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Communications should be addressed to the Executive Secretary
Cambodia

OFFICIAL STANDARD NAMES

approved by the

UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Prepared in the
Office of Geography, Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C., April 1963
FOREWORD

This gazetteer contains about 14,000 entries for places and features in Cambodia. The entries include standard names approved by the Board on Geographic Names and unapproved variant names, the latter cross-referenced to the standard names. Users of the gazetteer should always refer to main entries for approved names.

The names in this gazetteer supersede those in all previous Board lists for the area.

The name coverage corresponds approximately to that on maps at the scale of 1:250,000, supplemented from maps at the scale of 1:100,000. Named entities include first- and second-order administrative divisions, most towns and villages, the important mountains, hills, and streams, and a variety of other physical and cultural features.

Interpretation of entries

It has been necessary to express in code numbers and letters some of the information in the gazetteer in order to accommodate it to the machine method of tabulation.

Name. — Approved standard names and unapproved variant names appear in the first column. The variant names are always cross-referenced to the standard names by use of the word “see.” Where part of a name is underlined, the use of the part not underlined is optional. Where two or more names are approved for a feature, each is identified in parentheses and any or all may be used. Names that include specific and other elements (except names of populated places) are alphabetized by specific part; thus Tonle Sap is listed as Sap, Tonle.

The acute accent (’), the grave accent (’), the circumflex (’), and the dieresis (”’) occur in French words in Cambodian names and are used on both capital and lowercase letters. The apostrophe occurs in some Cambodian words.

In writing Cambodian names in capital and lowercase letters, the initial letter of each word except noninitial French articles, prepositions, and conjunctions should be capitalized.

Designation. — The second column contains designations or abbreviations of designations, as listed below. Since practically all geographic terms have varied meanings, the senses in which some of the designator terms are used and the range of features to which they applied in this gazetteer are elaborated in the list to reduce ambiguity. The distinctions that can be made in a given gazetteer will vary with the quality of the maps of the area and with the nature of the entities that are named.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADMD</th>
<th>administrative division (first-order, khert; second-order, srok)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BAR</td>
<td>sand bar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAY</td>
<td>bay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHNS</td>
<td>stream channel (separately named lesser channel around an island, bar, or shoal in a stream)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESTA</td>
<td>agricultural estate (plantation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GULF</td>
<td>gulf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HLL</td>
<td>hill (landform with moderate relief, moderate to low elevation, and small summit area)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HLLS</td>
<td>hills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISL</td>
<td>island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISLS</td>
<td>islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LK</td>
<td>lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LKS</td>
<td>lakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LXX</td>
<td>section of lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MRSH</td>
<td>marsh (wetland with few or no trees)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
mountain (landform with conspicuous relief, moderate to high elevation, and small summit area)

mountains, mountain range

pass (way over, through, or between mountains or other elevated land)

independent political entity (kingdom)

pagoda

peak (separately named summit on a larger elevation)

plateau (extensive elevated area of flat to rolling surface; may exhibit considerable local relief due to dissection or the presence of hills rising above the general surface level)

pond (small inland waterbody)

populated place (city, town, village, settlement)

abandoned village

section of populated place (in Phnom Penh only)

point (relatively minor projection of land into a waterbody, or its extremity)

ridge (elongated elevation or series of elevations)

reef (offshore hazard to navigation characterized by submerged rocks)

region (area recognized as an entity by reason of the unity of its history, people, landscape, or other condition)

rock in water

rapids

railroad station

railroad stop

reservoir(s) (small waterbody enclosed by walls or embankments)

ruin(s) (building(s) in a state of ruin and having archaeological interest)

shoal (offshore hazard to navigation, generally composed of unconsolidated material)

spur (sloping ridge extending laterally from a mountain or other elevation)

stream (river or other running fresh waterbody, perennial in whole or in part)

distributary

intermittent stream (stream, no part of which is indicated as perennial)

section of stream (separately named part of a continuous stream not necessarily delimited by significant confluences)

strait (relatively narrow water passage connecting larger bodies of water)

valley

Latitude and longitude. — The third and fourth columns indicate geographic coordinates, with longitude based on Greenwich. Coordinates were generally read to the nearest minute and are for finding purposes only. For precise location, large-scale maps should be used.

Coordinates were read at the map symbol for populated places and other entities occupying limited sites, at the mouths or lower ends of streams, at the summits of mountains and hills, at the extremities of points, and near the centers or midpoints of most other features.

Area number. — The number in the fifth column indicates the khêt (first-order administrative division) in which the place or feature is located as listed below and shown on Cambodian administrative maps dated 1960 and 1962. In addition to the seventeen listed divisions, there are five other entities described as “municipalities” with first-order status. Since the extent of the municipalities is uncertain, they have been combined for reference purposes with the khêts in which they are geographically located.* The sources provide only generalized boundaries for the khêts; hence some of the assigned numbers may be inaccurate.

* The “municipalities” include Phnom Penh which is classified geographically with Kandal (46801) and Bokor, Kep, and Sihanoukville which are classified with Kampot (46803). In addition a fifth municipality, Kirirom, is described as being in Kompong Speu (46804), but it may also include a part of Koh Kong (46805), the khêt in which the town of Kirirom, said to be the administrative center of the municipality, is located.
The general number (46800) is used for international features and for features in two or more provinces.

01 Indochina and Thailand, AMS L509; scale 1:250,000, Army Map Service, Washington, D. C.

02 Indochine 1:100,000, Service Géographique de l'Indochine; reproduced as AMS L605.

03 Royaume de Cambodge, Carte Routière & Administrative, Service Géographique des F.A.R.K., 1962; scale 1:1,000,000.

The code 00 is used for cross-references and for standard names found only on references other than those listed above.

Glossary of generic terms

The following terms occur in the standard names listed in the gazetteer. The meanings given include those supported by application to features named in the gazetteer, whether or not these meanings are given in dictionaries.

- anlong: stream, lake
- au: stream, section of stream
- aur: stream
- bale: bay
- banc: shoal
- bang: lake
- banteai: ruins
- beng: lake, pond, marsh
- boeng: lake
- cap: point
- chane: mountain range, hills
- chrauy: point
- chua: rapids
- col: pass
- cu lao: island
- dak: stream
- dan: island
- dong: hill
- ea: stream
- houel: stream
- huol: stream
- ia: stream
- ile: island
- iles: islands
- ilot: island
- ilots: islands
- kao: mountain
- kae: island
- keng: rapids
- khao: hill(s), mountain
- khet: first-order administrative division
- klong: stream
- khpop: lake
- khsach: sandbar
- klang: section of stream
- klong: stream
- koh: island
- kos: island
- massif: mountains
- menam: stream
- nam: stream, intermittent stream
- nuoc: stream
- o: stream, section of stream, lake
- passe: strait, pass
- phlau: pass
- phnom: hill, mountain, ridge, spur, peak
Additional name list

The following publications contain names not included in this gazetteer and may be helpful as finding lists, though the additional names in them are not necessarily those that would be approved by the Board as standard names:

1. Gazetteer of Indochina, Director of Survey (India), 1945.
2. French Indochina and South China Sea, publication 892, Hydrographic Office, Department of the Navy, Washington, D. C., 1944.

Reporting of errors

It is requested that all who use this gazetteer aid in its correction for future printings by reporting errors to the Board on Geographic Names, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C. A statement of the source of the correct information will be helpful.

Geographic names or their spellings do not necessarily reflect recognition of the political status of an area by the United States Government.