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GAZETTEER NO. 74

Cambodia

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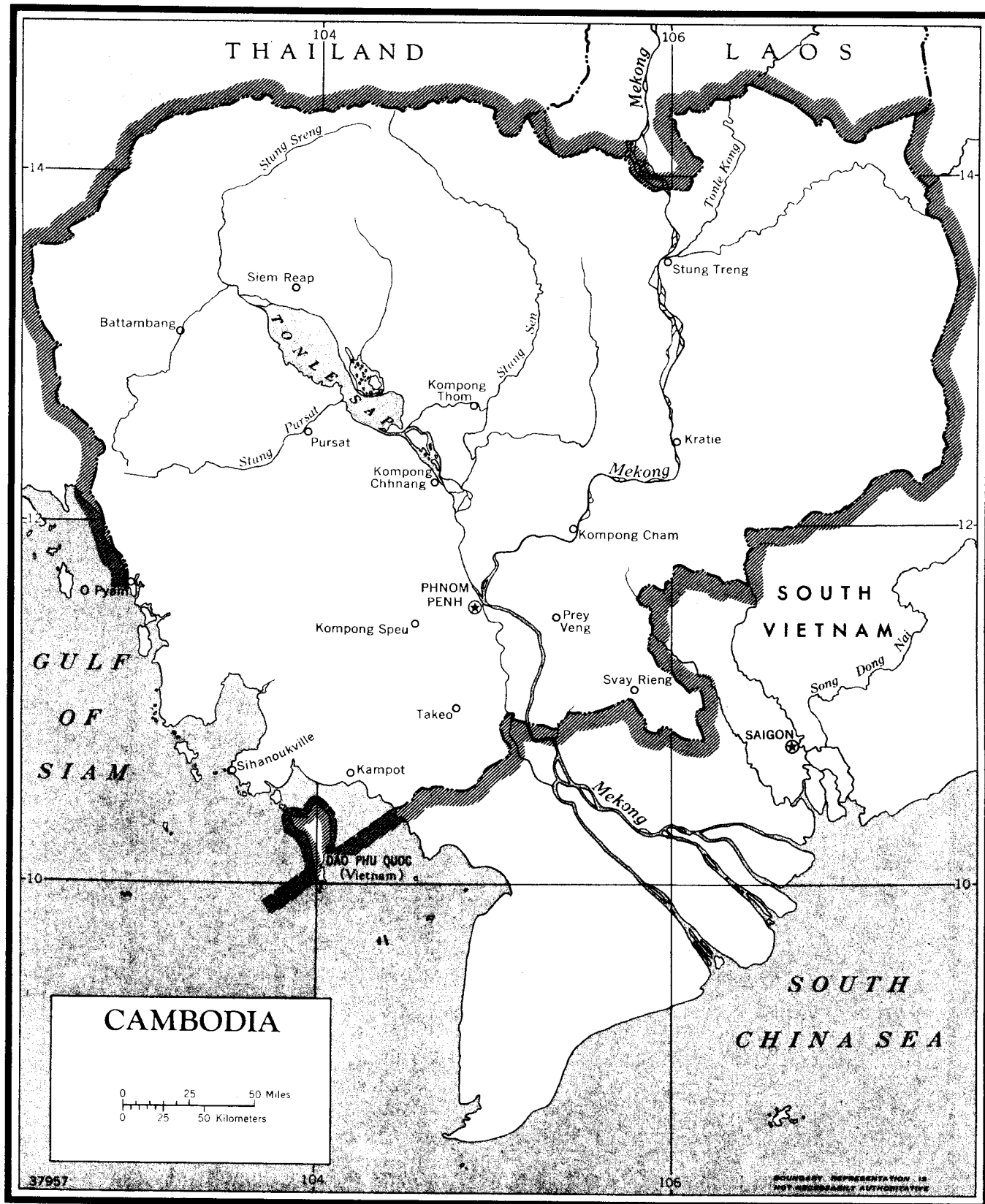
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UNITED STATES BOARD ON GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

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.

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

MT	mountain (landform with conspicuous relief, moderate to high elevation, and small summit area)
MTS	mountains, mountain range
PASS	pass (way over, through, or between mountains or other elevated land)
PCLI	independent political entity (kingdom)
PGDA	pagoda
PK	peak (separately named summit on a larger elevation)
PLAT	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)
PND	pond (small inland waterbody)
PPL	populated place (city, town, village, settlement)
PPLQ	abandoned village
PPLX	section of populated place (in Phnom Penh only)
PT	point (relatively minor projection of land into a waterbody, or its extremity)
RDGE	ridge (elongated elevation or series of elevations)
RF	reef (offshore hazard to navigation characterized by submerged rocks)
RGN	region (area recognized as an entity by reason of the unity of its history, people, landscape, or other condition)
RKW	rock in water
RPDS	rapids
RSTN	railroad station
RSTP	railroad stop
RSV	reservoir(s) (small waterbody enclosed by walls or embankments)
RUIN	ruin(s) (building(s) in a state of ruin and having archaeological interest)
SHOL	shoal (offshore hazard to navigation, generally composed of unconsolidated material)
SPUR	spur (sloping ridge extending laterally from a mountain or other elevation)

STM	stream (river or other running fresh waterbody, perennial in whole or in part)
STMD	distributary
STMI	intermittent stream (stream, no part of which is indicated as perennial)
STMX	section of stream (separately named part of a continuous stream not necessarily delimited by significant confluences)
STRT	strait (relatively narrow water passage connecting larger bodies of water)
VAL	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 *khet* (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 *khets* in which they are geographically located.* The sources provide only generalized boundaries for the *khets*; 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 Siha-noukville 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 *khet* in which the town of Kirirom, said to be the administrative center of the municipality, is located.

46800 Cambodia (general)
 46801 Kandal
 46802 Takeo
 46803 Kampot
 46804 Kompong Speu
 46805 Koh Kong
 46806 Kompong Chhnang
 46807 Pursat
 46808 Battambang

46809 Siem Reap
 46810 Kompong Thom
 46811 Stung Treng
 46812 Ratanakiri
 46813 Kratie
 46814 Kompong Cham
 46815 Prey Veng
 46816 Svay Rieng
 46817 Mondolkiri

The general number (46800) is used for international features and for features in two or more provinces.

Locational reference. — A number other than 00 in the last column indicates a map on which the feature may be located by its standard name or a recognizable variant of its standard name.

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
 baie bay
 banc shoal
 bang lake

banteai ruins
 beng lake, pond, marsh
 boeng lake
 cap point
 chaîne mountain range, hills
 chrauy point
 chua rapids
 col pass
 cu lao island
 dak stream
 dan island
 dong hill
 ea stream
 houei stream
 huoi stream
 ia stream
 ile island
 fles islands
 ilot island
 flots islands
 kao mountain
 kas island
 keng rapids
 khao hill(s), mountain
 khet first-order administrative division
 khlong 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

phou hill
 phu mountain, hill, spur
 plantation .. plantation
 plateau plateau
 plao pass
 pointe point
 pralay stream, intermittent stream
 prek stream
 rach stream
 rapide rapids
 rapides rapids
 récif reef
 rivière stream
 roche rock in water
 rocher rock in water, island, hill
 rohal lake
 ruine ruins
 se stream
 song stream
 srok second-order administrative division
 stung stream, intermittent stream, section of
 stream
 thlak lake
 tonle stream, stream channel
 trapeang ... lake, pond, reservoir(s)
 vat pagoda

ya stream
 yok hill, mountain
 yuk hill, mountain

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.
3. *Indochina Place Names List*, U. S. National Security Agency, Washington, D. C., 1957.

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.