

OFFICIAL LIST OF POLISH GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES OF THE WORLD

Supplement

List of names of buildings
and other urban objects

wieża Giedymina

plac Waclawa

Tadź Mahal

pałac Elizejski

pałac Westminsterski

most Brookliński

Partenon

wieża Eiffla

Łuk Triumfalny

katedra Świętego Szczepana

Kapitol

Koloseum

ulica Ostrobramska

Statua Wolności

świątynia Świtu

piramida Cheopsa

Krzywa Wieża w Pizie

Złota Świątynia

HEAD OFFICE OF GEODESY AND CARTOGRAPHY

Warszawa 2024

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

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The inset in English to the publication:
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Suplement: Wykaz nazw budowli i innych obiektów miejskich”

(a translation of the introductory part of the publication)

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Warszawa 2024

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

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* Page number in the English language inset.

From the Publisher

The preparation and publication of lists of geographical names is the result of the implementation of the United Nations resolutions. It aims to standardize the geographical names used in official communications as well as in cartographic publications, handbooks, literature, the press and other mass media. Geographical names have an important informational role in identifying and locating various features on the Earth's surface and, along with cartographic symbols, are an essential part of the content of any map. Therefore, it is particularly important to ensure that these names are unambiguous, linguistically correct, and accurately located in relation to the spatial position of the feature being described.

This publication, prepared by the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland affiliated to the Surveyor General of Poland and containing the names of buildings and other urban objects, serves as a supplement to the "Official List of Polish Geographical Names of the World". The list includes the names of the most important foreign objects of this type, for which Polish names are recommended. The list covers names of objects such as temples, monasteries and other places of worship, forts, fortresses, castles, bridges, railway stations, airports, as well as streets, squares, cemeteries, monuments and urban parks, broken down by countries and non-self-governing territories.

I am confident that this publication, prepared by a team of specialists, primarily geographers and linguists, will contribute to the correct use of the world's geographical names in cartography, literature, and mass media, and will be helpful to many individuals and institutions.

Surveyor General of Poland



Alicja Kulka

Warsaw, November 2024

Preface

The *Official List of Polish Geographical Names of the World*, prepared by the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland operating at the Surveyor General of Poland, was published in 2013. The second edition was published in 2019. This publication contains the Polish names of geographical objects located outside Poland, i.e. Polish exonyms, recommended by the Commission. It contains Polish names for 13,599 geographical objects. The 2013 and 2019 lists were preceded by other publications prepared by the Commission and containing recommended geographical names of objects outside Poland: 12 volumes of *Geographical Names of the World* were published in the period from 2004 to 2010, and 4 volumes of *Polish Geographical Names of the World* were published in the years 1994–1996.

Both editions of the *Official List of Polish Geographical Names of the World* did not include names of buildings and structures, such as temples, monasteries and other places of worship, forts, fortresses, castles, bridges, stations, airports or names of streets, squares, cemeteries, necropolises and city parks (these names may be considered urbanonyms). Although objects of that type were listed both in the *Geographical Names of the World* and the *Polish Geographical Names of the World*, while compiling the *Official List of Polish Geographical Names of the World*, the Commission omitted them, at the same time making the decision to prepare a separate list of systematised names of objects of that type. This publication, containing the names of buildings and other urban objects, is the realization of that decision.

The list of Polish names of buildings and other urban objects is a supplement to the *Official List of Polish Geographical Names of the World*. It retains the division into traditionally distinguished parts of the world (Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Oceania) and countries and territories (including only those for which Polish names of buildings were recommended). The list contains names of 1691 objects from 133 countries and territories. The basis for the list was the names of buildings and structures found in the *Geographical Names of the World* volumes. It includes Polish names of approx. 430 buildings and other urban objects. Later, the Commission expanded that nomenclature by analysing publications on individual countries. Particularly important were the names used in all types of guidebooks and monographs on cities and countries, as well as in lexicons and encyclopaedias.

In the course of the work, however, it became apparent that it was virtually impossible to establish a list of buildings and structures for which Polish names are used. In travel guidebooks, Polish versions are often created ad hoc,

which in the case of buildings and structures is often simple (e.g. translation of church names or street names). It was therefore decided that the basic criterion for selecting objects would be their popularity and cultural significance, and only after selecting such more significant objects it would be decided whether it was worth recommending a Polish name for them. For obvious reasons, those “more significant” ones are considered from the Polish perspective, hence the dominance of objects from the European area, and within Europe, a large representation of objects from areas formerly belonging to Poland.

In the case of buildings and structures, significant naming problems arise. First, not every building has a name. Sometimes even very well-known buildings are referred to only using descriptors (often of the type “a kind of building in”, e.g. *zamek w Lidzie* [the castle in Lida], *pałac w Jelgawie* [the palace in Jelgava]), and it is often difficult to clearly determine whether the used term is a descriptor (a description of the object – written in lowercase letters in Polish) or a proper name (e.g. *pałac prezydencki* [the presidential palace] (descriptor – a palace being the seat of the president) or *pałac Prezydencki* [Presidential Palace] (proper name), *katedra kolońska* [the Cologne cathedral] (descriptor – the cathedral in Cologne) or *katedra Kolońska* [Cologne Cathedral] (proper name)). Descriptors are excluded from the list, as well as the names the same as the descriptors, e.g.: *pałac Prezydencki* [Presidential Palace], *pałac Królewski* [Royal Palace], *pałac Biskupi* [Bishop’s Palace], *zamek Królewski* [Royal Castle], *stadion Olimpijski* [Olympic Stadium], *gmach Parlamentu* [Parliament Building], *wieża Telewizyjna* [Television Tower], *Muzeum Narodowe* [National Museum] – these types of names can be translated into Polish on an ad hoc basis if necessary.

Second, unlike geographical objects, buildings often do not have an official name and common names are used for them. Many times the common name, not the official one, is used (including on maps and guides), sometimes even the administrators of a given building use different names or different forms of its name in official documents. Sometimes the variation may concern both the use of completely different names, as well as different generic terms or different variants of spelling of the word appearing in the name (e.g. Ukrainian *костел* – *kosteł* and *костьол* – *kostioł* in the names of Catholic churches). The official names of buildings, given by their administrators, are often not more widely known and used. Hence, in the case of the names of buildings and structures, the Commission tried, first of all, to take the names actually used into account – both the original names (endonyms) and the Polish names. Polish historical names are an issue here – in the case of some buildings from areas that were within Poland’s borders before the second world war, pre-war names are used in guidebooks, even though the name of the building has been changed (e.g. dedication of a church, change of a church into an Orthodox church). In such instances, the Commission consistently recommends using a Polish name referring to the contemporary original name rather than to the historical name (e.g. *cerkiew Świętych Olgi i Elżbiety*

[Orthodox Church of Sts. Olha and Elizabeth] rather than *kościół Świętej Elżbiety* [Church of St. Elisabeth] in Lviv).

The dispersion of naming also applies to Polish exonyms – often various forms of the name are used for the same object in publications, sometimes differing only slightly from each other, sometimes the differences are fundamental. The Commission tried to select the most frequently used forms and those it considered the most correct. In the case of several different ways of spelling of Polish names – *monastyr* and *monster* [monastery], *nekropola* and *nekropolia* [necropolis], *Marii* and *Maryi* [Mary's] – the Commission considered both variants to be equivalent and they can be used interchangeably. Only the first of these forms are used in the list for editorial reasons, to avoid excessive expansion of entries with variant notations. The order of the following names is similarly variant: *Trójcy Świętej* and *Świętej Trójcy* [the Holy Trinity], *Ducha Świętego* and *Świętego Ducha* [the Holy Spirit], *Krzyża Świętego* and *Świętego Krzyża* [the Holy Cross]. Only one version is included in the list, but the second option is also correct.

Contemporary names are used – if the object has changed its purpose, it is listed under the name consistent with its current purpose (e.g. *rotunda Świętego Jerzego* [Rotunda of St. George] (church) in Thessaloniki, not *mauzoleum Galeariusza* [Mausoleum of Galerius], or *meczet Selima* [Selimiye Mosque] in Nicosia, not *katedra Świętej Zofii* [St. Sophia Cathedral]). The exceptions are religious buildings transformed into museums, concert halls, etc. – if such an object is primarily known by its original name (e.g. *kościół Świętego Pawła* [St. Paul's Church] in Frankfurt am Main – nowadays a conference and exhibition building), this name is included in the list.

In the case of some objects, publications contain completely Polonized names or their original name, possibly with a translated generic term only. In such cases, the exonym is included in the list only if the Polish name is more often used. If the original name is more popular, (e.g. *katedra Notre-Dame* [Notre-Dame Cathedral] rather than *katedra Najświętszej Marii Panny* [St. Mary's Cathedral] in Paris, *Ponte Vecchio* rather than *most Złotników* [Goldsmiths Bridge] or *Stary Most* [Old Bridge] in Florence, *Central Park* rather than *park Centralny* [Central Park] in New York, *Gare du Nord* rather than *dworzec Północny* [North Station] in Paris), such an object is excluded from the list as the Commission does not recommend an exonym for it. A number of popular names where only the generic term is Polonized are omitted, e.g. *zamek Windsor* [Windsor Castle], *pałac Buckingham* [Buckingham Palace], *tunel San Bernardino* [San Bernardino Tunnel / Galleria del San Bernardino], *pałac Sanssouci* [Schloss Sanssouci], *park Güell* [Parc Güell] – the translation of the generic term into Polish may, if necessary, be done ad hoc.

The list limits the names of memorial monuments by omitting those whose names consist of a generic term (*pomnik* [monument], *statua* [statue], *kolumna* [column], etc.) and the name of the historical figure to whom it is dedicated,

e.g. *pomnik Adama Mickiewicza* [Adam Mickiewicz Statue] in Vilnius, *pomnik Świętego Wacława* [St. Wenceslas Statue] in Prague, *pomnik Piotra I* [Peter I Statue] in Saint Petersburg, *kolumna Nelsona* [Nelson's Column] in London. Translating such names, if necessary, is not difficult.

In the case of institutions such as museums or universities, only the names of the buildings occupied by such institutions are included in the list (e.g. *Muzeum Guggenheima* [Guggenheim Museum] in New York, *Uniwersytet Humboldtów* [Humboldt University] in Berlin). For that reason, some well-known museums and universities are missing from the list unless they are also known for the buildings they occupy (e.g. *Galeria Tretyakowska* [Tretyakov Gallery], *Uniwersytet Harvarda* [Harvard University]).

With regard to complexes of buildings, such as complexes of ruins, monasteries or lavras, the Polish names are usually given for the complex as a whole and not for the individual buildings comprising it. Similarly, non-self-contained parts of larger buildings are omitted, e.g., *apartamenty Borgiaów* [Borgia Apartments] in the the Papal Palace in Vatican City.

Concerning transport facilities, such as airports and railway stations, the original names are mostly used, possibly with the generic term translated, e.g. *Berlin Hauptbahnhof*, *Grand Central Terminal*, *dworzec Waterloo* [Waterloo Station], *dworzec Roma Termini* [Roma Termini Ctation], *lotnisko O'Hare* [O'Hare Airport]. Therefore, the list includes only a few names of objects of that type – those for which exonyms exist. Names of cities found in the names of railway stations and airports can be translated on an ad hoc basis, as long as there are exonyms for these cities (e.g., *dworzec Budapeszt Keleti* [Budapest Keleti Station], *lotnisko Londyn Heathrow* [London Heathrow Airport]), hence no reason to include them in the list.

Attention should also be paid to the lowercase or uppercase spelling of generic terms in Polish names of buildings and other urban objects. At the time the list was prepared, the Polish spelling of urbanonyms was not precisely established and showed some inconsistencies. This situation is significantly changed by the resolutions of the Council for the Polish Language at the Presidium of the Polish Academy of Sciences introducing changes to the rules of the orthography. However, these changes will only come into force from 1 January 2026, and for this reason they have not been included in the names included in this list.

Details of the spelling rules concerning buildings and other urban objects differ from those applicable to other geographical names. With regard to the names of buildings and urban objects, the ortographic rule No. 18.25.1 (based on the *Wielki słownik ortograficzny PWN* [The Great PWN Orthographical Dictionary] from 2021) states: “If placed at the beginning of the name the word: ‘street’, ‘avenue’, ‘gate’, ‘boulevard’, ‘housing estate’, ‘square’, ‘park’, ‘mound’, ‘church’, ‘monastery’, ‘palace’, ‘villa’, ‘castle’, ‘bridge’, ‘pier’, ‘monument’, ‘cemetery’,

etc. is only a generic term, it should be written with a lowercase letter and the remaining words included in the name – with a capital letter”. However, there is no explanation when the word in front of the name is only a generic term (written in lowercase) and when it is an integral part of the name (written in uppercase). The confusion is compounded by the examples given in that dictionary, e.g. with the entry ‘palace’, the following are listed: “*pałac Łazienkowski* [Łazienki Palace], *pałac Pod Blachą* [Copper-Roof Palace], *pałac Na Wodzie* [Palace on the Water], *pałac Krasieńskich* [Krasinski Palace], *pałac Radziwiłłów* [Radziwiłł Palace], *pałac Pod Globusem* [Palace under the Globe], but: *Pałac Kultury i Nauki* [Palace of Culture and Science], *Pałac Staszica* [Staszic Palace], *Pałac Elizejski* [Élysée Palace], *Pałac Namiestnikowski* [Viceroy Palace]”, referring to the above-mentioned orthographic rule when writing them. The Commission is of the opinion that the generic term in the majority of building names should be written with a capital letter as it is an integral part of the name (the terms *Tyszkiewiczów* [Tyszkiewicz] without the word ‘pałac’ [palace], *Orawski* [Orava] without the word ‘zamek’ [castle] or *Peczerska* [Pechersk] without the word ‘ławra’ [lavra] do not function). However, while creating the list, it was decided to apply the quoted orthographic rule literally; thus, the generic terms in front of the name are written in lowercase if they are in the singular (e.g. *katedra Świętego Szczepana* [St. Stephen’s Cathedral], *most Przyjaźni* [Friendship Bridge], *pałac Dioklecjana* [Diocletian’s Palace]. The generic terms at the end or in the middle of the name, as well as plural generic terms in front of the name are, according to orthographic rules (18.25 and 18.25.2), written in capital letters (e.g. *Kryty Most* [Covered Bridge], *Ostra Brama* [Sharp Gate], *Wielka Synagoga Chóralna* [Great Choral Synagogue], *Ogrody Watykańskie* [Vatican Gardens], *Termy Konstantyna* [Baths of Constantine]). Similarly, in the names of institutions (e.g. museum, university), the generic term in front of the name is written – based on the 18.27 orthographic rule – with a capital letter (e.g. *Opera Wiedeńska* [Vienna Opera], *Muzeum Guggenheima* [Guggenheim Museum]). The so-called “false generic terms”, i.e. words at the beginning of the name that do not indicate the actual type of object, are also written with a capital letter (e.g. *Pole Marsowe* [Field of Mars] – a park, not a field; *Baszta Rybacka* [Fisherman’s Bastion] – an observation deck, not a tower/bastion; *Wieża Federacji* [Federation Tower] – a skyscraper, not a tower)*.

* According to the new spelling rules, which will be in force from 2026, in the names of buildings and other urban objects, all words (except prepositions and conjunctions) will be written with a capital letter, and the word at the beginning of the name defining the type of feature, such as: ‘avenue’, ‘gate’, ‘boulevard’, ‘cemetery’, ‘mound’, ‘church’, ‘monastery’, ‘bridge’, ‘monument’, ‘square’, ‘palace’, ‘park’, ‘castle’, will be clearly treated as part of the name (an exception is introduced for the word ‘street’, for which the spelling in lower case is kept). These new rules, after their entry into force, will be introduced in the lists of Polish names of buildings and other urban objects recommended by the Commission.

The names included in the list are categorised according to the types of named objects. However, that division is not obvious; the classification of some objects into a particular category may be debatable. Attempts were made to assign objects to the category with which they are most closely associated; for example, *piramida Cheopsa* [Pyramid of Cheops], erected as a pharaoh's tomb, is placed in the "Other historic monuments or sites" category rather than "Tombs, mausoleums", while *Brama Indii* [India Gate] can be found in the "Other historic monuments or sites" category rather than "Other anthropogenic features", which generally contains contemporary buildings (from the 20th and 21st centuries).

As there are sometimes political ambiguities, it must be made clear that the list presents the names of buildings and other urban objects that the Commission considers correct only from a linguistic point of view and following the knowledge accumulated to date. In no case do these recommendations have anything to do with the Commission's position on matters relating to the political affiliation of the individual territories in which the features are located.

By making the list public, the Commission hopes that it will contribute to the widespread use of correct Polish geographic names of the world in cartography, scientific, popular science, didactic, tourist and fiction literature, the media, as well as by administration and all other institutions.

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

Maciej Zych

Introduction

The list includes names of buildings and other urban objects located outside Poland, for which Polish names are recommended. The list includes names of objects from all continents (except Antarctica), but it does not include features located entirely in Poland. The publication takes into account the Commission's resolutions adopted by 12 June 2024.

The list is divided into six parts (chapters) with names of objects from particular parts of the world (i.e. Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Oceania). Within the chapters, names are listed according to alphabetical order of countries and non-self-governing territories.

Names of objects from the areas of individual countries and non-self-governing territories are arranged by categories in the following order:

- Streets [Ulice]
- Squares [Ulice]
- Bridges [Mosty]
- Tunnels [Tunele]
- Airports [Lotniska]
- Railway stations [Dworce kolejowe]
- Other transport facilities [Inne obiekty komunikacyjne]
- Dams [Zapory]
- Temples, monasteries, places of worship [Świątynie, klasztory, miejsca kultu]
- Cemeteries, necropoleis [Cmentarze, nekropole]
- Tombs, mausoleums [Grobowce, mauzolea]
- Forts, fortresses, castles [Forty, twierdze, zamki]
- Other historic monuments or sites [Inne zabytki]
- Parks, gardens [Parki, ogrody]
- Monuments, statues [Pomniki, posągi, statuy]
- Other anthropogenic features [Inne obiekty antropogeniczne].

The “Streets” category includes only urban streets (streets, avenues, boulevards, etc.) without roads connecting cities or particular regions (such roads can be found in the basic *Official List of Polish Geographical Names of the World*). The “Bridges” and “Tunnels” categories also include objects located outside cities, e.g. *Eurotunnel* [Channel Tunnel]. The “Other transport facilities” category includes, e.g. space centres and a cable car. The “Temples, monasteries, places of worship” category includes, e.g. churches, cathedrals, basilicas, monasteries, chapels, orthodox churches, orthodox cathedrals, orthodox monasteries, lavas,

synagogues, mosques, madrassas, pagodas, Hindu temples, Buddhist temples, etc., as well as their ruins (while the ruins of ancient temples can be found in the “Other historic monuments or sites” category). The “Cemeteries, necropoleis” category includes both modern cemeteries, e.g. *cmentarz Łyczakowski* [Lychakiv Cemetery] in Lviv and ancient necropoleis, e.g. *Dolina Królów* [Valley of the Kings] in Egypt. Stand-alone tombs and mausoleums (without pyramids), tomb sanctuaries and individual unique graves can be found in the “Tombs, mausoleums” category. This category also includes ruins of funerary structures. The “Forts, fortresses, castles” category includes defensive complexes such as castles, fortresses, forts, fortifications, citadels. Ruins of such structures are also included in that category. The “Other historic monuments or sites” category includes other historic buildings (and their ruins), e.g. palaces, villas, city gates, towers, walls, triumphal arches, ancient buildings (including temples), historic public buildings (the status of a monument does not have to be formal). The final category “Other anthropogenic features” includes facilities not assigned to the previous ones. There are both contemporary buildings (e.g. government palaces, museums) as well as stadiums, mounds, etc.

The entries related to particular geographic features present a Polonized form in front of it: an **exonym**, written in bold letters with no italics, or a ***quasi-exonym***, written in bold letters and italics. All names are arranged in a simple order (e.g. pałac Westminstera [Palace of Westminster], not: Westminstera, pałac [Westminster, Palace of]). This is followed, after a comma, by the genitive and locative form of the name, indicated by the abbreviation *D.* and *Mc.* respectively, information that the name is undeclinable, marked with the abbreviation *ndm.* Then an adjective is given, marked with the abbreviation *przym.*, if it is derived from a given name. In the next part of the entry, after the semicolon, the original name (endonym) in the official language is given – or the original names, if more than one official language applies. The name itself is preceded by the name of the language in which it appears (most often using abbreviations, the list of which is provided on pages XXII–XXIII). For non-Roman writing systems, the original form of the name is given and, after the dash, its romanized form, i.e. converted to the Roman script. In such cases, first the transliteration is provided, 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.*). The abbreviation *trl.* is omitted in the case of languages for which only one international romanisation system is recommended (i.e. Polish phonetic transcription is not recommended), namely Burmese, Chinese, Japanese, Khmer, Korean, Lao and Thai. A detailed list of the adopted romanisation rules can be found on pages XIX–XXI. The abbreviation *ofic.* is followed by formal names or long forms of names. These forms are always preceded by the short name.

The names are followed by the geographical coordinates of the feature, usually accurate to one arc second. For linear features (especially streets), the coordinates of both ends are given. In the case of transboundary features, the coordinates of the part of the feature located in a given country are provided, followed by the coordinates of the entire feature in brackets.

In some cases, Polish variant names or Polish equivalents of official names (especially for church names) are given. In such instances, the name that comes first is the one that the Commission considers most appropriate, however, the others are also acceptable.

In square brackets, additional information and notes can be found, e.g. the town in which the object is located, additional characteristics of the object or its location, selected historical names of the object (preceded by the abbreviation *hist.*).

Examples of the scope and arrangement of entries:

- aleja Wolności**, *D.* alei Wolności, *Mc.* alei Wolności; *ukr.* проспект Свободи – prospekt Svobody (*trl.*), prospekt Swobody (*trb.*); $49^{\circ}50'20''N, 24^{\circ}01'45''E \leftrightarrow 49^{\circ}50'40''N, 24^{\circ}01'34''E$ [*Lwów*; *hist.: Wały Hetmańskie*]
- bazylika Narodzenia Pańskiego**, *D.* bazyliki Narodzenia Pańskiego, *Mc.* bazylice Narodzenia Pańskiego; *arab.* كنيسة المهد – Kanīsat al-Mahd (*trl.*), Kanīsat al-Mahd (*trb.*); كنيسة القيامة – Kanīsat al-Qiyāmah (*trl.*), Kanīsat al-Kijama (*trb.*); $31^{\circ}42'15,7''N, 35^{\circ}12'26,7''E$ [*Betlejem*]
- Biała Fara**, *D.* Białej Fary, *Mc.* Białej Farze; *ofic.* **kościół Przemienienia Pańskiego**, *D.* kościoła Przemienienia Pańskiego, *Mc.* kościoła Przemienienia Pańskiego; *blr.* касцёл Перамянення Пана – kasciōł Pieramianiennia Pana (*trl.*), kasciōł Pieramianiennia Pana (*trb.*); *ros.* костёл Преображения Господня – kostël Preobraženija Gospodnja (*trl.*), kostiōł Priebraženija Gospodnia (*trb.*); $53^{\circ}36'05''N, 25^{\circ}49'49''E$ [*Nowogródek*]
- brama Niebiańskiego Spokoju**, *D.* bramy Niebiańskiego Spokoju, *Mc.* bramie Niebiańskiego Spokoju; *chiń.* 天安门 – Tian'anmen; $39^{\circ}54'26,4''N, 116^{\circ}23'28,5''E$ [*Pekin*]
- cmentarz Kukijski**, *D.* cmentarza Kukijskiego, *Mc.* cmentarzu Kukijskim; *gruz.* კუკიის სასაფლაო – K'uk'iis Sasaplao (*trl.*), Kukiis Sasaplao (*trb.*); $41^{\circ}42'57''N, 44^{\circ}48'45''E$ [*Tbilisi*]
- Eurotunel**, *D.* Eurotunelu, *Mc.* Eurotunelu, *przym.* eurotunelowy; *ang.* Channel Tunnel; $51^{\circ}00'55''N, 1^{\circ}29'56''E \leftrightarrow 51^{\circ}05'49''N, 1^{\circ}09'21''E$ ($50^{\circ}55'22''N, 1^{\circ}46'49''E \leftrightarrow 51^{\circ}05'49''N, 1^{\circ}09'21''E$) [*również Francja*]
- Hagia Sophia**, *D.* Hagii Sophii, *Mc.* Hagii Sophii; *tur.* Ayasofya; Ayasofya Camii; *ofic.* Ayasofya-i Kebir Camii; $41^{\circ}00'31''N, 28^{\circ}58'48''E$ [*Stambuł*; *hist.: kościół Mądrości Bożej*]
- Hefajstejon**, *D.* Hefajstejonu, *Mc.* Hefajstejonie, *przym.* hefajstejoński; **Tezejon**, *D.* Tezejonu, *Mc.* Tezejonie, *przym.* tezejoński; *gr.* Ναός Ηφαίστου – Naós Īfaístoy (*trl.*), Naos Ifestu (*trb.*); Θησείο – Thīseío (*trl.*), Tisio (*trb.*); $37^{\circ}58'32,2''N, 23^{\circ}43'17''E$ [*ruiny świątyni w Atenach*]
- Kaprijany**, *D.* Kaprijan, *Mc.* Kaprijanach, *przym.* kaprijański; *rum.* Mănăstirea Căpriana; $47^{\circ}06'58''N, 28^{\circ}30'38''E$ [*zespół klasztorny koło Straszanów*]

kościół Świętego Marka, *D.* kościoła Świętego Marka, *Mc.* kościele Świętego Marka; *chorw.* Crkva svetog Marka; 45°48'59"N, 15°58'25,5"E [*Zagrzeb*]

most Biskajski, *D.* mostu Biskajskiego, *Mc.* moście Biskajskim; *hiszp.* Puente de Vizcaya; *baskijski* Bizkaiko Zubia; 43°19'23,8"N, 3°01'01"W [*Portugalete*]

pałac Elizejski, *D.* pałacu Elizejskiego, *Mc.* pałacu Elizejskim; *fr.* palais de l'Élysée; 48°52'13"N, 2°19'00"E [*Paryż*]

plac Ratuszowy, *D.* placu Ratuszowego, *Mc.* placu Ratuszowym; *est.* Raekoja plats; 59°26'14,7"N, 24°44'42,5"E [*Tallinn*]

świątynia Quetzalcoatla, *D.* świątyni Quetzalcoatla, *Mc.* świątyni Quetzalcoatla;

świątynia Pierzastego Węża, *D.* świątyni Pierzastego Węża, *Mc.* świątyni Pierzastego Węża; *hiszp.* Templo de Quetzalcóatl; Pirámide de la Serpiente Emplumada; 19°40'55"N, 98°50'46"W [*Teotihuacán*]

Tadž Mahal, *ndm.*; *ang.* Taj Mahal; *hindi* ताजमहल – Tājmahal (*trl.*), Tadžmahal (*trb.*); ताज महल – Tāj Mahal (*trl.*), Tadž Mahal (*trb.*); *urdu* تاج محل – Tāj Maḥal (*trl.*), Tadž Mahal (*trb.*); 27°10'30"N, 78°02'32"E [*Agra*]

ulica Ostrobramska, *D.* ulicy Ostrobramskiej, *Mc.* ulicy Ostrobramskiej; *lit.* Aušros Vartų gatvė; 54°40'35,6"N, 25°17'17,6"E ↔ 54°40'28"N, 25°17'22,1"E [*Wilno*]

zamek Praski, *D.* zamku Praskiego, *Mc.* zamku Praskim; *czeski* Pražský hrad; 50°05'28"N, 14°24'06"E [*Praga*]

At the end of the publication, there is an index of all Polish names included in the list, including historical names, preceded by information about its arrangement.

Rules applied in romanization from languages using non-Roman writing systems

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

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

Arabic (Algeria, Bahrain, Comoros, Egypt, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen) – the modified Beirut system of 1971, as recommended by the UN in 1972, and the Polish transcription;

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

Belarusian (Belarus) – the Belarusian national system of 2007, as recommended by the UN in 2012, and the Polish transcription;

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

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

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

Chinese (China, Singapore, Taiwan) – the Pinyin phonetic system (Hànyǔ Pīnyīn), as recommended by the UN in 1977;

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

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

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

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

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

* ISO – International Organization for Standardization.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Macedonian (North 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;

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

Mongolian (Mongolia) – the Mongolian National Center for Standardization and Metrology system of 2012 and the Polish transcription;

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

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

Ossetian (Georgia – 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, Russia, Ukraine – locally) – the GOST**** 1983 system, as recommended by the UN in 1987, 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;

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

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;

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

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;

Ukrainian (Ukraine) – 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 G.A. Zograf's transliteration scheme) and the Polish transcription.

Detailed rules of Romanization for individual state languages are published on the website of the Commission on Standardization of Geographical Names Outside the Republic of Poland: <https://www.gov.pl/web/ksng/zasady-latynizacji>.

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

Explanation of 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 are listed separately. The abbreviations used in the name index are listed in the introduction to this index.

<i>D.</i>	genitive
<i>hist.</i>	historical name
<i>Mc.</i>	locative
<i>MOE</i>	Korean name in the official Romanization of the Republic of Korea (modified Romanization system of the Ministry of Education)
<i>M.R.</i>	Korean name in the McCune-Reischauer Romanization system
<i>ndm.</i>	undecidable
<i>ofic.</i>	formal name or long form of name
<i>przym.</i>	adjective
<i>trb.</i>	name written in the Polish phonetic transcription
<i>trl.</i>	name in transliteration or international Romanization

Languages

<i>alb.</i>	Albanian
<i>amh.</i>	Amharic
<i>ang.</i>	English
<i>arab.</i>	Arabic
<i>azer.</i>	Azerbaijani (Azeri)
<i>birn.</i>	Burmese
<i>blr.</i>	Belarusian
<i>bošn.</i>	Bosnian
<i>bułg.</i>	Bulgarian
<i>chiń.</i>	Chinese
<i>chorw.</i>	Croatian
<i>est.</i>	Estonian
<i>fiń.</i>	Finnish
<i>fr.</i>	French
<i>gr.</i>	Greek
<i>gruz.</i>	Georgian
<i>hebr.</i>	Hebrew
<i>hiszp.</i>	Spanish

<i>indon.</i>	Indonesian
<i>jap.</i>	Japanese
<i>kaz.</i>	Kazakh
<i>kor.</i>	Korean
<i>lit.</i>	Lithuanian
<i>lac.</i>	Latin
<i>lot.</i>	Latvian
<i>maced.</i>	Macedonian
<i>malaj.</i>	Malay
<i>malt.</i>	Maltese
<i>nid.</i>	Dutch
<i>niem.</i>	German
<i>orm.</i>	Armenian
<i>port.</i>	Portuguese
<i>ros.</i>	Russian
<i>rum.</i>	Romanian
<i>serb.</i>	Serbian
<i>słow.</i>	Slovak
<i>słoweń.</i>	Slovenian
<i>syng.</i>	Sinhalese
<i>szw.</i>	Swedish
<i>tagal.</i>	Tagalog (Filipino)
<i>tamil.</i>	Tamil
<i>tur.</i>	Turkish
<i>ukr.</i>	Ukrainian
<i>uzb.</i>	Uzbek
<i>węg.</i>	Hungarian
<i>wiet.</i>	Vietnamese
<i>wł.</i>	Italian

Name index

The name index includes exclusively Polish names from the list (without the original names), also those listed as historical. The names are arranged in alphabetical order without considering diacritics not used in the Polish language. When arranging the order of names, hyphens are treated as spaces; other punctuation marks and apostrophes are ignored. Names, unlike in the main part of the list, are arranged in the inverted order, i.e. for complex names with a generic element (term) preceding the specific one, the specific term is put first in the index and the generic term second, separated by a comma, e.g., Westminsterski, pałac [Westminster, Palace of]; Dobrej Nadziei, zamek [Good Hope, Castle of]. Such inversion is not applied where the first component of the name is an adjective (e.g. Wielka Brama Morska [Great Coastal Gate], Wielki Meteor [Great Meteoron Monastery], Stara Pinakoteka [Old Pinacotheca], Nowy Aton [New Athos Monastery]).

At the beginning of the index entry, there is the Polish name of the object, in normal lettering. This is followed by the type of object (in accordance with the categories adopted in the list) to which the given name refers, usually abbreviated, followed by the name of the country or territory in which the feature is located – in italics. For transboundary objects, all countries or territories whose borders they cross are provided. The state information is followed, in brackets, by the name of the locality (settlement) in which the object is located or a nearby locality (this information is omitted for larger objects, especially linear ones). At the end of the index entry, the page number of the name is given in simple type. For names of transboundary objects, the numbers of all pages on which the name of that object is listed are given.

The name of each object is given separately in the index, even if several objects, including those on the same page, have the same name. Where an object has additional name or names apart from the main name, references to the main name are given for the other names, e.g. Mądrości Bożej, sobór [God's Holy Wisdom, Cathedral of] → Sofijski, sobór [Saint Sophia Cathedral]. References to the main name are also given for historical names. Also, where the inverted word order might be ambiguous to the reader, references are provided, e.g. Chiński, Wielki Mur [China, Great Wall of] → Wielki Mur Chiński [Great Wall of China].

Abbreviations of features types

<i>antr.</i>	other anthropogenic feature
<i>cm.</i>	cemetery, necropolis
<i>dw. kol.</i>	railway station
<i>grob.</i>	tomb, mausoleum
<i>kom.</i>	other transport facility
<i>lotn.</i>	airport
<i>most</i>	bridge
<i>park</i>	park, garden
<i>pl.</i>	square
<i>pom.</i>	monument, statue
<i>świąt.</i>	temple, monastery, place of worship
<i>tun.</i>	tunnel
<i>twier.</i>	fort, fortress, castle
<i>ul.</i>	street
<i>zab.</i>	other historic monument or site
<i>zap.</i>	dam

Abbreviations of names of countries and territories

The following abbreviations are used in the index for the names of countries and territories:

<i>Arabia Saud.</i>	Saudi Arabia
<i>DRK</i>	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<i>Korea Pd.</i>	South Korea
<i>Korea Pn.</i>	North Korea
<i>Macedonia Pn.</i>	North Macedonia
<i>N. Kaledonia</i>	New Caledonia
<i>Rep. Ziel. Przyl.</i>	Cabo Verde
<i>RPA</i>	South Africa
<i>USA</i>	United States
<i>W. Św. Heleny</i>	Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha
<i>WKS</i>	Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)
<i>Wlk. Bryt.</i>	United Kingdom
<i>ZAE</i>	United Arab Emirates

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