

**Twenty-ninth session
Bangkok, Thailand, 25 – 29 April 2016**

Item 9 of the provisional agenda

Activities relating to the Working Group on Toponymic Data Files and Gazetteers

Historical-etymological Gazetteer of Salzburg Place Names

Submitted by Austria*

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Historical-etymological Gazetteer of Salzburg Place Names [Historisch-Etymologische Lexikon der Salzburger Ortsnamen, HELSON]

The Salzburg Board on Geographical Names [Salzburger Ortsnamenkommission, SONK] has been established in 1975 and is composed of scientists and representatives of public authorities. From its very beginning, it has focused on the elaboration of comprehensive card files including historical documents and the notation of pronunciation in the vernacular language. They were conceived to constitute the basis of a Salzburg place-names gazetteer to be published as a science-based reference work in several volumes.

The Historical-etymological Gazetteer of Salzburg Place Names (abbreviation of its German title: HELSON), edited by the linguist Thomas LINDNER is structured according to Political Districts [Politische Bezirke] or counties [Gau] and thus to be published in five volumes: Vol. 1 – City of Salzburg and Flachgau, Vol. 2 – Tennengau, Vol. 3 – Pongau, Vol. 4 – Pinzgau, Vol. 5 – Lungau. Each volume will need about three to five years to be completed. The Gazetteer is intended to meet in the first line linguistic (in particular historical-linguistic) interests, but to be useful also for historians and geographers.

Following multiannual research and preparatory works, the first volume (City of Salzburg and Flachgau) has been published in October 2015. It has been edited by Ingo REIFFENSTEIN and Thomas LINDNER under the umbrella of the Salzburg Board on Geographical Names and appeared in the framework of a series of special volumes of the Society of Salzburg Regional Research with the publisher “Edition Tandem”.

It contains all names of populated places, i.e. names of towns and villages, hamlets and urban districts according to the official Austrian Place-Names Gazetteer. Just as a selection appear names of individual farmsteads (mainly when historical documents were available), abandoned names as well as field names – when they are of special interest in a linguistic or historical context. Also just selectively appear names of mountains and water bodies.

As an introduction, basic toponomastic and historical-linguistic facts are presented. The main part consists of place-name entries in alphabetical order including pronunciation in the local dialect, reference to a sequence of historical documents selected under the aspect of their significance for historical-linguistic development, etymological interpretation as well as a selection of scientific secondary literature. The volumes are supplemented by a bibliography and several indices.

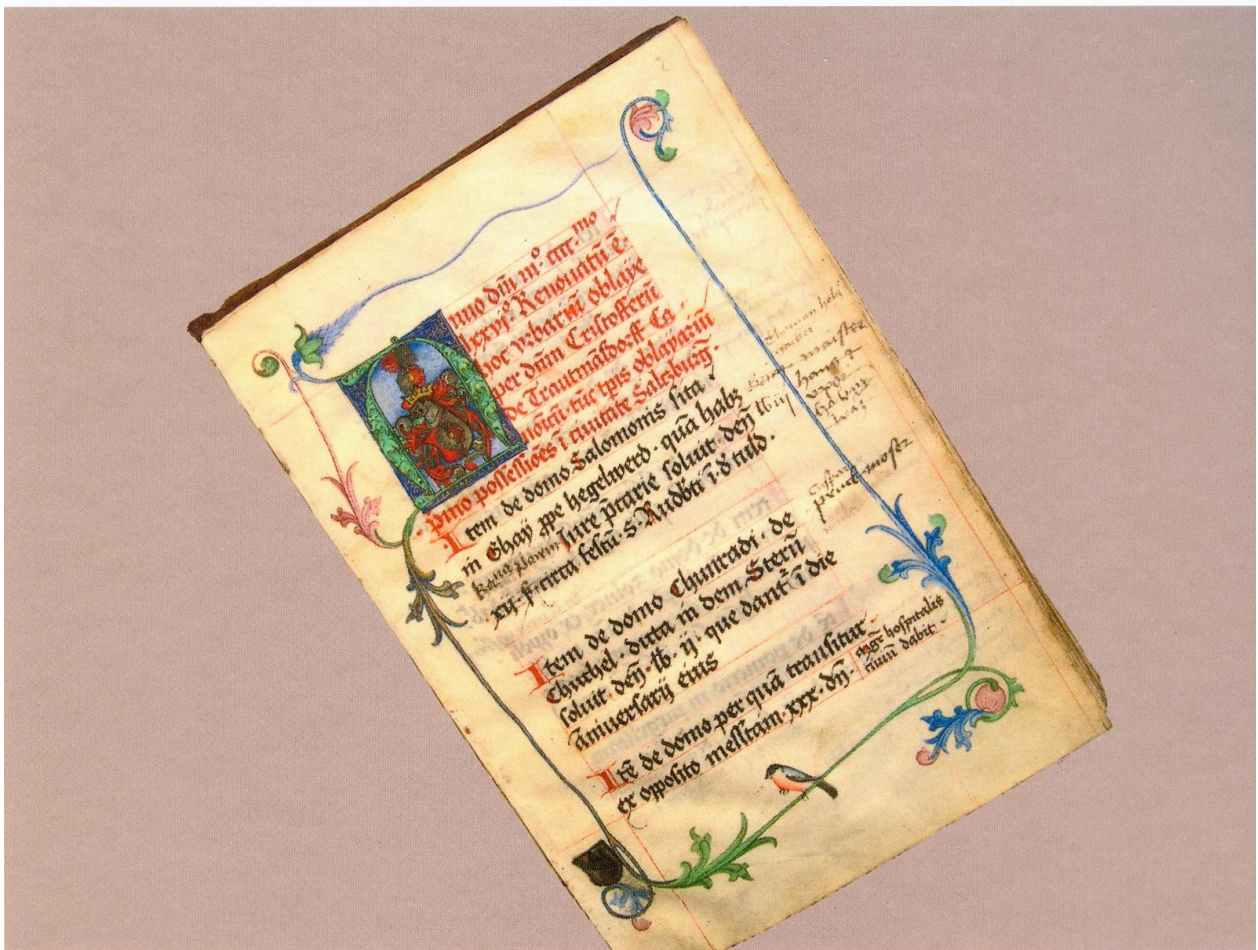
The two figures enclosed show the cover of Volume 1 and a page with place-name entries.

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Bibliographic citation (of Volume 1)

Ingo REIFFENSTEIN, Thomas LINDNER (eds.) (2015), Historisch-Etymologisches Lexikon der Salzburger Ortsnamen (HELSON). Band 1 – Stadt Salzburg und Flachgau (= Ergänzungsband der Mitteilungen der Gesellschaft für Salzburger Landeskunde, 32). Salzburg, Edition Tandem, 193 p. ISBN 978-3-902932-30-3.

Ingo Reiffenstein und Thomas Lindner



Historisch-Etymologisches Lexikon der Salzburger Ortsnamen (HELSON)

Band 1 – Stadt Salzburg und Flachgau

EDITION
TANDEM

Name für den Unterlauf, ist voreinzelsprachl.-alteurop. *iu-wa-ro- 'mit Sand o. dgl. vermischtes Wasser' (→ *Iuvavum*, → *Salzburg*). **Salzach** ist Komp. aus ahd. *aha* 'Ache, Fluß' mit *salz* 'Salz'. Seit dem 14. Jh. öfter auch bloß appellativisch *Ach*. Namengebendes Motiv für den heutigen Fluß- und Stadtnamen war das Salz der Saline *Hall* (seit dem 14. Jh. *Reichenhall*), wo die Salzburger Kirche seit dem hl. Rupert (sein Attribut ist das Salzfaß) reich begütert war. Seit dem 13. Jh. kam das Halleiner Salz dazu. Die Salzach und der untere Inn waren die wichtigsten Verkehrswege für den Salzhandel nach Norden (Böhmen), der über Jahrhunderte die wirtschaftliche Basis für das Erzbistum Salzburg darstellte.

L: (*Igonta, Ivarus*) ANB 904f., 1256; SONB 48; FORSTNER 2004, 18ff.; 2011, 111ff.; LINDNER 2002, 543f.; 2008, 38; 2014, 329, 331ff. (mit weiterer Lit.); (*Salzach*) ANB 904f.; STRABERGER 1974, 98–100; GREULE 2014, 238, 247f., 460.

SALZACHSEE, GewN, Salzburg Stadt (Liefering)

D: ['sɔɪtsɔx'se:]

E: In Liefering nahe der Salzach, nach dem Hochwasser 1959 nur noch von Wasservögeln und Fischern benützt, die Wege um den See von Erholungsuchenden gerne aufgesucht. Nach Auflassung der einst naheliegenden Mülldeponien um den beliebten, gratis zugänglichen Badensee erweitert. Der See entstand nach Ausbaggerung von Schotter für den Autobahnbau (O. WEBER).

SALZBURG Stadt

D: ['sɔɪtsbʊɐ̯g, 'saltsbʊɐ̯g]

U: **511** (C 11./12. Jh.) *oppidum quod Iuvao appellabatur* (Vita Severini Eug., Nr. 13); um **765** (C 9. Jh.) *in oppido qui dicitur Salzburch* (Vita Bonifatii auct. Willibaldo, 38), *Salzburg* (C 10. Jh., ib. 38); **774** (Ann. 12. Jh.) *Iuvavensem* (MG SS 20/2, 734); **788-790** (C M. 12. Jh.) *oppidum*

Salzburch in pago Iobaocensium (LOŠEK NA praef.), *ad ecclesiam beatissimi Petri principis apostolorum ad iam dicto monasterio Salzburch* (ib. 6.25); **790** (C E. 13. Jh.) *venerabilis vir Arno Petenensis urbis episcopus, que nunc appellatur Salzburch* (SUB II, 1); **798** (C 870/77) *ecclesiae Iuvauensium que et Petena nuncupatur* (SUB II, 2); **798-814** (C E. 12. Jh.) *Iuuauo, quod vulgo dicitur Salzburg* (LOŠEK BN praef.); **803** (C 11. Jh.) *ad Salzburch* (MG SS 30/2, 737); **816** *Arno Iuuauensis ecclesiae archiepiscopus necnon (Salz)burgensium* (SUB II, 15); **860** (C 870/7) *sanctae ecclesiae Iuvauensis qui et Salzpurgensis vocatur* (SUB II, 35); **984** *ad prefatum monasterium Iuuauense* SUB II, 109; **1066-1088** *in episcopio Iuuauensi* (SUB II, 163); **1151-1167** *sanctę Salzburgensis ecclesię ... archiepiscopus* (SUB I, 631); **1202** *in civitate nostra Salzburch* (SUB III, 23; 24; 26); **1284** *in uneres herren müshaus von Salzburch* (SUB IV, 139); **1285** *Chunrat der schriber in der appesgasse* (Abtsgasse = jetzt Sigmund Haffnergasse; vgl. MGSL 29, 90) *ze Salzpurch* (SUB IV, 145); **1298** *eribaigen des capitels ze dem tũm ze Salzburch* (SUB IV, 245); **1322** *daz haus bi der prukk ze Salzburch, daz man da heizzet daz spitalhaus* (SUB IV, 338); **1325** *ze salzpurch in der stat auf der alben in dem gehai* (SLA OU 1325 IV 10); **1326** *in dem Gehay datz Saltzburch bei des probstes hof von Berchtesgaden* (Krotachgasse 2) *gelegen* (SUB IV, 364); **1332** *in der purger spitale pei der chause* (SUB IV, 400); **1336** *auf der prukk ze Salzburch* (SUB IV, 429); vor **1415-1501** *Census Maccellor(um) in ponte Saltz(burch)* (SLA U 4, fol. 102); **1472** *zu Saltzburg am Heumarckt* (DOPPLER, MGSL 15, 80, Anm. 3: Heumarkt, später Brodmarkt, jetzt Waagplatz).

E: *Iuvavum* ist der zum FIN *I(u)varus* (→ *Salzach*) gehörende alte, von Kelten und Römern übernommene ON (voreinzelsprachl.-alteurop. *iu-wa-ro- 'mit Sand o. dgl. vermischtes Wasser', → *Salzach*); *Petena* (nur in den beiden Urkunden Papst Leos) wohl rom. *patina* 'Salzpfanne': LINDNER 2008, 30; oder vom istrischen Bistum