

The following are the Rules of the Royal Geographical Society alluded to in the text, revised to June, 1905.

1. No change is made in the orthography of foreign names in countries which use Roman letters: thus Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, &c., names will be spelt as by the respective nations.

2. Neither is change made in the spelling of such names in languages which are not written in Roman character as have become by long usage familiar to English readers: thus Calcutta, Cutch, Celebes, Mecca, &c., will be retained in their present form.

3. The true sound of the word as locally pronounced will be taken as the basis of the spelling.

4. An approximation, however, to the sound is alone aimed at. A system which would attempt to represent the more delicate inflexions of sound and accent would be so complicated as only to defeat itself. Those who desire a more accurate pronunciation of the written name must learn it on the spot by a study of local accent and peculiarities.

5. *The broad features of the system* are :—

(*a*) That vowels are pronounced as in Italian and consonants as in English.

(*b*) Every letter is pronounced, and no redundant letters are introduced. When two vowels come together, each one is sounded, though the result, when spoken quickly, is sometimes scarcely to be distinguished from a single sound, as in *ai*, *au*, *ei*.

(*c*) Two accents only are used. (1) The acute, to denote the syllable on which stress is laid. The use of this accent is very important, as the sounds of many names are entirely altered by the misplacement of this "stress." (2) The sign ˘ with the vowel U, to indicate that the sound is open, as in *up*, not as in *pull*; as Tŭng, pronounced as in the English word *tongue*.

6. Indian names are accepted as spelt by the Survey of India.

7. In the case of native names in countries under the dominion of other European Powers in whose maps, charts, &c., the spelling is given according to the system adopted by that Power, such orthography should be as a rule disregarded, and the names spelt according to the British system, in order that the proper pronunciation may be approximately known. Exceptions should be in cases where the spelling has become by custom fixed, and occasionally it may be desirable to give both forms.

8. Generic geographical terms, e.g. those for Island, River, Mountain, &c., should be as a rule given in the native form. In the case of European countries, translation into English, where this has been the custom, should be retained, e.g. Cape Ortegal, not Cabo Ortegal, River Seine, not Fleuve Seine.

9. For Chinese names, the Wade system of spelling is adopted.

N.B.—On any printed map or MS. document, an explanatory table giving the English equivalents of the generic terms used, should of necessity be inserted.

The following amplification of these rules explains their application :—

Letters.	Pronunciation and Remarks.	Examples.
a	*ah*, *a* as in *father*	Java, Banána, Somáli, Bari.
e	*eh*, *a* as in *fate*, *e* in *benefit*	Tel-el-Kebír, Oléleh, Yezo, Medina, Levúka, Peru.
i	English *e*; *i* as in *ravine*; the sound of *ee* in *beet*. Thus, not *Feejee*, but	Fiji, Hindi.
o	*o* as in *mote*	Tokyo.
u	long *u* as in *flute*; the sound of *oo* in *boot*. *oo* or *ou* should never be employed for this sound. Thus, not *Zooloo*, but	Zulu, Sumatra.
	The shorter sound of the different vowels, when necessary to be indicated, can be expressed by doubling the consonant that follows. The sounds referred to are as follows :— The short *a*, as in *fatter*, as compared with the long *a*, as in *father*. ,, *e*, ,, *better*, ,, ,, *e*, ,, *fate*. ,, *i*, ,, *sinner*, ,, ,, *i*, ,, *ravine*. ,, *o*, ,, *sobbing*, ,, ,, *o*, ,, *sober*. ,, *u*, ,, *rubber*, ,, ,, *u*, ,, *rubric*.	Yarra, Tanna, Mecca, Jidda, Bonny.*

* The *y* is retained as a terminal in this word under Rule 2 above. The word is given as a familiar example of the alteration in sound caused by the second consonant.

Letters.	Pronunciation and Remarks.	Examples.
	In the case of two different consonants following a short *u*, the accent *ŭ* may be used instead of doubling the consonant, as *Tŭng*, pronounced *tongue*.	
	Doubling of a vowel is only necessary where there is a distinct repetition of the single sound.	Nuulúa, Oosima.
ai	as in *aisle*, or English *i* as in *ice*	Shanghai.
au	*ow* as in *how* ... ... Thus, not *Bowchee*, but	Bauchi.
ao	is slightly different from above	Macao.
aw	when followed by a consonant or at the end of a word, as in *law*	Dawna, Saginaw.
ei	is the sound of the two Italian vowels, but is frequently slurred over, when it is scarcely to be distinguished from *ei* in the English *eight* or *ey* in the English *they*.	Beirút, Beilúl.
b	English *b*.	
c	is always soft, but is so nearly the sound of *s* that it should be seldom used.	Celébes.
	If *Celébes* were not already recognised it would be written *Selébes*.	

ch	is always soft as in *church*	Chingchin.
d	English *d*.	
f	English *f*. *ph* should not be used for the sound of *f*. Thus, not *Haiphong*, but	Haifong, Nafa.
g	is always hard. (Soft *g* is given by *j*)	Galápagos.
h	is always pronounced when inserted.	
hw	as in *what;* better rendered by *hw* than by *wh*, or *h* followed by a vowel, thus *Hwang ho*, not *Whang ho*, or *Hoang ho*.	Hwang ho, Ngan hwei.
j	English *j*. *Dj* should never be put for this sound...	Japan, Jinchuen.
k	English *k*. It should always be put for the hard *c*. Thus, not *Corea*, but	Korea.
kh	The Oriental guttural	Khan.
gh	is another guttural, as in the Turkish	Dagh, Ghazi.
l, m	As inEnglish. When to represent the liquid sound of *l* in native names the French use the terminative *illes* (as in *Marseilles*) the *les* should be omitted.	

Letters.	Pronunciation and Remarks.	Examples.
n	As in English. No attempt is made to represent the French nasal *n*.	
ng	has two separate sounds, the one hard as in the English word *finger*, the other as in *singer*. As these two sounds are rarely employed in the same locality, no attempt is made to distinguish between them.	
p	As in English.	
ph	As in *loophole*	Chemulpho Mokpho.
th	stands both for its sound in *thing*, and as in *this*. The former is most common.	Bethlehem.
q	should never be employed; *qu* (in *quiver*) is given as *kw*... ... When *qu* has the sound of *k* as in *quoit*, it should be given by *k*.	Kwangto.
r s sh t v w x	As in English. The *r* should be rolled or trilled.	Sawákin.

y	is always a consonant, as in *yard*, and therefore should never be used as a terminal, *i* or *e* being substituted as the sound may require. Thus, not *Mikindány*, *wady*, but not *Kwaly*, but	Kikúyu. Mikindáni, wadi. Kwale.
z	English *z*	Zulu.
zh	The French *j*, or as *s* in *treasure*	Muzhdaha.
	Accents should not generally be used, but where there is a very decided emphatic syllable or stress, which affects the sound of the word, it should be marked by an *acute* accent.	Tongatábu, Galápagos, Paláwan, Saráwak.

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