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TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES

FOR MAP AND OTHER EDITORS

AUSTRIA

(Revised edition)

September 1991

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TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES
FOR MAP AND OTHER EDITORS

AUSTRIA

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Table of Contents

1 LANGUAGES

1.1 General remarks

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

1.2 National language

1.2.1 General remarks

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

1.2.2 The German alphabet

A 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	T t	Z z
G g	N n		

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

1.2.3 Spelling rules for German geographical names

The rules given below have been officially used by the Survey of Austria (Landesaufnahme) since 1969[1] and are generally in concor= dance with those in current use in the other German-speaking countries:

"General Rules for the German spelling of geographical names

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

---

[1] Annex to the Technical Instruction No.2, Federal Survey, Department L 2, February 1969

1. Capitalization

   a) Adjectives and particles forming part of geographical
      names are capitalized. This also holds true for the
      -isch derivative.
      Examples: Großer Priel; Hohe Tauern; Großes Walsertal;
      Mährische Thaya; Steirische Kalkspitze.

   b) Word forms with final -er which are derived from geo=
      graphical names are capitalized.
      Examples: Gurktaler Alpen; Wiener Becken; Millstätter
      See.

2. Use of one word, two words or hyphen

   a) Geographical and other names as determinative elements

      aa) Generally, compounds consisting of a single or
          compound geographical name or a personal name plus
          a primary word are written in one word.
          Examples: Karwendelgebirge; Glocknergruppe;
          Eberhardsbach; Leopoldsberg.

      bb) The hyphen is often used - either in order to
          improve intelligibility or to emphasize the name -
          when the geographical name is followed by a compound
          primary word which forms the determinative element.
          Example: Großglockner-Hochalpenstraße.
          Where intelligibility is not impaired, writing in one
          word is preferable.
          Example: Alpenvorland.

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

      dd) Hyphens are moreover used when the determinative
          element consists of several words.
          Example: Otto-Ludwig-Haus.

   b) Derivatives with final -er

      aa) Two words are used when the derivatives with final
          -er of geographical names designate the location.
          Examples: Zillertaler Alpen; Neumarkter Sattel;
          Tuxer Joch; Ziersdorfer Bach; Lunzer See.
          Exceptions: Böhmerwald, Wienerwald.

      bb) There are geographical names with final -er which
          are not derivatives in the above sense. These names
          are written solid in accordance with 2a.
          Examples: Glocknergruppe; Brennerpaß.
          Where the derivatives with final-er of geographical
          names designate persons writing in one word is pre=
          ferred. Example: Jägerkapelle; Lunzerkreuz (after a
          peasant by the name of "Lunzer"); Steinerscharte
          (after a mountaineer by the name of "Steiner").

cc) If the syllable -er is attached to a geographical
    name ending in -ee, only two e's are written.
    Examples: Altausseer See; Egelseer Bach.

c) Adjectives as determinative elements

aa) Spelling in one word is generally used for compounds
    consisting of non-inflected adjectives such as "groß,
    klein, alt, neu" or points of the compass plus geo=
    graphical names.
    Examples: Mitteleuropa; Osttirol; Obersteiermark;
    Niederösterreich; Großglockner; Hochkar.
    On the other hand official usage prescribes:
    Groß-Nondorf; Klein-Ulrichschlag; Alt-Urfahr.

bb) The hyphen is used with compounds consisting of unin=
    flected adjectives ending in -isch which are derived
    from the names of places, countries and peoples plus
    geographical names.
    Example: Steirisch-Tauchen.
    On the other hand official usage prescribes: Kroatisch
    Minihof; Steirisch Laßnitz; Windisch Bleiberg.

d) Compounds consisting of geographical names

The hyphen is used when a geographical name is composed
of two geographical names.
Examples: Rudolfsheim-Fünfhaus; Wünschendorf-Pirching."

1.2.4 Pronunciation of German geographical names

German spelling is not always clearly indicative of pronunciation.
In many cases it does not say anything about stress or vowel
length; with some letters or groups of letters it is not always
certain which sound they represent (e.g., the letter v). All
this is true of geographical names to an even higher degree than
of the general vocabulary, since most of these names are natu=
rally less well known and since names often show conventional
spellings and sometimes dialectal spellings both deviating from
the present norm.
It is therefore not possible to give a simple pronunciation key
covering the pronunciation of all geographical names. Who wants
to know how a given name is pronounced may apply to the Gazetteer
of Austria, ed. by J. Breu (co-editor for phonetics: O. Back),
Vienna 1975, which shows the standard pronunciation by means of
the International Phonetic Association (IPA) alphabet and con=
tains a detailed treatise of this matter (pp. 38 - 45).
But in spite of the difficulties mentioned above a basic table
of the correspondence between spelling and standard pronunciation
("stage pronunciation") may be useful as general information,
though it must be stressed that the following list is far from
being exhaustive. An indication of the conditions under which the
positional variants occur is not given as only part of the cases
can be covered by rules which in themselves mostly are too com=

plicated to be included in a pronunciation key for cartographic purposes. No pronunciation rules can be given for the largely unpredictable morpheme boundaries within compounds. The follo= wing key does not cover some cases of spellings which deviate from the orthographic system of standard German. Furthermore, it does not include the pronunciation of foreign words not occurring in geographical names of Austria. Dialectal and collo= quial pronunciations have been disregarded even in cases where they are used in the context of the standard pronunciation.

Pronunciation Key

Spelling	Pronunciation (IPA alphabet) primary value	secondary value	Spelling	Pronunciation (IPA alphabet) primary value	secondary value
a	a aː		mm	m	
ä	ɛ ɛː		n	n	ŋ
aa	aː		ng	ŋ	
ae	ɛ ɛː		nn	n	
ah	aː		o	ɔ oː	o
äh	ɛː		ö	œ øː	
ai	aɪ		oe	œ øː	
au	aʊ		oh	oː	
äu	ɔʏ		öh	øː	
ay	aɪ		oi	ɔʏ	
b	b	p	oo	oː	
bb	b	p	oy	ɔʏ	
c	k ts		p	p	
ch	ç x	k	pf	pf	
ck	k		ph	f	
d	d	t	pp	p	
dd	d		qu	kv	
dt	t		r	r	
e	ɛ eː ə	e	rh	r	
ee	eː		rr	r	
eh	eː		s	s z	ʃ
ei	aɪ		sch	ʃ	
eih	aɪ		ß	s	
eu	ɔʏ		ss	s	
ey	aɪ		t	t	
f	f		th	t	
ff	f		tsch	tʃ	
g	g	k ç	tt	t	
gg	g	k	tz	ts	
h	h	[mute]	u	ʊ uː	u
i	ɪ iː	i	ü	ʏ yː	
ie	ɪ iː		ue	ʏ yː	
ieh	iː		uh	uː	
ih	iː		üh	yː	
j	j		v	f	v
k	k		w	v	
kk	k		x	ks	
l	l		y	ɪ iː	y
ll	l		yh	ɪ iː	
m	m		z	ts	

1.2.5 Linguistic substrata recognizable in German place-names of Austria

Whereas a thorough research may bring to light pre-Celtic, Celtic and (in Burgenland) Hungarian origins of German place names two linguistic substrata are recognizable even by the layman, i.e. a Romance substratum, especially in Vorarlberg and the Tyrol, and a Slavic substratum in the eastern part of the country.
An elementary knowledge of these two substrata is advantageous for a better understanding of the geographical names of the respective areas.

1.2.6 German dialects

See map on page 9.

Two main German dialects are spoken in Austria, (1) the Alemannic dialect in Vorarlberg and small parts of the Tyrol, (2) the Bava=rian dialect in the rest of the country. There is a great deal of regional and local variation within these two main dialects.

Dialect/standard German:

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

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

Main characteristics of the dialects:
Since, as a rule, dialectical pronunciation is reflected only to a small degree in written geographical names it is not necessary to give a detailed description in guidelines for cartography.

Some general remarks may suffice:

Both Alemannic and Bavarian belong to the High German dialects, which means that they have taken part to a full extent in the High German consonant shift the result of which is also characte=ristic of modern standard German.

Some elements of the vowel changes which took place from Middle High German to the New High German literary language (modern standard German) are found in Bavarian, but missing in most of the Alemannic sub-dialects of Austria, which have conserved the Middle High German vowel system. Thus, the change from Middle high German î, û, iu into literary New High German ei, au, eu is to be found also (with some phonetic modifications) in Bava=rian. The monophtongizing of the Middle High German diphthongs ie, uo, üe to the monophthongs ie, u, ü in the New High German literary language has no parallels in the Alemannic and Bavarian dialects of Austria.

THE BOUNDARIES OF THE
GERMAN DIALECTS IN AUSTRIA

1 : 3,000,000

—————— Boundary of dialects

·············· Eastern boundary of single Alemannic
traits in South Bavarian

Alemannic

South

Middle and South Bavarian transition zone

Bavarian

Middle Bavarian

N

Areas of minority languages:

▨ Slovenian

▧ Burgenland Croatian

◼ Hungarian
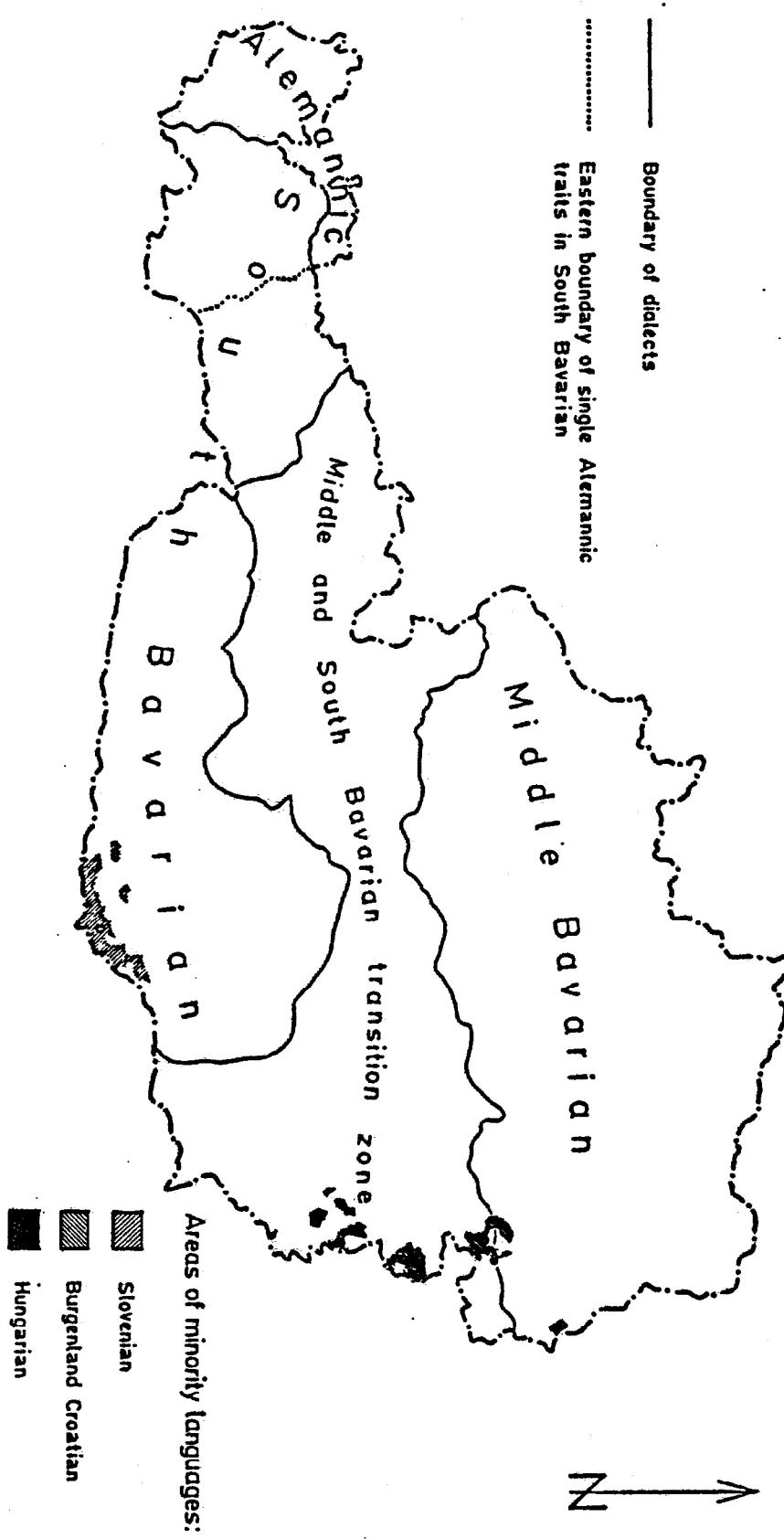
See detailed map on p. 14

A conspicuous feature of Bavarian and Alemannic dialects is the diminutive suffix with l (-l, -le, -li).
The main distinction between Middle and South Bavarian can be seen in the very strong weakening of consonants in the former.
In this respect the South Bavarian dialects are nearer to stan=dard German.
In maps the difference between the Bavarian and Alemanic dialect areas of Austria can be observed especially in the field of vo=cabulary. Examples: Glacier - Alemannic: Gletscher; Bavarian: Ferner, Kees, Eisfeld. Alpine pasture - Alemannic: Alp, Alpe; Bavarian: (mostly)Alm.

1.3 Minority languages

See map on page 14.

1.3.1 Slovenian

1.3.1.1 General remarks

Slovenian, the official language of the Yugoslav constituent republic Slovenia, has in Austria the status of a minority lan=guage only. It is spoken beside German in the southern border districts of Carinthia. Slovenian is used in school and church service and is an alternative official language used by all autho=rities seated in Carinthia competent for the bilingual area. It is written in the Roman script.

1.3.1.2 The Slovenian alphabet

A	a	G	g	M	m	Š	š
B	b	H	h	N	n	T	t
C	c	I	i	O	o	U	u
Č	č	J	j	P	p	V	v
D	d	K	k	R	r	Z	z
E	e	L	l	S	s	Ž	ž
F	f						

1.3.1.3 Pronunciation

See Toponymic Guidelines for Map and Other Editors - Yugoslavia.

1.3.1.4 Geographical names

Inhabited places ('Ortschaften') with a considerable portion of Slovenian-speaking population are designated by official road-signs showing the place-names in German and Slovenian, e.g.
Wackendorf/Večna ves, Sankt Michael ob Bleiburg/Šmihel nad Pliberkom, Rinkenberg/Vogrče. This dual naming will be entered into the next Gazetteer of Austria (Gazetteer of Inhabited Places = 'Ortsverzeichnis') which will be published on the basis of the CENSUS of 1991.

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

An exception is made in the comparatively rare cases where a geo=
graphical name consists of more than one separately spoken Slove=
nian word. Such syntactical units (mostly noun plus adjective)
are written according to Slovenian spelling rules, using the dia=
critical marks of this language.

1.3.2 Burgenland Croatian

1.3.2.1 General remarks

Burgenland Croatian is spoken in isolated villages or groups of
villages throughout the Burgenland province. It is closely related
to Croatian, one of the national languages of Yugoslavia. But there
are differences in phonetics, grammatical structure and semantics
which give Burgenland Croatian the character of a separate lite=
rary language although the written standard at present is not
very stable. The language is used in school and church service.
It is also used - primarily in the communes - as an administra=
tive language. Burgenland Croatian is written in the Roman script.

1.3.2.2 The Burgenland Croatian alphabet

A a	E e	Lj lj	Š š
B b	F f	M m	T t
C c	G g	N n	U u
Č č	H h	Nj nj	V v
Ć ć	I i	O o	Z z
D d	J j	P p	Ž ž
Dj dj	K k	R r	
Dz dz	L l	S s	

1.3.2.3 Pronunciation

Spelling	Pronunciation (IPA alphabet)		Spelling	Pronunciation (IPA alphabet)		
a	aː	a'	l	l		
b	b		lj	ʎ		
c	ts		m	m		
č	tʃ		n	n	ŋ³	
ć	tɕ		nj	ɲ		
d	d	t²	o	ɔː	ɔ'	
dj	dʐ		p	p		
dz	dʒ		r	r	ɼ	ɼ⁴
e	ɛː	ɛ'	s	s		
f	f		ş	ʃ		
g	g		t	t		
h	h		u	uː	u'	
i	iː	i¹	v	v		
j	j		z	z		
k	k		ž	ʒ		

Notes:

1 Vowel quantity and stress cannot be predicted from ordinary spelling
2 t before s
3 before g and k
4 is the so-called syllabic r occurring between consonants. Quantity and stress cannot be deduced from ordinary spelling.

1.3.2.4 Geographical names

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

1.3.3 Hungarian

1.3.3.1 General remarks

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

1.3.3.2 The Hungarian alphabet:

A a, Á á	G g	N n	T t
B b	Gy gy	Ny ny	Ty ty
C c	H h	O o, Ó ó	U u, Ú ú
Cs cs	I i, Í í	Ö ö, Ő ő	Ü ü, Ű ű
D d	J j	P p	V v
Dz dz	K k	R r	Y y
Dzs dzs	L l	S s	Z z
E e, É é	Ly ly	Sz sz	Zs zs
F f	M m		

Note: Former Cz cz is replaced now by C c.

1.3.3.3 Pronunciation

See Toponymic Guidelines for Map and Other Editors - Hungary.

1.3.3.4 Geographical names

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

1.3.4 Czech

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

AUSTRIA - MINORITY LANGUAGES
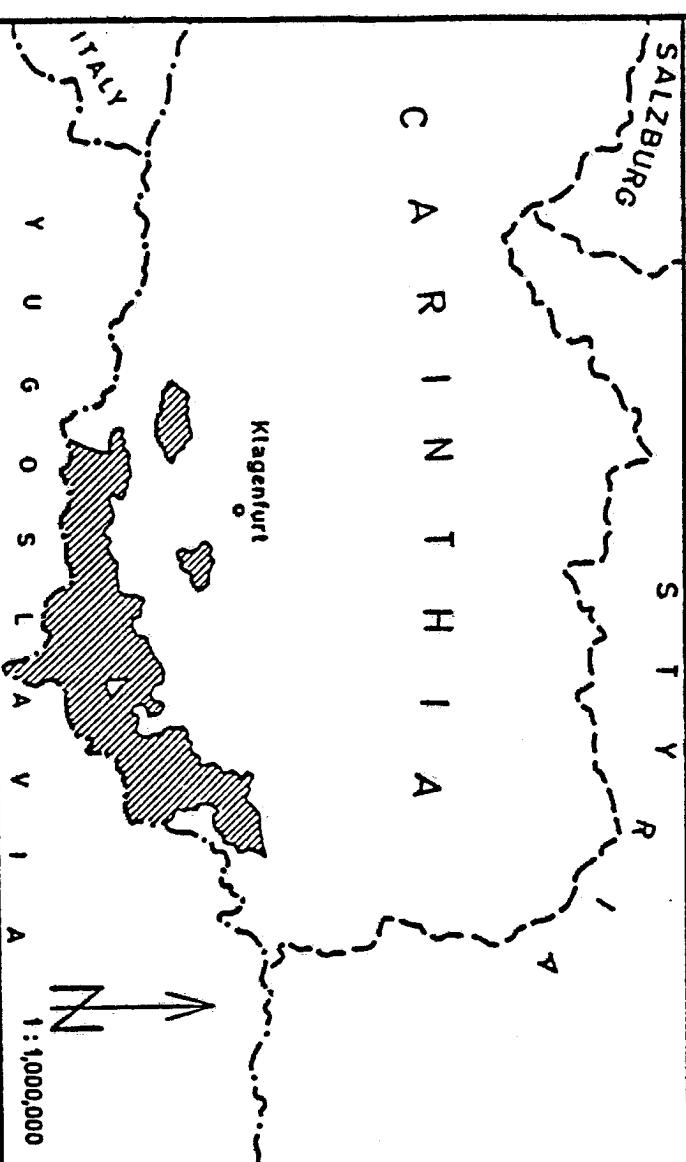
Official designations and inscriptions of topographical nature in German and Slovenian in accordance with the Federal Statutes No. 396 of 1976 and No. 306 of 1977. Paragraph 2 of the Federal Statute No. 396 of 1976 prescribes such measures in populated places with a Slovenian-speaking population of 25% and more.

Communes with 25% and more Burgenland Croatian-speaking population. Census 1981.

Communes with 25% and more Hungarian-speaking population. Census 1981.
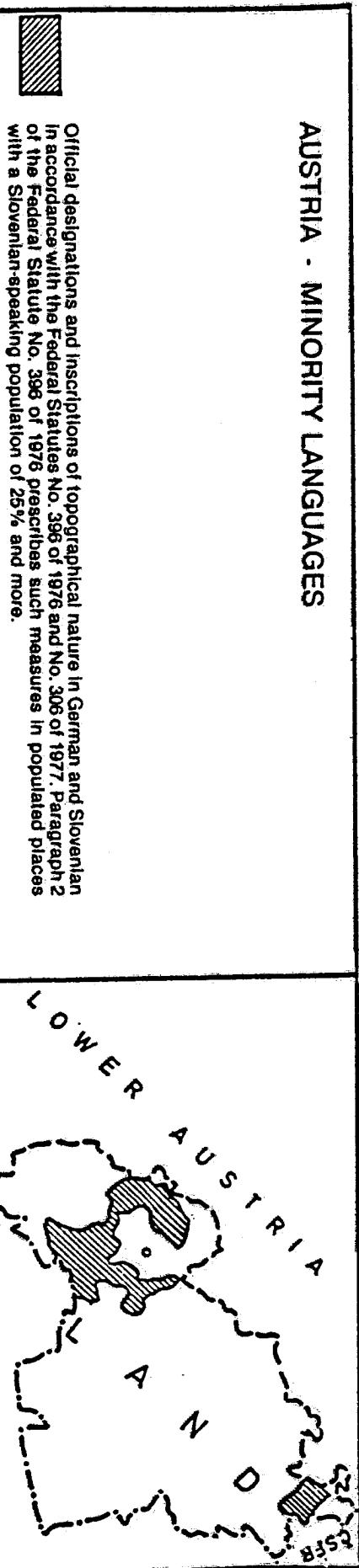
2 NAMES AUTHORITIES AND NAMES STANDARDIZATION

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

2.1 The names of inhabited places of all categories are standar=
dized. They are published by the federal authority

> Österreichisches Statistisches Zentralamt
> Hintere Zollamtsstraße 2b, A-1033 Wien (Vienna).
> (Austrian Central Statistical Office).

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

> Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen (Gruppe Landesaufnahme),
> Krotenthallergasse 3, A-1080 Wien (Vienna).
> (Federal Office of Metrology and Geodesy).

All names of the official Austrian Map 1 : 50 000 are standardized
and are to be regarded as official names in so far as they form part
of an official publication.

2.3 Boards on geographical names

The above mentioned official agencies concerned with the publi=
cation of geographical names (2.1, 2.2) are assisted in their
work by boards on geographical names:

2.3.1 For Austria as a whole:

> Abteilung für Kartographische Ortsnamenkunde
> der Österreichischen Kartographischen Kommis=
> sion in der Österreichischen Geographischen
> Gesellschaft (Austrian Geographical Society),
> Karl Schweighofergasse 3, A-1071 Wien (Vienna).
> Although this board legally has no official
> standing its decisions are of great practical
> importance as it functions as a clearing-house
> of all federal and provincial authorities con=
> cerned with geographical names.

2.3.2 For the provinces of Austria:

See map on page 17.

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

Salzburg: Salzburger Ortsnamenkommission beim Salzburger Insti=
tut für Raumforschung, Postfach 2, A-5033 Salzburg

Styria: Steirische Ortsnamenkommission beim Steiermärkischen
Landesarchiv, Bürgergasse 2 A, A-9010 Graz

Tyrol: Tiroler Nomenklaturkommission, Amt der Tiroler Landesre=
        gierung, Tiroler Landesarchiv, Herreng.1, A-6010 Innsbruck

Upper Austria: Oberösterreichische Ortsnamenkommission, Kultur=
        abteilung des Amtes der Oberösterreichischen Landesregie=
        rung, Promenade 37, A-4020 Linz

Vorarlberg: Vorarlberger Nomenklaturkommission im Amte der Vor=
        arlberger Landesregierung, Montfortstraße 12, A-6900 Bregenz

Vienna: Wiener Nomenklaturkommission im Wiener Stadt- und Landes=
        archiv, Magistrat der Stadt Wien, Abteilung 8, Rathaus, A-10(
        Wien

All these provincial commissions are official except that of
Salzburg province, which has only an advisory capacity.

3 SOURCE MATERIAL

3.1 Maps

See map on page 18.

Österreichische Karte 1:50,000, ed. by the Bundesamt für Eich- und
Vermessungswesen (Landesaufnahme), 213 sheets, Wien (Vienna) 1962 -
1985.

All sheets contain standardized names.

3.2 Gazetteers

3.2.1 Official:

Ortsverzeichnis 1981 (Gazetteer of Austria = Gazetter of Inhabited
Places) edited by the Österreichisches Statistisches Zentralamt
(Austrian Central Statistical Office), 9 vol., Wien (Vienna)
1984 - 1986. This gazetteer is completely revised every ten years,
partly also in between.

3.2.2 Private:

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

TOPONYMIC COMMITTEES

Area covered by
Provincial Toponymic Committees
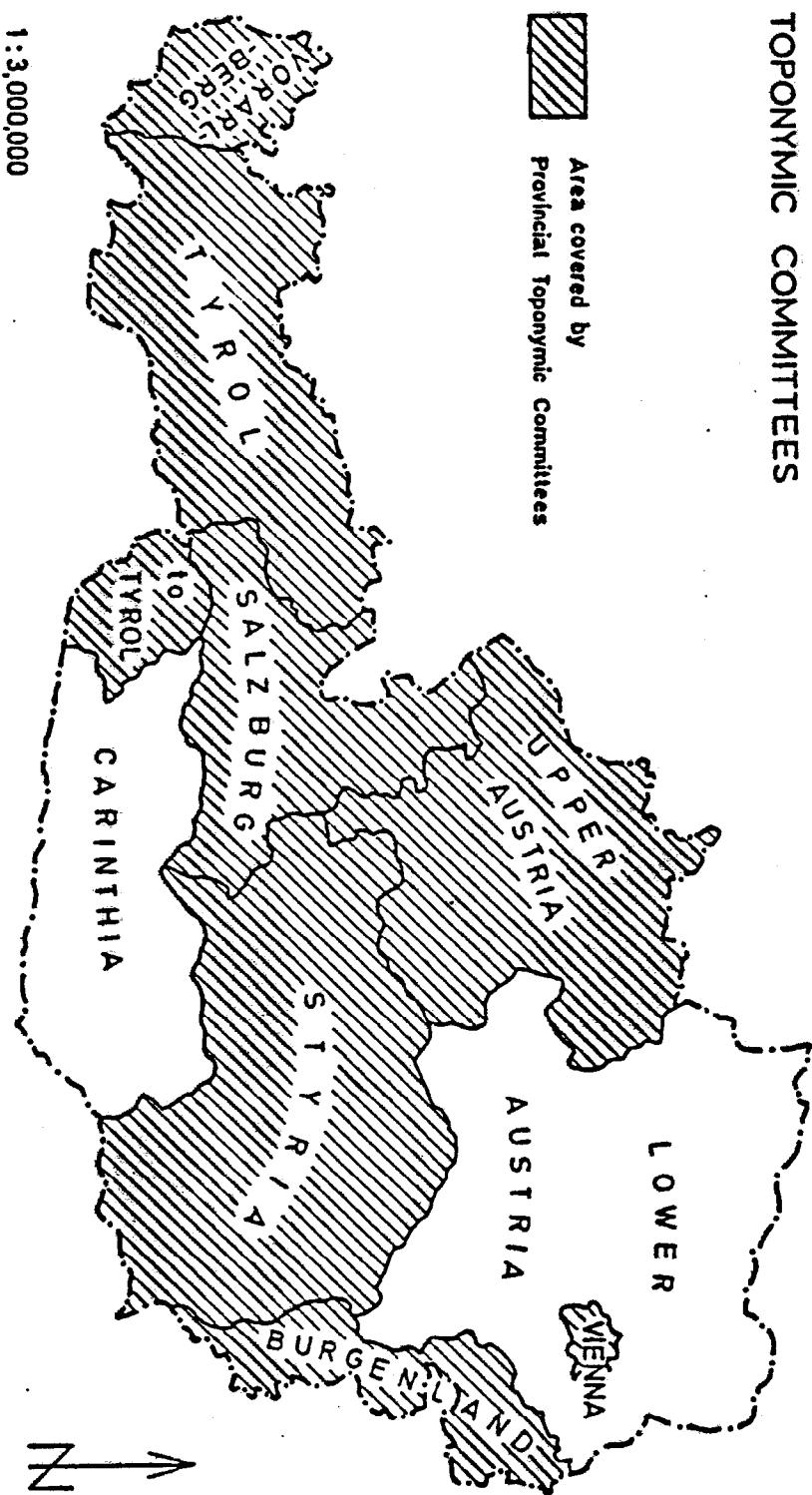
1:3,000,000

Austrian Map 1:50,000

(All names standardized)

1 January 1991

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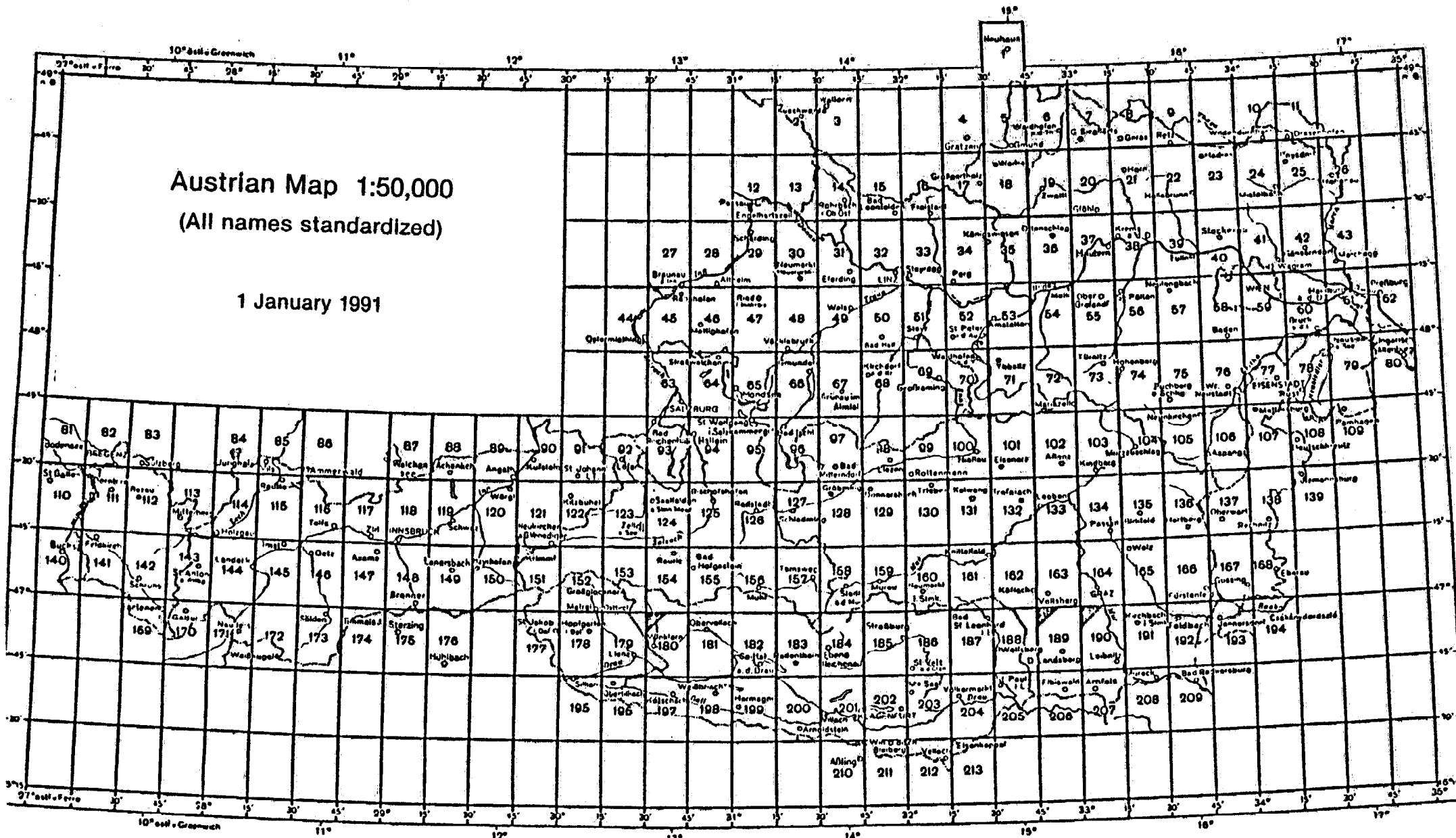
4 GLOSSARY OF WORDS FREQUENTLY OCCURING IN GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES AS GENERIC AND/OR SPECIFIC ELEMENTS AND OF DESCRIPTIVE TERMS AS WELL, WHICH ARE USEFUL FOR THE UNDERSTANDING OF MAPS

4.1 German

For a more detailed glossary see J. Breu: Gazetteer of Austria, Vienna 1975, pp. 21 - 31.

Ache	running water
Alm	alpine pasture
Alp(e)	alpine pasture
alt, -er, -e, -es	old
an	at
Au	flood plain
auf	on, upon
Bach	rivulet, brook
Berg	mountain
Bergwerk	mine
Bichl	hill
Bründl	drinking-water spring
Brunn(en)	drinking-water spring
Bühel	hill
Burg	castle
Denkmal	monument
deutsch, -er, -e, -es	German
Dorf	village
Eck	mountain crest, hill crest
Eisenbahn	railway
Fabrik	works
Feld	field
Fels(en)	rock
Ferner	glacier
Fluß	river
Forsthaus	forester's house
Friedhof	cemetery
Gasthof	inn
Gebirge	mountains, group of vineyards
Gletscher	glacier
Graben	narrow valley, bed of controlled brook
groß, -er, -e, -es	large, great
Gscheid	water shed
Hart	wood, forest
Haufen	river island
Heide	flat, usually sandy, uncultivated land
hinter, -er, -e, -es	hinder, rear
Hof	homestead
Höhle	cave
Holz	wood
Horn	mountain peak
Hütte	hut
im	in the

in	in
Joch	high pass
Kanal	canal
Kapelle	chapel
Kar	cirque
Kees	glacier
Kirche	church
Klamm	gorge
klein, -er, -e, -es	small, little
Kloster	monastery
Kofel	cone- or dome-shaped mountain
Kogel	dome-shaped mountain
Kreuz	cross
kroatisch, -er, -e, -es	Croatian
Lacke	puddle, small lake
Leite	slope
Lueg	cave, den
Markt	market
Meierhof	farm
mitter, -er, -e, -es	middle
mittler, -er, -e, -es	middle
Moor	swamp
Moos	swampland
Mugel	hill
Mühle	mill
neu, -er, -e, -es	new
Nock	mountain, crag
ober, -er, -e, -es	upper
Paß	mountain pass
Quelle	spring
Remise	patch of wood
Reut	cleared land
Rohr	reed, swamp
Sattel	mountain pass
Scharte	narrow high-alpine pass
Schloß	castle, manor-house
Schroffen	craggy rock
Schutzhaus	alpine refuge
Schutzhütte	alpine sheltering hut
schwarz, -er, e, -es	black
See	lake
Spitz	mountain peak, peninsula
Stadt	town, city
Steig	foot path
Stein	rock, peak
Steinbruch	quarry
Straße	road
Sumpf	swamp
Tal	valley
Tauern	mountain pass
Teich	pond
Trate	pasture land
über	above
unter, -er, -e, -es	low

Ursprung	source of river
vorder, -er, -e, -es	fore
Wald	wood, forest
Warte	outlook-tower
Wasserfall	waterfall
Weg	path, track
Weide	pasture
Weiler	hamlet
Weingarten	vineyard
weiß, -er, -e, -es	white
Werd	island
Wiese	meadow
Wildbach	fast-running brook
windisch, -er, -e, -es	Slovenien
Wirtshaus	inn
zwischen	between

4.2 Slovenian

bel-i, -a, -o	white
bistrica	fast-running brook
blato	swamp
borovec	pine
brdo	hill
breg	slope
breza	birch
cerkev	church
cesta	road
crn-i, -a, -o	black
dobrava	grove
dol	low ground
dolina	valley
dolnj-i, -a, -e	lower
dvor	homestead
gora	mountain
gorica	hill
gornj-i, -a, -e	upper
gozd	wood
grad	castle
greben	ridge
gric	hill
jama	cave
jezero	lake
kamen	stone, rock
koca	hut
kriz	cross
log	grove
loka	swampy meadow
mal-i, -a, -o	small, little
med	between
mlin	mill
most	bridge
na	at

nov-i, -a, -o	new
otok	island
pec	wall of rock
planina	alpine pasture
polje	field
pot	path, track
potok	brook
pri	near, at
ravn-i, -a, -o	flat
rut	cleared land
sedlo	mountain pass
slap	waterfall
slovenj-i, -a, -e	Slovenian
spodnj-i, -a, -e	lower
srednj-i, -a, -e	middle, central
star-i, -a, -o	old
studenec	drinking-water spring
suh-i, -a, -o	dry
svet-i, -a, -o	saint
tolst-i, a-, -o	big, large
trata	lawn, pasture
travnik	meadow
trg	market
v	in
velik-i, -a, -o	large, great
ves(vas)	village
vrata	gate
vrh	summit, mountain
zgornj-i, -a, -e	upper
zvrhnj-i, -a, -e	upper

4.3 Burgenland Croatian

bijel-i, -a, -o	white
borovicje	juniper grove
brig	hill
cesta	road, way
crikva	church
dolinj-i, -a, -e	lower
draga	dale, dell
dubrava	grove, wood
gaj	grove
glavica	summit of a hill
gmajna	commune
gora	mountain
gornj-i, -a, -e	upper
grba	hill
grm	bush, shrub
hrvatsk-i, -a, -o	Croatian
jarak	ditch, narrow dale
jezero	lake
kapela	chapel
kod	at
kratk-i, -a, -o	short

krč	cleared land
križ	cross
lapat	field
loza	wood
mal-i, -a, -o	small, little
malin	mill
marof	farm
meja	boundary
na	at
nimšk-i, -a, -o	German
nov-i, -a, -o	new
paša	pasture
polje	field
potok	brook
pri	at
put	path, track
ravnica	flat ground
selo	village
sinokoša	meadow
širok	broad
sridnj-i, -a, -e	middle, central
star-i, -a, -o	old
tratina	lawn, grass
u	in
va	in
velik-i, -a, -o	large, great
vinograd	vineyard
vrh	top of a hill
vrt	garden

4.4 Hungarian

alsó	lower
berek	grove
csatorna	canal
csúcs	summit
domb	hill
dűlő	balk, strip of arable land
egyház	church
ér	small brook
erdő	wood
falu	village
fehér	white
fekete	black
felső	upper
föld	field
forrás	spring, well
gödör	pit
halom	hill
hegy	mountain
hely	place, site
homok	sand
horvát	Croatian

kereszt	cross
kert	garden
kis	small, little
kő	stone
közép	middle, central
kút	well
liget	small wood, grove
magyar	Hungarian
mező	meadow, field
nagy	large, great
német	German
ó	old
patak	brook, rivulet
puszta	farm
rét	meadow
sár	swamp
sík	flat
telek	piece of land
templom	church
tó	lake
új	new
víz	water, water course
völgy	valley

5 ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE OFFICIAL MAP OF AUSTRIA 1:50,000

Abbreviation	Decoding	English equivalent
a.	am, an	on, upon
B., -b.	Bach, -bach	rivulet, brook
Bhf., -bhf.	Bahnhof, -bahnhof	railway station
B., -bg.	Berg, -berg	mountain
Bgw., -bgw.	Bergwerk, -bergwerk	mine
Bk., -bk.	Brücke, -brücke	bridge
B.	Brunnen	drinking-water spring
Dkm., -dkm.	Denkmal, -denkmal	monument
d.	der, die, das	the
Fb., -fb.	Fabrik, -fabrik	works
Fr., -fr.	Ferner, -ferner	glacier
Fh.	Forsthaus	forester's home
Ghf., -ghf.	Gasthof, -gasthof	inn
Geb., -geb.	Gebirge, -gebirge	mountains
Gl., -gl.	Gletscher, -gletscher	glacier
Gr., -gr.	Graben, -graben	narrow valley, bed of controlled brook
Gr., G.	Groß, -er, -e, -es	large, great
Hfn, -hfn.	Hafen, -hafen	harbour
Hst.	Haltestelle	railway stop
H., -h.	Haus, -haus	house
Ht.	Hinter, -er, -e, -es	hinder, rear
HO	Hochofen	blast-furnace

H.	Hohe, -r, -s	high
H.	Höhle	cave
Hn., -hn-	Horn, -horn	mountain peak
Hot., -hot.	Hotel, -hotel	hotel
Htt., -htt.	Hütte, -hütte	hut
i.	im, in	in the, in
Jh.	Jagdhaus, Jägerhaus, Hegerhaus	game-keeper's house
Jhtt., -jhtt.	Jagdhütte, -jagdhütte	hunting-lodge
J., -j.	Joch, -joch	high pass, mountain
KO	Kalkofen	lime-kiln
Kpl., -kpl.	Kapelle, -kapelle	chapel
Kls., -kls.	Kloster, -kloster	monastery
Kl.	Klein, -er, -e, -es	small, little
Kg., -kg	Kogel, -kogel	dome-shaped mountain
K., -k.	Kopf, -kopf	mountain-top
Krw., -krw.	Kraftwerk, -kraftwerk	power station
KM	Kunstmühle	mill operated by steam or electricity
Kp., -kp.	Kuppe, -kuppe	dome-shaped mountain
LG	Lehmgrube	clay-pit
Mkt.	Markt	market
Mt.	Mittlere, -r, -s	middle
Mot.	Motel	motel
M., -m.	Mühle, -mühle	mill
Nd.	Nieder, -er, -e, -es	lower
Nördl.	Nördliche, -r, -s	northern
Ob.	Ober, -er, -e, -es	upper
Östl.	Östliche, -r, -s	eastern
P., -p.	Paß, -paß	mountain pass
Pg.	Pegel	water-gauge
Q.	Quelle	spring
Res.	Reservoir	reservoir
R.	Ruine	ruins
SW	Sägewerk	sawmill
St.	Sankt	Saint
Sttl., -sttl.	Sattel, -sattel	mountain pass
Sch., -sch.	Scharte, -scharte	narrow high-alpine pass
Schießst.	Schießstätte	shooting-stand
Schst.	Schiffstation	stopping-place of ships
Schl.	Schloß	castle, manor-house
SG	Schotter- oder Sand-grube	gravel- or sand-pit
S.	See	lake
Sdlg. -sdlg.	Siedlung, -siedlung	settlement
Stb., -stb.	Steinbruch, -stein-bruch	quarry
Sp., -sp.	Sportplatz	sports-ground
Südl.	Südliche, -r, -s	southern
T.	Teich	pond
Unt.	Unter, -er, -e, -es	lower, low
(verf.)	verfallen	ruinous, dilapidated
Vd.	Vorder, -er, -e, -es	fore

W.	Wald	wood, forest
Wssf.	Wasserfall	waterfall
Westl.	Westliche, -r, -s	western
Wr.	Wiener	Vienna
Ws. -ws.	Wiese, -wiese	meadow
Wh., -wh.	Wirtshaus, -wirtshaus	inn
Zgl.	Ziegelei	brick-yard
ZO	Ziegelofen	brick-kiln
ZW	Ziegelwerk	brick-works
Z.	Zisterne	cistern

Toponymic Guidelines for Map and other Editors

A N N E X

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

AUSTRIA - ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION
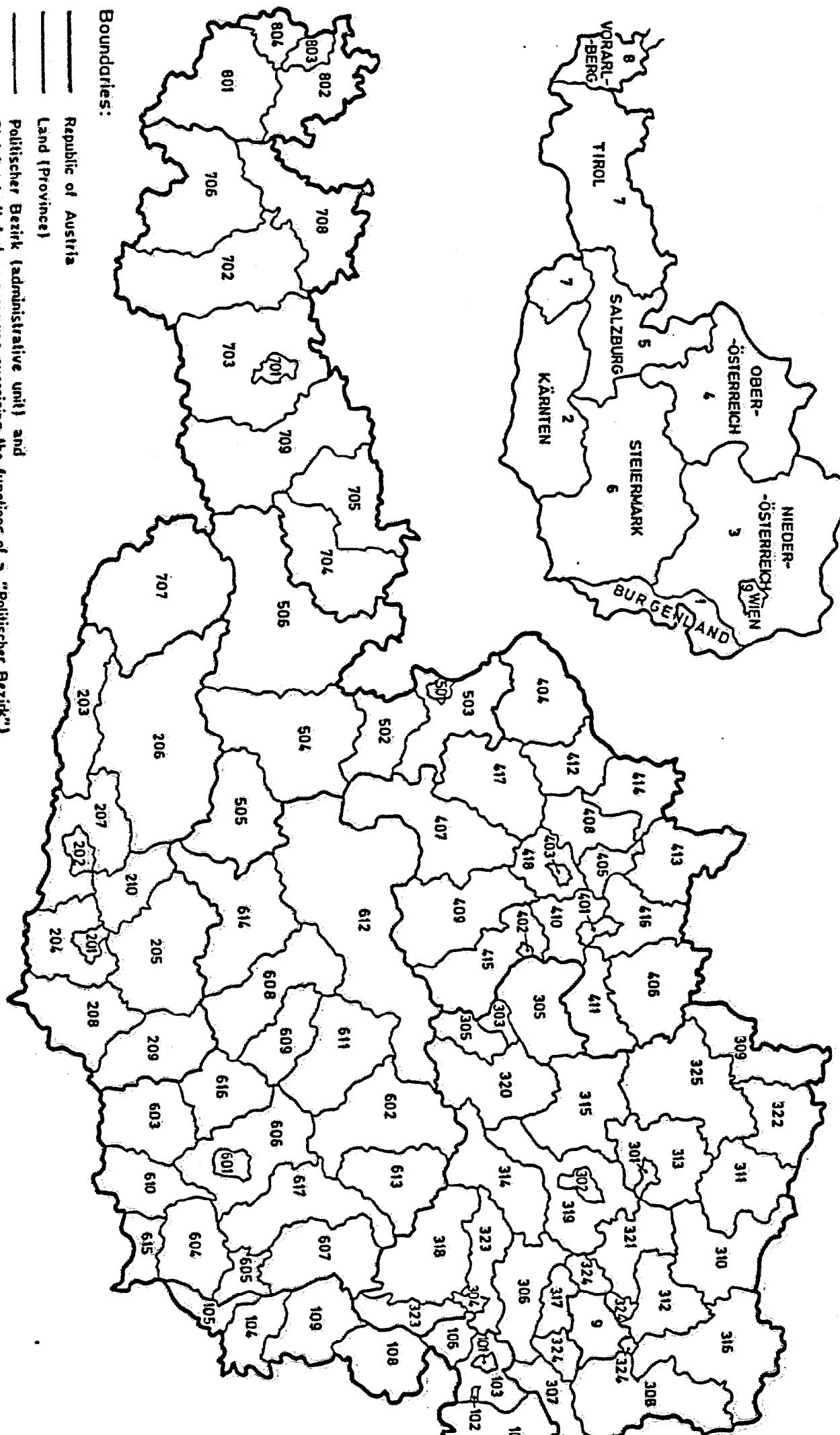
Boundaries:

———— Republic of Austria

———— Land (Province)

———— Politischer Bezirk (administrative unit) and
Statutarstadt (urban commune exercising the functions of a "Politischer Bezirk")

2   303   415   Code numbers. For list of administrative units see pages 29 - 31

Administrative divisions with code numbers

1 LAND BURGENLAND

Statutarstadt:
101 Eisenstadt
102 Rust

Politischer Bezirk:
103 Eisenstadt-Umgebung
104 Güssing
105 Jennersdorf
106 Mattersburg
107 Neusiedl am See
108 Oberpullendorf
109 Oberwart

2 LAND KÄRNTEN (CARINTHIA)

Statutarstadt:
201 Klagenfurt
202 Villach

Politischer Bezirk:
203 Hermagor
204 Klagenfurt-Land
205 Sankt Veit an der Glan
206 Spittal an der Drau
207 Villach-Land
208 Völkermarkt
209 Wolfsberg
210 Feldkirchen

3 LAND NIEDERÖSTERREICH (LOWER AUSTRIA)

Statutarstadt:
301 Krems
302 Sankt Pölten
303 Waidhofen an der Ybbs
304 Wiener Neustadt

Politischer Bezirk:
305 Amstetten
306 Baden
307 Bruck an der Leitha
308 Gänserndorf
309 Gmünd
310 Hollabrunn
311 Horn
312 Korneuburg
313 Krems
314 Lilienfeld
315 Melk
316 Mistelbach
317 Mödling
318 Neunkirchen

319 Sankt Pölten
320 Scheibbs
321 Tulln
322 Waidhofen an der Thaya
323 Wiener Neustadt
324 Wien-Umgebung
325 Zwettl

4   LAND OBERÖSTERREICH (UPPER AUSTRIA)

Statutarstadt:
401 Linz
402 Steyr
403 Wels

Politischer Bezirk:
404 Braunau am Inn
405 Eferding
406 Freistadt
407 Gmunden
408 Grieskirchen
409 Kirchdorf an der Krems
410 Linz-Land
411 Perg
412 Ried im Innkreis
413 Rohrbach
414 Schärding
415 Steyr-Land
416 Urfahr-Umgebung
417 Vöcklabruck
418 Wels-Land

5   LAND SALZBURG

Statutarstadt:
501 Salzburg

Politischer Bezirk:
502 Hallein
503 Salzburg-Umgebung
504 Sankt Johann im Pongau
505 Tamsweg
506 Zell am See

6   LAND STEIERMARK (STYRIA)

Statutarstadt:
601 Graz

Politischer Bezirk:
602 Bruck an der Mur
603 Deutschlandsberg
604 Feldbach
605 Fürstenfeld
606 Graz-Umgebung
607 Hartberg
608 Judenburg

609 Knittelfeld
610 Leibnitz
611 Leoben
612 Liezen
613 Mürzzuschlag
614 Murau
615 Radkersburg
616 Voitsberg

7   LAND TIROL (TYROL)

Statutarstadt:
701 Innsbruck

Politischer Bezirk:
702 Imst
703 Innsbruck
704 Kitzbühel
705 Kufstein
706 Landeck
707 Lienz
708 Reutte
709 Schwaz

8   LAND VORARLBERG

Politischer Bezirk:
801 Bludenz
802 Bregenz
803 Dornbirn
804 Feldkirch

9   LAND WIEN (VIENNA)

Official designations of units of administration and settlement
as occurring in the gazetteers of Austria

Official designation	Definition
Bundesland	see land
Dorf	contiguous settlement with 10 or more houses (village)
Einschicht	2 isolated houses close together
Gemeinde (Ortsgemeinde)	smallest administrative unit (commune)
Gerichtsbezirk	jurisdictional territory of a local court
Katastralgemeinde	areal unit of the cadastre; the total of all real estate holdings joined together by common numbering of holdings (cadastral commune)

Land	subdivision of the Republic of Austria (province), in turn divided into Politische Bezirke (and Statutarstädte)
Markt	Ortschaft with market right
Marktgemeinde	commune with the title Marktgemeinde
Ortschaft	as a rule total of houses (populated place) with common "conscription numbering"
Ortschaftsanteil	Ortschaftsanteile are parts of Ortschaften situated in different communes
Ortschaftsbestandteil	in terms of official statistics a part of an Ortschaft remarkable for its separate location and special local importance
Ortsgemeinde	see Gemeinde
Ortsverwaltungsteil	subdivision of the administrative district of the commune for administrative purposes, in larger communes in Burgenland
Politischer Bezirk (Verwaltungsbezirk)	administrative unit between Land and commune (administrative district)
Rotte	2 or more non-contiguous houses
Stadt	commune with the title Stadt (town), only in Vorarlberg
Stadtgemeinde	commune with the title Stadtgemeinde (urban commune)
Statutarstadt, also: Stadt mit eigenem Statut	commune not only in charge of the municipal administration but also exercising the administrative functions of a Politischer Bezirk
Verwaltungsbezirk	see Politischer Bezirk
Weiler	3-9 houses close together (hamlet)