

**COMMISSION ON STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL
NAMES OUTSIDE THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND
affiliated to the Surveyor General of Poland**

**OFFICIAL LIST
OF POLISH
GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES
OF THE WORLD**

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**COMMISSION ON STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL
NAMES OUTSIDE THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND
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From the Publisher

Preparation and publication of lists of geographical names results from a UN resolution, its aim is to standardize the geographical names used in official relations, as well as cartographic publications, handbooks, the press and other mass media. Geographical names have an important role to perform in providing information. In the face of political changes occurring worldwide, it is necessary to publish official, updated lists of names.

The Geodesy and Cartography Law provides that the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland acts at the Surveyor General of Poland. In accordance with § 3, item 1, point 2 of the Regulation of the Minister of the Interior and Administration of 24th March 2000 on the manner and scope of activity of the Commission, it shall prepare the official list of Polish geographical names of the world. The first edition of the "Official List of Polish Geographical Names of the World" ("Urzędowy wykaz polskich nazw geograficznych świata") constitutes an implementation of the content of the regulation mentioned above.

In accordance with § 3 item 3 of the regulation mentioned above, the official list of Polish geographical names of the world is published for use by entities responsible for executing public tasks in the territory of the Republic of Poland.

I believe that the present publication, prepared by a team of specialists, first of all geographers and linguists, will contribute to correct use of geographical names and will be helpful for many people and institutions.

Surveyor General of Poland

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. Bujakowski', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Kazimierz Bujakowski

Preface

The Polish language has its history which reflects the nation's past, and its rich vocabulary, including geographical names, forms its integral part, an element of its intangible cultural heritage. The geographical names in the Polish language, referring to many different parts of the world, provides a testimony of the historical connections with particular areas. This nomenclature, which has been developing for hundreds of years up to the present, forms part of the Polish culture.

The Polish geographical names of the world, despite having been used for many centuries, were not subject to studies and standardization until the post-World War II years. In the inter-war period, Polish names were commonly used both in maps and atlases as well as encyclopaedias. However, apart from names of principal geographic objects well-established in the Polish language, the name forms often varied, and authors sometimes arbitrarily Polonized foreign names.

In 1951, the Commission on Geographical Names was created at the Polish Geographical Society (led by Professor Stanisław Leszczycki) to make extensive efforts in order to provide uniformity to the geographical names used in Poland and prepare a list with correct names recommended for use, including both Polonized names and original ones. Apart from geographers, linguists and historians, it was formed by representatives of the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Higher Education, the Ministry of National Defence, the Central Office of Geodesy and Cartography, the State Cartographical Publishing House and the Polish Scientific Publishers. By 1956, the Commission (since 1953, acting at the Institute of Geography of the Polish Academy of Sciences as the Commission on Establishing Geographical Names) established 19,720 names of objects from all around the world, part of which were Polish names. From 1952 to 1956, the list were systematically published in 15 volumes*, and in 1959 a revised and

* The names volumes were issued in 1952–53 as part of the “Geographical Bulletin” [“Biuletyn Geograficzny”] of the Polish Geographical Society, in 1954 – of the “Geographical Bulletin” [“Biuletyn Geograficzny”] of the Institute of Geography of the Polish Academy of Sciences, and in 1955–56 – of the “Geographical Documentation” [“Dokumentacja Geograficzna”] of the same Institute.

updated complete list was published under the title of *Polish Geographical Names of the World* [*Polskie nazewnictwo geograficzne świata*], gathering the names included in the previous volumes and edited by Lech Ratajski, Janina Szewczyk and Przemysław Zwoliński. The list of names which were included there was recognized by the Language Culture Commission of the Linguistics Committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences as the norm, therefore, it became widely used in many dictionaries, encyclopaedias and geographic studies.

In the second period of its activity, between 1960 and 1990, the works of the Commission lost their pace. No papers were published in the 1960s, however, international cooperation was launched within the UN. In 1967, the first UN Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names was held, and subsequently the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names – UNGEGN – was created. This international cooperation increased the authorities' awareness of the importance of the standardization of geographical names. This led to moving the Commission in 1973 to the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology and changing its name into the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names of the World (in 1984 the name was changed to Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside Poland). It was presided by Professor Lech Ratajski. As a result, the list of names of countries published in the mid-1970s was issued upon an order of the Minister. In the 1980s, the list of Polish geographical names from the European area (excluding the USSR) was released along with another list of country names.

Following the year 1989, the works of the Commission – led by professor Jerzy Kondracki from 1978 – considerably gained pace. In the years 1994-1996, a 4-volume list of Polish geographical names of the world was published, featuring over 6400 names from all continents as well as seas and oceans (undersea features). The publication implemented decisions of the UNGEGN aiming to standardize the geographical names used in particular countries: in maps, atlases, handbooks, the press and other mass media. It was also intended to resolve many doubts and prevent numerous cases of incoherence in the use of the Polish traditional geographical names of objects outside Poland. The names included there were recommended for common use by the Ministry of National Education.

Another period of the Commission's works started in 2000, when – pursuant to newly adopted regulations – the Commission was created and allocated to the Surveyor General of Poland (called the Commission on

Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland since 2001). The Commission launched extensive works on preparing gazetteers with geographical names of the world. Its chairman, Maksymilian Skotnicki, PhD, drew up the general guidelines for the publication, continuing the traditions initiated in the 1950s. The goal was to prepare a list with geographical names recommended for use in Poland, including both names of objects with Polish names as well as those where such names did not exist. M. Skotnicki also proposed a modification in the standardization process by appointing the Editing Committee in charge of preparing initial concepts and materials for the Commission meetings, which improved and accelerated the works of the team. The Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names was in charge of standardising nothing but Polish names (exonyms), while original names (endonyms) were provided based on the most reliable sources. The correctness of the compiled nomenclature was assured by the competent authors selected to prepare the lists of names from the areas of particular countries; they were preferably linguists (experts in languages in which the respective names were established) along with geographers, cartographers and historians. The team of authors was composed of 28 people in total; furthermore, the lists – verified subsequently by revisers – were discussed at the Commission’s general meetings. The initially anticipated period of three to four years turned out to be insufficient to prepare the lists (it took seven years to elaborate the ones published in the 1950s), and the number of names included in the volumes exceeded the expectations by reaching about 30,000 items. The final, twelfth volume of the *Geographical names of the world* [*Nazewnictwo geograficzne świata*] was released in 2010, upon nearly ten years of works. In total, the *Geographical names of the world* included around 53,000 names of geographical objects, while Polish names were determined for about 10,000 of them.

Throughout the decades after the first Commission was appointed, the rules for determination of names have evolved. This concerned mostly the correct use of exonyms. At first, their widespread use was recommended, even if it involved Polonising names of places which were not very well-known in our country. In the later period, they were treated with much more caution. At present, the Commission intends to preserve those names that are well-established in the Polish language and form part of our cultural heritage. Nonetheless, some of the exonyms are not recommended by the Commission (as unused in practice or even incorrect). However,

standardization was performed with respect to names of smaller geographic objects from areas historically connected with Poland. On the one hand, the purpose was to preserve those Polish names that deserved such protection, and, on the other hand, to remove from use those that had been introduced precipitately or had become obsolete. At the same time, following the evolution of the nomenclature, some old names were replaced with modern ones.

The solutions adopted by the Commission are frequently a result of arduous discussions and not devoid of subjectivism. The criteria for name determination cannot be unambiguous, as the language evolves along with our experience. Consequently, every single change of a Polish exonym is subject to debate, and the Commission members make individual decisions through voting every time.

To determine the correct forms of the Polish geographical names of the world (exonyms), the Commission had to define them in the first place. It was initially established that the Polish geographical names of the world are names of those geographic objects which are located outside Poland whose forms as used in Polish differ from the original ones, used in the languages spoken in the respective countries.

As a result of the modification of the definition of exonym adopted by the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, also the definition used by the Commission evolved, and currently it reads as follows: ***an exonym** is a name currently used in Poland in the Polish language for a geographical feature situated outside the Polish territory and different in its graphical form from the standardized endonym of this feature.* Omission, addition or translation of a generic term is not considered to be a difference in form, nor is a transliteration or transcription of a name originally written in a non-Roman script as long as it follows previously established rules. However, any omission or addition of diacritics or prefixes forming an integral part of the name is considered to be a difference in graphical form.

The Commission agreed that this definition of an exonym is not exhaustive when it comes to the Polish geographical names of the world, as there are names traditionally used in Poland that are not considered exonyms. Such names are referred to as ***quasi-exonyms*** and include:

- geographical names of transboundary features equivalent to at least one standard endonym in use in one of the countries where the respective feature is located, but different from at least one of such other endonyms; for example the name *Dunaj* [Danube] – a Slovak

endonym and transcription of the Ukrainian name *Дунай* (i.e. *Dunaj*) – is treated as a Polish name and applied to the entire river, not only to its parts situated in Slovakia and Ukraine, but also in Germany and Austria (German endonym: *Donau*), Hungary (Hungarian endonym: *Duna*), Croatia and Serbia (Croatian and Serbian endonym: *Dunav*), Bulgaria (Bulgarian endonym: *Дунав* – *Dunav*, *Dunaw*) and Romania (Romanian endonym: *Dunărea*);

- geographical names of features with more than one endonym in the official language or languages of the respective country and identical to one of such names; for example the name *Dublin*, the English endonym, has been adopted in Polish for the capital of Ireland, while the use of the Irish endonym *Baile Átha Cliath* is not recommended; likewise, it is recommended to use the Finnish name for the capital of Finland – *Helsinki* – rather than the Swedish one – *Helsingfors*;
- geographical names of features whose official endonyms are written in a non-Roman script, identical to the name of the feature written in one of the Romanization methods approved by the Commission, namely transcription or transliteration; for example the Russian mountains have been called in Polish *Ural*, which corresponds to the Russian endonym *Урал* in its transliteration (the Polish transcription of this name is *Urał*), and for the city of Moscow the Russian endonym *Москва* in the Polish transcription has been adopted – *Moskwa* (its transliterated form is *Moskva*);
- geographical names different from the official endonym of the respective feature only because of the translation or omission of a generic term, for example *Zatoka Alaska* standing for the *Gulf of Alaska*.

The Commission standardizes only those quasi-exonyms which refer to well-known features.

The present list provides Polish names for 13,359 geographical features. Exonyms are recommended for 11,328 of them, quasi-exonyms for 1812 (without considering variants in both cases). For 219 transboundary features that are located partly in Poland, their Polish names are endonyms, however, where they refer to those parts of such features situated outside Poland, they can be considered quasi-exonyms.

The publication refers to objects where the use of Polish names – exonyms and quasi-exonyms – is recommended, such as *Paryż* [Paris],

Gwinea [Guinea], *Wyspy Japońskie* [Japanese Archipelago], *Andy* [the Andes] or *Zatoka Omańska* [Gulf of Oman]. Consequently, it does not feature objects where such names are non-existent or not recommended, including names commonly used in Polish such as *Berlin*, *Amsterdam*, *Lombardia* [Lombardy], *Alaska*, *Tasmania*, *Jawa* or *Niger*, which – although well-established in the Polish language – are identical to the original names (which means that endonyms are used in Polish in these cases). This also applies to names originally written in a non-Roman script, where the names used in the Polish language are identical to the forms created by means of all recommended Romanization methods (transcription and transliteration), for example *Krasnojarsk* [Krasnoyarsk], *Lida* or *Astana*. That is why, the lists may seem incomplete in particular categories, especially in the case of administrative divisions, whose small number has been omitted (for example, in the list of the administrative divisions of the Czech Republic, 13 out of the 14 first-level administrative units have been listed, while Kraj Vysočina has been omitted, as its Polish name is not recommended; in the list of Spanish administrative divisions 16 out of the 19 existing units have been listed, and 7 out of 9 for Australia).

As compared to previous works, the Commission has considerably extended the number of recommended Polish names (mainly names of localities) which were situated within the Polish territory before World War II. Therefore, the lists of Polish names designating objects located in Lithuania, Belarus and Ukraine have been considerably extended. Many Polish names have also been included for the areas of the Czech Republic inhabited by Poles and the Slovak part of the Tatra mountains. Quasi-exonyms have been included to a greater extent than in the previous lists (especially for objects whose original names are not written in the Roman script), which extended the lists by a whole range of names referring to objects from Asia, North Africa and Eastern Europe. In comparison to the previous lists, the Polish names for protected areas (around 420 names) and administrative units (around 1670 names) has also been considerably extended.

Names of two kinds are included in the present list: Polish geographical names (exonyms and quasi-exonyms) and the corresponding original names (endonyms, i.e. names of geographic objects in the language spoken where the respective object is located). It should be noted that the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland is responsible for standardization of the Polish names only, excluding any standardization of endonyms, and that the exonyms and

quasi-exonyms listed in the publication are the only Polish geographical names the Commission recommends. If a certain object has not been listed, it means that the Commission does not recommend using its Polish name even if such a name can be found in some publications. The reason for omitting a name may also be the fact that the object it refers to is insignificant or ceased to exist.

Efforts have been made in order to provide the official forms of the endonyms as they appear in the national gazetteers, topographic maps and other official sources. When this resulted impossible, most reliable international publications were used. However, certain forms of original names may seem doubtful despite the diligence in their determination, because of obstacles that were hard to overcome. These may have resulted from deficiencies in the source materials or even (which also occurred) various contradictory versions of the names encountered in official publications of government authorities or legislation bodies.

Where the lists concerned areas where more than one official language is in use, the Commission observed the principle of equality of all official nation-wide languages. Hence, putting names in one language in the first place is not equivalent to discriminating one language over another. An exception was made for situations where nation-wide languages have the official status only at the central level, and locally only some of them are official, like for example in Switzerland. Where in a given area two languages are in use, one of which is an official national language and the other is an official local language, then the names in the national language were given first as more important unless only names in the local language have an official status (like in Catalonia, Spain). Attention was paid to provide official names in minority languages wherever applicable, mostly in accordance with respective legal acts, gazetteers and maps.

For names from the area of Antarctica and the adjacent islands, endonyms were provided in most cases in accordance with the Composite Gazetteer of Antarctica published by the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research; the names are given in the languages of countries conducting research in those areas (mostly in English). For undersea features, English names were given as endonyms, generally following the GEBCO (General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans) Gazetteer of the International Hydrographic Organization, while in case of the Baltic seabed formations also names were provided in the official languages of the countries the respective exclusive economic zone where the object is located belongs to.

For names in languages using a non-Roman script, a Romanized form has been given, established according to the rules the Commission recommends for use in Poland for the geographical names from the respective language. In case of most of such languages, both the transliteration and the transcription have been provided. An exception was made for several Asian languages, namely Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Thai, Lao, Burmese and Khmer where only international Romanization has been recommended. Please note that a name written in its Polish transcription shall not be considered a Polish name – despite being written with Polish letters, such a name remains an endonym.

The list has been divided into chapters corresponding to the traditional division of the parts of the world. In the case of countries or territories situated in two parts of the world, the entire list of names from its area has been included in the chapter related to the part of the world it is usually associated with (for example the whole list for Russia, together with the objects located in Asia, will be found in the *Europe* chapter, while the entire list for Turkey, including the European part, will be found in the *Asia* chapter). The allocation of particular areas and territories to particular parts of the world is for convenience only, and was made based on physical geography. Therefore, for example Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao or Trinidad and Tobago have been assigned to South America, Clipperton Island – to North America, and the British Indian Ocean Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos Islands – to Asia. In the case of islands, their allocation to particular parts of the world is often problematic.

Unlike the previous lists issued by the Commission, the present one – upon initiative of its former chairman, Waldemar Rudnicki, PhD – geographical coordinates of the objects listed. We ought to mention that these coordinates are provided for identification purposes only. Precise determination of the spatial extent of many surface features is not always possible, as it may vary in different publications; this specifically applies to lands and regions as well as landforms – in the list, generally the largest extent provided by Polish authors is given. Thus, the coordinates of the centre of such an object are only approximate. Furthermore, in some cases the reference of the Polish name does not correspond to the reference of the original name (endonym). For rivers, the goal was to provide coordinates for the beginning and the end of the section for which the Polish name is applied, which may not correspond to the way its original name is used. Moreover, where the beginning of a watercourse cannot be unambiguously established, coordinates were given for the probable place where such

a watercourse begins, established on the basis of topographic maps and satellite images.

Due to certain political ambiguities, we ought to emphasise that the list presents names the Commission has established as correct solely from the linguistic point of view and corresponding to the information gathered so far. In no event shall these recommendations be regarded as an expression of the Commission's political preferences or its position as regards the administrative affiliation of particular territories. Any decisions of a political character, if necessary, were consulted with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as for example in the case of recognising the status of Kosovo as a separate state or the use of such names as *Macedonia*, *Mjanma* [Myanmar] or *Falklandy* [Falkland Islands].

The list does not include names of buildings such as temples, monasteries or other places of religious worship; forts, fortresses, castles, bridges, railway stations, airports; or names of streets, squares, cemeteries, necropolises or urban parks. The Commission has determined 410 Polish names of such objects so far. We are planning to prepare and publish a list of the Polish names of such objects at a later date.

At the moment of presenting this publication to the readers, the Commission hopes it contributes to promoting the use of correct Polish geographical names of the world in cartography, scientific, popular science and educational literature, fiction, the media, administration bodies and any other institutions.

Chair of the Commission
on Standardization of Geographical
Names Outside the Republic of Poland

Ewa Wolnicz-Pawłowska

Introduction

The *Official List of Polish Geographical Names of the World* [Urzędowy wykaz polskich nazw geograficznych świata] includes names of geographical features for which Polish names are recommended. The list mentions names of features from all continents as well as those of undersea ones, excluding ones situated entirely within the Polish territory. The publication implements the resolutions of the Commission passed until 25th September 2013.

The list has been divided into eight parts (chapters), seven of which are dedicated to particular parts of the world (Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Oceania, and Antarctica), while the last one lists undersea features. The chapters dedicated to particular parts of the world start with a list of recommended Polish names of large regional units, usually extending beyond the borders of several countries, and names of oceans. Thereafter, names have been listed according to the alphabetical order of countries and non-self-governing territories.

The lists of names from the areas of particular countries and non-self-governing territories start with introductory information based on the *Official List of Names of Countries and Non-Self-Governing Territories* [Urzędowy wykaz nazw państw i terytoriów niesamodzielnych]. Here, the official name in both its short and full versions in Polish and in the official languages of the respective state (territory) are given. It is followed by the name of the state capital used in Polish; if its spelling is Polonized, it is followed by its version in the official language of the respective country. Finally, information on the official national and local languages used in the respective country (territory) is provided.

Then, names of geographical features are listed, divided into categories, in the following sequence:

- Administrative units [Jednostki administracyjne]; if needed, also second-level and other administrative units have been provided separately
- Localities [Miejscowości]
- Parts of localities [Części miejscowości]
- Research stations [Stacje badawcze]

- Oases [Oazy]
- Economic regions [Regiony ekonomiczne]
- Lands, regions [Krainy, regiony] – other than administrative or economic regions
- Seas [Morza]
- Gulfs and bays (on seas) [Zatoki]
- Straits [Cieśniny], including sea channels
- Other sea water bodies [Inne akweny morskie]
- Ice shelves [Lodowce szelfowe]
- Ice fronts [Bariery lodowe]
- Lakes [Jeziora], including artificial reservoirs
- Bays of lakes [Zatoki na jeziorze]
- Groups of lakes [Grupy jezior]
- Rivers [Rzeki], including parts of rivers
- Canals [Kanały] – only inland
- Waterfalls [Wodospady], including cataracts
- Glaciers [Lodowce]
- Swamps [Bagna]
- Salt pans [Solniska]
- Islands (on seas) [Wyspy]
- Groups of islands, archipelagos (on seas) [Grupy wysp, archipelagi]
- Islands on lakes or rivers [Wyspy na jeziorze lub rzece]
- Groups of islands and archipelagos on lakes or rivers [Grupy wysp, archipelagi na jeziorze lub rzece]
- Reefs [Rafy]
- Peninsulas (on seas) [Półwyspy]
- Peninsulas on lakes [Półwyspy na jeziorze]
- Capes [Przylądki]
- Coasts [Wybrzeża]
- Isthmuses [Przesmyki]
- River deltas [Delt]
- Lake districts [Pojezierza]
- Lowlands, plains [Niziny, równiny]
- Valleys [Doliny]
- Basins [Kotliny]
- High plains [Wysoczyzny]
- Highlands, plateaus [Wyżyny, płaskowyże]

- Mountains [Góry], including mountain chains, systems, ranges, and ridges
- Peaks [Szczyty], including isolated mountains and massifs
- Passes [Przełęcz]
- Deserts [Pustynie]
- Steppes [Stepy]
- Forests, woods [Lasy, puszcze]
- Caves [Jaskinie]
- Artesian basins [Baseny artezyjskie]
- Other natural features [Inne obiekty naturalne]
- Areas of environment protection [Obszary ochrony przyrody]
- Industrial regions [Regiony przemysłowe]
- Places of mineral resources extraction or occurrence [Miejsca wydobycia lub występowania surowców mineralnych]
- Dams [Zapory]
- Roads [Drogi], excluding streets
- Railroads [Koleje]
- Tunnels [Tunele], excluding urban tunnels
- Other transport facilities [Inne obiekty komunikacyjne]
- Ruins of settlements [Ruiny osiedli]
- Other historic monuments or sites [Inne zabytki]
- Other anthropogenic features [Inne obiekty antropogeniczne]

The occurrence of a particular category depends on the specificity of a country (territory), so in some countries certain categories will not be represented. In extreme cases where Polish names are not recommended for any geographical feature within a country or territory, only introductory information is provided. Within particular categories, names have been arranged in plain alphabetical order, for example *Jezioro Wiktorii* [Lake Victoria]; *Prowincja Północna* [North Province], not: *Wiktorii*, *Jezioro* [Victoria, Lake]; *Północna*, *Prowincja* [North, Province].

Sample arrangement of entries within a country (territory):

Nowa Kaledonia

(Francja)

Nowa Kaledonia; Nouvelle-Calédonie

stolica: **Numea**; Nouméa

język urzędowy: francuski

Jednostki administracyjne

Prowincja Południowa; Province Sud; *21°50'S, 166°10'E*

Prowincja Północna; Province Nord; *21°00'S, 165°00'E*

Wyspy Lojalności; Province des îles Loyauté; *21°00'S, 167°15'E*

Miejscowości

Numea; Nouméa; *22°16'20"S, 166°26'30"E*

Morza

Morze Fidži; Mer de Fidji; *23°S, 169°E (27°S, 175°E)* [*również Fidži, Norfolk, Nowa Zelandia, Tonga, Vanuatu*]

Morze Koralowe; Mer de Corail; *19°S, 164°E (18°S, 157°E)* [*również Australia, Papua-Nowa Gwinea, Vanuatu, Wyspy Morza Koralowego, Wyspy Salomona*]

In the eighth part dedicated to undersea features, names have been provided according to their situation in one of the five oceans (Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Southern Ocean, Pacific Ocean), features from the Baltic and the Mediterranean Seas being separately listed at the end. The names of geographical features listed in this part have been divided into categories, in the following sequence:

- Sea currents [Prądy morskie]
- Ridges [Grzbiety]
- Mounts [Góry]
- Horses [Progi]
- Fracture zones [Krawędzie]
- Rises [Wyniesienia]
- Plateaus [Płaskowyże]
- Abyssal plains [Równiny]
- Banks [Ławice]
- Basins [Baseny]
- Trenches [Rowy]
- Troughs [Rynny]
- Deeps [Głębie]

– Canyons [Kaniony]

Entries related to particular geographic features present the Polonized form first – the **exonym**, written in bold letters with no italics, or a **quasi-exonym**, written in bold letters and italics. Then, preceded by semicolon, the original name (endonym) is given in the official language, or original names, where more than one official languages are applicable or the feature has official names in more than one language. Efforts were made in order to provide names in the official languages of autonomous regions as well as officially adopted names in minority languages. Where for one feature endonyms are given in more than one language, the name is preceded by a designation of the language in which the name is used (usually in an abbreviated form; the list of such abbreviations can be found on pages XXXVI–XXXIX). Individual endonyms have been divided with semicolons, while two graphical forms of an endonym – with commas. For non-Roman scripts, a Romanized form, i.e. converted to the Roman script, of the name has been provided. In such cases, first the transliteration is specified, marked with the abbreviation *trl.*, then – following a comma – the transcription of the original name, or in other words, the phonetic conversion of the name into Polish, usually in letters of the Polish alphabet (marked with the abbreviation *trb.*). Both name forms, the transcription and transliteration, are given even if they are equal. The *trl.* abbreviation has been omitted in the case of languages where only the international Romanization system is recommended (i.e. Polish phonetic transcription is not recommended), namely Burmese, Chinese, Japanese, Khmer, Korean, Lao and Thai. It is also omitted for languages where the Polish transcription is unavailable, as it has not been elaborated by the Commission – namely Berber, Uyghur and languages of the republics of Russia. A detailed list of the adopted Romanization rules can be found on pages XXXI–XXXV. The abbreviation *ofic.* is followed by forms of names used in official relations or long forms of names. The latter are always preceded by the short form.

Examples of the scope and arrangement of entries:

Aleuty; Wyspy Aleuckie; Aleutian Islands; $52^{\circ}10'N, 174^{\circ}20'W$

Elburs; Reshteh-ye Kūhhā-ye Alborz (*trl.*), Reszte-je Kuhha-je Alborz (*trb.*); $35^{\circ}50'N, 52^{\circ}20'E$

Hajfong; Hải Phòng; *ofic.* thành phố Hải Phòng; $20^{\circ}50'N, 106^{\circ}40'E$

Mongolia Wewnętrzna; *ofic.* **Region Autonomiczny Mongolii Wewnętrznej;** *chiń.* Nei

Menggu; *ofic.* Nei Menggu Zizhiqu; *mong.* Övör Mongol (*trl.*), Öwör Mongol (*trb.*); *ofic.*

Övör Mongolyn öörtöö zasakh oron (*trl.*), Öwör Mongolyn öörtöö dzasach oron (*trb.*);

$42^{\circ}00'N, 112^{\circ}00'E$

Polesie Prypeckie; *blr.* Prypiackaje Paliessie (*trl.*), Prypiackaje Palessie (*trb.*); *ros.* Pripjatskoe Poles'e (*trl.*), Pripiatskoje Polesje (*trb.*); 52°15'N, 27°30'E

Prowincja Przylądkowa Północna; *afr.* Noord-Kaap; *ofic.* Provinsie Noord-Kaap; *ang.* Northern Cape; *ofic.* Northern Cape Province; *tswana* Kapa Bokone; *ofic.* Porofense ya Kapa Bokone; 29°30'S, 21°30'E

Seszele; *ang.* Seychelles Islands; *fr.* îles Seychelles; *kreol.* Sesel; 5°00'S, 55°00'E

Stambuł; İstanbul; 41°00'30"N, 28°58'00"E [hist.: *Konstantynopol*]

Wielka Zatoka Australijska; Great Australian Bight; 35°00'S, 131°00'E

Wybrzeże Diamentowe; Diamond Coast; Sperrgebiet; 27°40'S, 15°35'E

The names are followed by the geographical coordinates of the feature. They have been provided for all features excluding countries and non-self-governing territories as well as large regional units and oceans. For most areal features, coordinates of the optical centre have been provided, and for localities, the aim was to give the coordinates of their centre. In the case of scattered features such as groups of islands or lakes as well as features of a crescent shape, coordinates have been provided for a point within the feature and not situated outside. The precision of the coordinates depends on the size of the geographical feature, for smaller ones such as peaks or capes coordinates were provided with an accuracy to one arc second, while for the largest ones, with an accuracy to several degrees, for example:

Łomnica; Lomnický štít; 49°11'41"N, 20°12'46"E

Półwysep Kalifornijski; Peninsula de Baja California; 27°30'N, 113°15'W

Australia Zachodnia; Western Australia; 25°00'S, 123°00'E

For transboundary features, the coordinates of its part situated within a particular country have been given, followed by the coordinates of the entire feature in brackets, for instance:

Amazonia; Amazonia; 13°00'S, 66°00'W (5°00'S, 63°00'W) [*również Brazylia, Ekwador, Gujana, Gujana Francuska, Kolumbia, Peru, Surinam, Wenezuela*] – entered into the list of names of Bolivia

Flandria; Flandre; 50°39'N, 2°55'E (51°00'N, 3°15'E) [*również Belgia, Holandia*] – entered into the list of names of France

For certain features, mainly administrative units and areas of environment protection (but not groups of islands or lakes) composed of several fragments, the coordinates of the centres of their main parts have been provided, divided by the word *oraz* [*and*]. The same principle applied where on the territory of a country a transboundary feature is composed of several fragments, for example:

Czatkalski Rezerwat Biosfery; Chotqol davlat biosfera qo'riqxonasi; 41°10'N, 69°56'E *oraz* 41°20'N, 70°18'E

Wielkie Himalaje; Wysokie Himalaje; *ang.* Great Himalayan Range; High Himalayas; *hindi* Ucca Himālay (*trl.*), Ucéa Himalaj (*trb.*); 32°00'N, 78°00'E oraz 27°50'N, 88°30'E oraz 28°30'N, 93°30'E (28°40'N, 84°30'E) [również *Bhutan, Chiny, Nepal, Pakistan*] – entered into the list of names of India

For linear features, the coordinates of their both ends have been provided. For rivers, coordinates have been provided for their origin (given first) and their confluence with another watercourse or another water body (given second). The naming factor being decisive here, as the beginning of a watercourse is deemed to be the point from which the Polish name is recommended for use. Such coordinates are divided with the → symbol, for example:

Meander; Büyük Menderes Nehri; 38°04'54"N, 30°09'35"E → 37°32'22"N, 27°10'07"E

For transboundary rivers, the coordinates of the place where the river crosses a country border have been given, accompanied by the coordinates of the origin and the end of the whole watercourse in brackets. For rivers which cross a single border more than once, only the first point where the river flows into a given country, and the last one where it leaves it, have been provided. For rivers marking out country borders, points where the border diverges from the watercourse are taken into account, for example:

Ren; Rhin; 47°34'32"N, 7°35'04"E → 48°58'00"N, 8°14'00"E (46°49'25"N, 9°24'27"E → 51°52'23"N, 6°02'27"E) [również *Austria, Holandia, Liechtenstein, Niemcy, Szwajcaria*] – included in the list of names of France

For other linear features (e.g. canals, roads), similar rules have been adopted for establishing the coordinates, which are, however, divided by the ↔ symbol, as no determination has been made as to whether a particular extremity is the beginning or the end, for example:

Kanał Panamski; Canal de Panamá; 8°56'25"N, 79°33'40"W ↔ 9°18'40"N, 79°55'10"W

Where Polish variant names are provided (for example *Wyspy Liparyjskie* [Lipari Islands]; *Wyspy Eolskie* [Aeolian Islands]), the one the Commission considers more appropriate is given first, while the others are also considered acceptable. Polish names preceded by the abbreviation *ofic.* are not variants, but the official (long) forms of the names, applicable in particular to countries, territories and administrative units (for example *Sardynia* [Sardinia]; *ofic. Region Autonomiczny Sardynii* [Autonomous Region of Sardinia]). Where only the Polish exonym is given, it means that the respective geographical feature is unnamed in the country where it is situated or no correct original name of it has been found.

Additional information and observations have been put in square brackets, for example: on the location of a transboundary feature in other countries, an additional characteristics of the feature or its location, information that a part of a locality is situated within an independent locality, and selected historical names (preceded by the abbreviation *hist.*), for example:

- Czad**; Lac Tchad; 14°00'N, 13°25'E (13°30'N, 13°50'E) [również Czad, Kamerun, Nigeria] – “also Chad, Cameroun, Nigeria” – included in the list of names of Niger
- Dolina Jozafata**; hebr. ‘Emeq Yehoshafat (*trl.*), Emek Jehoszafat (*trb.*); arab. Wādī Sittī Maryam (*trl.*), Wadi Sitti Marjam (*trb.*); Wādī Silwān (*trl.*), Wadi Silwan (*trb.*); 31°46'30"N, 35°14'20"E [początkowy odcinek Doliny Cedronu] – “initial section of the Kidron Valley”
- Frysztat**; Fryštát; 49°51'15"N, 18°32'30"E [Karwina] – refers to a part of the city
- Jangcy**; chiń. Tuotuo He [w odcinku źródłowym]; chiń. Tongtian He; tyb. Zhi Qu (*pinyin*), 'Bri-chu (*Wylie*) [w górnym biegu]; chiń. Jinsha Jiang [w górnym biegu]; chiń. Chang Jiang [w środkowym i dolnym biegu]; 33°25'46"N, 91°02'04"E → 31°17'00"N, 121°47'00"E – “in the source section”, “in the upriver”, “in the mid-river and downriver”
- Kanał Wschodni**; Canal de l'Est; 50°09'55"N, 4°49'23"E ↔ 48°42'53"N, 5°41'23"E oraz 48°36'35"N, 6°07'42"E ↔ 47°54'42"N, 5°59'41"E [wspólna nazwa Kanału Mozy i Kanału Wogezów] – “joint name of the Meuse Channel and the Vosges Channel”
- Moluki**; Maluku; Kepulauan Maluku; 3°00'S, 129°00'E [hist.: Wyspy Korzenne] – historical name: Wyspy Korzenne [Spice Islands]
- Olimpia**; Olympía (*trl.*), Olimbia (*trb.*); 37°38'15"N, 21°37'50"E [ruiny ośrodka religijnego] – “ruins of a religious centre”
- Stary Dunaj**; Alte Donau; 48°14'25"N, 16°25'30"E [starorzecze Dunaju w Wiedniu] – “oxbow lake of Danube in Vienna”

At the end of the publication, an index of all Polish names has been provided, including historical ones, preceded by a note on its arrangement.

Rules applied in romanization from languages using other forms of writing

Abaza (Russia – locally) – the ISO* 9:1995 system;

Abkhaz (Georgia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system and the Polish transcription;

Adyghe (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

Altai (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

Amharic (Ethiopia) – the BGN/PCGN** 1967 system and the Polish transcription;

Arabic (Algeria, Bahrain, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Western Sahara, Yemen) – system recommended by the UN in 1972 and the Polish transcription;

Armenian (Armenia, Azerbaijan – locally) – the BGN/PCGN 1981 system and the Polish transcription;

Assamese (India – locally) – the ISO 15919:2001 system and the Polish transcription;

Bashkir (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

Belarusian (Belarus) – the Belarusian national system of 2007, as recommended by the UN in 1977, and the Polish transcription;

Bengali (Bangladesh, India – locally) – the ISO 15919:2001 system and the Polish transcription;

Berber (Morocco) – the Moroccan Royal Institute for Amazigh Culture System;

* ISO – International Organization for Standardization.

** BGN – U.S. Board on Geographic Names; PCGN – Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use.

Bulgarian (Bulgaria, Serbia – locally) – the Bulgarian national system of 2006, as recommended by the UN in 2012, and the Polish transcription;

Burmese (Myanmar) – the BGN/PCGN 1970 system;

Buryat (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

Cantonese dialect of Chinese (China – locally) – the Jyutping phonetic system of 1993 without tone marks, as recommended by Linguistic Society of Hong Kong;

Chechen (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

Chinese (China, Singapore, Spratly Islands, Taiwan) – the Pinyin phonetic system (Hànyǔ Pīnyīn) without tone marks, as recommended by the UN in 1977, and (only in Taiwan) the Wade-Giles system of 1892;

Chuvash (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

Dari (Afghanistan) – the KSNG system *** of 2005 (modification of the UN romanization system 1967 for Persian) and the Polish transcription;

Dzongkha (Bhutan) – the official Bhutan Roman Dzongkha system of 1994 and the Polish transcription;

Greek (Cyprus, Greece) – the ISO 843:1997 system and the Polish transcription;

Georgian (Georgia) – the Georgian national system of 2002 (the BGN/PCGN 2009 system) and the Polish transcription;

Gujarati (India – locally) – the ISO 15919:2001 system and the Polish transcription;

Hebrew (Israel) – the official Israelian system of 1957, as recommended by the UN in 1977, and the Polish transcription;

Hill Mari (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

Hindi (India) – the ISO 15919:2001 system and the Polish transcription;

Hindustani (Fiji) – the ISO 15919:2001 system for Hindi and the Polish transcription;

Ingush (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

*** System of the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland.

Japanese (Japan) – the modified Hepburn system with diacritical symbols;

Kabardian (Cherkess) (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

Kalmyk (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

Kannada (India – locally) – the ISO 15919:2001 system and the Polish transcription;

Karachay-Balkar (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

Kazakh (Kazakhstan, China – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system and the Polish transcription;

Khakas (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

Khmer (Cambodia) – the BGN/PCGN 1972 system, as recommended by the UN in 1972;

Kirghiz (Kyrgyzstan) – the ISO 9:1995 system and the Polish transcription;

Komi (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

Konkani (India – locally) – the ISO 15919:2001 system and the Polish transcription;

Korean (North Korea, South Korea, China – locally) – the McCune-Reischauer 1939 system and the South Korean system of 2000 (revised romanization of the Ministry of Education);

Kurdish (Iraq) – the romanization system based on the Kurmancî writing system and the Polish transcription;

Lao (Laos) – the BGN/PCGN 1966 system;

Macedonian (Macedonia) – the official Yugoslav system, as recommended by the UN in 1977, and the Polish transcription;

Malayalam (India – locally) – the ISO 15919:2001 system and the Polish transcription;

Maldivian (Maldives) – the Maldivian Government 1987 System and the Polish transcription;

Manipuri (India – locally) – the ISO 15919:2001 system and the Polish transcription;

Marathi (India – locally) – the ISO 15919:2001 system and the Polish transcription;

Meadow Mari (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

Mongolian (Mongolia, China – locally) – the Mongolian National Center for Standardization and Metrology system of 2003 and the Polish transcription;

Mordvin Erzya (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

Mordvin Moksha (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

Nepali (Nepal, India – locally) – the ISO 15919:2001 system and the Polish transcription;

Oriya (India – locally) – the ISO 15919:2001 system and the Polish transcription;

Ossetian (Georgia – locally, Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system and the Polish transcription;

Pashto (Afghanistan) – the KSNG system of 2005 (modification of the BGN/PCGN 1968 system) and the Polish transcription;

Persian (Iran) – the KSNG system of 2005 (modification of the UN romanization system 1967) and the Polish transcription;

Punjabi (India – locally) – the ISO 15919:2001 system and the Polish transcription;

Russian (Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Antarctic – locally, Georgia – locally, Moldova – locally, Ukraine – locally) – the GOST* 1983 system, as recommended by the UN in 1977, and the Polish transcription;

Rusyn (Pannonian Rusyn) (Serbia – locally) – the KSNG system (modification of the international Slavistics system for the transliteration of Cyrillic) and the Polish transcription;

Rusyn (Prešov Rusyn) (Slovakia – locally) – the KSNG system (modification of the international Slavistics system for the transliteration of Cyrillic) and the Polish transcription;

Serbian (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Serbia) – Serbian Latin script (srpska latinica);

Sinhalese (Sri Lanka) – the ISO 15919:2001 system and the Polish transcription;

* GOST – Gosudarstvennyj standart (the state standard, formerly of the Soviet Union, nowadays of Russia).

Tajik (Tajikistan) – the KSNG system of 2005 (modification of the ISO 9:1995 system) and the Polish transcription;

Thai (Thailand) – the modified system of the Royal Institute of Thailand, as recommended by the UN in 2002;

Tamil (Singapore, Sri Lanka, India – locally) – the ISO 15919:2001 system and the Polish transcription;

Tatar (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

Telugu (India – locally) – the ISO 15919:2001 system and the Polish transcription;

Tigrinya (Eritrea) – the BGN/PCGN 1994 system and the Polish transcription;

Tuvan (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

Tibetan (China – locally) – the Pinyin phonetic system for the Tibetan language in China (Zàngwén Pīnyīn), as recommended by the UN, and the Wylie system of 1959;

Udmurt (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system;

Uighur (China – locally) – the Pinyin phonetic system for the Uighur language in China, as recommended by the UN, in its simplified and full notation;

Ukrainian (Ukraine, Moldova – locally, Romania – locally, Slovakia – locally) – the Ukrainian national system of 2010, as recommended by the UN in 2012, and the Polish transcription;

Urdu (Pakistan, India – locally) – the KSNG system of 2005 (based on the transliteration scheme used by Zograf) and the Polish transcription;

Yakut (Russia – locally) – the ISO 9:1995 system.

Abbreviations

The abbreviations used in the part of the publication dedicated to names are listed below. The abbreviations of names of languages and others abbreviations have been listed separately. The abbreviations used in the name index have been listed in the introduction to this index.

<i>hist.</i>	a historical name
<i>MOE</i>	a Korean name in the official Romanization of the Republic of Korea (modified Romanization system of the Ministry of Education)
<i>M.R.</i>	a Korean name in the McCune-Reischauer Romanization system
<i>ofic.</i>	a name used in official relations or long form of a name
<i>pinyin</i>	a Chinese name in the Pinyin (Hànyǔ Pīnyīn) phonetic system; a Tibetan name in the Chinese phonetic system Pinyin for the Tibetan language (Zàngwén Pīnyīn)
<i>trb.</i>	a name written in the Polish phonetic transcription
<i>trl.</i>	a name in transliteration or international Romanization
<i>W.G.</i>	a Chinese name in the Wade-Giles Romanization system
<i>Wylie</i>	a Tibetan name in the Wylie Romanization system

Languages

<i>abch.</i>	Abkhaz
<i>afr.</i>	Afrikaans
<i>alb.</i>	Albanian
<i>amh.</i>	Amharic
<i>ang.</i>	English
<i>arab.</i>	Arabic
<i>asam.</i>	Assamese
<i>azer.</i>	Azerbaijani (Azeri)
<i>bask.</i>	Basque
<i>beng.</i>	Bengali (Bangla)
<i>birn.</i>	Burmese
<i>blr.</i>	Belarusian

<i>boś.</i>	Bosnian
<i>bułg.</i>	Bulgarian
<i>chiń.</i>	Chinese
<i>chiń. kant.</i>	Cantonese dialect of Chinese
<i>chorw.</i>	Croatian
<i>czarnog.</i>	Montenegrin
<i>czeski</i>	Czech
<i>d.-łuż.</i>	Lower Sorbian
<i>duń.</i>	Danish
<i>est.</i>	Estonian
<i>far.</i>	Faroese
<i>fidzi</i>	Fijian
<i>fiń.</i>	Finnish
<i>fr.</i>	French
<i>fryz.</i>	West Frisian
<i>g.-łuż.</i>	Upper Sorbian
<i>gael.</i>	Scottish Gaelic
<i>galis.</i>	Galician
<i>gr.</i>	Greek
<i>grenl.</i>	Greenlandic
<i>gruz.</i>	Georgian
<i>hebr.</i>	Hebrew
<i>hiszp.</i>	Spanish
<i>indon.</i>	Indonesian
<i>irl.</i>	Irish
<i>isl.</i>	Icelandic
<i>jap.</i>	Japanese
<i>karak.</i>	Karakalpak
<i>kat.</i>	Catalan
<i>kaz.</i>	Kazakh
<i>kirg.</i>	Kirgiz (Kyrgyz)
<i>komor.</i>	Comorian (Shikomor)
<i>kor.</i>	Korean
<i>kreol.</i>	Creole (Haitian Creole and Seychellois Creole)
<i>kurd.</i>	Kurdish
<i>laot.</i>	Lao (Laotian)
<i>lit.</i>	Lithuanian
<i>luks.</i>	Luxembourgish
<i>łac.</i>	Latin

<i>lot.</i>	Latvian
<i>maced.</i>	Macedonian
<i>malaj.</i>	Malay
<i>maled.</i>	Maldivian (Dhivehi)
<i>malg.</i>	Malagasy
<i>malt.</i>	Maltese
<i>maor.</i>	Maori (New Zealand Maori and Cook Islands Maori)
<i>marsz.</i>	Marshallese
<i>mold.</i>	Moldovan (Moldavian)
<i>mong.</i>	Mongolian
<i>nep.</i>	Nepali
<i>nid.</i>	Dutch
<i>niem.</i>	German
<i>norfolksi</i>	Norfolk
<i>norw.</i>	Norwegian
<i>norw. bokmål</i>	Norwegian Bokmål
<i>norw. nynorsk</i>	Norwegian Nynorsk
<i>orm.</i>	Armenian
<i>oset.</i>	Ossetian
<i>paszto</i>	Pashto
<i>pendź.</i>	Punjabi
<i>pers.</i>	Persian
<i>pn. sami</i>	Northern Sami
<i>pol.</i>	Polish
<i>port.</i>	Portuguese
<i>retorom.</i>	Romansh
<i>ros.</i>	Russian
<i>rum.</i>	Romanian
<i>rus.</i>	Rusyn (Ruthenian)
<i>sam.</i>	Samoan
<i>serb.</i>	Serbian
<i>slow.</i>	Slovak
<i>sloweń.</i>	Slovenian
<i>somal.</i>	Somali
<i>syng.</i>	Sinhalese (Sinhala)
<i>szw.</i>	Swedish
<i>tadž.</i>	Tajik
<i>tagal.</i>	Tagalog (Filipino)
<i>tajski</i>	Thai

<i>tamil.</i>	Tamil
<i>tur.</i>	Turkish
<i>turkm.</i>	Turkmen
<i>tyb.</i>	Tibetan
<i>ujg.</i>	Uyghur
<i>ukr.</i>	Ukrainian
<i>uzb.</i>	Uzbek
<i>wal.</i>	Welsh
<i>węg.</i>	Hungarian
<i>wiet.</i>	Vietnamese
<i>wł.</i>	Italian

Footnotes

Translation of the footnotes contained in the individual entries of the list:

Page 161:

Poland recognized the independence of the Republic of Kosovo on February 26, 2008, however, diplomatic relations between the Republic of Poland and the Republic of Kosovo have not been established.

Page 198:

In accordance with the decision of the Council of Ministers of August 23, 2005, in the bilateral relations the Government of the Republic of Poland uses the constitutional name of the Macedonian state, namely “Republika Macedonii” [Republic of Macedonia]. At the same time, the Council of Ministers decided that the name “Była Jugosłowiańska Republika Macedonii” [The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia] will be used by the Government of the Republic of Poland in multilateral relations until the dispute concerning the name is settled between the Republic of Macedonia and the Hellenic Republic.

Name used in international fora.

Page 201:

A territory which formally is a part of the Republic of Moldova, while practically remains beyond its control. The fact that the name “Naddniestrze” [Transnistria] has been included in the list shall not be understood as recognition by the Republic of Poland of the separatist entity functioning *de facto* on that territory.

Names used by the Transnistrian authorities. Moldova uses the following names: *Mold.* Transnistria; *offic.* Unitățile administrativ-teritoriale din stînga Nistrului.

Page 359:

The name Vatican City (Vatican City State) is not equivalent to the name Holy See. The Holy See comprises the office of the Pope and the Roman Curia that govern the Vatican City State.

Page 385:

A territory which formally is a part of the Republic of Azerbaijan, while practically remains beyond its control. The fact that the name “Górski Karabach” [Nagorno-Karabakh] has been included in the list shall not be understood as recognition by the Republic of Poland of the separatist entity functioning *de facto* on that territory.

Page 400:

Poland only recognizes one state on Cyprus: the Republic of Cyprus with which diplomatic relations were established in 1961. In 2004 the Republic of Cyprus became a member of the European Union. The relations of the European Union with the northern part of the island are governed by appropriate regulations of the Council of the European Union.

Page 403:

A territory which formally is a part of Georgia, while practically remains beyond its control. The fact that the name “Republika Abchazji” [Republic of Abkhazia] has been included in the list shall not be understood as recognition by the Republic of Poland the separatist entity functioning *de facto* on that territory.

Names used by the Abkhazian authorities. Georgia uses the following names: *Georgian* Apkhazeti (*trl.*), Apchazeti (*trb.*); *offic.* Apkhazetis Avt’onomiuri Resp’ublik’a (*trl.*), Apchazetis Awtonomiuri Respublika (*trb.*); *Abkhaz* Aṗsny (*trl.*), Apsny (*trb.*); *offic.* Aṗsnytāi Avtonomiatāi Respublika (*trl.*), Apsnytłyj Awtonomiatłyj Respublika (*trb.*).

Page 404:

A territory which formally is a part of Georgia, while practically remains beyond its control. The fact that the name “Osetia Południowa” [South Ossetia] has been included in the list shall not be understood as recognition by the Republic of Poland of the separatist entity functioning *de facto* on that territory.

Names used by the South Ossetian authorities. Georgia uses the following name: *Georgian Tskhinvalis Regioni (trl.)*, *Cchinwalis Regioni (trb.)*.

Page 426:

Names of features from the Jerusalem territory have been included in a separate list on pages 431–432.

The UN does not recognize Jerusalem as the capital of Israel; almost all diplomatic missions are based in Tel Aviv, a part of the city of Tel Aviv-Jaffa.

Page 431:

The list contains names of features situated within the administrative limits of Jerusalem marked out by the Israeli authorities. The ultimate political status of this territory will be established once the peace process is terminated and the Palestinian-Israeli border is fixed.

Page 459:

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs recommends the name *Mjanma* [Myanmar] for official use.

Page 471:

Names of features from the Jerusalem territory have been included in a separate list on pages 431–432.

A territory comprising the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Pursuant to the Oslo Accords between Israel and Palestine of 1994, the Palestinian National Authority (the so-called Palestinian Autonomy) was created in that area until an ultimate peace settlement is reached. The United Nations General Assembly resolution 67/19 of 29 November 2012 granted Palestine a non-member observer state status in the United Nations. The Palestinian side officially uses the name of “State of Palestine”. This name is also applied by the UN Secretariat. The process of obtaining international personality by Palestine is still in course. Poland recognized the act of proclamation of the State of Palestine, adopted by the Palestinian National Council (parliament in exile) in Alger on 15 November 1988. Poland supports the idea of the Palestinian statehood in line with the two-state

solution adopted by the international community as the final result of the negotiations with the Israeli side.

Page 484:

Name not recognized by Poland. In some international organizations Taiwan acts under the English name Chinese Taipei (*Chinese Zhonghua Taibei*).

Page 555:

A territory which formally is a part of the Federal Republic of Somalia, while practically remains beyond its control. The fact that the name “Somaliland” has been included in the list shall not be understood as recognition by the Republic of Poland of the separatist entity functioning *de facto* on that territory.

Page 573:

In its broadest sense, this term refers to the entire territory south of the United States (including English and Dutch speaking countries and territories); more specifically, it refers exclusively to countries and territories situated south of the United States where Romance languages (French, Spanish and Portuguese) have an official status; in the narrowest sense, it refers only to Spanish and Portuguese speaking countries of the Americas.

Page 581:

The respective geographical names are established mainly in Danish, one of the two official languages of Greenland until 2009 (a large part of the geographical features of Greenland have no established Greenlandic names), which is why the list also mentions Danish names.

Page 584:

Often mistakenly referred to as an “island”. This group of islands comprises, in the narrower sense, exclusively the islands of Basse-Terre and Grande-Terre, while in the broader sense it also includes Îles des Saintes, Marie-Galante, La Désirade, and Îles de la Petite-Terre.

Page 621:

In its broadest sense, this term refers to the entire territory south of the United States (including English and Dutch speaking countries and territories); more specifically, it refers exclusively to countries and territories

situated south of the United States where Romance languages (French, Spanish and Portuguese) have an official status; in the narrowest sense, it refers only to Spanish and Portuguese speaking countries of the Americas.

Page 667:

Territorial claims.

The part of this territory, called Adélie Land, is situated south of 60°S, and other ones are situated north of 60°S – the list of names for these areas is included in the chapter *French Southern and Antarctic Lands* on pages 676–677.

Page 676:

Names of features situated south of 60°S are included in the chapter *Antarctica – territories situated south of 60°* on pages 667–676.

Name index

The name index contains exclusively the Polish names from the list (without the original names), including those listed as historical. The only exception are long (official) names of countries, territories and administrative units (such as Republika Francuska [French Republic], Terytorium Samoa Amerykańskiego [Territory of American Samoa] or Tybetański Region Autonomiczny [Tibet Autonomous Region]) which have been omitted if a short Polish name has been included in the list for the respective country, territory or administrative unit (for example: Francja [France], Samoa Amerykańskie [American Samoa], Tybet [Tibet]).

The names were put in alphabetical order without considering diacritics not used in the Polish language. For the purposes of establishing the order, hyphens were treated as spaces, while all the other punctuation marks and apostrophes were ignored. In case of identical names, the order was decided depending firstly, on the type of the feature, and then on the name of the respective country or territory. Unlike in the main list, the names were put in an inverted order, which means that for composed names featuring a generic term followed by a specific one, in the index the specific term was put first, and the generic term second, separated by a comma, for example: Wiktorii, Jezioro [Victoria, Lake]; Północna, Prowincja [North, Province]. Such inversion was not applied where the first component of a name was a so-called false generic term (e.g. “most” [“bridge”] in the name of Most Adama [Adam’s Bridge] for islands), for names of countries and territories (e.g. Republika Środkowoafrykańska [Central African Republic], Wyspy Salomona [Solomon Islands]), and for names of localities (e.g. Port Said). Accordingly, the inverted order was not applied if the first component of a name was an adjective (e.g. Czarny Irtysz [Black Irtysz], Wielka Zatoka Australijska [Great Australian Bight], Nowa Gwinea [New Guinea]).

An index entry starts with the Polish name of the feature written in normal type. It is followed by the type of the feature (according to the categories used in the list) the name refers to, usually expressed by an abbreviation. Then comes the name of the country or territory where the feature is situated, written in italic type. For transboundary features, there have been provided all countries or territories whose borders they cross. An

exception has been made for large regional divisions and oceans, where the continent has been specified instead of the state, and for undersea features, where the name of the ocean (sea) has been provided. The notice of the country (territory) is followed by the number of the page where the name can be found, in normal type. For names of countries and territories, it is the number of the page where the list of names from that particular country or territory starts, while for transboundary features all numbers of pages where they can be found in the list are given.

The names of each feature are listed in the index separately even if more features have the same name (also in cases where they are listed on the same page). If a feature has more than one Polish name (apart from the main name, variants exist), all information is provided for under the main name (mentioned in the list in the first place); in case of the variants, only references to the principal name are given, for example: Kabiska, Zatoka [Gulf of Gabès] → Mała Syrta [Lesser Syrtis]. If two (or more) features have the same main and variant names, only one reference has been provided for both such names, for example: Doha → Ad-Dauha (for the city and the administrative unit). Historical names are also accompanied by a reference to the principal name. Also, where the inverted word order might be ambiguous to the reader, references have been provided, for example: Australijska, Wielka Zatoka [Australian, Great Bight] → Wielka Zatoka Australijska [Great Australian Bight].

Abbreviation of types of features

<i>akw.</i>	other sea water body
<i>antr.</i>	other anthropogenic feature
<i>bag.</i>	swamp
<i>bar. lod.</i>	ice front
<i>bas.</i>	basin (undersea)
<i>bas. art.</i>	artesian basin
<i>cieśn.</i>	strait
<i>cz. m.</i>	parts of locality
<i>delta</i>	river delta
<i>dol.</i>	valley
<i>dr.</i>	road
<i>g.</i>	peak
<i>g-y</i>	mountains

<i>g-y m.</i>	mounts (undersea)
<i>gł.</i>	deep
<i>grzb. m.</i>	ridge (undersea)
<i>j.</i>	lake
<i>j-a</i>	group of lakes
<i>j. adm.</i>	administrative unit
<i>jask.</i>	cave
<i>kan.</i>	canal
<i>kanion</i>	canyon (undersea)
<i>kol.</i>	railroad
<i>kom.</i>	other transport facility
<i>kotl.</i>	basin
<i>kraw.</i>	fracture zone (undersea)
<i>las</i>	forest, wood
<i>lod.</i>	glacier
<i>lod. szelf.</i>	ice shelf
<i>ław.</i>	bank
<i>m.</i>	locality
<i>morze</i>	sea
<i>nat.</i>	other natural feature
<i>niz.</i>	lowland, plain
<i>o.</i>	ocean
<i>oaza</i>	oasis
<i>ob. chr.</i>	area of environment protection
<i>państ.</i>	country
<i>plask.</i>	plateau (undersea)
<i>płw.</i>	peninsula
<i>płw. j.</i>	peninsula on lake
<i>pojez.</i>	lake district
<i>pr. m.</i>	sea current
<i>próg</i>	horse (undersea)
<i>przeł.</i>	pass
<i>przes.</i>	isthmus
<i>przyl.</i>	cape
<i>pust.</i>	desert
<i>r.</i>	ruins of settlement
<i>rafa</i>	reef
<i>reg.</i>	land, region
<i>reg. ek.</i>	economic region

<i>reg. przem.</i>	industrial region
<i>rów</i>	trench
<i>równ.</i>	abyssal plain
<i>rynna</i>	trough
<i>rz.</i>	river
<i>sol.</i>	salt pan
<i>st. bad.</i>	research station
<i>step</i>	steppe
<i>teryt.</i>	non-self-governing territory or territory with undetermined international status
<i>tun.</i>	tunnel
<i>w.</i>	island
<i>w. j.</i>	island on lake or river
<i>w-y</i>	group of islands, archipelago
<i>w-y j.</i>	group of islands or archipelago on lake or river
<i>wdsp.</i>	waterfall
<i>wybrz.</i>	coast
<i>wyn.</i>	rise (undersea)
<i>wys.</i>	high plain
<i>wyż.</i>	highland, plateau
<i>zab.</i>	other historic monument or site
<i>zagł.</i>	place of mineral resources extraction or occurrence
<i>zap.</i>	dam
<i>zat.</i>	gulf, bay
<i>zat. j.</i>	bay of lake

Abbreviations of names of countries, territories, continents, and oceans

Abbreviations of common adjectives (*Pd.* – Południowy [Southern], *Pn.* – Północny [Northern], *Wsch.* – Wschodni [Eastern], *Zach.* – Zachodni [Western],

N. – Nowy [New], *Św.* – Święty [Saint]) as well as for generic terms (*W.* – Wyspa [Island], *W-y* – Wyspy [Islands, Isles], *O.* – Ocean [Ocean], *M.* – Morze [Sea]) have been used in names of countries, territories, continents, and oceans. Apart from that, the following abbreviations have been used:

<i>Arabia Saud.</i>	Saudi Arabia
<i>Bryt. Teryt. O. Ind.</i>	British Indian Ocean Territory
<i>Bryt. W-y Dziewicze</i>	British Virgin Islands

<i>DRK</i>	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<i>Fr. Teryt. Pd. i Antarkt.</i>	French Southern and Antarctic Lands
<i>Gujana Fr.</i>	French Guiana
<i>Polinezja Fr.</i>	French Polynesia
<i>Rep. Środkowoafr.</i>	Central African Republic
<i>Rep. Ziel. Przahl.</i>	Cabo Verde
<i>RPA</i>	South Africa
<i>Samoa Amer.</i>	American Samoa
<i>USA</i>	United States
<i>W. Boż. Narodz.</i>	Christmas Island
<i>W. Św. Heleny</i>	Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha
<i>W-y Dziewicze USA</i>	United States Virgin Islands
<i>WKS</i>	Côte d'Ivoire
<i>Wlk. Bryt.</i>	United Kingdom
<i>ZEA</i>	United Arab Emirates

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Publications of the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names
and the Head Office of Geodesy and Cartography on geographical names
(publications are available in PDF format on the Commission's website
<http://ksng.gugik.gov.pl/english/wydawnictwa.php>):

Lists of geographical names of the world:

Nazewnictwo geograficzne świata [Geographical Names of the World]:

Zeszyt 1. Ameryka, Australia i Oceania [Vol. 1. Americas, Australia and Oceania], 2004

Zeszyt 2. Bliski Wschód [Vol. 2. Middle East], 2004

Zeszyt 3. Afryka [Vol. 3. Africa], 2004

Zeszyt 4. Azja Południowa [Vol. 4. South Asia], 2005

Zeszyt 5. Azja Środkowa i Zakaukazie [Vol. 5. Central Asia and Transcaucasia], 2005

Zeszyt 6. Białoruś, Rosja, Ukraina [Vol. 6. Belarus, Russia, Ukraine], 2005

Zeszyt 7. Azja Południowo-Wschodnia [Vol. 7. Southeast Asia], 2006

Zeszyt 8. Antarktyda [Vol. 8. The Antarctic], 2006

Zeszyt 9. Azja Wschodnia [Vol. 9. East Asia], 2006

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Zeszyt 11. Europa. Część I [Vol. 11. Europe. Part I], 2009

Zeszyt 12. Europa. Część II [Vol. 11. Europe. Part II], 2010

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Paul Woodman (ed.), *The Great Toponymic Divide. Reflections on the definition and usage of endonyms and exonyms*, 2012

Ewa Wolnicz-Pawłowska, Maciej Zych, *Toponymic Guidelines of Poland for Map Editors and Other Users*, 4 ed., 2010

Glossary of Terminology Used in the Standardization of Geographical Names, Polish edition, 1998