

地名集 日本  
GAZETTEER OF JAPAN  
2007

日本国政府  
GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN

国土地理院  
GEOGRAPHICAL SURVEY INSTITUTE

海上保安庁  
JAPAN COAST GUARD

## **Preface**

The National Geographical Name Gazetteer of Japan is published by the Government of Japan based on the resolution of the United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names. It is prepared and regularly updated by the Geographical Survey Institute and the Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department of the Japan Coast Guard, the Government of Japan.

The Gazetteer is a comprehensive compilation of standardized geographical names of Japan including among others, administrative and residential areas, natural features, and ocean floor topography.

We sincerely hope that the National Geographical Name Gazetteer of Japan will help you better understand the geography of Japan and promote socio-economic activities between Japan and other countries.

August 2007

Government of Japan

## Preface

This National Geographical Name Gazetteer of Japan, 2007 edition, which is a revised version of the Gazetteer compiled in 1997, has been updated to reflect the recent changes in Japanese geographical names, revisions of spelling rules for the Romanization of Japanese in the Geographical Survey Institute and the Japan Coast Guard.

The geographical names recorded here include the geographical coordinates (latitude, longitude), spellings, etc., of roughly 3,900 geographical names which appear in the 1:1,000,000-scale International Maps prepared by the Geographical Survey Institute as well as the 1:3,500,000-scale International Charts and 1:1,000,000-scale Bathymetric Charts prepared by the Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department of the Japan Coast Guard. The information listed here on administrative geographical names is that which has been given by local government agencies. In addition, most of the natural geographic names have been standardized by the Joint Committee on the Standardization of Geographical Names, which was established jointly by the Geographical Survey Institute and the Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department of the Japan Coast Guard.

Each geographical name which appears in this Geographical Name Gazetteer consists of 6 items: Grid Square Codes, Japanese spellings (*Kanji* and *Hiragana*), Romanized spellings, geographical coordinates (latitude and longitude), and classifications.

August 2007



**Takaya Fujimoto**  
Director General  
Geographical Survey Institute



**Shigeru Kato**  
Chief Hydrographer  
Hydrographic and Oceanographic Department  
Japan Coast Guard

## Explanatory notes

1. The geographical names are arranged in alphabetical order.
2. The Grid Square Code represents the Standard Grid Square (Primary Area Partition) based on Announcement No. 143 by the Administrative Management Agency on July 12, 1973. Each partition is equivalent to one sheet of the 1:200,000-scale regional map.
3. The Romanized spellings are based on the *Hebon Shiki* (Hepburn system) alphabetization in Table 2 of the Cabinet Notification No.1 (December 9, 1954). (Table A)
4. The geographical coordinates (latitude and longitude) are mainly based on the location of geographical names on the printed map.
5. The classifications are sorted into municipalities, populated areas, mountains, passes, capes, rivers, lakes, sea areas, undersea features, islands and extensive natural features. (Table B)
6. Geographical names which appear in parentheses ( ) are alternate names.
7. The data for this Geographical Name Gazetteer are current as of August 2007.

## Standard Grid Square (Primary Area Partition)

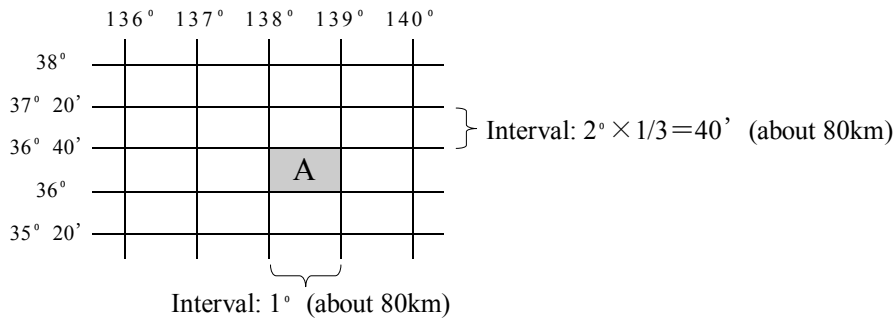
The partition shows Japan divided into sections delineated by longitudinal lines and by even-numbered latitudes that are equally divided into 3 parts, which is equivalent to one sheet of the 1:200,000-scale regional map.

The Grid Square Codes are 4-digit numbers which are made by arranging, in the following order, the first 2-digit number derived by multiplying the southernmost latitude of the partition by 1.5, and the last 2-digit number derived by subtracting 100 from the westernmost longitude of the partition.

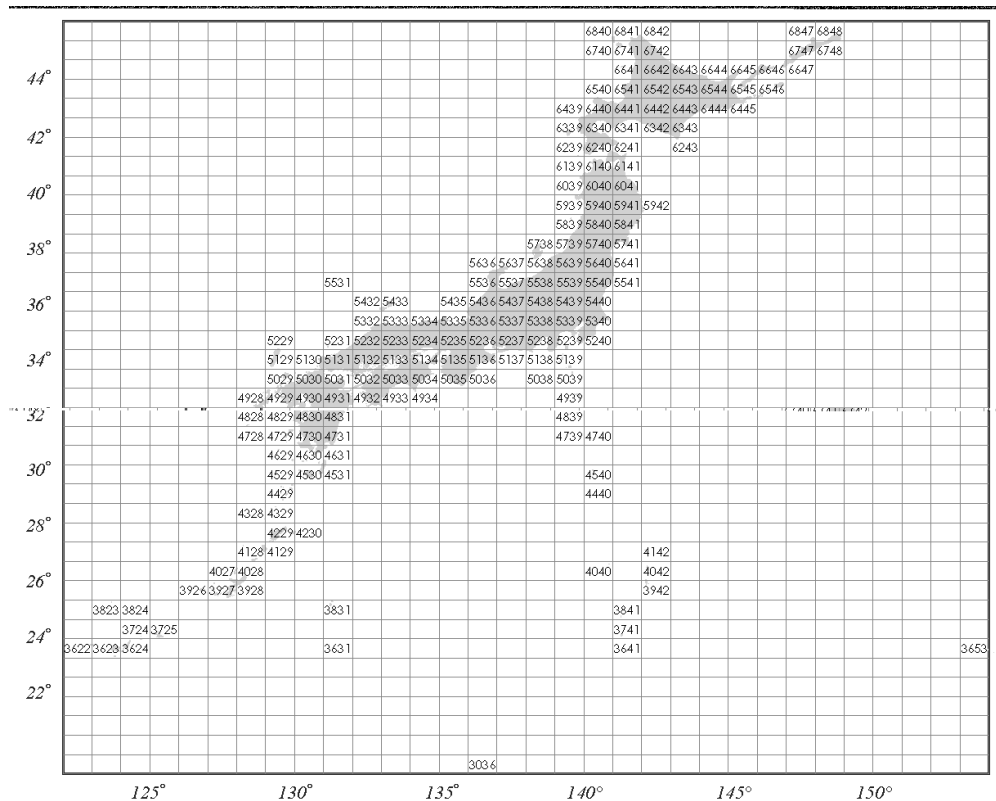
### Example: Code "A"

5 4 3 8

138 - 100 = 38 (the last 2 digits of the westernmost longitude)  
 $36 \times 1.5 = 54$  (The southernmost latitude multiplied by 1.5)



## Primary Area Partitions of Japan



**Table A Transliterations of Japanese Kana Syllabifies Into Roman Letters**

あ	い	う	え	お			
a	i	u	e	o			
か	き	く	け	こ	きゃ	きゅ	きょ
ka	ki	ku	ke	ko	kya	kyu	kyo
さ	し	す	せ	そ	しゃ	しゅ	しょ
sa	shi	su	se	so	sha	shu	sho
た	ち	つ	て	と	ちゃ	ちゅ	ちょ
ta	chi	tsu	te	to	cha	chu	cho
な	に	ぬ	ね	の	にゃ	にゅ	にょ
na	ni	nu	ne	no	nya	nyu	nyo
は	ひ	ふ	へ	ほ	ひゃ	ひゅ	ひょ
ha	hi	fu	he	ho	hya	hyu	hyo
ま	み	む	め	も	みゃ	みゅ	みょ
ma	mi	mu	me	mo	mya	myu	myo
や		ゆ		よ			
ya		yu		yo			
ら	り	る	れ	ろ	りゃ	りゅ	りょ
ra	ri	ru	re	ro	rya	ryu	ryo
わ				を			
wa				o			
ん	っ						
n	(Note2) – refer to (3)						
が	ぎ	ぐ	げ	ご	ぎゃ	ぎゅ	ぎょ
ga	gi	gu	ge	go	gya	gyu	gyo
ざ	じ	ず	ぜ	ぞ	じゃ	じゅ	じょ
za	ji	zu	ze	zo	ja	ju	jo
だ	ぢ	づ	で	ど	ぢゃ	ぢゅ	ぢょ
da	(ji)	(zu)	de	do	(ja)	(ju)	(jo)
ば	び	ぶ	べ	ぼ	びゃ	びゅ	びょ
ba	bi	bu	be	bo	bya	byu	byo
ぱ	ぴ	ぷ	ぺ	ぽ	ぴゃ	ぴゅ	ぴょ
pa	pi	pu	pe	po	pya	pyu	pyo

Note 1)

1st Line Hiragana

2nd Line Corresponding to the Hebon Shiki (Hepburn system) alphabetization in Table 2 presented in Cabinet Notification (Words which appear in parentheses ( ) are repeated words.)

Note 2)

Unless otherwise specified in Table A, the following practices are followed (slightly different from the Cabinet Notification)

- (1) The syllabic nasal expressed as [ん], always be written as (n).
- (2) When it is necessary to separate the syllabic nasal (n) from a vowel or (y) that follows, a hyphen is added after (n).
- (3) Assimilated sounds are expressed by doubling the first consonant of the next syllable. However, (t) is used instead of (c) if the sound of (ch) follows.
- (4) The symbols that represent the long vowels are omitted.

**Table B**

<b>Classification</b> (分類)	<b>Application</b> (適用)
Municipality (行政)	Prefecture (都, 道, 府, 県)
	City (市)
	Town (町)
	Village (村)
Populated area (居住地)	Populated area (居住地)
Mountain (山)	Mountain, Hill (山, 岳, 嶽, 峰, 森, 嶺)
Pass (峠)	Pass (峠)
Cape (岬)	Cape (岬, 崎, 埼, 鼻)
	Beach (浜)
River (川)	River, Stream (川)
	Irrigation channel (用水路)
Lake (湖沼)	Lake (湖, 浦, 潟)
	Marsh, Swamp (沼)
	Pond (池)
Sea Area (海域)	Sea (外海, 灘)
	Bay (湾)
	Strait, Channel (海峡, 水道)
Undersea feature (海底地形)	Ridge (海嶺)
	Seamount (海山)
	Seamounts (海山群)
	Plateau (海台)
	Trench (海溝)
	Trough (舟状海盆)
	Basin (海盆)
	Canyon (海底谷)
	Bank (堆)
	Terrace (平坦面)
	Gap (海裂)
Seachannel (長谷)	
Island (島)	Island, Islet (島)
	Rock (岩, 瀬)
Extensive natural feature (広域自然)	Mountains (山地, 山脈)
	Plain (平野)
	Peninsula (半島)
	Upland (台地, 高原, 丘陵)
	Islands, Islets (諸島, 群島, 列島)