TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES
FOR MAP AND OTHER EDITORS

AUSTRIA

(Revised edition)
September 1991

Presented by J. Brem (Austria)
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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 form 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

| Aa | Hh | Oo | Uu |
| Bb | Ii | Pa | Vv |
| Cc | Jj | Qq | Ww |
| Dd | Kk | Rr | Xx |
| Ee | Ll | Ss | Yy |
| Ff | Mm | Tt | Zz |
| Gg | Nn |

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 1969¹ and are generally in concurrence 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 spelling 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 Prien; Hohe Tauern; Großes Walsertal; Nährische Thaya; Steirische Kalkspitze.

b) Word forms with final -er which are derived from geographical 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.

c) 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 preferred.
Example: Jägerkapelle; Lunzerkreuz (after a peasant by the name of "Lunzer"); Steiner'scharte (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: Altauasseer 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 geographical 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 the general vocabulary, since most of these names are naturally 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 contains 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 following 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 colloquial pronunciations have been disregarded even in cases where they are used in the context of the standard pronunciation.
### Pronunciation Key

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spelling</th>
<th>Pronunciation (IPA alphabet)</th>
<th>Spelling</th>
<th>Pronunciation (IPA alphabet)</th>
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<td>secondary value</td>
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<td>mm</td>
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<td>e</td>
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<td>e</td>
<td>oh</td>
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<td>u</td>
<td>e</td>
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<td>e</td>
<td>tsch</td>
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<td>e</td>
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<td>g</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>c</td>
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<tr>
<td>h</td>
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<td>[mute]</td>
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<td>i:</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>u</td>
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<td>i</td>
<td>ue</td>
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<td>i</td>
<td>uh</td>
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<td>i</td>
<td>üh</td>
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<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>v</td>
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<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>w</td>
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<tr>
<td>kk</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>x</td>
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<td>e</td>
<td>y</td>
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<tr>
<td>ll</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>yh</td>
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<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>z</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 Bavarian 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 geographical 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 characteristic 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 i, û, iu into literary New High German ei, au, eu is to be found also (with some phonetic modifications) in Bavarian. The monophtongizing of the Middle High German diphthongs ie, uo, üe to the monophthongs i, o, ü in the New High German literary language has no parallels in the Alemannic and Bavarian dialects of Austria.
A conspicuous feature of Bavarian and Alemannic dialects is the diminutive suffix with 1 (-1, -1e, -1i).
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 standard German.
In maps the difference between the Bavarian and Alemanic dialect areas of Austria can be observed especially in the field of vocabulary. 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 language 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 authorities seated in Carinthia competent for the bilingual area. It is written in the Roman script.

1.3.1.2 The Slovenian alphabet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aa</th>
<th>Gg</th>
<th>Mm</th>
<th>Šš</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bb</td>
<td>Hh</td>
<td>Nn</td>
<td>Tt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cc</td>
<td>Ii</td>
<td>Oo</td>
<td>Uu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Čć</td>
<td>Jj</td>
<td>Pp</td>
<td>Vv</td>
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<td>Kk</td>
<td>Rr</td>
<td>Zz</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ee</td>
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<td>Ss</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ff</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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/Smihel 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 population, 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 geographical name consists of more than one separately spoken Slovenian word. Such syntactical units (mostly noun plus adjective) are written according to Slovenian spelling rules, using the diacritical 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 literary 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 administrative 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
Č č        G g        N n        U u
Čć cć        H h        Nj nj        V v
Čće        I i        O o        Ž ž
D d        J j        P p
Dž đ        K k        R r
Dz dz        L l        S s
1.3.2.3 Pronunciation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spelling</th>
<th>Pronunciation (IPA alphabet)</th>
<th>Spelling</th>
<th>Pronunciation (IPA alphabet)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>t'</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
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<td>r</td>
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<td>s</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>i'</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 represents a limited number of Croatian names other than populated place 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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aa, Á á</th>
<th>Gg</th>
<th>N n</th>
<th>T t</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B b</td>
<td>Gy</td>
<td>Ny</td>
<td>Ty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C c</td>
<td>H h</td>
<td>O o, ő ő</td>
<td>U u, Ű ű</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cs cs</td>
<td>I i I i</td>
<td>Ö ö, Õ Ő</td>
<td>U ü, Ű ű</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D d</td>
<td>J j</td>
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<td>V v</td>
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<td>K k</td>
<td>R r</td>
<td>Y y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>L l</td>
<td>S s</td>
<td>Z z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Sz</td>
<td>Zs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F f</td>
<td>M m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 official 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.
2 NAMES AUTHORITIES AND NAMES STANDARDIZATION

In consequence of the federal structure of Austria the legal situation 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 standardized. They are published by the federal authority

Österreichisches Statistisches Zentralamt
Hinterer 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, glaciers, woods etc. etc. are officially collected and published in maps by the federal authority

Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen (Gruppe Landesaufnahme),
Krotenthalergasse 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 publication 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 Kommission 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 concerned with geographical names.

2.3.2 For the provinces of Austria:

See map on page 17.

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

Salzburg: Salzburger Ortsnamenkommission beim Salzburger Institut 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 Landesregierung, Tiroler Landesarchiv, Herreng.1, A-6010 Innsbruck

Upper Austria: Oberösterreichische Ortsnamenkommission, Kulturabteilung des Amtes der Oberösterreichischen Landesregierung, Promenade 37, A-4020 Linz

Vorarlberg: Vorarlberger Nomenklaturkommission im Amt der Vorarlberger Landesregierung, Montfortstraße 12, A-6900 Bregenz

Vienna: Wiener Nomenklaturkommission im Wiener Stadt- und Landesarchiv, Magistrat der Stadt Wien, Abteilung 8, Rathaus, A-1010 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 10.


All sheets contain standardized names.

3.2 Gazetteers

3.2.1 Official:

Ortsverzeichnis 1981 (Gazetteer of Austria = Gazetteer 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 international 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 pronunciation, source material, German spelling rules etc. The pronunciation is given with each headword by means of the symbols of the International Phonetic Association alphabet. A glossary of geographical appellatives is annexed.
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
Alm
Alp(e)
al, -er, -e, -es
an
Au
auf
Bach
Berg
Bergwerk
Bichl
Bründl
Brunn(en)
Bügel
Burg
Denkmal
deutsch, -er, -e, -es
Dorf
Eck
Eisenbahn
Fabrik
Feld
Fels(en)
Ferner
Fluß
Forsthaus
Friedhof
Gasthof
Gebirge
Gletscher
Graben
groß, -er, -e, -es
Gescheid
Hart
Haufen
Heide
hinter, -er, -e, -es
Hof
Höhle
Holz
Horn
Hütte
im

running water
alpine pasture
alpine pasture
old
at
flood plain
on, upon
rivulet, brook
mountain
mine
hill
drinking-water spring
drinking-water spring
hill
castle
monument
German
village
mountain crest, hill crest
railway
works
field
rock
glacier
river
forester's house
cemetery
inn
mountains, group of vineyards
glacier
narrow valley, bed of
controlled brook
large, great
water shed
wood, forest
river island
flat, usually sandy,
uncultivated land
hinder, rear
homestead
cave
wood
mountain peak
hut
in the
in
Joch
Kanal
Kapelle
Kar
Kees
Kirche
Klamm
klein, -er, -e, -es
Kloster
Kofel
Kogel
Kreuz
kroatisch, -er, -e, -es
Lacke
Leite
Lueg
Markt
Meierhof
mitter, -er, -e, -es
mittler, -er, -e, -es
Moor
Moos
Mugel
Mühle
neu, -er, -e, -es
Nock
ober, -er, -e, -es
Paß
Quelle
Remise
Reut
Rohr
Sattel
Scharte
Schloß
Schoffen
Schutzhäus
Schutzhütte
schwarz, -er, e, -es
See
Spitz
Stadt
Steig
Stein
Steinbruch
Straße
Sumpf
Tal
Tauern
Teich
Trate
über
unter, -er, -e, -es
in
high pass
canal
chapel
cirque
glacier
church
gorge
small, little
monastery
cone- or dome-shaped mountain
dome-shaped mountain
cross
Croatian
puddle, small lake
slope
cave, den
market
farm
middle
middle
swamp
swampland
hill
mill
new
mountain, crag
upper
mountain pass
spring
patch of wood
cleared land
reed, swamp
mountain pass
narrow high-alpine pass
castle, manor-house
craggy rock
alpine refuge
alpine sheltering hut
black
lake
mountain peak, peninsula
town, city
foot path
rock, peak
quarry
road
swamp
valley
mountain pass
pond
pasture land
above
low
4.2 Slovenian

hel-i, -a, -o
bistrica
blato
borovec
brdo
breg
breza
cerkev
cesta
crn-i, -a, -o
dobrava
dol
dolina
dolnji, -a, -e
dvor
gora
gorica
gornji, -a, -e
gozd
grad
greben
gric
jama
jezero
kamen
koča
križ
log
loka
mal-i, -a, -o
med
mlin
most
na

white
fast-running brook
swamp
pine
hill
slope
birch
church
road
black
grove
low ground
valley
lower
homestead
mountain
hill
upper
wood
castle
ridge
hill
cave
lake
stone, rock
hut
cross
grove
swampy meadow
small, little
between
mill
bridge
at
4.3 Burgenland Croatian

bijel-č, -a, -o
borovice
brig
cesta
crikva
dolnj-č, -a, -c
draga
dubrava
gaj
glavica
gmajna
gora
gornj-č, -a, -e
grba
grm
hrvatski, -a, -o
jarak
jezero
kapela
kod
kratk-č, -a, -o

new
island
wall of rock
alpine pasture
field
path, track
brook
near, at
flat
cleared land
mountain pass
waterfall
Slovenian
lower
middle, central
old
drinking-water spring
dry
saint
big, large
lawn, pasture
meadow
market
in
large, great
village
gate
summit, mountain
upper
upper

white
juniper grove
hill
road, way
church
lower
dale, dell
grove, wood
grove
summit of a hill
commune
mountain
upper
hill
bush, shrub
Croatian
ditch, narrow dale
lake
chapel
at
short
4.4 Hungarian

alsó  lower
berek  grove
csatorna  canal
csúcs  summit
domb  hill
dülő  balk, strip of arable land
egyház  church
ér  small brook
erdő  wood
falú  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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Decoding</th>
<th>English equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>am, an</td>
<td>on, upon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B., -b.</td>
<td>Bach, -bach</td>
<td>rivulet, brook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhf., -bhf.</td>
<td>Bahnhof, -bahnhof</td>
<td>railway station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B., -bg.</td>
<td>Berg, -berg</td>
<td>mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bgw., -bgw.</td>
<td>Bergwerk, -bergwerk</td>
<td>mine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bk., -bk.</td>
<td>Brücke, -brücke</td>
<td>bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Brunnen</td>
<td>drinking-water spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dkm., -dkm.</td>
<td>Denkmal, -denkmal</td>
<td>monument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>der, die, das</td>
<td>the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fb., -fb.</td>
<td>Fabrik, -fabrik</td>
<td>works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fr., -fr.</td>
<td>Ferner, -ferner</td>
<td>glacier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ft.</td>
<td>Forsthaus</td>
<td>forester’s home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghf., -ghf.</td>
<td>Gasthof, -gasthof</td>
<td>inn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geb., -geb.</td>
<td>Gebirge, -gebirge</td>
<td>mountains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gl., -gl.</td>
<td>Gletscher, -gletscher</td>
<td>glacier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gr., -gr.</td>
<td>Graben, -graben</td>
<td>narrow valley, bed of controlled brook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gr., G.</td>
<td>Groß, -er, -e, -es</td>
<td>large, great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hfn, -hfn.</td>
<td>Hafen, -hafen</td>
<td>harbour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hst.</td>
<td>Haltestelle</td>
<td>railway stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H., -h.</td>
<td>Haus, -haus</td>
<td>house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ht.</td>
<td>Hinter, -er, -e, -es</td>
<td>hinder, rear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HO</td>
<td>Hochofen</td>
<td>blast-furnace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
<td>Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.</td>
<td>Hohe, -r, -s</td>
<td>high</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.</td>
<td>Hütte</td>
<td>cave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hn., -hn-</td>
<td>Horn, -horn</td>
<td>mountain peak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot., -hot.</td>
<td>Hotel, -hotel</td>
<td>hotel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Htt., -htt.</td>
<td>Hütte, -hütte</td>
<td>hut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.</td>
<td>im, in</td>
<td>in the, in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jh.</td>
<td>Jagdhaus, Jägerhaus, Hegerhaus</td>
<td>game-keeper's house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jh., -j.</td>
<td>Jagdhütte, -jagdhütte</td>
<td>hunting-lodge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J., -j.</td>
<td>Joch, -joch</td>
<td>high pass, mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KO</td>
<td>Kalkofen</td>
<td>lime-kiln</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kpl., -kpl.</td>
<td>Kapelle, -kapelle</td>
<td>chapel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kls., -kis.</td>
<td>Kloster, -kloster</td>
<td>monastery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kl.</td>
<td>Klein, -er, -e, -es</td>
<td>small, little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kg., -kg</td>
<td>Kogel, -kogel</td>
<td>dome-shaped mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K., -k.</td>
<td>Kopf, -kopf</td>
<td>mountain-top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krw., -krw.</td>
<td>Kraftwerk, -kraftwerk</td>
<td>power station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KM</td>
<td>Kunstmühle</td>
<td>mill operated by steam or electricity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kp., -kp.</td>
<td>Kuppe, -kuppe</td>
<td>dome-shaped mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LG</td>
<td>Lehmguppe</td>
<td>clay-pit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mkt.</td>
<td>Markt</td>
<td>market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt.</td>
<td>Mittlere, -r, -s</td>
<td>middle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mot.</td>
<td>Hotel</td>
<td>motel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M., -m.</td>
<td>Mühle, -mühle</td>
<td>mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nd.</td>
<td>Nieder, -er, -e, -es</td>
<td>lower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nördl.</td>
<td>Nördliche, -r, -s</td>
<td>northern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ob.</td>
<td>Ober, -er, -e, -es</td>
<td>upper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Östl.</td>
<td>Östliche, -r, -s</td>
<td>eastern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P., -p.</td>
<td>Paß, -paß</td>
<td>mountain pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pg.</td>
<td>Pegel</td>
<td>water-gauge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q.</td>
<td>Quelle</td>
<td>spring</td>
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<tr>
<td>Res.</td>
<td>Reservoir</td>
<td>reservoir</td>
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<tr>
<td>R.</td>
<td>Ruine</td>
<td>ruins</td>
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<tr>
<td>SW</td>
<td>Sägewerk</td>
<td>sawmill</td>
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<td>St.</td>
<td>Sankt</td>
<td>Saint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stdl., -sttl.</td>
<td>Sattel, -sattel</td>
<td>mountain pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sch., -sch.</td>
<td>Scharte, -scharte</td>
<td>narrow high-alpine pass</td>
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<tr>
<td>Schießst.</td>
<td>Schießstätte</td>
<td>shooting-stand</td>
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<tr>
<td>Schiffst.</td>
<td>Schiffstation</td>
<td>stopping-place of ships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schlt.</td>
<td>Schloß</td>
<td>castle, manor-house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG</td>
<td>Schotter- oder Sandgrube</td>
<td>gravel- or sand-pit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.</td>
<td>See</td>
<td>lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sdlg. -sdg.</td>
<td>Siedlung, -siedlung</td>
<td>settlement</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stb., -stb.</td>
<td>Steinbruch, -steinbruch</td>
<td>quarry</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sp., -sp.</td>
<td>Sportplatz</td>
<td>sports-ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Südl.</td>
<td>Südlische, -r, -s</td>
<td>southern</td>
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<tr>
<td>T.</td>
<td>Teich</td>
<td>pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unt.</td>
<td>Unter, -er, -e, -es</td>
<td>lower, low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(verf.)</td>
<td>verfallen</td>
<td>ruinous, dilapidated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vd.</td>
<td>Vorder, -er, -e, -es</td>
<td>fore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>German Word</td>
<td>English Meaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.</td>
<td>Wald</td>
<td>wood, forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wssf.</td>
<td>Wasserfall</td>
<td>waterfall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westl.</td>
<td>Westliche, -r, -s</td>
<td>western</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wr.</td>
<td>Wiener</td>
<td>Vienna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ws. -ws.</td>
<td>Wiese, -wiese</td>
<td>meadow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wh., -wh.</td>
<td>Wirtshaus, -wirtshaus</td>
<td>inn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zgl.</td>
<td>Ziegelei</td>
<td>brick-yard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Ziegelofen</td>
<td>brick-kiln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZW</td>
<td>Ziegelwerk</td>
<td>brick-works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z.</td>
<td>Zisterne</td>
<td>cistern</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- 27 -

Toponymic Guidelines for Map and other Editors

ANNEX

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION
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 Günserndorf
309 Gmünd
310 Hollabrunn
311 Horn
312 Korneuburg
313 Krems
314 Lilienfeld
315 Melk
316 Mistelbach
317 Mödling
318 Neunkirchen
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
Official designations of units of administration and settlement as occurring in the gazetteers of Austria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Official designation</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bundesland</td>
<td>see land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorf</td>
<td>contiguous settlement with 10 or more houses (village)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Einschicht</td>
<td>2 isolated houses close together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gemeinde (Ortsgemeinde)</td>
<td>smallest administrative unit (commune)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerichtsbezirk</td>
<td>jurisdictional territory of a local court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katastralgemeinde</td>
<td>areal unit of the cadastre; the total of all real estate holdings joined together by common numbering of holdings (cadastral commune)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>subdivision of the Republic of Austria (province), in turn divided into Politische Bezirke (and Statutarstädte)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markt</td>
<td>Ortschaft with market right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marktgemeinde</td>
<td>commune with the title Marktgemeinde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ortschaft</td>
<td>as a rule total of houses (populated place) with common &quot;conscription numbering&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ortschaftsanteil</td>
<td>Ortschaftsanteile are parts of Ortschaften situated in different communes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ortschaftsbestandteil</td>
<td>in terms of official statistics a part of an Ortschaft remarkable for its separate location and special local importance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ortsgemeinde</td>
<td>see Gemeinde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ortsverwaltungsteil</td>
<td>subdivision of the administrative district of the commune for administrative purposes, in larger communes in Burgenland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Politischer Bezirk (Verwaltungsbezirk)</td>
<td>administrative unit between Land and commune (administrative district)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotte</td>
<td>2 or more non-contiguous houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stadt</td>
<td>commune with the title Stadt (town), only in Vorarlberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stadtgemeinde</td>
<td>commune with the title Stadtgemeinde (urban commune)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statutarstadt, also: Stadt mit eigenem Statut</td>
<td>commune not only in charge of the municipal administration but also exercising the administrative functions of a Politischer Bezirk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verwaltungsbezirk</td>
<td>see Politischer Bezirk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weiler</td>
<td>3-9 houses close together (hamlet)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>