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National standardization: Toponymic Guidelines for map editors and other editors

Toponymic Guidelines of the Czech Republic

Submitted by the Czech Republic **

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Summary

Toponymic Guidelines of the Czech Republic was firstly elaborated by the Commission on Geographical Names of the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre in 1997. The 3rd edition was prepared for the Ninth UN Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names. The changes concern mainly the structure of state administration and the legislation. The final version is to be available at the Land Survey Office's website.

Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre
Český úřad zeměměřický a katastrální

TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

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The publication "Toponymic Guidelines of the Czech Republic" was prepared in accordance with Resolutions No.4 of the 4th Conference, No.14 of the 5th Conference and No.7 of the 6th Conference of the United Nations on the Standardization of Geographical Names. It is intended for foreign editors of maps and other works dealing with Czech toponyms. It is similar in form and contents to the toponymic guidelines of other countries.

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Language and Orthographic Form of Geographical Names

Language and Script in the Czech Republic

The official language on the territory of the Czech Republic is Czech, belonging to the West Slavonic languages. Cartographic works use the literary form of Czech, the only script used is Roman.

Czech Alphabet

Czech has 36 phonemes (inclusive of the diphthong *ou*) designated by 42 letters (inclusive of the digraph *ch* and letters *q*, *w* and *x* occurring in words of foreign origin). Some other letters (e. g. *ä*, *ö*, *ü*) are to be found particularly in loan proper names. The table below shows the Czech graphemes and the pronunciation of individual Czech phonemes according to the international phonetic transcription (IPA) as well as the English transcription along with examples of common nouns and geographical names containing the phoneme in question.

Letter	International Phonetic Transcription	English Transcription	Common Noun	Geographical Name
a A	[a]	[a]	rada	Aš
á Á	[a:]	[ah]	ráno	Svatá
b B	[b]	[b]	beran	Brno
c C	[ts]	[ts]	cena	Církvice
č Č		[tʃ]	ch	cas
d D	[d]	[d]	den	Dacice
ď Ď	[dʲ]	[dy]	das	Dáblice
e E	[e]	[e]	pes	Ejpovice
é É	[e:]	[eh]	léto	Hostinné
e E	[e],[je],[nje]	[e],[ye],[nye]	telo, pena, mesto	Prostějov, Vetrní, Kromeríž
f F	[f]	[f]	fara	Frýdlant
g G	[g]	[g]	guma	Grygov
h H	[h]	[h]	hora	Hlinsko
ch Ch	[x]	[kh]	chalupa	Chomutov
i I	[ɪ]	[i]	inkoust	Ivancice
í Í	[i:]	[ee]	lípa	Temelín
j J	[j]	[y]	jablko	Jilemnice
k K	[k]	[k]	kopec	Karviná
l L	[l]	[l]	les	Lovosice
m M	[m]	[m]	maso	Manetín
n N	[n]	[n]	nebe	Náchod
n N	[ɲ]	[ny]	dan	Plzeň
o O	[o]	[o]	okno	Ostrava
ó Ó	[o:]	[aw],[oh]	dóm	-----
p P	[p]	[p]	pole	Praha

Cáslav

r R	[r]	[r]	ryba	Rokycany
r R	[rʔ], [rʔʔ]	[rzh],[rsh]	reka, ker	Rícany, Prerov
s S	[s]	[s]	sýr	Sušice
š Š	[ʃ]	[sh]	šerík	Šumperk
t T	[t]	[t]	teta	Turnov
t T	[tj]	[ty]	labut	Trešt
u U	[u]	[oo]	ucho	Unhošt
ú Ů	[u:]	[oo],[ooh]	údolí	Újezd
u U	[u:]	[oo],[ooh]	ruže	Stodulky
v V	[v]	[v]	voda	Vlašim
y Y	[j]	[j]	byt	Litomyšl
y Ý	[i:]	[ee]	mlýn	Slaný
z Z	[z]	[z]	zlato	Zdice
ž Ž	[ʒ]	[zh]	železo	Žebrák

Basic Rules of the Czech Graphic System and Pronunciation of Phonemes

The Czech orthography is largely phonological (i. e. each phoneme is designated by a special letter and each letter designates one phoneme), partly, however, etymological-morphemic.

There are short and long vowels in Czech; the distinction between them is phonological (e. g. *kupuji* 'I buy' x *kupují* 'they buy'). A long-sign is used to designate long vowels (á, é, í, ó, ú, ý); in cases, where [u:] has originated in the Old Czech long *ó*, its quantity is designated by a superscript *o* (*u* - *kun* 'horse', *stul* 'table'). The grapheme *u* is never written at word-initial position. (Quantitative distinctions between [u] and [u:] are not differentiated in the English transcription.) The long *ó* occurs in modern literary Czech only within loan-words.

Graphemes *i*, *y* and *í*, *ý* designate in modern literary pronunciation the sole phoneme - [i] and [i:]. When placed after *d*, *t*, *n* in indigenous expressions the vowels *i* and *í* soften previous consonants (*divký* 'wild', *dívka* 'girl', *ticho* 'silence', *tíha* 'weight', *nic* 'nothing', *nížký* 'low').

The grapheme *e* does not correspond to any special phoneme. This grapheme designates the sound combination *j + e* in syllables *be*, *pe*, *ve*, *fe* (*bežet* 'run', *pet* 'five', *vec* 'thing'), *n + e* in syllable *me* (*mesto* 'town'; the formerly admissible, rarer and regionally marked pronunciation *mje* is not considered normative at present), in syllables *de*, *te*, *ne* the grapheme *e* softens (like *i* and *í*) foregoing consonants (*dedeček* 'grandfather', *telo* 'body', *neco* 'something').

The only Czech diphthong is *ou* (*louka* 'meadow', *moudrost* 'wisdom'), diphthongs *au* and *eu* occur in words of foreign origin (*auto* 'car', *leukémie* 'leukaemia').

As well as vowels, consonants *r*, *l* and rarely also *m* are syllabic in Czech (*trn* 'thorn', *vlk* 'wolf', *sedm* 'seven') if situated between two consonants or after a consonant at word-final position.

Soft of palatal consonants *d*, *t*, *n* is marked by a reversed circumflex (*dábel* 'devil', *labut* 'swan', *písen* 'song') provided that they are not followed by *i*, *í* or *e* (see above).

A reversed circumflex above graphemes *c*, *s*, *z* and *r* designates a sound being phonetically near to the corresponding basis, the so-called hush-sibilants *c*, *š*, *ž* and also a specific Czech phoneme *r* with an analogous sibilant characterization. There are two variants of this phoneme, a voiced *r* and a voiceless one. The voiced [r?] occurs at initial word-position before a vowel, between two vowels (or between a sonorous consonant and a vowel) and, in general, in the vicinity of any voiced consonant (*řeka* 'river', *more* 'sea', *mříž* 'bars', *zřídka* 'seldom', *rvát* 'roar'), the voiceless [r?] is found at word-final position before a pause, before a voiceless consonant or after it (*kovár* 'smith', *kucharka* 'cook', *tri* 'three').

There is a so-called assimilation of voice in Czech. Voiced consonants turn into voiceless ones (and the other way around) depending upon surrounding sounds. The following rules hold in general: A combination of paired consonants is either entirely voiced or voiceless. Voiced paired consonants (*b*, *d*, *d*, *g*, *h*, *v*, *z*, *ž*) are pronounced voiceless at word-final positions and before voiceless paired consonants (*c*, *c*, *f*, *ch*, *k*, *p*, *s*, *š*, *t*, *t* - *způsob* [spu:sop] 'manner', *Turnov* [turnof]); voiceless paired consonants are pronounced voiced before voiced paired consonants (except *v*) - *svatba* [svadba] 'wedding'. This kind of assimilation is called regressive assimilation. Non-paired consonants (*j*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *ň*) neither cause assimilation nor are assimilated. Further particulars and instructions concerning exceptions in pronunciation of soundcombinations with *h* are to be found in *Mluvnice češtiny 1*, Praha 1986, pp. 59-60.

Rules for Writing Czech Geographical Names

Basic rules for using capital letters in proper names in Czech are:

One-word proper names are written with a capital letter (*Praha*, *Brno*, *Labe*, *Vltava*, *Dyje*, *Snežka*, *Ríp*, *Praded*, *Radhošť*), multiword proper names are written with a capital letter in the first word in principle (*Bílá hora*, *Krušné hory*, *Nová reka*). Provided that a proper name is a component of other multiword proper name, it is written with a capital letter as well (*Tichá Orlice*, *Studená Vltava*, *Moravskoslezské Beskydy*, *Hrubý Jeseník*, *Kralický Snežník*, *Malý Blaník*).

Further supplementary rules hold for geographical names:

In multiword proper names of residential objects (in officially used denotations of towns, their parts and districts, villages and hamlets) all words except prepositions are written with capital initials (*Karlovy Vary*, *Klenci pod Cerchovem*, *Nové Mesto pod Smrkem*). If a closer determination is situated after the basis of a name, especially after a preposition, it is always written with a capital letter in its first word. Further words are written as if they were not components of the name (*Kostelec nad Cernými lesy*).

Provided that a common noun denoting a species which is often repeated in similar types of names stands at the beginning of a multiword name, it is written with a lower-case letter; only a distinctive closer determination is written with a capital letter (*ulice Boženy Nemcové* - *ulice* 'street', *most Legí* - *most* 'bridge').

In the case where a name begins with a preposition, the first following word is written with a capital letter even if this word was originally a common noun (*Mezi Zahrádkami* - *zahrádka* 'a small garden', *Za Lesem* - *les* 'wood, forest', *V Hájích* - *háj* 'grove'); provided that the writer wants to emphasize that a common noun was the basis of a naming unit (especially in special texts), it is

possible to write the common noun with a lower-case letter (*Mezi zahrádkami, Za lesem, V hájích*). This rule is also used for Czech geographical names on maps and town plans published in the Czech Republic.

Multiword geographical names are written without a hyphen, which is used only when a composed name has arisen from originally separate names. It usually concerns two or several municipalities fused in one unit which bear names of both municipalities (*Brandýs nad Labem-Stará Boleslav, Frýdek-Místek*).

It is not possible to omit any part of multiword geographical names in official uses, they may only be abbreviated. The abbreviation must be unambiguous, plain and must exclude any confusion of names. Prepositions are usually abbreviated (*Rožnov pod Radhoštěm – Rožnov p. Radhoštěm, Jablonec nad Nisou - Jablonec n. Nisou*), names of municipalities and their parts can be abbreviated in their attributive component (*Ceský Krumlov - Ces. Krumlov, Rychnov nad Knežnou - Rychnov nad Knež., Nové Město na Moravě - N. Město na Mor.*). The abbreviation of attributes is used in names of non-residential and non-independent residential objects as well if their basis is a proper name (*Teplá Vltava - T. Vltava, Malý Šišák - M. Šišák*). If a common noun denoting a species occurs in this type of names, it is also possible to abbreviate it (*Cervený potok - Cervený p., Trenická hora - Trenická h.*).

Literary Czech and Czech Dialects

Literary Czech originated on the territory of Central-Bohemian dialects, however, at present it differs from them considerably. Four Czech dialect-groups have formed on the basis of the development of Old Czech vowels *y* and *ú*: a) Bohemian dialects (Bohemia and the contiguous western part of Moravia; *y* > *ej*, *ú* > *ou* – *bejk* 'bull', *mouka* 'flour'); b) Central-Moravian dialects (the territory of central Moravia; *y* > *ej* > *é*, *ú* > *ou* > *ó* – *bék*, *móka*); c) East-Moravian dialects (the eastern part of Moravia; the original *y* and *ú* have been kept without changes – *býk*, *múka*); d) Silesian dialects (the north-east part of Moravia and the contiguous parts of former Silesia; *y* > *y*, *ú* > *u* – *byk*, *muka*). There are a number of subdialects within these groups. Dialectal forms of geographical names are to be found on older maps, particularly from the beginning of the century (*Oujezd* instead of *Újezd*, *Baboryne* instead of *Bavoryne*, *Karez* instead of *Karez*), recent cartographic works use standardized literary forms of geographical names in principle.

Origin of Czech Geographical Names

Most Czech geographical names are of Czech (Slavonic) origin, however, names from pre-Slav period occur as well, although, rarely. These oldest names have been usually used for streams and orographic objects from which the name could be transferred to a settlement lying near them (rivers *Vltava, Labe, Jizera*, a hill *Oškobrh*, place-names *Doksy, Duchcov, Kremže*). Another stratum of names of foreign origin has appeared in consequence of the German colonization of the Czech territory, which began roughly in the 13th century. The influence of German has been reflected both in place-names (e. g. *Nymburk, Liberec, Varnsdorf, Frýdlant, Šluknov*) and in minor place-names (e. g. hills *Svaroh, Dýlen*). In the Hussite period and during the Reformation (in 15th and 16th centuries) biblical names

were sometimes given to settlements, streams and elevations (*Ťábor, Oreb, Sion, Jordán, Cedron*). Loans from other languages have been rarer (*Beroun* from Italian *Verona*).

A large number of indigenous place-names have their source in denotations of inhabitants (*Tatobity, Podebrady, Psáry, Kladruby, Rokycany, Nýrany, Semily, Strakonice, Otrokovice, Kralice*) and in the personal name of a founder, owner or a noted settler of a settlement. Possessive suffixes denoting the relation of a person to a locality have been used for this formation, e. g. *-j?* (*Chocen + j? > Chocen, Chotebor + j? > Chotebor*), *-ja* (*Gostivit + ja > Hostivice*), as well as the connection of a suffix *-ja* and a component *-ves* 'village' (*Zvolen + ja + ves > Zvoleneves, Nelagod + ja + ves > Nelahozeves*) and suffixes *-ynja* (in modern Czech *-yne - Chrop/Chropa + ynja > Chropyne*), *-ov* (*Beneš + ov > Benešov*) and *-ín* (*Protiva + ín > Protivín, Kola/Chola + in > Kolín*).

Other place-names have originated from common nouns. Names of nearby streams (*Šázava*), hills, rocks, valleys etc. (*Škalice, Plasy, Debr, Vráž*) have often been transferred on a settlement on the strength of metonymy. There were further motivational resources for place-names, e. g. type of soil (*Slatina, Jílové, Blatná, Hlinsko, Melník*), climatic conditions (*Studená*), flora (*Dubí, Klencí, Rokytno*), fauna (*Jelení, Losiny, Hovezí*) and the relative position of a settlement (*Hranice, Záluží*). Many place-names have their origin in common nouns denoting objects made by human activities. Several subgroups are distinguished within this group: names given after the manner of deforestation (*Žďár, Zhor, Prosec, Sec, Myt, Trebová*), after a position on thoroughfares (*Brod, Moš*), after the kind of a settlement (*Mestec, Víška, Lhota, Újezd, Ochoz*), after noted buildings (*Hradec, Hrádek, Kostelec, Cerekev, Klášterec, Týn*), after the manner of land cultivation and after the area of cultivated lands (*Kopanina, Ostředek, Lány*), after mills and other similar works (*Hamry, Mlýnec*) and after mined minerals (*Stríbro*).

National Geographical Names Authorities and the Standardization of Geographical Names

National Geographical Names Authorities on the Territory of the Czech Republic

In compliance with the Parliamentary delegation the post and functions of the national geographical names authorities are carried out by ministries and other central offices in question. The activity of the offices in the field of standardization of geographical names is regulated by the relevant laws and other commonly binding legal regulation.

Standardization of Geographical Names

The following rules apply to the national standardization of geographical names:

The Constitution of the Czech Republic - the name of the state;

Act No. 347/1997 Coll. as amended by subsequent legislation - the names of the regions i.e. territorial-administrative units on the state level;

Act No. 36/1960 Coll. as amended by subsequent legislation - the names of the districts i.e. territorial-administrative units on the regional level;

Act No. 128/2000 Coll. as amended by subsequent legislation - the names of municipalities, i.e. basic territorial-administrative units and their parts;

Act No. 158/1999 Coll. - the names of the basic settlement units, i.e. territorial units for settlement planning and statistics;

Act No. 344/1992 Coll. as amended by subsequent legislation - the names of cadastral districts, i.e. units of technical structure of the territory;

Decree No. 326/2000 Coll. - the names of streets and other public areas, i.e. territorial elements inside of settlement units;

Act 200/1994 Coll. as amended by subsequent legislation, Decree No. 31/1995 Coll. as amended by subsequent legislation - the names of non-residential geographical features collected within the nicety of the Basic Map of the Czech Republic 1:10 000;

Act No. 265/1992 Coll. as amended by subsequent legislation, Decree No. 26/2007 Coll. as amended by subsequent legislation - the names of non-residential geographical features collected within the nicety of the cadastral (large-scale) maps.

The names of regions, districts, municipalities, parts of municipalities, basic settlement units, cadastral districts and streets and other public areas inside of settlements have been defined as standard territorial identifiers in the setting of the Standard of State Informational System for Territorial Identification which was adopted by Governmental Decision No. 448/1993. All standardized names of geographical features have been inserted into the State Map Series. The streets and other public areas in smaller municipalities, the names of which were only selected, represent an exception to that fact.

Since 1971 the Commission on Geographical Names of the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre in Prague has worked as an expert advisory body for geographical names on the central level of the state administration. The Commission respects the resolutions of the UN Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names in its activity.

Sources

Maps

The Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre is the publisher of the State Map Series on the territory of the Czech Republic. The State Map Series consists of Large-Scale Maps, Medium-Scale Basic Maps, Maps of Landscape Units, Maps of Administration Division, Sheet Lines of the State Map Series and Thematic State Map Series.

Large-Scale Maps

The Large-Scale Maps have embraced primary cadastral maps using the old foot scales 1:2 880, 1:1 440 or 1:720 and since 1932 also maps using the decadal scales 1:1 000, 1:2 000 or 1:5 000. The maps are formed with maps planimetry and lettering and they are updated according to descriptive data of the Cadastre of Real Estates of the Czech Republic. Besides, the Basic State Large-Scale Map is constituted by the Derived State Map of the Czech Republic 1:5 000. Maps are formed with maps planimetry, lettering as well as hypsometry and published in the national geodetic datum, i.e. in the national coordinate reference grid "The Uniform Trigonometrical System of Cadastre" (SJTSK) and in the elevation system "Baltic - after Adjustment" (Bpv).

Medium-Scale Basic Map

The Medium-Scale Basic Maps carry fundamental topographic information in the SJTSK system and the Bpv system using the scales of 1:10 000, 1:25 000, 1:50 000, 1:100 000 and 1:200 000, e.g. the Basic Map of the Czech Republic 1:10 000 etc. These maps also serve as the topographic base for the production of the Thematic State Map Series.

Maps of Landscape Units

At present the Maps of Landscape Units are edited as Map of Districts of the Czech Republic 1:100 000, Map of Regions of the Czech Republic 1:200 000, Map of the Czech Republic 1:500 000, Physical map of the Czech Republic 1:500 000 and Map of the Czech Republic 1:1 000 000. These maps show the territorial-administrative Division of the Czech Republic on the topographic base.

Maps of the Administrative Division

The Maps of the Administrative Division of the Czech Republic are published at scales of 1:200 000, 1:500 000, 1:1 000 000 and 1:2 000 000. They show only the delineation of boundaries of territorial-administrative units and cadastral districts and their names, likewise the names of municipalities (towns) and their parts.

Sheet Lines of the State Map Series

The Sheet Lines of the Derived State Map 1:5 000 and those of the Medium-Scale Basic Maps are displayed on the topographic base of the Map of the Czech Republic 1:500 000 individually as well as collectively. Similarly the sheet lines of the Medium-Scale Basic Maps (1:50 000, 1:100 000 and 1:200 000) are marked on the topographic base of the Map of Administration Division 1:2 000 000.

Thematic State Map Series.

The Thematic State Map Series show the thematic matter set on the topographic base of the State Map Series by competent State bodies. The following thematic maps are published at present:

- i) Road Map of the Czech Republic 1:50 000;
- ii) Map of Basic Settlement Units of the Czech Republic 1:50 000
- iii) Review of the Levelling Network 1:50 000;
- iv) Review of Trigonometric Points and Control Points of the Detailed Geodetic Control 1:50 000

v) Road Map of Regions 1:200 000;

vi) Czech Republic - Czech State Levelling Network of the I-III Orders 1:500 000.

Gazetteers

Since 1981 the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre and its predecessor the Czech Office of Geodesy and Cartography have published gazetteers in a collection of publications on geographic names called "UNO Gazetteers of Geographical Names" as follows:

The List of Current Czech Geographic Proper Names (in 1981);

Names of States and their Territorial Parts (the 1st edition in 1982) - joint gazetteer of the Czech and Slovak Offices of Geodesy and Cartography;

The List of Changed Foreign Geographical Names (in 1986) - joint gazetteer of the Czech and Slovak Offices of Geodesy and Cartography;

Toponymic Guideline for the Use of Geographical Names from the Territory of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (in 1987) -

joint gazetteer of the Czech and Slovak Offices of Geodesy and Cartography;

Names of States and their Territorial Parts (the 2nd updated edition in 1988) - joint gazetteer of the Czech and Slovak Offices of Geodesy and Cartography;

Geographical Names of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic (in 1990) - joint gazetteer of the Czech and Slovak Offices of Geodesy and Cartography;

International Glossary of Geographical Terms Used in General Geographic Maps (in 1991) - joint gazetteer of the Czech and Slovak Offices of Geodesy and Cartography;

Names of States and their Territorial Parts (the 3rd updated edition in 1993);

Major Geomorphological Units of the Czech Republic (in 1996);

Toponymic Guidelines of the Czech Republic (the 1st edition in 1997);

Geographical Names of the Czech Republic (in 2002);

The Names of the States and their Selected Territorial Parts – Europe (in 2005);

List of the Czech Exonyms, Standardized Forms and Variants (in 2006).

Statistical List of Municipalities

In 2005 The Czech Statistical Office and the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic have published the Statistical List of Municipalities of the Czech Republic based on the processing of data from a census which was taken on 1st March 2001. The official names of municipalities, the names of their parts and the names of elementary settlement units were contained in the List in accordance with the administrative division of the territory of the State on 1st January 2005. The following changes of the names of municipalities and their parts are continuously being published in the Central Bulletin of

the Czech Republic (by the Ministry of Interior) and in the Territorial Identification Register of Basic Settlement Units - UIR ZSJ (by the Czech Statistical Office).

Fundamental Base of Geographic Data (ZABAGED)

The Basic Map of the Czech Republic 1:10 000, which consists of 4 573 map sheets, is the primary source of the standardized toponymy in the Czech Republic. Since 1994 this analogue map has become the basis for the digital Fundamental Base of Geographic Data (so called ZABAGED) created as a part of the state informational system of the Czech Republic which uses the technology of the geographical information system (GIS). The aim of ZABAGED is to create a data base combining space and description data for the purpose of employing them in information systems of other users. Attribute data of map lettering are filed in the supplementary table data base.

As the first step the digital cartographic raster data base model has been realized in the period 1995-1996, among others by means of digitizing contents of the Basic Map 1:10 000. Its component was the complex of standardized geographical names of the state territory. The completion of the topologic vector data base model by means of vectorization programmes in the environment of Intergraph MGE has been realised in 1996-2001. The relevant attribute data are formed into tables of the relational data base ORACLE. Customers will receive the data according to their requirements.

One of the aims of ZABAGED is its utilization as an information service by the production of state maps. The Land Survey Office has been entrusted with the responsibility to administer the ZABAGED.

Toponymical data base GEONAMES

The data gathered in the process of the standardization of geographic names, besides the data provided by topographers of the cadastral offices, the data provided by administrators of the state information systems and the data transmitted direct by the authors were inserted into the data base GEONAMES, which was founded by the Land Survey Office in 1998. As source may serve as follows:

- ? Various registers of the Commission for Geographical Names,
- ? data published by the Czech Statistical Office,
- ? the Central Bulletin of the Czech Republic,
- ? the Base Map of Water Management of the Czech Republic 1:50 000,
- ? „ZABAGED“ (the Fundamental Base of Geographic Data of the Czech Republic),
- ? other data of the administrators of the state information system.

Each data record in GEONAMES is composed of several fields: Standardized name, other variants of the name, name used in the map, location of the name by means of the coordinates (the corresponding names of cadastral districts, municipalities, districts and regions and their codes are added), type of feature, date of the standardization, type and colour for print, state information standard identifier, date and signature of recording. The identifiers are to be mentioned as they exist. In case that administrators have added the identifiers to the features the save of the records without relevant identifiers is unfeasible. This rule applies to all municipalities or protected landscape areas. The identifiers are affixed to the most streams as well. On the other side, some indications are facultative, e.g. the abbreviations used in the state maps.

Database outputs are sorted according to keywords and compiled in formats DBF or XLS if required and as may be required. Text layer outputs are required in DGN format for the purpose of map printing.

The names from the territory of the Czech Republic occurring on map sheets 1:10 000 have been taken in the data base GEONAMES till 2005.

Glossary of Designations and Generic Terms on State Map Series

akvadukt, <i>m.</i>	aqueduct
alej, <i>f.</i>	alley, row of trees
andelský, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	angelic
archeologický, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	archaeological
artéská studna, <i>f.</i>	Artesian well
astronomický, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	astronomical
autobus, <i>m.</i> ; autobusový, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	bus
bílý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i> (Belá)	white
biskupský, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	episcopal
bor, <i>m.</i> ; bory, <i>pl.</i> ; borek, <i>dimin.</i>	pine wood
borový, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	pine
botel, <i>m.</i>	boatel
bouda, <i>f.</i> ; boudy, <i>pl.</i>	lodge, chalet
boží, <i>adj.</i>	God's
brána, <i>f.</i> ; branka, <i>dimin.</i> ; branky; <i>dimin.,pl.</i>	gate
brázda, <i>f.</i>	furrow
brloh, <i>m.</i>	den
brod, <i>m.</i> ; brody, <i>pl.</i> ; brodek, <i>dimin.</i> (Brodce)	ford
breh, <i>m.</i> ; brehy, <i>pl.</i>	riverside, water's edge
brezina, <i>f.</i>	birch wood
brezový, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	birch
bridlicná, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	slate
bríza, <i>f.</i> (Brezí, Brezno)	birch tree
bucina, <i>f.</i>	beech wood
buk, <i>m.</i> ; buky, <i>pl.</i> (Bukovec, Bukovsko)	beech tree
bukový, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	beech
bystrý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i> (Bystrice, Bystricka)	swift
camping, <i>m.</i>	camping site
cesta, <i>f.</i>	road, track
chata, <i>f.</i> ; chaty, <i>pl.</i>	cottage, chalet, weekend hut
chemický, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	chemical
chladící, <i>adj.</i>	cooling, refrigerating
chlum, <i>m.</i> ; chlumek, <i>dimin.</i> (Chlumcany, Chlumec)	(wooded) hill
chránená krajinná oblast, <i>f.</i>	protected landscape area
chránená oblast přirozené akumulace vod, <i>f.</i>	water-supply preserve
chránené území, <i>n.</i>	preserve, protected area
chráněný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	protected, preserved
chrást, <i>m.</i> (Chrast, Chrášťany)	leaves
chýše, <i>f.</i> (Chyše, Chyšky)	shanty
církev ceskoslovenská husitská, <i>f.</i>	Czechoslovak Hussite Church
civilní, <i>adj.</i>	civil
cvičiště, <i>n.</i>	exercising ground, athletic ground
cáp, <i>m.</i>	stork
část obce, <i>f.</i>	part of municipality
cerný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	black
certuv, ova, ovo, <i>adj.</i>	devil's
červený, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	red

ceský, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	Bohemian; Czech
cistý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	clean, clear
dar, <i>m.</i>	gift
ded, <i>m.</i>	old man
deštný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	rainy
díl, <i>m.</i>	part
divadlo, <i>n.</i>	theatre
divoký, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	wild
dlouhý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	long
dobrý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	good
dolní, <i>adj.</i>	lower
doubrava, <i>f.</i> (Doubravice)	oak forest
drevený, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	wood(en)
dub, <i>m.</i> (Dubá, Dubenec, Dubí)	oak tree
dubový, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	oak
dul, <i>m.</i> ; doly, <i>pl.</i> (Podolí)	pit, mine
dvorský, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	court
dvur, <i>m.</i> ; dvory, <i>pl.</i> (Dvorce, Dvorište)	farmstead, courtyard
džbán, <i>m.</i> ; džbány, <i>pl.</i>	jug, pitcher
elektrárna, <i>f.</i>	power station, generating station
evangelický, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	evangelical
galerie, <i>f.</i>	gallery
garáž, <i>f.</i> ; garáže, <i>pl.</i>	garage
gejzír, <i>m.</i>	geyser
geologický, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	geological
habr, <i>m.</i> ; habry, <i>pl.</i>	hornbeam
habrina, <i>f.</i>	hornbeam wood
hadí, <i>adj.</i>	snake
háj, <i>m.</i> ; háje, <i>pl.</i> ; hájek, <i>dimin.</i> ; háječek, <i>dimin.</i>	grove
hájovna, <i>f.</i>	gamekeeper's lodge
halda, <i>f.</i>	dump
hamr, <i>m.</i> ; hamry, <i>pl.</i> ; hamerský, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	smeltery
hangár, <i>m.</i>	hangar
h a t, <i>f.</i> ; hate, <i>pl.</i>	fascine, faggot
havran, <i>m.</i>	crow
hejtman, <i>m.</i>	captain, hetman
hladký, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	smooth
hlavní, <i>adj.</i>	main, principal, capital
hlína, <i>f.</i>	earth, clay
hlinište, <i>n.</i>	finding place of clay
hluboký, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	deep
hluk, <i>m.</i>	noise
holý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	bare, naked
homole, <i>f.</i> ; homolka, <i>dimin.</i>	cone
hon, <i>m.</i> ; hony, <i>pl.</i>	strip of land, field
hora, <i>f.</i> ; hory, <i>pl.</i> ; horka, <i>dimin.</i> ; hurka, <i>dimin.</i>	mountain
horkovod, <i>m.</i>	heating duct
hornatina, <i>f.</i>	mountains, highland
horní, <i>adj.</i>	upper
horejší, <i>adj.</i>	upper, uppermost
hostinec, <i>m.</i>	pub, inn
hotel, <i>m.</i>	hotel
hovezí, <i>n.</i> ; hovezí, <i>adj.</i>	beef
hrad, <i>m.</i> ; hrady, <i>pl.</i> ; hrádek, <i>dimin.</i> (Hradec)	(fortified) castle
hradište, <i>n.</i> (Hradisko)	fortified settlement
hranice, <i>f.</i> ; hranicní, <i>adj.</i>	frontier, boundary
hrozený, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	enclosed, fenced
hrob, <i>m.</i> (Hrobce)	grave
hrubý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	rough, (<i>hist.</i>) big
hruška, <i>f.</i> ; hrušky, <i>pl.</i>	pear

hrbet, <i>m.</i> ; hrbety, <i>pl.</i>	ridge
hrbitov, <i>m.</i>	cemetery
hrebčín, <i>m.</i>	breeding stud
hreben, <i>m.</i> ; hrebenty, <i>pl.</i>	crest, ridge
hrište, <i>n.</i>	playground
husí, <i>adj.</i>	goose
hut, <i>f.</i> ; hute, <i>pl.</i>	ironworks
hvezda, <i>f.</i>	star
hvezdárna, <i>f.</i>	observatory
hvozd, <i>m.</i> (Hvozdná)	deep forest
jaderná elektrárna, <i>f.</i>	nuclear power-station
javor, <i>m.</i> (Javorná, Javorník)	maple tree
javorový, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	maple
javorina, <i>f.</i>	maple wood
jecný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	barley
jedlový, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	fir
jelen, <i>m.</i> , jelení, <i>adj.</i>	stag, hart
jeráb, <i>m.</i>	crane; rowan-tree, mountain ash
jeskyne, <i>f.</i>	cave
jezero, <i>n.</i> ; jezerní, <i>adj.</i>	lake
jižní, <i>adj.</i>	south(ern)
kalný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	muddy, cloudy
kámen, <i>m.</i> (Kameník, Kamenice); kamenný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	stone
kamenolom, <i>m.</i> (stone)	quarry, stone pit
kanál, <i>m.</i>	canal, channel
kaple, <i>f.</i>	chapel
katastrální území, <i>n.</i>	cadastral district
klášter, <i>m.</i> (Kláštevec)	monastery, convent
klášterní, <i>adj.</i>	monasterial
klíč, <i>m.</i>	key(-point)
klobouk, <i>m.</i> ; klobouky, <i>pl.</i>	hat
kluk, <i>m.</i>	boy, stump
knihovna, <i>f.</i>	library
knížecí, <i>adj.</i>	princely
kobyla, <i>f.</i> (Kobylí)	mare
kohout, <i>m.</i>	cock
kolo, <i>n.</i>	wheel
komáří, <i>adj.</i>	gnat
komorní, <i>adj.</i>	chamber
komorník, <i>m.</i>	valet
kopec, <i>m.</i> ; kopeček, <i>dimin.</i>	hill
koráb, <i>m.</i>	argosy
koruna, <i>f.</i>	crown
koryto, <i>n.</i>	trough, bed
kostel, <i>m.</i> (Kostelec); kostelní, <i>adj.</i>	church
kotel, <i>m.</i>	basin
kotlina, <i>f.</i>	hollow
koupaliště, <i>n.</i>	swimming pool
kout, <i>m.</i> ; kouty, <i>pl.</i>	corner, nook
kovárský, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	smith('s)
králové, <i>arch.adj.</i>	queen's
královský, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i> (Kralovice)	royal
králuv, ova, ovo, <i>adj.</i>	king's
kras, <i>m.</i>	karst
krásný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	beautiful
krasový, -á, é, , <i>adj.</i>	karstic
kravský, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	cow('s)
krkavec, <i>m.</i>	raven
kruh, <i>m.</i>	circle
krušný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	hard, severe

krvavý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	bloody, blood-red
kremel, <i>m.</i>	flint, quartz
kríž, <i>m.</i> ; kríže, <i>pl.</i> ; krížový, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	cross
kyselka, <i>f.</i>	acidulous water
labut, <i>f.</i>	swan
lada, <i>n.pl.</i>	fallow
lán, <i>m.</i> ; lány, <i>pl.</i>	field, land
lanová dráha, <i>f.</i>	cableway line, funicular, ropeway
lanová dráha kabinová, <i>f.</i>	cable-railway
lanová dráha pro prepravu materiálu	freight funicular
lanová dráha sedacková	chair lift
lázně, <i>f.pl.</i>	spa, watering place
léčebný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	sanitary, medical
lehký, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	light
les, <i>m.</i> ; lesy, <i>pl.</i> (Polesí); lesní, <i>adj.</i>	wood, forest
léto, <i>n.</i> ; letní, <i>adj.</i>	summer
lhotka, <i>f.</i> ; lhotka, <i>dimin.</i> [<i>hist.</i>]	village settled under preferential conditions by temporary tax-free inhabitants
libý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	dear, pleasant
lípa, <i>f.</i> ; lípy, <i>pl.</i> ; lipka, <i>dimin.</i>	lime tree
lipový, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	lime
liščí, <i>adj.</i>	fox
lodenice, <i>f.</i>	shipyard
loket, <i>m.</i>	elbow, curve
lom, <i>m.</i> (Lomec)	bend, quarry
louka, <i>f.</i> ; louky, <i>pl.</i> ; loucky, <i>dimin.pl.</i>	grassland, meadow, hayfield
lovecký, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	hunting
lucina, <i>f.</i>	mead, grassland
luh, <i>m.</i> ; lužný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i> (Podluží)	meadow
luka, <i>n.pl.</i>	meadow
lysý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	bald, bare
malý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	small
mariánský, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	(Our) Lady -, Virgin Mary's
medvedí, <i>adj.</i>	bear's
mesto, <i>n.</i> ; mestečko, <i>dimin.</i> (Mestec)	town, townlet
mestská část, <i>f.</i>	part of a town
mestský obvod, <i>m.</i>	district, bailiwick
mezirící, <i>n.</i>	area demarcated from several rivers
milý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	dear
místní část, <i>f.</i>	local part of a settlement
mladý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	young
mlýn, <i>m.</i> ; mlýny, <i>pl.</i> (Mlýnec); mlýnský, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	mill
mnich, <i>m.</i>	monk
mnichuv, -ova, -ovo, <i>adj.</i>	monk's
mocál, <i>m.</i>	bog, marsh, swamp
modrý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	blue
mohyla, <i>f.</i>	tumulus, barrow
mokrý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	wet
mokrina, <i>f.</i> ; mokriny, <i>pl.</i>	wet ground, wetland
moravský, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	Moravian
most, <i>m.</i> ; mosty, <i>pl.</i> ; mostek, <i>dim.</i> ; mustek, <i>dimin.</i>	bridge
motel, <i>m.</i>	motel
muzeum, <i>n.</i>	museum
myslivna, <i>f.</i>	gamekeeper's lodge
mýtina, <i>f.</i>	clearing, glade
mýto, <i>n.</i>	toll, duty
na, <i>prep.</i>	in
nábřeží, <i>n.</i>	quay
nad, <i>prep.</i>	above, on, upon
nádraží, <i>n.</i>	railway station

nákladové nádraží, <i>n.</i>	goods station, freight station
naleziště, <i>n.</i>	finding place
náměstí, <i>n.</i>	square, place
národní park, <i>m.</i>	national park
národní přírodní památka, <i>f.</i>	national monument of nature
národní přírodní rezervace, <i>f.</i>	national wildlife preserve
návří, <i>n.</i>	knoll
nemocnice, <i>f.</i>	hospital
nízký, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	low
nížina, <i>f.</i>	lowlands
noclehárna, <i>f.</i>	lodging house
nový, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	new
obec, <i>f.</i>	municipality
oblast, <i>f.</i>	region, area
obora, <i>f.</i> ; obory, <i>pl.</i>	enclosure, preserve
obrazárna, <i>f.</i>	art gallery
obytná zástavba, <i>f.</i>	housing (estate)
ochoz, <i>m.</i>	gallery, by-pass
ochranné pásmo, <i>n.</i>	preventive zone
odkaliště, <i>n.</i>	settling basin
odpad, <i>m.</i>	waste, refuse
odpocívka, <i>f.</i>	resting place, rest area
odval, <i>m.</i>	mineral pile, dump, heap, refuse
okres, <i>m.</i>	district, county
olše, <i>f.</i> (Olší)	alder tree
olšina, <i>f.</i>	alder wood
osika, <i>f.</i>	aspen tree
osobní, <i>adj.</i>	personal
ostroh, <i>m.</i>	headland
ostrov, <i>m.</i> (Ostrovec)	island
ostrý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	sharp
ovoce, <i>n.</i> ; ovocný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	fruit
ozdravovna, <i>f.</i>	health resort, convalescent home
ozubnice, <i>f.</i>	cog-railway, rack-railway
pahorek, <i>m.</i> ; pahorky, <i>pl.</i>	small hill
pahorkatina, <i>f.</i>	hilly country
památník, <i>m.</i>	memorial
pancír, <i>m.</i>	armour (-plate)
panenský, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	virginal
pánev, <i>m.</i>	basin
panský, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	manorial
parkoviště, <i>n.</i>	parking (place)
paseka, <i>f.</i> ; paseky, <i>pl.</i>	clearing, glade
pastvina, <i>f.</i> ; pastviny, <i>pl.</i>	pasture
pec, <i>f.</i>	stove, furnace
písečný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	sand(y)
písek, <i>m.</i>	sand
pískovna, <i>f.</i>	sand-pit
pískový, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	sandy
planina, <i>f.</i>	plateau, table-land
planý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	idle, barren
pleš, <i>f.</i>	baldhead
plošina, <i>f.</i>	plateau
plovárna, <i>f.</i>	swimming-pool
plynovod, <i>m.</i>	gas-main, gas pipeline
pod, <i>prep.</i>	below
podhradí, <i>n.</i>	extramural settlement below a castle
podhurí, <i>n.</i>	slopes
pohled, <i>m.</i> ; pohledy, <i>pl.</i>	sight, view
pohorí, <i>n.</i>	range (of mountains)

pole, <i>n.</i> ; polní, <i>adj.</i>	field
polední, <i>adj.</i>	midday, (<i>hist.</i>) southern
police, <i>f.</i> ; policka, <i>dimin.</i>	shelf, cupboard
polom, <i>m.</i>	forest area damaged by wind
pomezí, <i>n.</i> ; pomezní, <i>adj.</i>	confines, borderland
pomník, <i>m.</i>	monument
potok, <i>m.</i> ; potucky, <i>dimin.pl.</i>	brook, creek
potrava, <i>f.</i> ; potravinářský, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	food
poustevna, <i>f.</i> (Pustevny)	hermitage
praded, <i>m.</i>	grandfather
pramen, <i>m.</i> ; prameny, <i>pl.</i>	fountain, spring
prám, <i>m.</i> ; prámový, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	ferry -boat
proláklna, <i>f.</i>	depression
propast, <i>f.</i>	chasm, abyss
prostor, <i>m.</i>	space, area
prostřední, <i>adj.</i>	middle, medium
prumysl, <i>m.</i>	industry
prumyslový podnik, <i>m.</i>	plant, works, enterprise
pruplav, <i>m.</i>	canal
prusmyk, <i>m.</i>	pass
predmestí, <i>n.</i>	suburb
prední, <i>adj.</i>	fore, front
prehrada, <i>f.</i>	barrage, dam
přírodní, <i>adj.</i>	natural
přírodní divadlo, <i>n.</i>	open-air theatre
přírodní památka, <i>f.</i>	monument of nature
přírodní rezervace, <i>f.</i>	wildlife preserve, natural (p)reserve
prístav, <i>m.</i>	port, docks
prístavište, <i>n.</i>	landing place
prívoz, <i>m.</i>	ferry
pustý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	desert, waste
radnice, <i>f.</i>	town hall, city hall
rameno, <i>n.</i>	arm; river branch
raný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	early
rašelinište, <i>n.</i>	peatbog
regent, <i>m.</i>	regent
rekreace, <i>f.</i> ; rekreační, <i>adj.</i>	recreation
rezervace, <i>f.</i>	(p)reserve; reservation
roh, <i>m.</i>	corner, horn
rokle, <i>f.</i>	gorge, ravine
role, <i>f.</i>	acres, field
ropovod, <i>m.</i>	pipeline, oil conduit
rovina, <i>f.</i>	plain, flat
rozhledna, <i>f.</i>	look-out, outlook-tower
rozvalina, <i>f.</i>	ruin(s)
rozvodna, <i>f.</i>	substation
ruda, <i>f.</i> ; rudný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	ore
rybník, <i>m.</i> (Rybnište)	pond, lake
reka, <i>f.</i> (Porící)	river
říše, <i>f.</i>	empire (Reich)
sad, <i>m.</i> ; sady, <i>pl.</i>	orchard, public gardens
sanatorium, <i>n.</i>	sanatorium
sedlo, <i>n.</i>	saddleback
seník, <i>m.</i>	hayloft
severní, <i>adj.</i>	north(ern)
sídlíšte, <i>n.</i>	housing estate
silážní stavba, <i>f.</i>	silo
silnice, <i>f.</i>	road, highway, route
skála, <i>f.</i> ; skály, <i>pl.</i> ; skalka, <i>dimin.</i> (Skalice)	rock
skalní, <i>adj.</i>	rock(y)

skanzen, <i>m.</i>	open-air museum
sklad, <i>m.</i>	store, stock
skládka, <i>f.</i>	tip, dump
slaný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	salt(y)
slatina, <i>f.</i>	bog
slezský, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	Silesian
sloup, <i>m.</i>	pole, post, shaft, column
slunecný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	sunny
smrcina, <i>f.</i> ; smrciny, <i>pl.</i>	spruce wood
smrk, <i>m.</i> ; smrcek, <i>dimin.</i>	spruce
snežný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	snow(y)
sobotka, <i>f. dim.</i>	Saturday
sociální, <i>adj.</i>	social
sokol, <i>m.</i>	falcon
solný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	salt(y)
souš, <i>f.</i>	dry land
souteska, <i>f.</i>	defile, pass, gorge
spálený, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	burnt
sportovní, <i>adj.</i>	sporting, sport
srncí, <i>n.</i> ; srncí, <i>adj.</i>	roe
stadion, <i>m.</i>	stadium
stáj, <i>f.</i>	stable
stanice, <i>f.</i>	station
starý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	old
stát, <i>m.</i> ; státní <i>adj.</i>	State
stavební, <i>adj.</i>	building
stolec, <i>m.</i>	throne
strán, <i>f.</i>	hillside
stráž, <i>f.</i> ; stráže, <i>pl.</i> (Strážišťe)	guard
strážný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	watch, guard(ian)
strojírenství, <i>n.</i> ; strojírenský, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	engineering, machine
strom, <i>m.</i>	tree
střední, <i>adj.</i>	central, middle
strela, <i>f.</i>	shot
strelnice, <i>f.</i>	shooting-range
stříbro, <i>n.</i> ; stříbrný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	silver
studánka, <i>f.</i> (Studénka, Studénky)	fountain, well
studený, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	cold
studna, <i>f.</i> (Studnice); studnicný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	well
suchý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	dry
svatý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	holy, saint
svet, <i>m.</i>	world
svetec, <i>m.</i>	saint
svetlý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	light
svoboda, <i>f.</i>	freedom, liberty
svobodný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	free
synagoga, <i>f.</i>	synagogue
šachta, <i>f.</i>	shaft, pit
šance, <i>f.</i>	chance, hope
šance, <i>f. pl.</i>	fortification
šipka, <i>f.</i>	dart, bolt
široký, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	wide, broad
škola, <i>f.</i>	school
špicák, <i>m.</i>	tine, pick, eyetooth
štedrý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	generous
štít, <i>m.</i> ; štítý, <i>pl.</i>	shield, peak
štola, <i>f.</i>	drift, gallery
šumný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	pretty
táborišťe, <i>n.</i>	camping ground, encampment
tabule, <i>f.</i>	table

tanecnice, *f.*
 telocvicna, *f.*
 tepelná elektrárna, *f.*
 teplárna, *f.*
 teplovod, *m.*
 teplý, -á, -é, *adj.* (Teplice, Teplicka)
 tetrev, *m.*
 textilní, *adj.*
 težní věž, *f.*
 tichý, -á, -é, *adj.*
 tis, *m.*; tisový, -á, -é, *adj.*
 tmavý, -á, -é, *adj.*
 transformovna, *f.*
 trávník, *m.*
 trh, *m.*; trhový, -á, -é, *adj.*
 trn, *m.*; trnový, -á, -é, *adj.*
 troska, *f.*; trosky, *pl.*
 třída, *f.*
 turistický, -á, -é, *adj.*
 týn, *m.* [*hist.*] (Týnec, Týnište)

u, *prep.*
 učilište, *n.*
 údolí, *n.*; údolní, *adj.*
 uherský, -á, -é, *adj.*
 uhlí, *n.*; uhelný, -á, -é, , *adj.*
 uhlír, *m.*; uhlířský, -á, -é, *adj.*
 újezd, *m.* [*hist.*] (Újezdec)
 ulice, *f.*
 úpravna pitné vody, *f.*
 ústav, *m.*
 ústí, *n.*
 úterý, *n.*
 úval, *m.*; úvaly, *pl.*
 úzký, -á, -é, *adj.*
 v, *prep.*
 val, *m.*; valy, *pl.*
 valašský, -á, -é, *adj.*
 vápenka, *f.*
 vápno, *n.*; vápenný, -á, -é, *adj.*
 velký, -á, -é, *adj.*
 veprové, *n.*; veprový, -á, -é, *adj.*
 ves, *f.* (Vesce)
 veselí, *n.*
 veselý, -á, -é, *adj.*
 větrník, *m.*
 větrný, -á, -é, *adj.*
 věž, *f.*
 vír, *m.*
 višnový, -á, -é, *adj.*
 vítězný, -á, -é, *adj.*
 vladař, *m.*
 vlčí, *adj.*
 voda, *f.*; vodní, *adj.*
 vodní nádrž, *f.*
 vodojem, *m.*
 vodopád, *m.*
 vojenský, -á, -é, *adj.*
 vrch, *m.*; vrchy, *pl.*
 vrchovina, *f.*; vrchoviny, *pl.*

danceuse
 gymnasium
 thermal power plant (station)
 heating station
 heating duct
 warm
 wood grouse
 textile
 head frame, head-gear tower
 silent, still, quiet
 yew tree
 dark
 substation, transformer station (yard)
 lawn
 market
 thorn
 wreck, ruin
 class; road, avenue
 tourist(s'), touring
 stronghold, enclosed place,
 fenced court, yard
 at
 educational establishment
 valley
 Hungarian
 coal
 coalman, collier
 riding
 street
 waterworks
 institute
 mouth, estuary
 Tuesday
 dale
 narrow
 in
 mound, line
 Valachian
 limekiln
 lime
 large, big, great
 pork, swine
 village
 merriment, merry-making
 merry
 windmill
 wind(y)
 tower
 whirl
 morello
 winning, victorious
 sovereign, prince
 wolf's, wolfish
 water
 water reservoir
 water tank, water reservoir, water tower
 waterfall
 military, army
 hill
 highlands, uplands

vresovište, <i>n.</i>	heath
vydra, <i>f.</i>	otter
výhled, <i>m.</i> ; výhledy, <i>pl.</i>	view
vyhlídka, <i>f.</i>	view point
východní, <i>adj.</i>	east(ern)
vysílač, <i>m.</i>	transmitter
výsluní, <i>n.</i>	sunny side
vysoký, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	high, tall
výstaviště, <i>n.</i>	exhibition ground(s)
výšina, <i>f.</i>	height, elevation
výškové silo, <i>n.</i>	silo
vyšší, <i>adj.</i>	higher
výzkum, <i>m.</i> ; výzkumný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	research
zadní, <i>adj.</i>	hinder, back
zahrada, <i>f.</i> ; zahrádky, <i>dimin.pl.</i>	garden
základní sídelní jednotka, <i>f.</i>	basic settlement unit
zámek, <i>m.</i> ; zámeček, <i>dimin.</i>	castle
západní, <i>adj.</i>	west(ern)
zásobník, <i>m.</i>	reservoir
zastávka, <i>f.</i> (whistle)	stop
závodiště, <i>n.</i>	race course
závrt, <i>m.</i>	sinkhole
zelený, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	green
zemědělský podnik, <i>m.</i>	farm
zima, <i>f.</i> ; zimní, <i>adj.</i>	winter
zlatý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	gold, golden
zoologická zahrada, <i>f.</i>	zoological garden
zotavovna, <i>f.</i>	convalescent home
zřícenina, <i>f.</i>	ruin
zřídlo, <i>n.</i>	(mineral) spring
zvon, <i>m.</i>	bell
zvonice, <i>f.</i>	belfry, bell-tower
ždár, <i>m.</i> [<i>hist.</i>]	by deforestation burned-off piece of forest
žebrák, <i>m.</i>	beggar
železniční stanice, <i>f.</i>	railway station
železniční zastávka, <i>f.</i>	railway stop
železo, <i>n.</i> ; železný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	iron
židovský, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	Jewish
žleb, <i>m.</i> ; žleby, <i>pl.</i>	gully, glen

Abbreviations of Czech Words on State Map Series

Abbreviations of Czech Nouns on Maps

akvd.	akvadukt	muz.	muzeum
arch.nalez.	archeologické nálezisko	mysl.	myslivna
art.std.	artéská studna	nábr.	nábřeží
b.	bouda, boudy, horská bouda	nádr.	nádraží
bot.	botel	nalez.	nálezisko
camp.	camping	nám.	náměstí
CCSH	církev ceskoslovenská husitská	nem.	nemocnice
ch.	chata, chaty, chatová kolonie	níž.	nížina
ch.ú.	chránené území	nocl.	noclehárna
chlad.vež	chladicí vež	NP	národní park
CHKO	chránená krajinná oblasť	NPP	národní prírodná památka
CHOPAV	chránená oblasť	NPR	národní prírodná rezervácia
	prirozené akumulace vod	o.	ostrov
cvic.	cvičisko	ob.	obora
COV	cistírna odpadních vod	obl.	oblasť
div.	divadlo	obraz.	obrazárna
dv.	dvor	obyt.	obytná zástavba
g.	gejzír	ochr.pás.	ochranné pásmo
gal.	galérie	odkal.	odkalište
gar.	garáž, garáže	odv.	odval
h.	hora	odp.	odpad
háj.	hájozna	odpoc.	odpocívka
hal.	halda	okr.	okres
hang.	hangár	ostr.	ostrov
hlin.	hlinisko	ozdr.	ozdravovna
hm.	hamr	ozub.	ozubnice
horkov.	horkovod	p.	potok
host.	hostinec	pah.	pahorek, pahorkatina
hot.	hotel	pam.	pamätník
hr.	hrad	park.	parkovisko
hr.	hrište	pas.	paseka
hrb.	hrbitov	písk.	pískovna
hrbc.	hrebčín	plan.	planina
hvezd.	hvezdárna	ploš.	plošina
jader.el.	jaderná elektrárna	plov.	plovárna
jesk.	jeskyne	plynv.	plynovod
jez.	jezero	poh.	pohorí
k.ú.	katastrálné území	pom.	pomník
kab.	lanová dráha kabinová	PP	prírodná památka
kam.	kamenolom	PR	prírodná rezervácia
kan.	kanál	pr.	prusmyk
kap.	kaple	prm.	pramen
kl.	klášter	prop.	propast
knih.	knihovna	prost.	prostor
kop.	kopec	prum.	prumysl
kor.	koryto	prum.pod.	prumyslový podnik
kost.	kostel	prup.	pruplav
kost.vež	kostelná vež	predm.	predmestí
koup.	koupalište	prehr.	prehrada
kras.	krasová proláklina,	prír.div.	prírodné divadlo
	krasový závrť	príst.	prístav, prístavište
kys.	kyselka	prív.	prívoz
lan.	lanová dráha	raš.	rašelinisko
láz.	lázne	rez.	rezervácia
lod.	lodenice	ropv.	ropovod
mat.	lanová dráha	rov.	rovina
	pro prepravu materiálu	rozhl.	rozhledna
ml.	mlyn	rozv.	rozvalina
moh.	mohyla	rozvd.	rozvodna
mot.	motel	ryb.	rybník

r.	reka	úpr.pit.vody	úpravna pitné vody
san.	sanatorium	úst.	ústav
sed.	sedlo	v.	vrch, vrchy
sedac.	lanová dráha sedacková	váp.	vápenka
sen.	seník	vdj.	vodojem
sídl.	sídliště	vdp.	vodopád
sil.	silážní stavba	vetr.el.	vetrná elektrárna
skan.	skanzen	vod.el.	vodní elektrárna
skl.	sklad, skládka	vod.n.	vodní nádrž
sout.	soutěska	vrch.	vrchovina
st.	stanice	vres.	vresovište
stad.	stadion	vysíl.	vysílač
strel.	strelnice	výst.	výstaviště
syng.	synagoga	výšk.silo	výškové silo
šach.	šachta	z.	železniční zastávka
šk.	škola	zahr.	zahrada
št.	štola	zám.	zámek
tab.	táboriště	zásob.	zásobník
tel.	telocvicna	zast.	železniční zastávka
tepel.el.	teplná elektrárna	záv.	závodíště
tepl.	teplárna	zemed.pod.	zemědělský podnik
teplov.	tepluvod	zoo	zoologická zahrada
tež.vež	težní věž	zot.	zotavovna
trf.	transformovna	zříc.	zřícenina
tr.	trída	zříd.	zřídlo
uc.	uciliště	ZSJ	základní sídelní jednotka
úd.	údolí	zvon.	zvonice
ul.	ulice	žst.	železniční stanice

Abbreviations of Czech Adjectives and Prepositions on Maps

arch.	archeologický, -á, -é	n.	nad
astr.	astronomický, -á, -é	n.	nový, -á, -é
aut.	autobusový, -á, -é	nákl.	nákladový, -á, -é
biol.	biologický, -á, -é	níz.	nížký, -á, -é
chem.	chemický, -á, -é	odkal.	odkalovací
chrán.	chráněný, -á, -é	os.	osobní
cív.	civilní	ov.	ovocný, -á, -é
cer.	cerný, -á, -é	p.	pod
cerv.	cervený, -á, -é	pol.	polní
ces.	český, -á, -é	potr.	potravinářský, -á, -é
dl.	dlouhý, -á, -é	prám.	prámový, -á, -é
dol.	dolní	prostr.	prostřední
drev.	drevený, -á, -é	pred.	prední
evang.	evangelický, -á, -é	prír.	přírodní
geol.	geologický, -á, -é	rekr.	rekreační
hl.	hlavní	sev.	severní
hlb.	hluboký, -á, -é	skal.	skalní
hor.	horní	slez.	slezský, -á, -é
hranic.	hraniční	soc.	sociální
již.	jižní	sol.	solný, -á, -é
kam.	kamenný, -á, -é	sport.	sportovní
král.	královský, -á, -é	st.	starý, -á, -é
léc.	léčebný, -á, -é	stát.	státní
leh.	lehký, -á, -é	staveb.	stavební
let.	letní	stroj.	strojírenský, -á, -é
lov.	lovecký, -á, -é	str.	střední
m.	malý, -á, -é	sv.	svatý, -á, -é
mor.	moravský, -á, -é	text.	textilní

tur.	turistický, -á, -é	vyš.	vyšší
úd.	údolní	výzk.	výzkumný, -á, -é
usaz.	usazovací	zad.	zadní
vel.	velký, -á, -é	záp.	západní
voj.	vojenský, -á, -é	zel.	zelený, -á, -é
vých.	východní	zim.	zimní
vys.	vysoký, -á, -é	žid.	židovský, -á, -é

Administrative Division of the Czech Republic by Regions and Districts

In compliance with the State administration the territory of the Czech Republic has been divided into 14 regions („*kraj*“ in Czech, the capital Prague is one of them) and 76 districts (*okres*“ in Czech). Most regions have been named after towns where regional offices have been established (*Plzeňský kraj, Karlovarský kraj, Ústecký kraj, Liberecký kraj, Královéhradecký kraj, Pardubický kraj, Olomoucký kraj, Zlínský kraj*). Nevertheless five regions have derived their names from the geographical location (*Středočeský kraj, Jihočeský kraj, Jihomoravský kraj, Moravskoslezský kraj, Vysocina*). The offices of these regions have been established in Prague, České Budejovice, Brno, Ostrava and Jihlava. The districts have been named mostly after towns where district offices had been in the past established. The offices of the districts *Brno-město* (Brno-Town) and *Brno-venkov* (Brno-Country) had been established in Brno; the office of the district *Ostrava-město* (Ostrava-Town) had been established in Ostrava; the offices of the districts *Plzeň-jih* (Plzeň-South), *Plzeň-město* (Plzeň-Town) and *Plzeň-sever* (Plzeň-North) had been established in Plzeň; the offices of the districts *Praha-východ* (Prague-East) and *Praha-západ* (Prague-West) had been established in Prague. District offices were abolished in 2003; since that the competence has passed from them to other state, regional or municipal authorities.

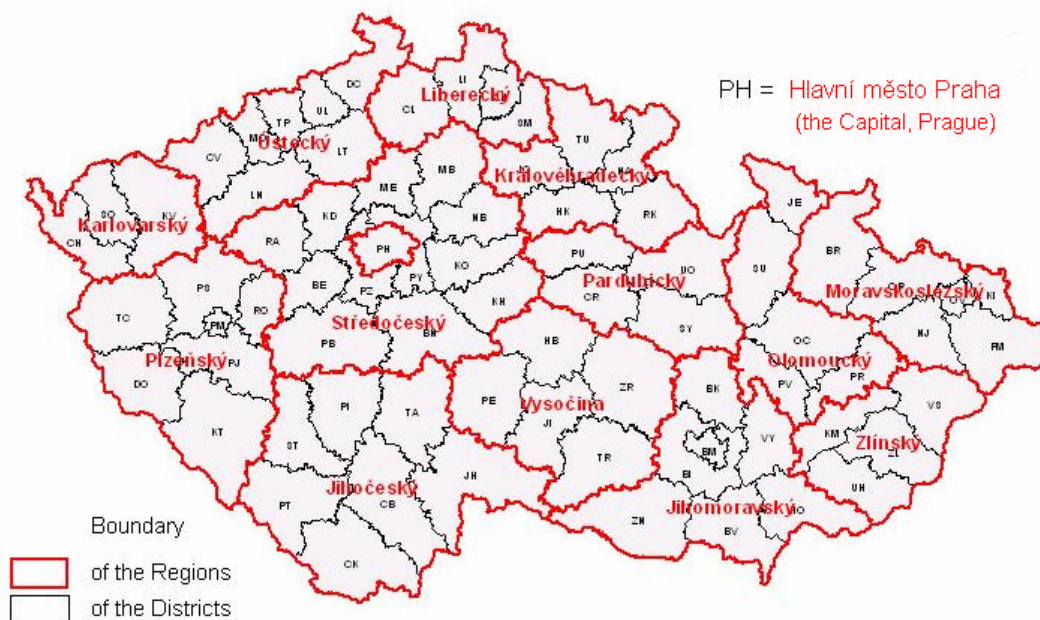
The districts in the Czech Republic (the alphabetical codes printed after the district names refer to the numbers entered into the attached map):

Benešov BN	Jindřichuv Hradec JH
Beroun BE	Karlovy Vary KV
Blansko BK	Karviná KI
Brno-město BM	Kladno KL
Brno-venkov BI	Klatovy KT
Bruntál BR	Kolín KO
Breclav BV	Kromeríž KM
Cheb CH	Kutná Hora KH
Chomutov CV	Liberec LB
Chrudim CR	Litoměřice LT
Česká Lípa CL	Louny LN
České Budejovice CB	Melník ME
Český Krumlov CK	Mladá Boleslav MB
Decín DC	Most MO
Domažlice DO	Náchod NA
Frýdek-Místek FM	Nový Jičín NJ
Havlíčkův Brod HB	Nymburk NB
Hodonín HO	Olomouc OC
Hradec Králové HK	Opava OP
Jablonec nad Nisou JN	Ostrava-město OV
Jeseník JE	Pardubice PU
Jičín JC	Pelhřimov PE
Jihlava JI	Písek PI

Plzeň-jih PJ
 Plzeň-město PM
 Plzeň-sever PS
 Praha-východ PY
 Praha-západ PZ
 Prácheň PT
 Prostějov PV
 Přerov PR
 Příbram PB
 Rakovník RA
 Rokycany RO
 Rychnov nad Knežnou RK
 Semily SM
 Sokolov SO
 Strakonice ST

Svitavy SY
 Šumperk SU
 Tábor TA
 Tachov TC
 Teplice TP
 Trutnov TU
 Třebíč TR
 Uherské Hradiště UH
 Ústí nad Labem UL
 Ústí nad Orlicí UO
 Vsetín VS
 Vyškov VY
 Zlín ZL
 Znojmo ZN
 Žďár nad Sázavou ZR

Map of the Regions and Districts of the Czech Republic



On 1st January 2005 there were 6 248 municipalities, 11 468 parts of the municipalities and 22 692 basic settlement units on the territory of the Czech Republic. At the same time there were within 6 248 municipalities 527 towns, 23 statutory towns, i.e. Brno, České Budějovice, Chomutov (since 2006), Decín (since 2006), Frýdek-Místek (since 2006), Havířov, Hradec Králové, Jihlava, Karlovy Vary, Karviná, Kladno, Liberec, Mladá Boleslav, Most, Olomouc, Opava, Ostrava, Pardubice, Plzeň, Přerov (since 2006), Teplice, Ústí nad Labem, Zlín and the capital Prague.

TOPONOMIC GUIDELINES OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

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