

SURVEY OF PENLOD

"RAIN LAND" · A COUNTRY MADE BY RAIN · SHEET 38

THE DAILY FABLE · DAY 38

SCALE 1:100 000



Contour interval 40 metres; index contours every 200 metres.
Heights in metres above the sea. Grid, kilometres from the south-west corner.
Rivers are drawn wider as they gather more country; line weight follows drainage area.

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS

- Town (chief)
- Town
- Village
- Road
- Track
- River, stream
- Lake
- Summit, height
- Pass, col
- Contour, index contour

HOW THIS SHEET WAS MADE

No part of this country was drawn. An uplift field was written down, a mountain belt, a lower range, a gently rising plain, a sea, then five million years of rain were simulated over it (stream-power incision, hillslope creep, lakes as local base level) on a grid of 25-metre cells. The rivers, the coast, the lake and the summits are what the rain found. Towns stand where the ground is flat, marked and met by other valleys; roads follow the diagonal line between them.

THE NAMES

Every name on this sheet is a true description of the place it names, in a tongue whose whole vocabulary is geography. Penlod is "rain-land". A town called -mouth stands at a river mouth; a river called 'cold' rises above 1500 metres. The tongue and a gutterer giving the reason for every name are overlaid.

GAZETTEER OF THE SURVEY OF PENLOD

every name on the sheet, what it means, and why it is true

THE TONGUE

The country speaks a tongue with no words for anything but land and water. A name is a compound of roots; at the seam a final vowel elides before a vowel, a nasal takes the place of a following stop, and piled-up consonants wear down to two, so that the joins are worn like real place names. Penlod = pend + lod, "rain land". The roots used on the sheet:

bed	bay	raik	river fork	lad	Land	mur	river-mouth	vact	saddle	gen	mountain range
rad	bridge	lum	gorse	lul	little	din	near	wer	sea	kad	water
neil	old	gusk	harbour	irb	lone	gat	north	teath	south	bot	west
houn	crown	kest	headland	lak	long	hel	outer	tis	village		
kar	valley	vo	high	fad	low	se	mountain pass	vi	vill		
hest	east	grel	hill	rum	confluence	tre	peak	fa	some		
toth	far	duk	island	ner	lake	pend	rain	geat	beach		
thir	fast	kest	tower	dral	middle	las	river	keh	swift		

THE NAMES

Bam (river) "great". The largest river on the sheet, draining 1682 km². [30 E, 22 N]

Bamhed (bay) "great bay". The Bam comes out in it. [25 E, 18 N]

Bammer (lake) "great lake". The largest lake, 8 km². [30 E, 31 N]

Bamur (town) "great river-mouth". At the mouth of the Bam. [28 E, 19 N]

Banduk (island) "great island". The largest island, 17.4 km². [7 E, 7 N]

Bodralkad (river) "west middle water". Flows west; a river of the middle country. [43 E, 36 N]

Bogrel (range) "west hill". The lower range in the west. [8 E, 42 N]

Bot (river) "west". Flows west. [30 E, 44 N]

Botgenkad (river) "west mountain range water". The west water of the Genralk. [48 E, 38 N]

Bothoun (peak) "west crown". The summit west of Votir. [17 E, 68 N]

Botir (peak) "west peak". The westernmost named summit. [7 E, 31 N]

Botis (town) "west village". On the Bodralkad. [43 E, 37 N]

Botkad (river) "west water". Flows west. [36 E, 46 N]

Botkar (town) "west valley". A village of the west. [14 E, 56 N]

Botlolkad (river) "west long water". The west water of the Lolt. [36 E, 26 N]

Botrad (town) "west bridge". The road bridges the Bodralkad here. [40 E, 38 N]

Botralk (river) "west river fork". A fork of the Bodralkad. [38 E, 31 N]

Botum (town) "west confluence". Where the Botlolkad meets the Bam. [31 E, 25 N]

Dralkad (river) "middle water". A river of the middle country. [19 E, 42 N]

Dralkar (town) "middle valley". A village of the middle. [14 E, 27 N]

Dral sot (pass) "middle mountain pass". The col below Draltir, 2693 m. [35 E, 62 N]

Draltir (peak) "middle peak". A summit. [33 E, 63 N]

Draltis (town) "middle village". A village of the middl. [16 E, 23 N]

Draltum (town) "middle confluence". At a confluence on the Dralkad. [22 E, 45 N]

Fadsot (pass) "low mountain pass". The lowest col among the named peaks, 1248 m. [7 E, 39 N]

Fadtir (peak) "low peak". A summit of the lower country, 1639 m. [9 E, 64 N]

Fasot (pass) "stone mountain pass". The col below Fatir, 2884 m. [37 E, 60 N]

Fatir (peak) "stone peak". A summit. [36 E, 61 N]

Gatir (peak) "north peak". The northernmost named summit. [17 E, 71 N]

Gatis (town) "north village". A village of the north. [16 E, 53 N]

Gatkad (river) "north water". Flows north. [42 E, 68 N]

Gatkar (town) "north valley". A village of the north. [23 E, 57 N]

Gatum (town) "north confluence". Where the Gatkad meets the Neilkad. [44 E, 73 N]

Gatvokad (river) "north high water". The north water of the Vogatkad. [33 E, 70 N]

Genkad (river) "mountain range water". Rises in the mountain range. [50 E, 67 N]

Genkar (town) "mountain range valley". In the valley of the Genkad. [51 E, 69 N]

Genrad (town) "mountain range bridge". The road bridges the Genkad here. [50 E, 73 N]

Genralk (river) "mountain range river fork". A fork of the Genkad. [32 E, 53 N]

Gentis (town) "mountain range village". On the Genkad. [50 E, 65 N]

Grel (river) "hill". Rises in the western hills. [16 E, 21 N]

Grelkad (river) "hill water". Rises in the western hills. [20 E, 39 N]

Grelkar (town) "hill valley". In the valley of the Grelkad. [18 E, 38 N]

Grelmur (town) "hill river-mouth". At the mouth of the Grel. [20 E, 15 N]

Grelrad (town) "hill bridge". The road bridges the Grel here. [19 E, 21 N]

Greltis (town) "hill village". On the Grelkad. [21 E, 41 N]

Greltum (town) "hill confluence". Where the Grelkad meets the Lolt. [28 E, 41 N]

Helduk (island) "outer island". An island of the outer group. [13 E, 3 N]

Helkad (river) "outer water". Flows off the edge of the sheet. [6 E, 72 N]

Helrad (town) "outer bridge". The road bridges the Helkad here. [1 E, 73 N]

Heltis (town) "outer village". On the Helkad. [4 E, 72 N]

Heskad (river) "east water". Flows east. [16 E, 51 N]

Heskar (town) "east valley". A village of the east. [45 E, 22 N]

Heslolkad (river) "east long water". The east water of the Lolralk. [12 E, 48 N]

Hesrad (town) "east bridge". The road bridges the Hesralk here. [27 E, 47 N]

Hesralk (river) "east river fork". A fork of the Heskad. [29 E, 49 N]

Hessot (pass) "east mountain pass". The col below Hesthoun, 3134 m. [41 E, 59 N]

Hesthoun (peak) "east crown". The summit east of Votir. [39 E, 59 N]

Hestis (town) "east village". On the Heskad. [16 E, 49 N]

Houn (peak) "crown". The second summit, 3732 m. [47 E, 53 N]

Hounsot (pass) "crown mountain pass". The col below Houn, 2652 m. [45 E, 52 N]

Irtir (peak) "lone peak". Stands 920 m above every col that joins it to higher ground. [7 E, 41 N]

Keisgusk (town) "inner harbour". A harbour on Keisthed. [11 E, 12 N]

Keiskad (river) "inner water". Flows into the lake, not the sea. [28 E, 32 N]

Keisthed (bay) "inner bay". Reaches 6 km inland. [9 E, 10 N]

Keisthir (town) "inner ford". The road fords the Keiskad here. [28 E, 33 N]

Lalbot (river) "little west". The lesser Bodralkad. [37 E, 29 N]

Lalduk (island) "little island". The smallest island, 2.6 km². [10 E, 2 N]

Lalgen (river) "little mountain range". The lesser Genralk. [45 E, 43 N]

Lalhest (river) "little east". The lesser Hesralk. [25 E, 55 N]

Lalkad (river) "little water". The smallest river with a name. [34 E, 16 N]

Lalolt (river) "little long". The lesser Lolt. [28 E, 22 N]

Lalteath (river) "little south". The lesser Teadralkad. [18 E, 46 N]

Laltum (town) "little confluence". Where the Lalhest meets the Vokad. [22 E, 51 N]

Laivo (river) "little high". The lesser Vogatkad. [40 E, 67 N]

Lolkar (town) "long valley". In the valley of the Lolt. [19 E, 51 N]

Lolrad (town) "long bridge". The road bridges the Lolt here. [34 E, 34 N]

Lolralk (river) "long river fork". A fork of the Lolt. [23 E, 24 N]

Lolt (river) "long". The longest river on the sheet, 68 km from source to mouth. [21 E, 50 N]

Loltis (town) "long village". On the Lolralk. [24 E, 23 N]

Loltum (town) "long confluence". Where the Lolt meets the Nerkad. [33 E, 29 N]

Lothgen (peak) "swift mountain range". Stands above the Lothkad. [43 E, 59 N]

Lothgenkad (river) "swift mountain range water". Falls 32 m per km; rises in the mountain range. [15 E, 58 N]

Lothkad (river) "swift water". Falls 54 m per km. [33 E, 49 N]

Lothrad (town) "swift bridge". The road bridges the Lothkad here. [35 E, 51 N]

Neil (river) "cold". Rises at 1800 m. [41 E, 40 N]

Neilkad (river) "cold water". Rises at 2297 m. [36 E, 73 N]

Neilkar (town) "cold valley". In the valley of the Neilkad. [39 E, 73 N]

Neilothkad (river) "cold swift water". Rises at 1603 m; falls 53 m per km. [5 E, 67 N]

Neilrad (town) "cold bridge". The road bridges the Neil here. [45 E, 41 N]

Neilralk (river) "cold river fork". A fork of the Neilkad. [31 E, 29 N]

Neiltis (town) "cold village". On the Neil. [35 E, 39 N]

Neiltum (town) "cold confluence". Where the Neil meets the Bot. [33 E, 44 N]

Nerkad (river) "lake water". Flows out of the lake. [32 E, 28 N]

Penlod (country) "rain land". The whole of it was made by 5 million years of simulated rain. [26 E, 37 N]

Slinduk (island) "near island". 3.0 km from the mainland, the nearest. [3 E, 13 N]

Teadralkad (river) "south middle water". Flows south; a river of the middle country. [11 E, 19 N]

Teathbotkad (river) "south west water". The south water of the Bodralkad. [17 E, 56 N]

Teatheskad (river) "south east water". The south water of the Hesralk. [21 E, 59 N]

Teathkad (river) "south water". Flows south. [47 E, 20 N]

Teathkar (town) "south valley". In the valley of the Teadralkad. [13 E, 16 N]

Teathlas (river) "south river". Flows south. [49 E, 19 N]

Teathrad (town) "south bridge". The road bridges the Teathkad here. [45 E, 16 N]

Teathralk (river) "south river fork". A fork of the Teathkad. [19 E, 36 N]

Teathwor (sea) "south sea". The open sea, south of the country. [52 E, 0 N]

Teatir (peak) "south peak". The southernmost named summit. [45 E, 28 N]

Teatis (town) "south village". On the Teathralk. [23 E, 36 N]

Toduk (island) "far island". 8.2 km from the mainland, the farthest. [20 E, 1 N]

Vactir (peak) "saddle peak". A summit. [30 E, 65 N]

Vaetsot (pass) "saddle mountain pass". The col below Vactir, 2893 m. [28 E, 66 N]

Viner (lake) "still lake". No named river flows into it. [25 E, 33 N]

Vogatkad (river) "high north water". Rises at 1009 m; flows north. [1 E, 59 N]

Vogen (range) "high mountain range". The mountain ranges its highest summit is 3904 m. [32 E, 62 N]

Vokad (river) "high water". Rises at 928 m. [23 E, 56 N]

Vokest (headland) "high headland". Rises to 29 m. [28 E, 17 N]

Vololrad (town) "high long bridge". The road bridges the Lolt here (the upper one). [23 E, 48 N]

Voralk (river) "high river fork". A fork of the Vogatkad. [36 E, 68 N]

Vosot (pass) "high mountain pass". The highest col, 3253 m. [44 E, 57 N]

Votir (peak) "high peak". The highest summit on the sheet, 3904 m. [21 E, 67 N]

Worad (town) "sea bridge". The road bridges the Workad here. [1 E, 26 N]

Worgeat (town) "sea beach". On the open coast. [7 E, 15 N]

Workad (river) "sea water". Reaches the sea. [3 E, 27 N]

Wormur (town) "sea river-mouth". At the mouth of the Workad. [0 E, 20 N]

Wortis (town) "sea village". On the Workad. [2 E, 30 N]