

2. TERMS PREVAILING IN COMPOSITION.

There are some terms of such frequent occurrence in the composition of geographical names that I have collected them together in the following comparative list. It might have been considerably extended if all the varieties met with in the respective languages had been included; but it was necessary here to limit the collection to such elements only as, more or less modified, are frequently employed in forming the names of the various localities. The languages of isolated *aboriginal* tribes have been also omitted here, as being too numerous, and at the same time of very limited extent.¹

TOWN. INDIA *in general*: sháhär or shër; nágri, nágär, the latter not unfrequently spoken (and spelt by the Europeans) nágger; pur, púra, púram, púri; páttan, pátnam, from the Sanskr. páttana.

Pänjáb: val, vála.

Southern India: chéri.—*Ceylon*: nur, núra.

TÍBET: dong (grong).

TURKISTÁN: The Persian word sháhar is used throughout.

FORT. INDIA *in general*: gärh, gārhi, most generally the respective names are combined with gärh, properly gārḥ "fort," and rarely ghär "house;" hisär; killa, or kálla; kōt, kōttái.—*Southern India*: durg or drug from dúrgam; kódu.—*Ceylon*: kótur.

TÍBET: khar; mkhar; tsong (rdzong); also khartsong, combined, is used for "fort."

TURKISTÁN; *Yárkand*: safil. *Kókand*: korgán.—*Bokhára*: chiém.

VILLAGE, small inhabited place in general. INDIA *in general*: gáū (old form gráma, gram); bastí.—*Southern India*: ūa; gúdam, gúdi, or kúdi; pádi, pádu, pálli, páti, pédu, pēt; ídam; kóttam; pélli.—*Ceylon*: gámme, gódde.

TÍBET: dong (grong); yul, generally pronounced yül, also combined dóngyul, yulchér (yul khyer); ts'ho, a community; in *Bhután*: kyong.

TURKISTÁN. *Yárkand*: yis; *Kókand*: yási; *Bokhára*: kshlag.

¹ Some instances of these will be found in the general alphabetical list of the names; and some special vocabularies will be added later to the ethnographical volume.