
**UNITED NATIONS
GROUP OF EXPERTS ON
GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES**

Working Paper No. 10

**Twenty-second Session
New York, 20-29 April 2004**

Item 9 of the Provisional Agenda

**MEETING OF THE WORKING GROUP ON TOPONYMIC
DATA FILES AND GAZETTEERS**

**Diachronic Index of Settlement Names in the
Banat 1890-1992***

*** Prepared by Peter Jordan, Austrian Institute of East and Southeast European
Studies, Vienna**

DIACHRONIC INDEX OF SETTLEMENT NAMES IN THE BANAT 1890-1992

Paper submitted by Austria

1 Introduction

The diachronic index of settlement names in the Banat accompanies a series of four maps on the development of ethnic structure in the Banat 1890-1992 edited by the Austrian Institute of East and Southeast European Studies in Vienna within its map series "Atlas of Eastern and Southeastern Europe" (www.osi.ac.at). The four maps in the scale 1: 400,000 represent the ethnic structure of this cultural region currently affiliated to three countries (Romania, Hungary, Serbia and Montenegro) by settlements and for four points in time: 1890 (Map A), around 1930 (Map B), around 1950 (Map C) and around 1990 (Map D). For the representation of population figures by ethnic affiliation the maps use the diagram method and are based on official population censuses. The author of the maps, the accompanying text and the names index is Josef WOLF, Institut für donauschwäbische Geschichte und Landeskunde Tübingen, the map series has been published in co-operation with this institute. Maps as well as accompanying text and names index are presented in German and English.

After the devastations caused by the Turkish wars, the cultural region of the Banat has been multiethnically colonized by the Austrian administration in the 18th and 19th centuries and remained up to the present day a multiethnic and multilingual region. Up to World War I it was part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and was then subdivided among three countries (Hungary, Romania, State of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, the later Yugoslavia). Due to this subdivision, the official language changed in the then Romanian and South Slavonic parts of the Banat accompanied by official renaming. Apart from official multilinguality at the communal level in the post-war Yugoslavian Voivodina, the respective state language formed the basis of official toponymy at least by the early 1990s.

In 1890 (Map A) the Banat in total belongs to the Hungarian half of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. The official language and official names are Hungarian. Magyarisation has started after the Austro-Hungarian Compromise (1867) and already left significant traces in ethnic structure.

Around 1930 (Map B) the Banat is subdivided among Hungary, Romania and Yugoslavia. In the Romanian and Yugoslavian parts, Romanian and Serbian are the official languages and official Romanian and Serbo-Croatian names, respectively, have been implemented. Assimilation of ethnic minorities by the state nation has started in all three countries.

Around 1950 (Map C) the Yugoslavian part of the Banat has lost almost all of its German population and the Serbian population component is significantly larger than before WWII. In the Romanian part the Romanian population share has also proceeded, but Germans are still present in larger numbers.

Around 1990 (Map D) toponymy has not changed significantly (official multilingual toponymy at the communal level in the Yugoslavian Voivodina is not portrayed on the map and in the index). The German minority has heavily declined in the Romanian part. Assimilation of other ethnic minorities by the state nations has proceeded. Urban centres have strongly gained inhabitants at the expense of rural regions.

The index contains official settlement names portrayed on the four maps (A: 1890, B: around 1930, C: around 1950, D: around 1990). Changes that took place between two censuses are not recorded.

Further below an overview on the methodology of the names index followed by a sample (letter A) of the names index is presented.

2 Methodological remarks

2.1 Selection and writing of names

All settlement names on the maps are also listed in the index. The search for a particular settlement name can be undertaken with the help of either main or supplementary entries, both of which are arranged alphabetically. The changing names of individual settlements are gathered in one group and arranged in descending order from Map D (around 1990) to Map A (1890) to clarify their evolution. This allows settlement names to be localized according to the administrative units to which they currently belong. The

main entry in bold letters represents the name pertaining to the most recent situation portrayed (Map D: situation around 1990). Former names of the same settlement are given in normal type and indented.

Example:

Banatska Dubica
 Banatska Dubica
 Margitica
 Kis Margita
 ...
 Kis Margita cf. Banatska Dubica
 ...
 Margitica cf. Banatska Dubica

The main entry can also hint at a new entry by the *confer* sign (cf.). This is applied in cases when settlements have been either incorporated into or merged with other settlements. In the example below the main entry Caransebesul-Nou refers to an independent settlement which around 1950 at the latest had been incorporated into Caransebes.

Caransebes
 Caransebes
 Caransebes
 Karánsebes
Caransebesul-Nou, incorporated into Caransebes
 Caransebesul-Nou
 Uj-Karánsebes
 ...
 Karánsebes cf. Caransebes
 ...
 Uj-Karánsebes cf. Caransebesul-Nou

In the case of settlement incorporations and mergers, names changes in the interval between the points in time portrayed on the maps are not taken into account. When a main entry was subject to such a change it is just marked by an asterisk (*). Before Horvát-Kécsa, e.g., merged with Román-Kécsa under the common name of Checia, both settlements had assumed a variety of other names (Horvátkécsa, Horvátkécsa and Checia croata, Románkécsa, Checia româna, resp.).

Example:

Checea
 Checea
 Checia
 Román-Kécsa

Horvát-Kécsa* merged with Román-Kécsa* cf. Checea
 Horvát-Kécsa

Names of rural settlements not appearing on Map D (around 1990), because they are practically depopulated, but still exist as administrative-territorial units, are indicated by main entries in bold Italic letters.

Example:

Ciresu Mic
 Ciresu Mic

Incorporated settlements not represented on one of the maps due to missing data are indicated by brackets. This also applies to suburbs of Belgrade and Szeged, when their name on the map is incomplete.

Example:

(Beograd-) **Novi Beograd** - in the index
 Novi Beograd – on the map

The official spelling of names valid at the points in time represented on the maps has always been maintained. This principle was observed even in cases when official spelling did not stick to general contemporary standard orthography, but to local pronunciation.

Example:

Al-Vácza
...
Fel-Vácza

German settlement names are only indicated when they were used as official names. This is rather a small number compared to the plenty of German names that were (are) in practical use. Also with official German names, spelling in some cases deviates from standard German orthography.

Example:

Liebling	Iohanisfeld
Liebling	Iohanisfeld
Liebling	Iohannisfeld
Liebling	Jánosföld

At the temporal profiles portrayed on Maps C and D, Serbo-Croatian, Slovak, Romanian and Ruthenian were official languages in the Vojvodina. Official gazetteers, however, only contain Serbo-Croatian names in Latin and/or Cyrillic script. Attaching other officially accepted names to each main entry in the index would have gone far beyond the scope of a map series with a focus on ethnic structure.

2.2 Supplementary information

In addition to settlement names, the index also contains information that allows a territorial categorization of settlements according to rural or municipal parishes, sub-national administrative units, constituent states and states. The index also refers names to the maps where these names occur.

Adjective forms of names for administrative-territorial units appearing in Hungarian and in some Yugoslavian official gazetteers were converted into substantive forms.

(a) Administrative Units in Hungary

Name in official gazetteers	Name in the index
Kis-jenoi járás	Kis-Jeno
Kiskundorozsmai járás	Kiskundorozsma
Korösbányai járás	Korösbánya
Kovácsházi járás	Kovácsháza
Kubini járás	Kubin
Lippai járás	Lippa
Lugosi járás	Lugos
Marosi járás	Maros
Maros-illyei járás	Maros-Illye
Kovácsházi járás	Mezokovácsháza
Módosi járás	Módos
Moldovai járás	Moldova
Nagy -becskereki járás	Nagy -Becskerek
Nagy -halmágyi járás	Nagy -Halmágy
Nagy -kikindai járás	Nagy -Kikinda
Nagylaki járás	Nagylak
Nagy -szent-miklósi járás	Nagy -Szent -Miklós
Ó-becsei járás	Ó-Becse
Oraviczai járás	Oravicza
Orosházi járás	Orosház
Orsovai járás	Orsova
Pancsovai járás	Pancsova
Párdányi járás	Párdány

Ópázovai járás	Pazova stara
Pécskai járás	Pécska
Perjámosi járás	Perjámos
Radnai járás	Radna
Rékási járás	Rékás
Resiczai járás	Resicza
Rumai járás	Ruma
Teregovai járás	Teregova
Ternovai járás	Ternova
Titeli járás	Titel
Török-Becsei járás	Török-Becse
Török-Kanizsai járás	Török-Kanizsa
Torontáli járás	Torontál
Uj-Aradi járás	Uj-Arad
Vaskóhi járás	Vaskóh
Versecki járás	Versecz
Világosi járás	Világos
Vingai járás	Vinga
Zentai járás	Zenta
Zimonyi járás	Zimony
Zsablyai járás	Zsablya
Zsombolyai járás	Zsombolya

(b) Administrative Units in Yugoslavia

Name in official gazetteers	Name in the index
Alibunarski srez	Alibunar
Becejski srez	Becej
Begejski srez	Begej
Belocrkvanski srez	Bela Crkva
Beogradski srez	Beograd
Brzopalanacki srez	Brza Palanka
Golubacki srez	Golubac
Grad Beograd	Beograd-grad
Grad Zrenjanin	Zrenjanin-grad
Grocanski srez	Grocka
Jašatomicki (modoški) srez	Jaša Tomic (Map B)
Jašatomicki srez	Jaša Tomic (Map C)
Jasenicki srez	Jasenica
Kikindski srez	Kikinda
Kljucki srez	Kljuc
Kolubarski srez	Kolubara
Kosmajski srez	Kosmaj
Kovacicki srez	Kovacica
Kovinski srez	Kovin
Krajinski srez	Krajina
Mlavski srez	Mlava
Moravski srez	Morava
Novobecejski srez	Novi Becej
Novokanjiški srez	Nova Kanjiža
Novokneževacki srez	Novi Kneževac
Oraški srez	Orašje
Pancevacki srez	Pancevo
Podunavski srez	Podunavlje
Pomoravski srez	Pomoravlje
Porecki srez	Porec
Posavski srez	Posavina
Potiski srez	Potisje

Požarevacki srez	Požarevac
Ramski srez	Ram
Rumski srez	Ruma
Sencanski srez	Senta
Starobežejski srez	Stari Becej
Staropazovacki srez	Stara Pazova (Map C)
Staropazovski srez	Stara Pazova (Map B)
Tamiški srez	Tamiš
Tamnavski srez	Tamnava
Titelski srez	Titel
Velikobečkerecki srez	Veliki Beckerek
Velikokikindski	Velika Kikinda
Vracarski srez	Vracar
Vršacki srez	Vršac
Žabalski srez	Žabalj
Zemunski srez	Zemun
Zviški srez	Zvižd

Adjective forms derived not from settlements, but from names of other geographical features (rivers, landscapes), however, have not been converted into substantives. This applies to the following cases:

(a) in Hungary

Központi járás	central district
Tisszáninneni járás	district on this bank of Tisza

(b) in Romania

Plasa centrala	central district
----------------	------------------

On Maps C and D, the terms *Centralna Srbija* and *Uža Srbija* were used, although these were not administrative-territorial units, just terms appearing in official statistics.

The former Danube island of Ada-Kaleh was integrated into the dominions of the Hungarian crown not before 1913.

2.3 Abbreviations

2.3.1 Abbreviations used on the maps:

ban.	banovina (Srb.-Cr., banship, county)
csat.	csatorna (Hung., canal)
Kanal DTD	Dunav-Tisa-Dunav Canal (Srb. -Cr., Danube-Tiza-Danube Canal)
r.	reka (Srb.-Cr., river)
rum.	Romanian
s.	cf.
srbkr.	Serbo-Croatian
tnk.	tanyák (Hung., isolated farmstead)
ung.	Hungarian
V.	valea (Rom., river), veliki (Srb. -Cr., large)

2.3.2 Abbreviations used in the Index:

<i>abgeg.</i>	ceded from
<i>aufgeg.</i>	incorporated into
s.	cf.
<i>zsgl.</i>	merged with

2.3.3 Abbreviations and initials of states, constituent states, administrative units and settlements:

AP Vojvodina	Autonomna Pokrajina Vojvodina (Autonomous Province Vojvodina)
--------------	---

BG	Beograd
Csanád -Arad-Torontál	Csanád, Arad és Torontál
H	A Magyar Királyság (Kingdom of Hungary, Map B), Magyar Köztársaság (Republic of Hungary, Maps C and D)
KS	Kraljevina Srbija (Kingdom of Serbia)
OR	Osmanli Imparatorlugu (Ottoman Empire)
NRS	Narodna Republika Srbija (People's Republic of Serbia)
ÖUM -MKO	Austro-Hungarian Monarchy / Osztrák-magyar monarchia, A Magyar Korona Országai / Dominions of the Hungarian Crown
RO	România: Regatul României (Kingdom of Romania, Map B); Republica Populara Romîna (People's Republic of Romania, Map C), România (Romania, Map D)
RRO	Regatul României (Kingdom of Romania, Map A)
SAP Vojvodina	Socijalistička Autonomna Pokrajina Vojvodina (Socialist Autonomous Province Vojvodina)
Smed.	Smederevska
SRS	Socijalistička Republika Srbija (Socialist Republic of Serbia)
YU	Yugoslavia: Kraljevina Jugoslavija (Kingdom of Yugoslavia, Map B), Federativna Narodna Republika Jugoslavija (People's Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Map C), Socijalistička Federativna Republika Jugoslavija (Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Map D)

2.4 Arrangement of entries

The spelling of official Hungarian, Romanian and Yugoslavian names follows the rules of their respective national orthographies or the official transcriptions from Cyrillic script. Entries are arranged according to the German alphabet. Letters with diacritics were treated like ordinary letters:

á, â, a	=	a
c, c	=	c
é	=	e
d	=	d
î	=	i
ó, ö, o, ô	=	o
s, ș	=	s
t	=	t
ü, u	=	u
ž	=	z

Figures as constituent parts of names were ignored: the 23rd of August settlement is to be found under "August". The alphabetic listing applies to the complete name, even if it is composed of several words.

Names occurring more than once in an identical form have been specified by adding (in brackets) the administrative unit and, if necessary, the parish:

Example:

Keresztes cf. Cruceni (Arad)
Keresztes cf. Cruceni (Timiș)

Bukovecz cf. Bucovât (Timiș, Dumbrava)
Bukovecz cf. Bucovât (Timiș, R emetea Mare)

Some of the composed names on Map A (1890) may seem incorrect to Serbo-Croatian speakers. They were nevertheless officially recognized, although other sources from the same period display the grammatically correct position of the adjective.

Example:

Pazova stara cf. Stara Pazova

2.5 Indication of locations

Names can be located by the help of search fields defined by geographical coordinates in 30' intervals.

N = northern latitude
O = eastern longitude.

Example:

Lenaheim 45°30' N 20°30' O

