

Toponymic Guidelines for Cartography in the German Democratic Republic

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1. Languages

1.1. General Remarks

German in its standard form is the sole official language in the German Democratic Republic. In those areas of Dresden and Cottbus Counties which are inhabited by citizens of Sorbian nationality Sorbian is officially recognized.

1.2. The German Alphabet

The German alphabet has 26 letters which, in their alphabetical order, read as follows:

a A	h H	o O	u U
b B	i I	p P	v V
c C	j J	q Q	w W
d D	k K	r R	x X
e E	l L	s S	y Y
f F	m M	ß B	z Z
g G	n N	t T	

Umlaute ä Å, ö Ö and ü Ü are not specified in the alphabet. In alphabetical lists the umlauts ä Å, ö Ö and ü Ü appear among a A, o O and u U. If two names have an identical spelling except for their umlaut or vowel, the umlaut is listed after the vowel, such as in "Barenberg" and "Bärenberg". The character "ß" cannot be capitalized, it ranks as "ss".

2. General Documents Used as a Basis for the Rendering of Place-Names on Maps

2.1. Chief Documents

- Ortslexikon der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik, 2. Auflage, Berlin 1974
(Official list of places in the German Democratic Republic, 2nd edition, Berlin 1974)
- Verzeichnis der Gemeinden der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik (List of places of the German Democratic Republic), published by the GDR Council of Ministers, Central Administration of Statistics, Berlin 1976
- Verzeichnis der Orte, Ortsteile und Wohnplätze in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik und deren postalische Bezeichnung (List of places, parts of places and living places in the German Democratic Republic and their postal names), published by the GDR Council of Ministers, Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, Berlin, latest edition
(only as regards the spelling of living places not contained in the above mentioned "Official list of places")
- Maps of larger scales (as regards other geographical names)

- Publications by centralized and local state authorities on newly denominated or renamed geographical objects
- Instruction on the spelling of geographic names in cartographical products of the German Democratic Republic, latest edition

2.2. Other Documents

- Handbuch der Naturschutzgebiete der DDR (Handbook of GDR Nature Reserves), Institute of Geographical Research and Nature Conservation, Berlin 1972-74
- Sorbisch-deutsches und deutsch-sorbisches Ortsnamenverzeichnis der zweisprachigen Kreise der Bezirke Dresden und Cottbus (Sorbian-German and German-Sorbian List of Place-Names in the Bilingual Districts of Dresden and Cottbus Counties), VEB Domowina-Verlag, Bautzen 1969
- Railway guides, railway timetables and lists of Deutsche Reichsbahn (German Railways) and of the County Bus Combines
- Grosser Duden (Complete Duden), 19th edition, Leipzig 1978

3. General Rules for the Rendering of Geographical Names

3.1. General Remarks

Place-Names are spelled in accordance with the "Ortslexikon der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik" (Official list of places in the German Democratic Republic), 2nd edition, Berlin, 1974, or its latest edition. Corrections, if any, published in the Law Gazettes of the German Democratic Republic, have to be observed.

The names of living places are spelled in accordance with the "Verzeichnis der Orte, Ortsteile und Wohnplätze in der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik und deren postalische Bezeichnung" (List of places, parts of places and living places in the German Democratic Republic and their postal names) (latest edition).

3.1.1. Geographical place-names are spelled in accordance with the orthography in effect. This rule applies also to geographical names which were derived from place-names, e. g.:

Groß Labenz	but: Großlabenzer See
Ueckermünde	but: Ücker, Ockermünder Heide
Oelsen	but: Olsener See

Names spelled in a traditional mode contradicting contemporary orthography have to be transformed into Standard German, e. g.:

Auf dem Gestütt corrected form: Auf dem Gestüt

Genuine dialectical names must not be changed (see 3.4.).

3.1.2. All one-word place-names and single words being part of a multiple-word place-name have to be capitalized (even if they follow a hyphen or diagonal stroke or a bracket).

Articles, prepositions and conjunctions are spelled with small letters, unless they are the first part of a name, e. g.:

Großer Jasmunder Bodden
 Haus der Jungen Pioniere
 Das Ried
 Tornau vor der Heide

Am Schwarzen Busch
 Neuhaus am Rennweg
 Carl-von-Ossietsky-Straße but:
 Von-Ossietsky-Straße

3.1.3. The letters of the German alphabet must not be distorted. This applies in particular to "ß", which must not be replaced by "ss", e. g.:

<u>wrong</u>	<u>correct</u>
Briessnitz	Brießnitz
Büesleben	Büßleben
Thiessen	Thießén

If only capital letters are used for the spelling of a place-name, the letter "ß" has to be replaced by "SS" or left in its small-letter form, e. g.:

LÜSSNITZ	or:	LÜßNITZ
MEISSEN	or:	MEIßEN
SASSNITZ	or:	SABNITZ

If the fully capitalized place-names spelled with "SS" instead of "ß" are transformed into the usual form with only the first letter being capitalized, "SS" has to be transformed into "ß".

3.1.4. Letter marks and diacritics must not be replaced by makeshift letters or simply neglected, e. g.:

<u>wrong</u>	<u>correct</u>
Großraeschen	Großräschen
Loebejuen	Löbejün
Ueckersee	Ückersee

This rule applies also to any specific marks in words of a foreign origin, e. g.:

wrong

Fucikplatz
Charite
Lennestr.
Dzierzynskiestraße

correct

Fučikplatz
Charité
Lennéstr.
Dzierżyńskastraße

3.1.5. If geographic names are derived from place-names with an adjective (such as "Groß-", "Neu-" or "Klein-") in front of them, the adjective form and the determinative word are written in one word; the adjective remains unchanged, e. g.:

Groß Glienicke

Großglienicker See

not: Groß-Glienicker See

not: Großer Glienicker See

Klein Behnitz

Kleinbehnitzer See

not: Klein-Behnitzer See

not: Kleiner Behnitzer See

Neu-Heinde

Neuheinder See

not: Neu-Heinder See

not: Neuer Heinder See

3.1.6. Names of geographical objects containing surnames and family names have to be rendered with all the particularities attached to them. This applies also to names originating from other languages, including those not written in Roman characters, e. g.:

wrong

Georgij-Dimitrov-Allee
Gerhard Hauptmann-
Straße
Ferdinand-Schulze-
Straße
Lodzer Platz
Straße Usti nad Labem

correct

Georgi-Dimitroff-Allee
Gerhart-Hauptmann-Straße
Ferdinand-Schultze-Straße
Łódźer Platz
Straße Usti nad Labem

3.2. The Spelling of Compounds

As regards writing in one word, hyphenating and syllabification, the spelling of geographical names composed of several words is governed by the following rules:

3.2.1. Writing in One Word

3.2.1.1. Geographical multiple-element names are written in one word if the determinative word together with the noun forms a compound that is clearly arranged, e. g.:

Dreilinden

Neuklostersee

Elbsandsteingebirge

Oberspreewald

Napoleonstein

Seidenbachtalsperre

Völkerschlachtdenkmal

Zigeunerberge

3.2.1.2. Geographical names whose primary and determinative elements are separated by "es" or "s" are also written in one word, e. g.:

Landeskronen

Inselberg

Königstuhl

Sperlingsberg

3.2.1.3. Endings and primary words of names written in one word may be abbreviated if this shortens the name by at least two letters.

Such abbreviated names have always to be written in one word, e. g.:

Fichtelberg

- Fichtelbg.

Eldekanal

- Eldekan.

Mühlenbach

- Mühlenb.

Elbsandsteingebirge

- Elbsandsteingeb.

Bernburg

- Bernbg.

Nordstraße

- Nordstr.

Oberhermsdorf

- Oberhermsdf.

If abbreviating geographical names distortions their past recognition (as for instance: Urbach /Urb./; Gernrode /Gernr./, Bezelstein /Bezelst./) they should preferably be written in full or, if necessary, syllabified.

3.2.1.4. Geographical names in cartographic products made in the GDR are syllabified for reasons of space, better legibility or the size of an object. Syllabification is made according to the orthographic rules of the German language as specified by Grosser Duden, 17th edition, Leipzig 1976, pp. 607 - 611).

Those syllables following the hyphen have to be written with a small letter. Misleading letter and morpheme combinations have to be avoided, e. g.:

Langen- hagener See	not: Langen- gener See
Heroldis- hausen	not: Herol- dishausen
Dünen- rehmel	not: Dünenreh- mel

3.2.2. Hyphenating

3.2.2.1. The hyphen may be used for coupling, supplementary, explanatory and combinative purposes.

Geographical names of parts belonging together (names of incorporated places, of parts of places, regions, canals etc.) are coupled, e. g.:

Halle-Neustadt
Colbitz-Letzlinger Heide
Halle-Leipziger Tieflandsbucht
Burg-Lübbenauer Kanal

3.2.2.2. Genuine compound words whose first element consists of a word group (e. g. if such a word group is composed of more than two unchanged names (geographic names or names of persons) or more than two unchanged names or collective nouns) are combined with each other by hyphens, e. g.:

Karl-Marx-Stadt
Oder-Spree-Kanal
Geschwister-Scholl-Straße
Dr.-Kurt-Fischer-Platz

3.2.2.3. If the first element of a name written in one word is abbreviated, the two parts of the word have to be coupled and capitalized (see 3.2.3.1.), e. g.:

Ndr.-Lausitz	for: Niederlausitz
Unt.-Warnow	for: Unterwarnow
Gr.-Vätersee	for: Großvätersee
Kl.-Köriser See	for: Kleinköriser See

3.2.2.4. Hyphen-combined names composed of multiple-element names of persons have to be abbreviated as follows:

W.-Pieck-Stadt Guben	or
W.-Pieck-St. Guben	
Dr.-Allende-Platz	or
Dr.-Allende-Pl.	
Carl-v.-Ossietsky-Straße	or
Carl-v.-Ossietsky-Str.	or
V.-Ossietsky-Str.	

3.2.3. Writing of Names as Two or More Words

3.2.3.1. Geographical two-element names are not hyphenated if they are genuine word groups and their first element is - an unchanged derivation of a geographical name ending with "-er", e. g.:

Thüringer Wald
Kummerower See
Darßer Ort

However, geographical names not being derivations but ending with "-er" will be written in one word together with the primary word, such as "Oderbruch", "Flundergrund", or "Zigeunerberge" (see 3.2.1.1.).

- an inflectible derivation of a geographical name ending with "-isch" or "-sch", e. g.:

Havelländisches Luch
Hallesche Straße
Bründelscher Berg

- an inflectible adjective, e. g.:

Niederer Fläming
Großer Zernsee
Schwarzer Berg

Geographical names containing abbreviated adjectives, which precede the noun without being linked to it, are not hyphenated, e. g.:

Gr. Strumminsee
Kl. Elster
Ob. Rhinluch

- 3.2.3.2. Multiple-element geographical names containing prepositions, articles, or attributes being in postpositions are written as several words, e. g.:

Unter den Linden
Tornau vor der Heide
Altbernsdorf auf dem Eigen
Platz der Republik

3.2.4. Use of the Route Stroke, Comma and Diagonal Stroke

- 3.2.4.1. The route stroke is used in denoting railway or highway routes. It is distinguished from the hyphen by an inter-space left free on either side, e. g.:

autobahn section Schkeuditzer Kreuz - Hermsdorfer Kreuz
tramline Leninallee - Wilhelm-Pieck-Straße -
Friedrich-Ebert-Straße - Leipziger Straße -
Heinrich-Mann-Allee
railway line Berlin - Halle - Erfurt

- 3.2.4.2. The comma is to be used if the name of an inferior object follows the name of the superior object or if the name is followed by an apposition, e. g.:

Berlin, Prenzlauer Berg (city borough)
Ostseebad Boltenhagen, camping site (description of
locality)
Rakow, Kreis Grimmen (differentiating
addition)

- 3.2.4.3. Equivalent place-names in different languages are separated by the diagonal stroke, which is also used for the denomination of street corners. No spacing has to be placed on either side of this stroke. If the diagonal stroke appears at the end of a line, it is not followed by a hyphen, e. g.:

Cottbus/Chosebus
Ecke Wilhelm-Pieck-Straße/Prenzlauer Allee
Ecke Käthe-Kollwitz-Straße/
Friedrich-Ebert-Straße

The diagonal stroke must not substitute prepositions, e. g.:

wrong

Altbernsdorf/Eigen
Arnsdorf/Radeberg
Delitz/Berge

correct

Altbernsdorf auf dem Eigen
Arnsdorf bei Radeberg
Delitz am Berge

3.2.5. Use of Brackets and Inverted Commas

3.2.5.1. Curved brackets indicate a second name or a subordinate form of the name.

Curved brackets also indicate additional names which may be short forms of the full names, e. g.:

Müncheberger Stadtforst (Müncheberger Heide)
Unterspreewald (Unterer Spreewald)
Dresden (Weißer Hirsch) as the name of a map sheet

If there is not enough space available, subordinate additions in brackets may be left out in cartographic products. Curved brackets must not be replaced by the diagonal stroke.

3.2.5.2. Square brackets indicate former (out-of-date) name forms which may be given in cartographic products as long as the new name has not been generally adopted.

3.2.5.3. Inverted commas are rarely used for geographic names. In particular, they are useless if the word group concerned contains capitalized adjectives or begins with a capitalized article or preposition, e. g.:

Pädagogische Hochschule "Karl Liebknecht" Potsdam
Braunkohlekraftwerk "Elbe" (Vockerode)
Landschaft der Werder
Hotel Zum Schwarzen Adler
Zentrales Haus der Deutsch-Sowjetischen Freundschaft

3.3. Use of Shortened Names

3.3.1. Many geographical names on the territory of the GDR are long and call for short forms, especially in cartographic products having small scales. This applies to the omission of several or all additions which are unnecessary in the relevant context as well as such name additions which are not essential in differentiating between otherwise identical names, e. g.:

not:

Die Goldene Aue
Halle an der Saale
Schönhagen bei Gumtow
Uhyet am Taucher

but:

Goldene Aue
Halle (Saale) bzw. nur: Halle
Schönhagen
Uhyet

3.3.2. In general, the article is to be left out in cartographic products, e. g.:

not:

Der Dün
Die Elbe
Die Müritz
das Rhinluch

but:

Dün
Elbe
Müritz
Rhinluch

In case of omitted articles the adjectives have to be inflected, e. g.:

not:

Der Hohe Fläming
Der Tote Mann
Die Schwarzen Berge
Das Breite Feld

but:

Hoher Fläming
Toter Mann
Schwarze Berge
Breites Feld

3.3.3. The article has to be used

- if a general geographic generic term is used as a proper name, e. g.:

Der Strom
 Die Au
 Das Bruch

- if it follows a preposition, e. g.:

An der Silbergrube
 Bei der Eiche
 Ober der Spree
 In der Aue

3.4. Spelling of Dialectal Names

Dialectal names are not transformed into Standard German. They must always been spelled in their dialectal forms on the maps even if their meaning is clear and a Standard German equivalent could be found. Much attention must be paid to compounds because all their integral parts must be written in the dialectal form (as usual in the region concerned), e. g. "Lütt Portentieck" instead of "Kleiner Portentieck".

On medium and large-scale maps dialectal name forms are most common in generic names. Their spelling, which differs in accordance with local pronunciation, must not be corrected or standardized, e. g.:

Becke, Beeke, Bäck
 Leite, Liete, Liede
 Haardt, Hart, Hardt
 Struth, Strutt, Strut
 Wyck, Wiek, Wieck
 Fehn, Fenn, Venn

4. Principles Governing the Use of Additions to Place-Names

Any additions to names on map sheets or names listed in registers of maps and atlases must not be omitted. Any appellatives placed in front of the place-name must always be listed first (appellatives being Bad, Dorf, Festung, Kolonie, Kurort, Luftkurort, Ostseebad, Seebad). In registers, the place-name may be listed as well; but reference has always to be made to the correct form.

In the following, the rules are given on whether additions must occur on maps or may be omitted.

4.1. Additions being Part of the Name

- 4.1.1. As a rule, official additions must not be omitted in cartographic products. Abbreviations may be used but their meaning must be clear, e. g.:

Wilhelm-Pieck-Stadt Guben or:
 W.-Pieck-St. Guben

- 4.1.2. On large-scale maps, additions must not be omitted which, in the past provided a more exact localization or served to distinguish places with identical names, but by now have become integral parts of the name itself. Such additions may be left out on small-scale maps, e. g.:

Altbarnsdorf auf dem Eigen
 Delitz am Berge
 Neuendorf im Sande
 Wansleben am See

Abbreviations may be used unless they are ambiguous, e. g.:

Delitz a. Berge or:
 Delitz a. Bge.
 Neustadt i. Sachsen or:
 Neustadt i. Sa.
 Tornau v. d. Heide

4.2. Additions Underlining the Function of a Place

4.2.1. In principle, the additions "Bad", "Kloster" and "Sankt" have never to be omitted and must precede the place-name, e. g.:

- Bad Doberan
- Bad Kleinen
- Bad Liebenwerda
- Kloster Zinna
- Kloster Neuendorf
- Sankt Egedien
- Sankt Kilian

While there is no uniform official spelling of place-names preceded by "Kloster", e. g. Kloster Vessra but: Klostermansfeld, the additions "Bad" and "Sankt" must not be written in one word with the place-name itself according to orthographical rules.

4.2.2. The additions Stadt, Dorf, Hof, Markt, Flecken, Kolonie, Siedlung, Festung and others must not be omitted on large-scale maps if they form an integral part of the place-name concerned. These additions must precede the place-name and be separated from it, e. g.:

- Stadt Wehlen
- Dorf Tatschow
- Hof Zirkow
- Festung Königstein
- Siedlung Poley

These additions may be omitted on small-scale maps, unless they serve to distinguish adjacent places with identical names.

4.2.3. The additions Ostseebad, Seebad, Kurort, Luftkurort, Heilbad are, as a rule, only rendered on large-scale or special-purpose maps such as tourist maps, e. g.:

- Ostseebad Dierhagen
- Seebad Bansin
- Kurort Oybin
- Luftkurort Arendsee
- Heilbad Heiligenstadt

4.3. Additions for Distinguishing Places with Identical Names

These additions may be omitted in all cartographic products if they relate to objects contained in the specific cartographic product, i. e. if the location of the place and its classification as to the superior geographical forms or administrative units make such additions superfluous.

If an additional description of the location is necessary, prepositions providing no specific information are omitted, e. g. "an der Oder", "in Mecklenburg", "auf Rügen", "an der Saale".

Necessary additional information on the location is placed behind the place-name and given in curved brackets according to 3.2.5.1., e. g.:

- Halle (Saale)
- Fürstenberg (Havel)
- Trebbichau (Fuhne)
- Forst (Lausitz)
- Königstein (Sächsische Schweiz)
- Bergen (Rügen)

In case of place-names having prepositions which contain specific information on the location of the place, the rules according to 4.1.2. apply.

5. Sorbian Names

5.1. Rendering of Geographical Names in the Areas Inhabited by the Sorbian National Minority

The Constitution of the German Democratic Republic guarantees GDR citizens of Sorb nationality that they may cultivate their language and culture. On the basis of the equality provided for the Sorbian minority in the Constitution, the special regulations of the Instruction on the spelling of geographic names in cartographical products of the GDR stipulate that the geographic names in maps and plans of areas inhabited by Sorbs must be rendered in German and Sorbian.

In cartographic products of the German Democratic Republic, which contain bilingual towns and villages and parts thereof, the rule of rendering them in German and in Sorbian applies to the following districts:

Dresden County: Bautzen, Bischofswerda, Kamenz, Löbau, Niesky

Districts

Cottbus County: Calau, Cottbus (city), Cottbus (rural district), Forst, Guben, Hoyerawerda, Lübben, Spremberg, Weißwasser Districts.

A bilingual rendering of the geographical names in those districts applies to:

- plans and large-scale maps

- administrative maps and other special-purpose maps on small scales, if enough space is available.

The Sorbian names must be written with all the special letters and diacritics of the Sorbian alphabet. They have to be placed below or beside the German name, with the type size being slightly smaller.

5.2. The Sorbian Alphabet (Upper Sorbian)

a, b, c, č, d, dź, e, ǝ, f, g, h, ch, i, j, k, l, ł, m, n, ŋ, o, ó, p, r, ř, s, š, t, ć, u, w, y, z, ž.

Lower Sorbian has the following additional letters: dź, ź, ś.

6. Rules Governing the Use of Abbreviations

6.1. General Principles

Abbreviations are single letters or sequences of letters replacing one word. Frequently, they cannot be avoided in map-making because the proper names and additions are intended to provide explanations rather than distort maps. Abbreviations have to be used to the lowest possible extent and must, above all, not reduce the legibility of the names or curb information contained on maps because they are un-understandable.

In general, abbreviations are to be used for explanatory additions such as "Bahnhof" (train station), "Turm" (tower), "Schule" (school) and for general geographical denominations such as "Berg" (mountain), "Bach" (brook), "Gebirge" (mountains).

Moreover, determinative words, which are adjectives and written in one word with the name, or adjectives preceding

the name may be abbreviated.

6.2. Abbreviations in Place-Names

As far as possible, primary words in place-names should not be abbreviated. If place-names become too frequent on small-scale maps showing densely populated areas, common suffixes and endings as well as parts of words such as -ingen, -ungen, -heusen, -leben and geographical generic terms such as -berg, -bach, -dorf, -burg may be abbreviated if the name concerned is shortened by at least two letters.

Geographical additions and articles and prepositions linked to them may also be abbreviated. Examples of this are given in the sections dealing with the spelling of geographical names.

6.3. Forms of Abbreviations.

There are two forms of abbreviations, i. e. real abbreviations and so-called "short words", with real abbreviations being pronounced in full and provided with a closing point, e. g.:

Berg	- Bg.	(mountain)
Fluß	- Fl.	(river)
Gemeinde	- Gem.	(municipality)
Heilquelle	- Hlqu.	(medicinal spring)
Hügel	- Hgl.	(hill)
Ziegelei	- Zgl.	(brickworks)

Certain abbreviations which are used in science and economy are not provided with a point, e. g.: N - north, SO - southeast, m - metre.

"Short words" are composed of several capitalized letters

which are pronounced separately. They are not provided with a closing point, e. g. DDR, JH, LPG, LSG, NSG, RAW, VEG.

If abbreviations are used together with proper names, they precede such names but are not linked to them, e. g.:

Erhm. Grenzbaude
 LSG Sternberger See
 VEG Thomas Müntzer

Whether abbreviations are capitalized or not depends on the spelling of the words to be abbreviated, e. g.:

außer Betrieb	- a. B.
in Bau	- i. B.
wesentlich	- w.
Westen	- W.
Gebirge	- Geb.
Hünengrab	- Hgrb.
östliche Länge	- ö. L.

6.4. Abbreviations for Internal Use

Some cartographic abbreviations are intended for internal use and may contradict general orthographical rules. Such abbreviations may also be used for certain explanations on the map. Their meaning becomes clear in connection with the cartographic representation concerned, e. g.:

PF	- Personenfähre	(ferryboat for passengers)
U	- U-Bahnstation	(underground station)
Wh.	- Wartehalle	(waiting hall)
Wbh.	- Wasserbehälter	(water tank)
WT	- Wasserturm	(water tower)

Unless these sometimes symbolic abbreviations are self-explanatory in connection with the representation concerned, a legend is required to explain them.

The omission mark "ü" as in -bü for -burg is restricted to internal use. It is not in line with German orthography, for which the Latin alphabet is used, but it constitutes a useful distinguishing form in cartographic products.

7. Alphabetical List of the Most Common Abbreviations

In case of lacking space, the following abbreviations may be used:

<u>German</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>
<u>A</u>		
Abteilung	department	Abt.
Altersheim	old-aged persons home	Althm.
Altstadt, -altstadt	old town	Altst., -altst.
Ambulatorium	outpatient department	Amb.
an der, an dem	on the	a. d.
Anlegestelle	landing-place	Anlst.
Anstalt	institution	Anst.
auf der, auf dem	on the	a. d.
außer Betrieb	out of service	a. B.
Aussichtspunkt	lookout	AP
Aussichtsturm	observation tower	AT
<u>B</u>		
Bach, -bach	brook	B., -b.
Badeanstalt, Freibad	public bath, open-air swimming pool	Bad
Bahnhof	railway station	Bf.
bei (m)	near	b.
Berg, Berge	mountain(s)	Bg., Bge.
-berg, -berge, -bergen	-	-bg., -bge., -bgn.
Bergwerk	mine	Bgwk.
Bezirk	county	Bez.
Bibliothek	library	Bibl.
-born	-	-bn
Botanischer Garten	botanical garden	Bot. G.

-brunn, bronn	-	-brn.
Brunnen, -brunnen	well	Br., -br.
Bucht, -bucht	bay	B., -b.
Burg, -burg	castle	Bü., -bü.
Burgwall	castle mound	Burgw. (Büw.)

D

Deich, -deich	dike	Dch., -dch.
Denkmal, -denkmal	monument	Dkm., -dkm.
der (an der, auf der, bei der)	the (on the, at the)	d.
Deutsch, -deutsch	German	Dtsch., -dtch. (Dt., -dt.)
-dorf	-	-df.

E

Ebene	plain	Eb.
ehemalig	former	ehem.
Erholungsheim	rest home	Erhm. (Heim)

F

Fabrik, Fabriken	factory (factories)	Fbr., Fbrn.
-feld, -felde, -felden	-	-fd., -fde., -fdn
Felsen, -fels	rock	Fls., -fls.
Fersehturm	TV tower	FT
Fernverkehrsstraße (in Verbindung mit der Nr.)	highway (and its number)	F
Festung	fortress	Festg.
Findling	boulder	Findl.
Flughafen	airport	Flhfn.
Flugplatz	airfield	Flpl.
Fluß	river	Fl.
Försterei	forester's house	F.
Furt-, -furt	ford	Ft., -ft.

G

Garagenkomplex	garage complex	Gar.
Gebirge, -gebirge	mountains	Geb., -geb.
Gemeinde	municipality	Gem.
Genesungsheim	convalescent home	Genhm.
Gestüt	stud	Gest.
Graben	ditch	Gr.

Groß, -e, -er, -es	-	Gr.
Grund	ground	Grd.
<u>H</u>		
Hafen, -hafen	harbour	Hfn., -hfn.
-hagen	-	-hgn.
-hain	-	-hn.
Halbinsel	peninsula	HI
Halde	dump	Hld.
Haltepunkt	stop	Hp.
Haltestelle	station	Hst.
Hauptbahnhof	main station	Hbf.
Hauptstadt	capital	Hptst.
Haus, Häuser, -haus, -hausen	house(s)	Ha., Har., -hs., -hsn.
-haven	-	-hvn.
Heilquelle	medicinal spring	Hlqu.
-heim	-	-hm.
Hinter-, -e, -er, -es	back	Htr.-
Höhe	height	H.
Höhle, -höhle	cave	Hhl., -hhl.
-horst	-	-hst.
Hügel	hill	Hgl.
Hünengrab	dolmen, barrow	Hgrb.
Hütte	hut	HÜ.
<u>I</u>		
in Bau, im Bau	under construction	i. B.
Industrie	industry	Ind.
-ingen	-	-ign.
Insel, Inseln	island(s)	I., In.
Institut	institute	Inst.
<u>J</u>		
Jugendheim	youth centre	Jghm.
Jugendherberge	youth hostel	JH
<u>K</u>		
Kanal	canal	Kan. (K.)
Kapelle	chapel	Kap.
Kirche, -kirchen	church	K., -kchn.

Kläranlage	purification plant	Kläranl.
Klein, -e, -er, -es	-	Kl.
Kloster	cloister	Klost.
Kolonie	colony	Kol.
Kombinat	combine	Komb.
Krankenhaus	hospital	Krha.
Kreis	district	Kr.
Kulturgeschichtliches Denkmal	cultural monument	KD
<u>L</u>		
Land, -land	country	Ld., -ld.
Landambulatorium	rural outpatient department	Ldamb.
Landschaftsschutzgebiet	landscape con- servation area	LSG
-leben	-	-lbn.
Leuchtturm	lighthouse	LT
<u>M</u>		
Markt, -markt	market-place	Mkt., -mkt.
Meilenstein	milestone	Mlst.
Meer	sea	M.
Mittel-	-	Mttl.-
-münde	-	-mde.
Mündung	mouth	Mdg.
Museum	museum	Mus.
<u>N</u>		
Naturdenkmal	natural monument	ND
Naturschutzgebiet	nature preserve	NSG
Neustadt	new town	Neust.
Nieder-, -e, -er, -es	lower	Ndr.-
Niederung	lowland	Ndrg.
Nord(en)	north	N
nördlich	north	n.
nördliche Breite	northern latitude	n. B.
Nordost(en)	northeast	NO
nordöstlich	northeast	nö.
Nordwest(en)	northwest	NW
nordwestlich	northwest	nw.
Nummer	number	Nr.

<u>O</u>		
Ober-, -e, -er, -es	upper	Ob.-
Oberförsterei	office of head forester	OF
oberhalb der	above the	ob. d.
Observatorium	observatory	Obs.
Orangerie	orangery	Orang.
Ost(en)	east	O
östlich	east	ö.
östliche Länge	eastern longitude	ö. L.
<u>P</u>		
Personenfähre	ferryboat for passengers	PF
Platz, -platz	square	Pl., -pl.
Postamt	post office	Post
<u>Q</u>		
Quelle	spring	Qu.
<u>R</u>		
Raststätte (bei Autobahnen)	autobahn restaurant	Rst., Rast.
-reute	-	-rte.
-reuth	-	-rth.
Rettungsstation	lifesaving station	Rettst.
Revierförsterei	district forester's house	RF
-ried	-	-rd.
-ring	-	-rg.
-rode, -roda	-	-r.
Ruine	ruin	R.
<u>S</u>		
Sanatorium	sanatorium	San.
Sankt	-	St.
S-Bahnhof	city railway station	S-Bf.
Schacht	pit	Scht.
Schanze	ski-jumping hill	Schze.
Schleuse	lock	Schlee.
Schloß	castle	Schl.
Schlucht	gorge	Schlt.

Schule	school	Schu.
See, Seen	lake(s)	S., Sn.
Siedlung	settlement	Siedl. (Sdlg.)
Sportplatz	sports ground	Sportpl. (Sppl.)
Stadion	stadium	Stad.
-städ, -sted	-	-st.
-städt, -stedt	-	-st.
Stadtkreis	municipal administrative district	Stadtkr. (Stkr.)
Steinbruch	quarry	Stbr.
-stett, -stetten	-	-st., -stn.
Straße, -straße	street	Str., -str.
Süd(en)	south	S
südlich	south	s.
Südosten	southeast	SO
südöstlich	southeast	sö.
Südwest(en)	southwest	SW
südwestlich	southwest	sw.
Sund	strait	Sd.
<u>I</u>		
Tal, -tal	valley	T., -t.
Talsperre	storage dam	Talsp. (Tsp.)
Tankstelle	petrol station	Tkst.
Technische Hochschule	technical college	TH
Technische Universität	technical university	TU
-stätt	-	-th.
Tunnel	tunnel	Tunn. (Tu.)
Turm	tower	T
<u>U</u>		
U-Bahnstation	underground station	U
über dem Meeres- spiegel	above sea level	ü. M.
-ungen	-	-ugn.
Universität	university	Univ.
Unter, -e, -er, -es	lower	Unt.-
unter dem Meeres- spiegel	below sea level	u. M

unterhalb der

below the

u. d.

V

Vorder-, -e, -er, es
Vorstadt

-
suburb

Vdr.-
Vorst.

W

Wagenfähre
-wald, -walde
Wartehalle
Wasserbehälter
Wasserfall
Wasserturm

ferryboat for cars
-
waiting hall
water tank
waterfall
water tower

WF
-wd., -wde.
Wh.
Wbh.
Wf.
WT

-wegen

-

-wgn.

Weiher

pond

Whr.

-weiler

-

-wlr.

West(en)

west

W

westlich

west

w.

Wüstung

deserted village

Wüstg.

Z

Zeltplatz
Ziegelei
Zoologischer Garten

camping site
brickworks
zoological garden

Zeltpl. (Zpl.)
Zgl.
Zoo