

FUNCTIONS OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES FOR CARTOGRAPHIC AND NON-CARTOGRAPHIC PURPOSES

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1. Introduction

There is a river in the Netherlands called Amstel. It used to drain the peat area in central Holland, until a dam was built across this river about 700 years ago. This was done to protect the area against floods. On the site of the dam a village grew, that was called after the dam in the river: Amsterdam. Whenever we use the word Amsterdam we never refer to the dam in the river Amstel; we refer to the settlement situated on that location. We refer to the **capital** of the Netherlands and the **image** the word “Amsterdam” evokes is one of a big international city, of canals, famous museums and orchestras and perhaps a permissive policy against the use of drugs. But no one will think of the dam in the river Amstel.

Geographical names are therefore labels, which identify geographical objects, which refer to specific locations (and that also evoke specific images). It is the interest of cartographers to indicate these names correctly on the map so that the right reactions to these labels are triggered, and that the maps can play their role in orientation, in finding the right places and in reaching them. That calls for two, sometimes contradictory, strategies. The first one is to adhere to the official spelling of the name, so that it will look similar on the map and in official publications, on road signposts and on name shields. The second one is that it should be possible to find the destination with the map, and to pronounce the names correctly from the maps, in order to be able to ask the locals for directions.

Orientation and pronunciation can be regarded as cartographic purposes, some other cartographic purposes might be discerned as well, and those I intend to cover:

2. The role of Geographical Names for cartographic purposes

2a Names as links in non-oral (textual, visual) communication

A correct set of names plays the role of index to an information system. They are like addresses, with which one is able to connect various data sets. We are able to correlate information with the help of these names. From a

map on scale A we can see, for instance, that our town has between 50 000 and 100 000 inhabitants. From a map on scale B of the same region we can see that it is located in an area over 500 meters above sea level, and from a map on religions in a small-scale atlas where we can find this town, we can find that the inhabitants are Buddhists. The geographical name is the link between these various sets of thematic data, and it allows the data to function as an information system.

An example of such an information system is provided by Michelin, the French tyre producer, that publishes also road maps, tourist guides and hotel and restaurant guides. Place names that are underlined on the maps are described in the tourist guides, and if they are located within rectangles, there will be a detailed town plan with all the hotels and restaurants indicated in the Hotel guide. So the names function as the link between these three data sets. Another example is provided by the information system for mariners, which consists of charts, notices to mariners, tide books, sailing guides, etc.

There are other links, next to geographical names. One can use, for instance, geographical coordinates, or UTM coordinates. That would have the drawback, however, that their use would be restricted to personnel with better knowledge and advanced equipment at their disposition. It will take some years still, before everyone has a little watch on which coordinates can be read, as computed by the Global Positioning System GPS. And moreover, many people will not have maps that are detailed enough to plot the geographical coordinate positions. If I state that I want to travel to a point with coordinates. 30° 20'E, 27°40'S, no one will understand me immediately. Those of you with access to a school atlas will be able to work out in 5 minutes that the location I want to go to is on the east side of the Drakensberge. And only with a detailed topographic map will it be possible to see that I want to visit the town of Utrecht in South Africa. Coordinates might be useful for soldiers, but not for ordinary map users!

Another alternative is numbers or letters instead of names. Only two centuries ago, all lots or parcels of arable land (that is all farmers' fields) in the Netherlands had names, like “Donkerveld” (The Dark Fields, because the soil had a darker colour) or “Waterweide” (Water

Meadow, because it was frequently inundated), or Goudakker (Gold Acre, because it was rumoured that a treasure had been hidden there once), etc. Either because these names have fallen out of use or because there was no place to put them on the cadastral maps, the practice of representing these names on cadastral maps has disappeared. Instead, numbers were introduced. Every municipality is now subdivided into a number of cadastral sections, and each section has up to 500 parcels or lots, each with its individual number. The cadastral administration keeps records that show the owner and the size of each individually numbered parcel.

You all know that in American cities the streets have numbers, like 42nd Street West or 23rd Street East, the directions taken from a central axis. In the Netherlands the city wards or districts used to be designated with letters in Napoleonic times, like A, B, C, etc. Though this practice was disbanded 80 years ago, in my home city of Utrecht, we still indicate some notorious city districts with these letters. If a person is from Wijk C (that is Ward C), the stereotype is that he must be a cutthroat and a villain, not to be trusted with liquor.

These designations with coordinates, numbers or letters might be useful in some cases, but generally they are experienced as impersonal, they de-humanize. We would rather use names, but this requires ample attention for their correct spelling. Whenever we use names as links in the information process, we must see to it that they can play their role adequately, and are not presented spelled in different ways. If spelled correctly, they function in the media as anchors, on which we depend for our understanding, or as the geographical frame in which we can accommodate our experience.

An additional, recent requirement for the correct orthography and standardization of names comes from automation. The computer, thanks to its superior adding power, is able to sort data quickly, provided that the categories for sorting are unambiguous. In my University (in Utrecht), as an example, we decided to use the student data bank for the production of a map of the distribution of the students over the city. In this student data bank, all student names have been entered, with data on their 1) addresses, 2) date of birth, 3) faculty, 4) nationality, 5) gender, 6) home address, and 7) date of first registration at the university. This would allow us to extract odd data combinations, like the addresses of all 18 year old girls that are studying Biology, or the addresses of the parents of all third year veterinary students. But it would not allow us to group, on a street name basis, the number of students living on every street in Utrecht. That would

be a very logical and relevant step for instance if one wanted to map the distribution of students over the city, with dots or proportional circles indicated on the street fronts on the map. The reason that this grouping on a street name basis cannot be done is that street names had not been standardized in the data input. And you know that if names are not completely similar, to the dot, the computer is not able to recognize them as the same. One of the student campuses in Utrecht is situated on a street (Eduard Douwes Dekker Street), of which 64 different versions, with or without abbreviations, with or without punctuation and capitals, have been identified. Another street with similar problems is Ina Boudier Bakkerstreet, as you can see in the next figure. So the computer will group these students under 64 different headings, which makes it useless to use the computer at all.

2b Names as links in the oral communication process

On the topographic maps of the Austro-Hungarian Empire published in Europe in the 1890ies, one finds notes on the pronunciation of the geographical names on the maps. These notes explain those letter combinations that would look unfamiliar to the majority of the users. For very specific unfamiliar sounds, special diacritical signs were introduced, like Ď and ř. These Austro-Hungarian maps are something of an exception. It is seldom one finds data on pronunciation in the margin of single map sheets. This is more frequent in atlases. School atlases like Goode's (USA) or Bos (Netherlands) and most reference atlases like Times (UK) or Bertelsmann (FRG) contain either extensive sections on the pronunciation of names from the various languages, or pronunciation guides for every single name contained in the index, in order to help improve the oral rendering.

It is the duty of the cartographer not only to locate and spell the names on the map right, but also to convey an idea at least of the right pronunciation: a map is a tool for orientation and proper pronunciation is an aspect of orientation. Nowadays, with our radio and TV broadcasts, foreign geographical names are presented increasingly and newsreaders try to pronounce them correctly.

This is reflected on tourist maps of Greece: in order to recognize the directions shown on signposts, these maps need lettering in the Greek alphabet. But in order to be able to ask the local population for directions, one needs a transcription of the Greek names in the Roman alphabet as well. So the maps tend to be biscriptual.

3. The use of geographical names for non-cartographical purposes

3a Etymology

The etymological approach to geographical names is completely different from the cartographic ones discussed so far. Etymology is the branch of science that studies the meaning of names. It also has some links with history, as over the ages some trends in naming can be discerned. In some years, all the baby girls in the Netherlands are given French names (like Yvette, Brigitte or Angelique), and in other years they are named after females in the Royal Family (Irene) or after pop stars (like Madonna or Janet), and these periods are alternated with periods in which traditional (middle-class) Dutch names are given (like Johanna, Klasina or Christina) or medieval names (like Katelijne or Margreet). The same alternation of trends is visible in place names. For instance in the 13th century places used to be named after the river they were situated on, like Amsterdam (on the Amstel), Rotterdam (on the Rotte) or Edam (on the Ee). In Roman times, cities on rivers were named after ferry-boats or fords (*traiectio*, condensed to *trecht/tricht*), therefore they now end in *-tricht*, like Utrecht, Maastricht. In some other period of time, all settlement names given ended on *-dyke* (*Maartensdijk*, *Zaandijk*), or on *-lo* (*Hengelo*, *Almelo*), which indicates that there used to be a forest there when people first came to live there. That implies that from the actual or the reconstructed form of the name the period of its foundation can be ascertained.

Further etymological studies can reveal the conditions during the foundation of the settlement, as placenames use to be descriptive: the character of the soil (*Veendam*, *Hoozevee*, *Hoozezand*, *Zandvoort* indicate either peaty (*veen*) or sandy (*zand*) soils), the original number of houses (*Zevenhuizen*, *Driehuis*), the state of the fortifications (*Retranchement*), or its juridical and economic status (town/village/marketplace). In Morocco in the countryside one will find small places called after the market that will be held there once a week, like *Suq al-Chamis*, where every Thursday (*Kamis*) a market will be held. Names cannot only reveal the age of the foundation but also the language of those that gave the name: we can still identify in middle and southern Europe names given by the Romans 2000 years ago; we can identify names of Arabian origin in Spain from 1000 years ago, and Turkish names in South-eastern Europe or Greek names in Turkey from 500 years ago.

Etymologists try to go back as far as possible in time to retrieve old versions of specific toponyms from the archives. These older versions are important as city

names used to change gradually, shedding letters, like *Augusta Treverorum* changed into *Trier*, or *Ultrajectum* into *Utrecht*; and so, by going back, enabling researchers to retrieve the original meaning. Archives may be very useful in order to retrieve these former name versions. The name of the present capital of Indonesia before the arrival of the Dutch East India Company used to be *Jayakarta* or *Jacatra*, which means *Big Victory*, whilst the meaning of *Batavia* was *City of the Dutch*, as *Batavi* was the Latin name for the tribes that lived in Roman times in the central parts of what is now called the Netherlands. There lived another Germanic tribe as well, the *Belgii*, and the Latin name for the Dutch Republic therefore used to be *Belgium Foederatum*. On international maps of the Dutch possessions in North America in the 17th century the area, the *New Netherlands*, was therefore called, in Latin, *Nova Belgica*. After 1830 the newly independent state south of the former Dutch republic, also a part of the Netherlands or *Lowlands*, opted for a name with the same connotation but a different form, *Belgium*.

3b Descriptive names

Another, non-cartographic use of names is for descriptive purposes. The very idea of etymology rests upon the concept that names have been descriptive, and that they tell us therefore something about the people or conditions in the past, which was codified in these descriptions. This is a practice that still goes on. Many new settlements are consciously named, like *Brasilia*, or *Islamabad*, after partition of India into a *Hindu* and a *Muslim* state. New mercantile developments, like shopping malls, airfields, ports, etc. provide other examples. In the era of European discoveries the character of the newly discovered regions was expressed in toponyms, both for descriptive purposes and for promotion or PR: the sea captains that made the discoveries frequently got customs rights or monopolies on the trade with the new areas. In West Africa, in the area called *Guinea*, the traders discerned between the *Pepper Coast*, *Ivory Coast*, *Gold Coast*, *Slave Coast* and *Oil Coast*; near *New Guinea* or *Irian*, the *Banda Islands* were also called the *Nutmeg Islands*, whilst the whole *Moluccan Archipelago* was called the *Spice Islands*. When the Vikings tried to colonize *Iceland*, few people were willing to go there, because of the name; that is why they called the next land *Greenland*, which sounds much more hospitable.

The French and Spanish tourist authorities are coining new names in order to attract tourists. Next to the traditional names like *Cote d'Azur* and *Costa Brava* they have designated a host of other alluring coast names.

3c Use of names as brand names

When as a child I grew up in Indonesia, I liked to eat Dodol, a kind of Indonesian candy, and the highest quality at that time was from Depok, so I used to ask for Dodol Depok in the shops. In southern France a local delicacy is Nougat, made from almonds, and the nougat from Montelimar is famous, and, similarly to Dodol Depok, the two names Nougat and Montelimar are always associated with each other. It is only one step further to have only the geographical name instead of the combination. We do not speak anymore of the wine from the Champagne region of France, we just call the wine Champagne. And the French authorities protect this use: wine growers outside the Champagne region are not allowed to use the name Champagne for their wines, even if the product tastes exactly the same. The same goes for Cognac, a brandy made from wine in the south-western part of France called Cognac.

Cheese names are a similar case: Brie cheese is from the Brie region in France, and Edam cheese is from the Netherlands city of Edam. Brie and Edam are both sooner associated with cheese than with geographical locations. Bordeaux, Beaujolais and Bourgogne or Burgundy are more associated with specific wines than with French regions.

3d Use of names as symbols

Geographical Names are used as symbols for governments, for countries, for victories or defeats, for ideas or concepts. In the last World War, London, or Radio London, symbolized freedom for people in the Netherlands, which was occupied at the time. When Bonn (that is the government of the Federal Republic of Germany) referred to Pankow (a district in East-Berlin where the government buildings were located) until three years ago, they meant the government of the German Democratic Republic. When we say that "Afghanistan was the Vietnam of the Soviet Union", this makes no sense except when we use it in the sense of a protracted, seemingly endless war, costing thousands of lives, against guerrilla forces. Pearl Harbour stands more for a surprise attack without declaration of war than for an American naval base on the island of Honolulu. Jalta, a port on the Crimea, stands for a division of Europe in a capitalist and a soviet block that lasted for 45 years, instead of referring to a cosy seaside resort on the Black Sea. The Danes have voted against Maastricht, which does not refer to the fact that they dislike the inhabitants of this Dutch town, but the implications for a further loss of sovereignty, stated in

the treaty between the European Community member states signed there.

The first great empire in the western world was that of Rome, 2000 years ago, and the Christian empire that replaced it 500 years later in the eastern Mediterranean, centred at Constantinople or presentday Istanbul was called the Second Rome. As from Constantinople the Russian peoples were converted to Christianity, the Russian empire that emerged after the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks was called the Third Rome.

If we say that a specific event in someone's life was his Stalingrad, we mean that that was the beginning of his downfall (because the defeat at Stalingrad was the beginning of the end for Hitler). After the First World War the former Austro-Hungarian empire (in central Europe) was dismembered and split up in a number of separate states. In this partition Hungary was reduced to a third of its former size, and millions of Hungarian-speaking people remained outside the new Hungarian state. The name of the French castle where this peace treaty between Hungary and the Allies was concluded was called Trianon, and Trianon to this day in Hungary is not the name of a French castle but the symbol for an unjust peace. In the same year Austria lost part of Tyrol, a German-speaking province that had been Austrian for a thousand years, to Italy, at the treaty of Saint-Germain. And St.Germain therefore is, to Tyroleans, a symbol for the oppression and forced Italianisation of place names and other names.

Apart from these military or political connotations, names can give an idea of atmosphere, of nature, culture or history. But these associations might be subjective. When we hear the names Bali or Tahiti, we see in our mind's eye palm trees, beaches, graceful dancers and temples. But Indonesians or Polynesians might just associate it with hordes of sunburnt misbehaving foreign tourists. The name 'Paris', the city of light, is associated by some with entertainment and lovemaking, by others more with spiritual light, or culture. If we want to promote a city with bright nightlife, we call it a local Paris. The magnificent city of Venice is situated on an island in a lagoon, and other European cities that are built on islands, like Amsterdam or Stockholm, call themselves Venice of the north. If in the Netherlands we say someone is sent to Siberia we do not mean he would be actually sent there, but that he has been put in a position or location without any prospects. We have a decentralization policy for state departments in our country, and employees of those that are being relocated, 150 km eastwards, complain they have been sent to Siberia, as it is close to the German border.

3e The use of geographical names for educational purposes

Both for educational and scientific purposes objects are grouped in order to be able to refer to them with more ease, on the basis of common characteristics. Names were coined that were not related to common usage, in order to provide a better understanding of reality. All the islands in the Caribbean have been grouped, for instance, into the Greater Antilles and the Lesser Antilles. The Lesser Antilles has been grouped into the Windward Isles and the Leeward Isles. The islands of the Indonesian archipelago have been grouped into the Greater Sunda Isles and the Lesser Sunda Isles, the Kepulauan Sunda Besar and Kecil, though none of the inhabitants of these islands realised that when these names were devised. These names emerged first in scientific texts in Europe in the 1850s and first applied to geography teaching in Indonesia in the 1920s.

Europe itself is a good example of these artificial geographical names: in order to understand the general structure of that continent we use concepts like Iberian, Italian, Balkan and Scandinavian peninsula, like North European Plain, Mittelgebirge (low mountains), Alps (high mountains), the Iberian Border Range, the Castilian Dividing Range, etc. When people from Madrid go skiing in winter, they go to the Sierra da Guaderrama, the Sierra de Gredos or the Sierra de Avila. Though these ranges together form the Castilian Dividing Range the overall concept is only used outside Spain. It is a concept just used in schools, a simplification meant for a better understanding, and therefore incorporated in school atlases.

We use concepts like Far East, Middle East, Near East, without being able to delineate them exactly, and without realizing that we impose a concept that is European in origin on others. Even the exact reference area of the names of the continents is not known: where does Europe end eastwards? At the watershed of the Ural Mountains, at some internal Russian administrative boundary, or at its external boundary? It might not only be a political or academic question: when Europeans go on a holiday they usually take out some form of travel insurance which only covers Europe. It might be of enormous relevance in case of accidents or theft whether holiday resorts on the Azores, Madera or the Canary Islands off the coast of Morocco, in Turkey or on Cyprus are considered European or not.

3f Use of geographical names for traffic and transportation

If I want to send a telegram to a person (someone who does not have a fax yet) I have to go to the post office, there they will look up the post office nearest to the destination, and work out what they have to charge me before transmitting the message. They do this with the help of a special gazetteer (place names list), the *Dictionnaire des Bureaux de Poste*, published by the UPU, the Universal Postal Union. All the names of places where post offices are located are given in this publication in standardized form, so that the message will reach its destination without confusion. This is effectuated with the help of a number of codes as well: country codes, regional codes, city codes, but it is on the basis of the standardized names that these codes are retrieved. The accompanying figure shows scripts used in postage, also taken from the *Dictionnaire des Bureaux de Poste*.

Standardized place names also play their role in airline traffic: the three letter-codes on the destination tags pasted on one's bags when checking in for a flight, say, whether one is headed for JAK or JOK, that is to Jakarta or Jokjakarta, and they should ensure that one's bags do not get lost.

Place names are an indispensable element in public transportation timetables. In Switzerland people are developing their local dialect into a proper language, and therefore they are also changing toponyms into their dialect versions. The Swiss authorities generally allowed these changes, with the exception of the names of places where there were post offices, bus stops or railway stations located, as these names figured in timetables, reference books, schedules, etc., and it would confuse the travellers or tourists too much when they would not be able to retrieve these names.

Geographical names play an important role in the information system set up for maritime traffic. Apart from charts and pilot books that contain geographical names, there are *Notices to Mariners*, published every two weeks, with data on new navigational hazards (like wrecks and oil platforms) or navigational aids (like light-houses). If non-standardized names would be used in these *Notices*, the whole structure of communication would become useless, because the names would no longer function as a link in order to locate the data.

3g Use of geographical names as a sign of sovereignty

In 1949 after the transfer of sovereignty by the Dutch to the Indonesian government, it was decided by the Indonesians to change those names on the maps of the Republik Indonesia that had Dutch connotations. For this purpose a special commission was set up, whose work consisted of checking all geographical names on whether they were Dutch in origin or not; it consisted of translating all Dutch generics (Rede van Soerabaja>Teluk Surabaya, later changed into Teluk Surabaya, in order to achieve unity in spelling with Malaysia) and devising new names whenever necessary. It also changes the spelling of the -u- sound (which used to be spelled -oe- in Dutch), in order to be more compatible with international usage. It was a visual sign of shedding colonialism and therefore a symbol of independence.

We have seen during the last three decades the decolonization of the World, which brought with it a host of name changes, but Indonesia was the first country to change its geographical names on this scale. Other newly independent countries at that time, like India, largely kept

to adhering to the toponyms of the former colonizing powers, or changed names gradually, which is much better, as it allows for a transition period in which one can get used to the new names.

4. Conclusion

Geographical names are indispensable tools for orientation and pronunciation. They help us in education, they may have scientific connotations, we use them in trade and transportation, and they represent ideas or images. They can only fulfil all these functions, which can be grouped under the general heading of communication, if we take the trouble to standardize them.

Place names are like postage stamps, which link the name of a country with images of progress, beautiful scenery, stability, military power or abundant harvests. But all those images will only be connected if there is good communication, and name standardization is crucial there.

HUYGENSTRAAT	2
HYACINTHSTRAAT	2
HYIJGENSSTRAAT	1
I B B LAAN	7
I B B-LAAN	1
I B BAKKERL	1
I B BAKKERLAAN	942
I B BAKKERLAAN#143	1
I B BAKKERLAAN#15	1
I B BAKKERLAAN#185	1
I B BAKKERLAAN#199	1
I B BAKKERLAAN#85	1
I B BAKKERLAAN#89	1
I B BAKKERSTRAAT	1
I DE BEKASTRAAT	1
I E DAALSEDIJK	2
I.B.BAKKERLAAN	1
IB BAKKERLAAN	14
IBBAKKERLAAN	1
IBISDREEF	4
IEPSTRAAT	4
IJSSELSTEINLAAN	2
INA B BAKKERLAAN	1
INA B CUDIER BAKKERLAAN	13
INCADREEF	1
INDUSDREEF	1

Figure 1 – Print out of numbers of students per street name, from the Utrecht University student registration data bank

PLACE (Pronunciation)	PAGE	Lat. °	Long. °
Presidente Roosevelt, Estação, trans., Braz.	230d	23.33S	46.36W
Presidio, Tx., U.S. (prě-sí'dĩ-ò)	106	29.33N	104.23W
Presidio, Río del, r., Mex. (rě'ò-děł-prě-sě'dyô)	112	23.54N	105.44W
Presidio of San Francisco, pt. of i., Ca., U.S.	227b	37.48N	122.28W
Prešov, Czech. (prě'shòf)	140	49.00N	21.18E
Prespa, Lake, l., Eur. (prěs'pā)	154	40.49N	20.50E
Prespuntal, r., Ven.	125b	9.55N	64.32W
Presque Isle, Me., U.S. (prěsk'ěl')	86	46.41N	68.03W
Pressbaum, Aus.	139e	48.12N	16.06E
Prestea, Ghana	208	5.27N	2.08W
Preston, Austl.	195a	37.45S	145.01E
Preston, Eng., U.K. (prěs'tŭn)	144	53.46N	2.42W
Preston, Id., U.S. (prěs'tŭn)	98	42.05N	111.54W
Preston, Mn., U.S. (prěs'tŭn)	96	43.42N	92.06W

Figure 2 – Part of the names index, with pronunciation guide, from Goode's School Atlas, Rand McNally, Chicago.



Figure 3 – Geographical names as public relations: the case of France and Spain.

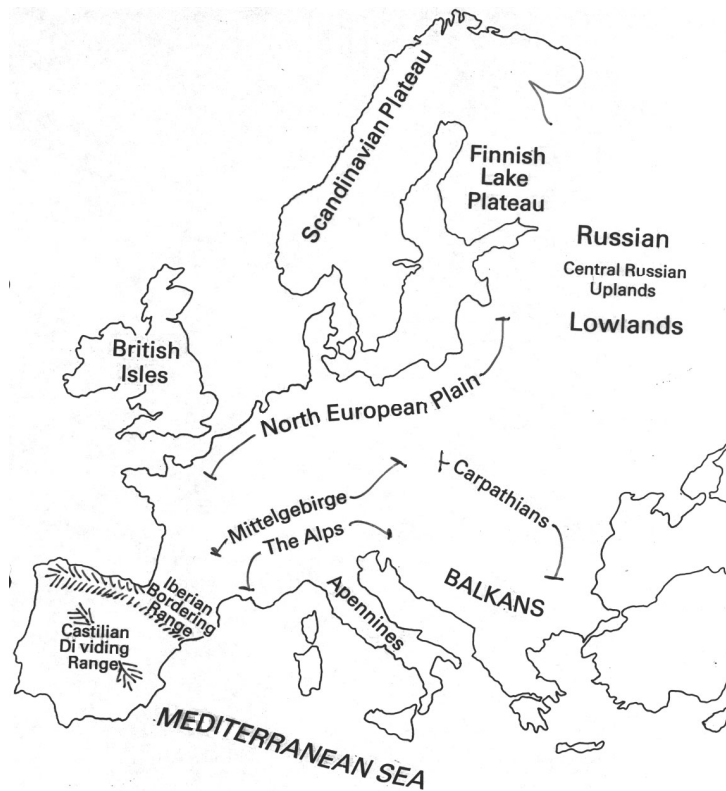


Figure 4 – School-geographical concepts in Europe.

1. ILES VIERGES BRIT.
2. Iles Vierges britanniques
3. Virgin Islands (Brit.)

Iles (Mer des Antilles): Tortola, Virgin Gorda

	<i>Etats</i>	<i>Districts</i>
1- INDE		
2. Inde	AND. PR. Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad, Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, E. GODAWARI = East Godawari, W. GODAWARI = West Godawari, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahbubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Warangal
3. India		
भारत		
ভারত	Assam	Cachar, Darrang, Garo Hills, Goalpara, Kamrup, Lakhimpur, Mizo Hills, Nowgong, Sibsagar, U.K. ET J.H. = United Khasi and Jaintia Hills, U.M. ET N.C.H. = United Mikir and North Cachar Hills
ভারত		
ભારત	Bihar	Bhagalpur, Champaran, Darbhanga, Dhanbad, Gaya, Hazaribagh, Monghyr, Muzaffarpur, Palamau, Patna, Purnea, Ranchi, Saharsa, Santal Parganas, Saran, Shahabad, Singhbhum
ಭಾರತ	Delhi	Delhi
ಭಾರತ	Gujarat	Ahmedabad, Amreli, Banaskantha, Baroda, Bhuj, Broach, Bulsar, Dangs, Gohelwad, Jamnagar, Junagadh, Kaira, Kutch, Mehsana, Panch Mahals, Rajkot, Sabarkantha, Surat, Zalawad
ಭಾರತ		
ಭಾರತ	HIM. PR. = Himachal Pradesh	Bilaspur, Chamba, Kinnaur, Mahasu, Mandi, Simla, Sirmoor
ಭಾರತ	J. ET K. = Jammu et Kashmir	Anantnag, Baramula, Doda, Jammu, Kathua, Ladakh, Poonch Rajouri, Srinagar, Udhampur
ಭಾರತ	Kerala	Alleppey, Calicut, Cannanore, Ernakulam, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Palghat, Quilon, Trichur, Trivandrum

Figure 5 – A page from the Dictionnaire des Bureaux de Poste, UPU, Genève.