U.N. Group of Experts on Geographical Names

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TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES FOR CARTOGRAPHY - AUSTRIA

(Submitted by the Dutch-German speaking Division)

# Toponymic Guidelines for Cartography Austria

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#### 1 LANGUAGES

#### 1.1 General remarks

Austrian is in general a unilingual country, German being the only nation-wide official language. Minority languages play a very subordinate role and are of regional and local importance only.

#### 1.2 National language

#### 1.2.1 General remarks

The national language is German in its standard form written in the Roman script. The so-called "German script", historically a graphic variant of the Roman script, is seldom used now. It never occurs in modern maps and official gazetteers so that it can be disregarded here.

#### 1.2.2 The German alphabet

	· ·	· ·		
A	а	H h	0 0	U u
В	<b>b</b> .	Ιi	Pр	V v
C	C	Јj	Qq	Ww
D	d	K k	Rr	Х×
E	е	Ll	Ss	Y y
F	f	M m	T t	Zz
G	g	N n		

In addition to the normal alphabetical sequence there exist the so-called "umlaut letters" ä Ä, ö Ö, ü Ü and ß ("scharfes s") without a corresponding upper case letter. In capitalized words ß is substituted, as a rule, by SS. In alphabetical indexes and gazetteers the umlaut letters generally are treated like the corresponding simple letters a, o, u, and ß is treated like ss. But different procedures may also be found, especially in older publications, e.g. ä, ö, ü treated like ae, oe, ue.

#### 1.2.3 Spelling rules for German geographical names

The rules given below are officially used by the Survey of Austria (Landesaufnahme) since 1969 and are generally in concordance with those in current use in the other German speaking countries:

"General Rules for the German spelling of geographical names Geographical names are normally not subject to the general spelling rules. They are, rather, spelled in the officially approved or customary form. However, in the following respects the German geographical names comply with the general spelling rules except for individual cases where another officially approved version exists.

<sup>\*</sup> Annex to the Technical Instruction No. 2, Federal Survey, Department L 2, February 1969

#### 1. Capitalization

- a) Adjectives and particles forming part of geographical names are capitalized. This also holds true for the -isch derivative.

  Examples: Großer Priel; Hohe Tauern; Großes Walsertal; Mährische Thaya; Steirische Kalkspitze.
- b) Word forms with final -er which are derived from geographical names are capitalized. Examples: Gurktaler Alpen; Wiener Becken; Millstätter
- 2. Use of one word, two words or hyphen
  - a) Geographical and other names as determinative elements
    - aa) Generally, compounds consisting of a single or compound geographical name or a personal name plus a primary word are written in one word. Examples: Karwendelgebirge; Glocknergruppe; Eberhardsbach: Leopoldsberg.
    - bb) The hyphen is often used either in order to improve intelligibility or to emphasize the name when the geographical name is followed by a compound primary word which forms the determinative element.

      Example: Großglockner-Hochalpenstraße.

      Where intelligibility is not impaired, writing in one word is preferable.

      Example: Alpenvorland.
    - cc) Hyphens are used when the determinative element consists of several geographical names.

      Example: Donau-Oder-Kanal.
    - dd) Hyphens are moreover used when the determinative element consists of several words.

      Example: Otto-Ludwig-Haus.
  - b) Derivatives with final -er
    - aa) Two words are used when the derivatives with final -er of geographical names designate the location. Examples: Zillertaler Alpen; Neumarkter Sattel; Tuxer Joch; Ziersdorfer Bach; Lunzer See. Exceptions: Böhmerwald, Wienerwald.
    - bb) There are geographical names with final -er which are not derivatives in the above sense. These names are written solid in accordance with 2a. Examples: Glocknergruppe; Brennerpaß. Where the derivatives with final -er of geographical names designate persons writing in one word is preferred. Example: Jägerkapelle; Lunzerkreuz (after a peasant by the name of "Lunzer"); Steinerscharte (after a mountaineer by the name of "Steiner").

- cc) If the syllable -er is attached to a geographical name ending in -ee, only two e's are written. Examples: Altausseer See; Egelseer Bach.
- c) Adjectives as determinative elements
  - aa) Spelling in one word is generally used for compounds consisting of noninflected adjectives such as "groß, klein, alt, neu" or points of the compass plus geographical names.

    Examples: Mitteleuropa; Osttirol; Obersteiermark; Niederösterreich; Großglockner; Hochkar.

    On the other hand official usage prescribes: Groß-Nondorf; Klein-Ulrichschlag; Alt-Urfahr.
  - bb) The hyphen is used with compounds consisting of uninflected adjectives ending in -isch which are derived
    from the names of places, countries and peoples plus
    geographical names.
    Example: Steirisch-Tauchen.
    On the other hand official usage prescribes: Kroatisch
    Minihof; Steirisch Laßnitz; Windisch Bleiberg.
- d) Compounds consisting of geographical names

  The hyphen is used when a geographical name is composed of two geographical names.

  Examples: Rudolfsheim-Fünfhaus; Wünschendorf-Pirching."

# 1.2.4 Linguistic substrata recognizable in German place names of Austria

Whereas a thorough research may bring to light pre-Celtic, Celtic and (in Burgenland) Hungarian origins of German place names two linguistic substrata are recognizable even by the layman, i.e. a Romance substratum, especially in Vorarlberg and the Tyrol and a Slavic substratum in the eastern part of the country.

An elementary knowledge of these two substrata is advantageous for a better understanding of the geographical names of the respective areas.

#### 1.2.5 German dialects

Two main German dialects are spoken in Austria, (1) the Alemanic dialect in Vorarlberg and the ajacent parts of the Tyrol, (2) the Bavarian dialect in the rest of the country. There is a great deal of regional and local variations within these two main dialects.

#### 1.2.6 Dialect/standard German

The geographical names reflect to a certain degree the regional and local dialects, especially in those provinces where the social status of the dialect is comparatively high which is the case especially in Vorarlberg and Tyrol, although even in these provinces pure dialectal spellings are rather rare.

The names of inhabited places often show obsolete spellings and/or reflect older phonetic conditions whereas the other geographical names mostly are adapted to modern spelling rules.

#### 1.3 Minority languages

#### 1.3.1 Slovenian

#### 1.3.1.1 General remarks

Slovenian, the official language of the Yugoslav constituent republic Slovenia, has in Austria the status of a minority language only. It is spoken beside German in the southern border district of Carinthia. Slovenian is used in school and church service and has an official standing in the communes and the local courts of the bilingual area. It is written in the Roman script.

#### 1.3.1.2 The Slovenian alphabet

A	а	Gg Mm	š	š
В	b	H h N n	T	t
Ç	C	I i O o	U	u
Ç	č	J j P p	V	v
D	d	K k	Z	ž
E	e	L 1 S s	Ž	ž
F	f			

#### 1.3.1.3 Geographical names

Inhabited places with a considerable portion of Slovenian speaking population are designated by official boards on the road side showing the place names in German and Slovenian, whereas the official gazetteer of Austria and the official Austrian Map 1:50,000 disregard the Slovenian name variants.

Names of geographical-topographical objects other than inhabited places generally are entered by the Survey of Austria into the official maps in a form corresponding to German spelling rules, although translations from Slovenian into German are forbidden. The names must be written as they are spoken by the local population, but the sounds are represented in writing in accordance with German not Slovenian writing and reading conventions.

An exeption is made in the comparatively rare cases where a geographical name consists of more than one separately spoken Slovenian word. Such syntactical units (mostly noun plus adjective) are written according to Slovenian spelling rules, using the diacritical marks of this language.

#### 1.3.2 Burgenland Croatian

#### 1.3.2.1 General remarks

Burgenland Croatian is spoken in isolated villages or groups of villages throughout the Burgenland province. It is closely related to Croato-Serbian, one of the national languages of Yugoslavia. But there are differences in phonetics, grammatical structure and semantics which give Burgenland Croatian the character of a separate literary language although the written standard at present is not very stable. The language is used in school and church service. It uses the Roman script.

# 1.3.2.2 The Burgenland Croatian alphabet (identical with the Croato-Serbian Roman alphabet):

A	а		E	e	Lj lj	š	š
B.	b		F	f	M m	T	t
Ç	C	• .	G	g	N n	U	u
Ç	č		H	h	Nj nj	V	v
Ć	ć		I	<b>i</b>	0 0	Z	z
	đ		J	j	Pр	Ž	ž
Dž	dž		K	k	Rr		•
D	đ		L	1	S s		

#### 1.3.2.3 Geographical names

The Croatian names of inhabited places are not in official use. The official gazetteer as well as the official maps contain only the corresponding German names. The Austrian Map 1:50,000 represents a limited number of Croatian names other than inhabited place names but mostly in a Germanized spelling whereas the cadastral maps of Croatian speaking or bilingual villages make ample use of Croatian field names in their original spelling.

#### 1.3.3 Hungarian

#### 1.3.3.1 General remarks

Hungarian, the national language of Hungary, has in Austria the status of a minority language only. It is spoken in two small isolated areas in central and southern Burgenland and used in school and church service. Hungarian uses the Roman script.

#### 1.3.3.2 The Hungarian alphabet:

Aa, Áá	G g	N n	T t
B b	Gy gy	Ny ny	Ty ty
Сс	H h	00,06	Vu, Üü
Cs cs	I i 1 i	öö, őő	Üü, Űű
D d	Јj	Рр	V v
Dz dz	K k	Rr	Ýу
Dzs dzs	L 1	S s	Zz
Ee É é	Ly ly	Sz sz	Zs zs
F f	Mm	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

Note: Former Cz cz is replaced now by Cc.

#### 1.3.3.3 Geographical names

The Hungarian name forms of inhabited places are not official and therefore not shown in the official gazetteer and in official maps. Also the geographical names other than inhabited place names do not occur in the Austrian Map 1:50,000 because of the small area of this minority language. But the cadastral maps of Hungarian speaking or bilingual villages contain Hungarian field names in Hungarian spelling mostly together with the corresponding German names.

#### 1.3.4 Czech

Czech, one of the two national languages of Czechoslovakia, is an officially acknowledged minority language of Austria. But the language, being spoken by a very small urban minority (Vienna) only, has no practical importance for geographical names.

#### 2 NAMES AUTHORITIES AND NAMES STANDARDIZATION

In consequence to the federal structure of Austria the legal situation is rather complicated. For the purposes of international cartography the following statements will suffice:

2.1 The names of inhabited places of all categories are standardized. They are published by the federal authority Österreichisches Statistisches Zentralamt, Heldenplatz, Neue Burg, A-1010 Wien (Vienna).

2.2 The geographical names other than inhabited place names, i.e. the names of mountains, hills, valleys, rivers, lakes, glaciers, woods etc. etc. are officially collected and published in maps by the federal authority

Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen (Landesaufnahme), Krotenthallergasse 3, A-1080 Wien (Vienna).

The standardization of these names is in progress but not yet concluded. Nevertheless, the names of the official Austrian Map 1:50,000 are to be regarded as official names in so far as they form part of an official publication.

2.3 Boards on geographical names
These two official agencies concerned with the publication
of geographical names are assisted in their work by boards on
geographical names:

#### 2.3.1 For Austria as a whole:

Abteilung für Kartographische Ortsnamenkunde der Österreichischen Kartographischen Kommission in der Österreichischen Geographischen Gesellschaft, Karl Schweighofergasse 3, A-1071 Wien (Vienna)

#### 2.3.2 For the provinces of Austria:

Burgenland: Burgenländische Nomenklaturkommission beim Amte der Burgenländischen Landesregierung - Landesarchiv, Freiheitsplatz 1, A-7001 Eisenstadt

Salzburg: Salzburger Ortsnamenkommission beim Salzburger Institut für Raumforschung, Postfach 2, A-5033 Salzburg

Styria: Steirische Ortsnamenkommission beim Steiermärkischen Landesarchiv, Bürgergasse 2 A, A-8010 Graz

Tyrol: Tiroler Nomenklaturkommission, Amt der Tiroler Landesregierung, Tiroler Landesarchiv, Herreng. 1, A-6010 Innsbruck

Vorarlberger Vorarlberger Nomenklaturkommission im Amte der Vorarlberger Landesregierung, Montfortstr. 12, A-6900 Bregenz

Vienna: Wiener Nomenklaturkommission im Wiener Stadt- und Landesarchiv, Magistrat der Stadt Wien, Abt. 8, Rathaus, A-1082 Wien

#### 3 SOURCE MATERIAL

#### 3.1 Maps

Österreichische Karte 1:50,000, ed. by the Bundesamt für Eichund Vermessungswesen (Landesaufnahme), 213 sheets, Wien (Vienna) 1962 - 1980.

From the total of 213 sheets 191 contain standardized names. As older editions are replaced in short intervals and as every revised edition contains standardized names standardization of all geographical names as shown in this map will be finished within this decade.

#### 3.2 Gazetteers

#### 3.2.1 Official:

Ortsverzeichnis 1971, edited by the Österreichisches Statistisches Zentralamt, 9 vol., Wien (Vienna) 1974 - 1977. This gazetteer of inhabited places is constantly revised and published every ten years.

#### 3.2.2 Private:

Gazetteer of Austria, Studies in Theoretical Cartography, vol.3, ed. in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations by J. Breu, Vienna 1975. This gazetteer gives a selection of the official geographical names of Austria, especially for international use. The introduction contains (in German and English) a detailed description of the fundamentals of the Standardization of Geographical Names in Austria, explanatory remarks on pronunciation, source material, German spelling rules etc. The pronunciation is given with each headword by means of the symbols of the International Phonetic Association Alphabet. A glossary of geographical appellatives is annexed.

GLOSSARY OF APPELLATIVES, ADJECTIVES AND OTHER WORDS NECESSARY FOR THE UNDERSTANDING OF MAPS AND CADASTRAL PLANS:

#### 4.1 German

For a more detailed glossary see J. Breu: Geographisches Namenbuch von Österreich, Wien (Vienna) 1975, pp. 21-31.

and the same that the same tha		. Annual of the control of the contr	and the second of the second o
Ache	running water	Forsthaus	forester's house
Alm	alpine pasture	Friedhof	cemetery
Alp(e)	alpine pasture	Gasthof	inn
alt,-er,-e,-es	old	Gebirge	mountains, group
an	at		of vineyards
Au	flood plain	Gletscher	glacier
auf	on, upon	Graben	narrow valley,
Bach	rivulet, brook	•	bed of controlled
Berg	mountain		Brook
Bergwerk	mine	groß, -er, -e, -es	large, great
Bichl	hill	Gscheid	water shed
Bründl	drinking-water	Hart	wood, forest
	spring	Haufen	river island
Brunn(en)	drinking-water	Heide	flat, usually sandy,
	spring		uncultivated land
Bühe1	hill	hinter, -er, -e, -es	hinder, rear
Burg	castle	Hof	homestead
Denkmal	monument	Höhel	cave
deutsch,-er,	German	Holz	wood
-e,-es		Horn	mountain peak
Dorf	village	Hütte	hut
Eck	mountain crest,	•	in the
20	hill crest	in	in
Eisenbahn	railway	Joch	high pass
Fabrik	works	Kanal	canal
Feld	field	Kapelle	chapel
Fels(en)	rock	Kar	cirque
Ferner	glacier	Kees	glacier
Fluß	river		

	- 11 -	• •	
Kirche	church	Schloß	castle, manor-
Klamm	gorge		house
klein,-er,-e,	small, little	Schroffen	craggy rock
-es		Schutzhaus	alpine refuge
Kloster	monastery	Schutzhütte	alpine shelte=
Kofel	cone- or dome-		ring hut
	shaped mountain	schwarzer.e.	black
Kogel	dome-shaped	-es	
	mountain	See	lake
Kreuz	cross	Spitz	mountain peak,
kroatisch,-er,	Croatian		peninsula
-e,-es		Stadt	town, city
Lacke	puddle, small	Steig	foot path
•	lake	Stein	rock, peak
Seite	slope	Steinbruch	quarry
Lueg	cave, den	Straße	road
Markt	market	Sumpf	swamp
Maierhof	farm	Tal	valley
mitter,-er,-e,		Tauern	mountain pass
⊢es	middle	Teich	pond
mittler, -er, -e,		Trate	pasture land
-es		über	above
Moor	swamp	unter,-er,-e,-es	low
Moos	swampland	Ursprung	source of river
Mugel	hill	vorder,-er,-e,-es	fore
Mühle	mill	Wald	wood, forest
neu,-er,-e,	new ,	Warte	outlook-tower
-es		Wasserfall	water-fall
Nock	mountain, crag	Weg	path, track
ober,-er,-e,		Weide	pasture
-es	upper	Weiler	hamlet
Paß	mountain pass	Weingarten	vineyard
Quelle	spring	weiß,-er,-e,-es	white .
Remise	patch of wood	Werd	island
Reut	cleared land	Wiese	meadow
Rohr	reed, swamp	Wildbach	fast-running brod
Sattel	mountain pass	windisch,-er,-e,	Slovenian
Scharte	narrow high-al=		
	pine pass	Wirtshaus	inn
		zwischen	between
•			

# 4.2 Slovenian

	<b>~</b>	
bel-i, -a, -o white p	pec	wall of rock
bistrica fast-running p	planina	alpine pasture
brook	polje	field
brdo hill r	potok	brook
crn-i, -a, -o black	pri	near, at
dobrava grove r	ravn-i, -a, -o	flat
dolina valley s	slovensk-i, -a, -o	Slovenian
dolnj-i, -a, -e lower s	spodnj-i, -a, -e	lower
gore mountain s	srednj-i, -a, -e	middle, central
gorica hill s	star-i, -a, -o	old
gornj-i, -a, -e upper s	suh-i, -a, -o	dry
	svet-i, -a, -o	saint
jezer lake t	trata	laws, pasture
križ cross v	<b>7</b>	in
mal-i, -a, -o small, v	velik-i, -a, -o	large, great
	ves	village
most bridge v	vrata	gate
	vrh	summit, mountain
nov-i, -a, -o new 2	zgornj-i, -a, -e	upper

loza

## 4.3 Burgenland Croatian

bijel-i, -a, -borovičje	0
brig	
cesta	
crikva	
dolnj-i, -a, -	e
draga	
dubrava	ij
gaj	
glavica	
gora	4
gornj-i, -a, -	e
grba	
grm	
hrvatsk-i, -a,	-0

jarak
jezero
kod
kratk-i, -a, -o
krc

## 4.4 Hungarian

alsó
berek
csatorna calcal
csúcs
domb
dúló

egyház ér erdő falu fehér fekete felso föld forrás gödör halom hegy hely homok horvát kereszt

juniper grove road, way church lower dale, dell grove, wood summit of a hill mountain upper hill bush, shrub Croatian ditch, narrow dale lake at: short cleared land

mal-i, -a, -o marof meja na nimsk-i, -a, -o nov-i, -a, -o pasa polje potok pri ravnica selo sirok sridnj-i, -a, -e star-i, -a, -o tratina u va velik-i, -a, -o vrt

wood small, little farm boundary at German new pasture field brook at flat ground village broad middle, central old lawn, grass in large, great garden

lower kert kis grove ko canal közép summit hill kút balk, strip of liget arable land church magyar small brook mezo wood nagy village német ó , white black patak puszta upper field rét spring, well sár sík pit hill telek mountain templom place, site tó ú.i sand

víz

völgy

Croatian

cross

garden small, little stone middle, central small wood, grove Hungarian meadow, field large, great German old brook, rivulet farm meadow swamp flat piece of land church lake new water, water course valley

Abbreviation	Decoding	English equivalent
	om on	on, upon
a. Bb	am, an	rivulet, brook
B., -b.	Bach, -bach	railway station
Bhf., -bhf.	Bahnhof, -bahnhof	mountain
B., -bg.	Berg, -berg	•
Bgw., -bgw.	Bergwerk, -bergwerk	mine
Bk., -bk.	Brücke, -brücke	bridge
B•	Brunnen	drinking-water spring
Dkm., -dkm.	Denkmal, -denkmal	monument
d.	der, die, das	the
Fb., -fb.	Fabrik, -fabrik	works
Fr., -fr.	Ferner, -ferner	glacier
Fh.	Forsthaus	forester's home
Ghf., -ghf.	Gasthof, -gasthof	inn
Geb., -geb.	Gebirge, -gebirge	mountains
Gl., -gl.	Gletscher, -gletscher	glacier
Gr., -gr.	Graben, -graben	narrow valley, bed of
•		controlled brook
Gr., G.	Groß, -er, -e, -es	large, great
Hfn., -hfn.	Hafen, -hafen	harbour
Hst.	Haltostelle	stop
H., -h.	Haus, -haus	house
Ht.	Hinter, -er, -e, -es	hinder, rear
но	Hochofen	blast-furnace
H.	Hohe, -r, -s	high
II.	Höhle	cave
Hn., -hn.	Horn, -horn	mountain peak
Hot., -hot.	Hotel, -hotel	hotel
Htt., -htt.	Hütte, -hütte	hut
i.	im, in	in the, in
Jh.	Jagdhaus, Jägerhaus,	game-keeper's house
311.	Hegerhaus	g
Jhtt., -jhtt.	Jagdhütte, -jagdhütte	hunting-lodge
J., -j.	Joch, -joch	high pass, mountain
KO	Kalkofen	lime-kiln
Kpl., -kpl.	Kapelle, -kapelle	chapel
Kls., -kls.	Kloster, -kloster	monastery
Kl.	Klein, -er, -e, -es	small, little
· ·	Kogel, -kogel	dome-shaped mountain
Kg., -kg.	Kopf; -kopf	mountain-top
K., -k.	·	
Krw., -krw.	Kraftwerk, -kraftwerk Kunstmühle	power station
KM	Kunstmunte	mill operated by steam or electricity
Kp., -kp.	Kuppe, -kuppe	dome-shaped mountain
LG	Lehmgrupe	clay-pit
Mkt.	Markt	market
Mt.	Mittlere, -r, -s	middle
Mot.	Motel	motel
M., -m.	Mühlemühle	mill

• •	٦
Nd.	
Nördl.	
Ob.	
Östl.	
P., -p.	
Pg.	
<b>Q•</b>	
Res.	
R.	
SW	
St.	
Sttl.,-sttl.	
Sch., -sch.	
Schießst.	
Schst.	
Schl.	
SG	
S.	
Sdlgsdlg.	
Stb., -stb.	
Sp., -sp.	
Südl.	
T. Unt.	
(verf.)	
Vd.	
W.	
Wssf.	
Westl.	
Wr.	
Wsws.	
Wh., -wh.	
Zgl. ZO	
ZW	
Z.	
	-

Nieder, -er, -e, -es Nördliche, -r, -s Ober, -er, -e, -es Östliche, -r, -s Paß, -paß Pegel Quelle Reservoir Ruine Sägewerk Sankt Sattel, -sattel Scharte, -scharte Schießstätte Schiffstation Schloß Schotter- oder Sandgrube Siedlung, -siedlung Steinbruch, -steinbruch Sportplatz Südliche, -r, -s Teich Unter, -er, e, es verfallen Vorder, -er, -e. -es Wasserfall Westliche, -r, -s Wiener Wiese, -wiese Wirtshaus, -wirtshaus Ziegelei Ziegelofen Ziegelwerk Zisterne

lower northern upper eastern mountain pass water-gauge spring reservoir ruins sawmill Saint mountain pass narrow high-alpine pass shooting-stand stopping-place of ships castle, manor-house gravel- or sand-pit lake settlement quarry sports-ground southern pond lower, low ruinous, dilapidated fore wood, forest water-fall western Vienna meadow inn brick-yard brick-kiln brick-works cistern