Standardization of Geographical Names
Geneva, 24 August-14 September 1982
Item 7 (a) of the provisional agenda*

GAZETTEERS: (a) NATIONAL GAZETTEERS

GAZETTEER OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

INTRODUCTION**

Paper presented by the Federal Republic of Germany

Summary

After presenting the "Niedersachsen" part of the Gazetteer of the Federal Republic of Germany at the Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, held at Athens 1977, this gazetteer has been completed.

The introduction submitted here, provides information on arrangement and substance of this work.

The gazetteer itself is presented at the exhibition of publications.

Introduction

1. History of the Gazetteer

The first International Congress of Geographers, held at Antwerp in 1871, discussed the problem of geographical name spelling in national as well as

* E/CONF.74/1.

** Prepared by the Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie (Institute for Applied Geodesy) Frankfurt am Main.
in international usage. At that time the demand was made that each country should prepare for its territory an officially valid list of populated places in Roman lettering, which was to be acknowledged by the other countries. At the first Conference on an International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, held at London in 1909, this demand was extended to all kinds of geographical names.

But it was only after the United Nations Technical Conference on the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale, held at Bonn in 1962, that the individual initiatives of some countries could be pursued further under the auspices of the United Nations. The first United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, held at Geneva in 1967, was followed by a second conference at London in 1972 and a third conference at Athens in 1977 and furthered the new development considerably and gave rise to a fructuous co-operation among the member countries. It was also at the Geneva Conference that a recommendation was passed to set up a group of experts of the United Nations on geographical names. This recommendation was put into practice and, at its third meeting, held at New York in 1971, this group was officially named the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names. At present it comprises 17 geographic-linguistical divisions; one of them is the Dutch- and German-speaking Division, which meets between the United Nations conferences in order to prepare them.

The first conference, held at Geneva in 1967, passed the following recommendations regarding the compilation of national gazetteers:

(a) The kind of feature to which the name applies;

(b) Precise description of the location and the extent, including a point position reference if possible, of each named feature;

(c) Provision for the parts of natural features to be additionally defined by reference to the whole and for the names of extended features to be defined as necessary by reference to their constituent parts;

(d) Such information on administrative or regional areas as is considered necessary and, if possible, reference to a map or chart within which the features lie;

(e) All officially standardized names for feature, if there are more than one; and provision for cross references to be made to names previously used for the same feature.

When national authorities determine it possible, both technically and economically, they may include such information on geographical names as gender, number, definite and indefinite forms, position of stress, tone and pronunciation in the system of the International Phonetic Association and such other linguistic information as may

...
lead to the better understanding and use of names both nationally and internationally. 1/

The Second United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, held at London in 1972, decided in addition that each gazetteer should include an alphabetized glossary of frequently recurring generic terms with a brief explanation as to their meanings and translated at least into one of the official languages of the United Nations. 2/

The Third United Nations Conference, to be held at Athens in 1977, recommended the uniform layout of the title pages of the national gazetteers.

The United Nations understand by the standardization of geographical names the introduction of a rule or recommendation of one or more spellings of geographical names for topographic features and the conditions under which these names are to be used.

In the Federal Republic of Germany the first national endeavours towards the standardization of geographical names were made at Hamburg in 1952, when the working group "Namengebung und Namensschreibung" (Naming and Name Spelling) was founded within the German Society for Cartography.

From this working group emerged the "Ständiger Ausschuß für die Rechtschreibung geographischer Namen" (Permanent Committee on the Spelling of Geographical Names) which, subsequent to contacts with the competent governmental agencies of the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria and Switzerland, was established at Remagen on 16 January 1959 under the chairmanship of the Director of the Bundesanstalt für Landeskunde (Federal Agency for Regional Geography and Planning), Professor Dr. E. Meynen. As of the second meeting of the committee, held on 20 and 21 February 1959, representatives of Austria and Switzerland also participated in the meetings.

At a later date the name of the committee was changed into "Ständiger Ausschuß für geographische Namen" (StAGN).

StAGN considered its most important task to strive in the German-speaking area for the standardization of the spelling of geographical names of all


parts of the world for official and private use and to publish corresponding gazetteers. As first result of these efforts, the "Duden, Wörterbuch geographischer Namen, Europa (ohne Sowjetunion)" was published in 1966 in co-operation with the Bibliographisches Institut (Bibliographic Institute) at Mannheim.

At the end of 1973, the Office of StAGN was transferred from the Institut für Landeskunde at Bonn-Bad Godesberg to the Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie in Frankfurt am Main.

Here the work on the "Gazetteer Federal Republic of Germany" was started. The work proper was preceded by investigations regarding the application of electronic data-processing for the compilation and revision of gazetteers.

2. Selection of Features and Sources Used

2.1 Selection of the Geographical Features

The geographical names included in this work refer in particular to the following groups of topographical features: populated places, mountains, mountain ranges, rivers, lakes, seas, bays, islands and landscapes.

The present gazetteer covers the names of all geographical features of the Federal Republic of Germany and Berlin (West) which are contained in the official Übersichtskarte 1:500,000 (ÜK 500), "World Series 1404". Moreover it covers all names of communes which are not included in the map for lack of space. Thus this gazetteer offers at the same time a complete list of the communes of the Federal Republic of Germany. The "Gazetteer Federal Republic of Germany" can be supplemented at a later date by including the geographical names contained in the topographic maps up to the scale 1:25,000 (TK 25).

For final inspection the geographical names lists printed out separately for every Land were submitted to the competent Survey Departments for corrections and additions.

2.2 Sources Used

The precise designations of the sources used and the names and addresses of the editors are listed in section 4.

Data included in this gazetteer which could not be taken from the sources listed in section 4 and in the references were collected by the Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie (IfAG).

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3/ To be obtained from: Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie, Außenstelle Berlin, Stauffenbergstraße 11-13, D-1000 Berlin 30.
2.21 Coverage of the Geographical Names

(a) Übersichtskarte 1:500,000 (ÜK 500), Federal Republic of Germany, 4 large-size sheets;

(b) Official lists of the names of communes and populated places and statistical reports of the Länder. See also section 4.1.

2.22 Geographical and Geodetical Co-ordinates of Centres

Basis for the digitizing of the co-ordinates of populated places and of mountains, landscapes, islands and lakes:

(a) Topographische Übersichtskarte 1:200,000 (TÜK 200). See also section 4.2;

(b) Lists of the co-ordinates of the centres of populated places as far as available at the Survey Administrations.

2.23 Official Map Series and their Sheet Numbers

Sources indicating the sheet numbers of the official map series within which the geographic-topographical features lie:

(a) Sheet indices of the official map series of the Federal Republic of Germany ranging from 1:25,000 (TK 25) to 1:1,000,000 (DWK1:1 Mio.). See also section 4.2.

2.24 Administrative Classification and Administrative Function of the Populated Places

Sources used for the determination of the administrative classification and administrative function of the populated places:

(a) Maps of the boundaries of the communes of the Länder;

(b) Lists of the changes of boundaries of administrative units caused by regional reform measures of the Länder.

2.25 Population

Sources supplying data on the population:

(a) Official lists of communes or statistical reports of the Länder including updated population figures. See also section 4.1.

2.26 Other Sources

Sources used for the determination of the functional characteristics of geographical features which serve as essential generalization criteria:
(a) Official map of the Network of the Federal Autobahn and Highways of the Federal Republic of Germany 1:750,000, state: 1 January 1981;

(b) Handbuch der Bundesanstalt für Flugsicherung (Handbook of the Federal Office for Air Traffic Control) with annexed maps;

(c) Official list of the communes of the Federal Republic of Germany;

Area and population according to natural regions (prepared according to the "Handbuch der naturräumlichen Gliederung Deutschlands" [Handbook of the regional division of Germany according to physiographical areas], 2 volumes - Bundesanstalt für Landeskunde und Raumforschung, Bad Godesberg, 1953-1962);

(d) Official lists including height data above sea level (NN) for centres of communes, as far as available;

(e) Official lists of sea- and inland ports in the Federal Republic of Germany;

(f) List of spas and health resorts in the Federal Republic of Germany;

(g) Official lists of the hydrographic codes of the Länder;

(h) List of the dams in the Federal Republic of Germany with more than 0.3 hm³ storage capacity, 1975;

(i) Map of the waterways 1:1,000,000 for:

   (i) The Federal Republic of Germany;

   (ii) West Germany and Central Germany and the Benelux Countries;

(j) Map of the shipping routes within the area of the river Elbe 1:500,000;

(k) Map of the federal waterways within the area of the Wasser- und Schifffahrtsdirektion Mitte (Water and Shipping Directorate "Mitte") 1:300,000;


3. Arrangement of the Gazetteer

3.1 Headwords

The geographical names covered in this gazetteer are given in alphabetical order as main entries or cross references. Both of them are printed in boldface type.
3.11 Main Entries

Main entries are the geographical names in their present official spelling. Statistical data and their functional characteristics are added.

The following data are given with all headwords:

Official spelling, geographical co-ordinates, Gauß-Krüger and UTM (Universal Transversal Mercator) co-ordinates as well as the sheet numbers of the map sheets within which the feature is represented and named.

In the case of communes, the population, the height above sea level (NN) and the administrative classification are given. With lakes, the height of the water level above sea level (NN) and the size of the area in square kilometres are given, with islands the size of the area in square kilometres and the geographic-natural region to which they are assigned.

In the case of brooks and rivers, up to four receiving rivers and streams and the length of the watercourse are indicated.

With mountain ranges and mountains, the geographic-natural region they are assigned to and their height above sea level (NN) are indicated (in the case of mountain ranges the height of the highest elevation), with landscapes only the geographic-natural region they are assigned to is given. See also section 3.3: Explanatory Remarks Regarding the Head Entries on the Pages of the Gazetteer with User Instruction.

3.12 Cross References

Cross references include variant forms (e.g. Malchen: see Melibucus) and broken headwords.

3.13 Alphabetical Order of the Headwords

The German language has the following letters, listed in alphabetical order:

\begin{align*}
A \ a, \ Ä \ ä & \quad H \ h & \quad O \ o, \ Ö \ ö & \quad V \ v \\
B \ b & \quad I \ i & \quad P \ p & \quad W \ w \\
C \ c & \quad J \ j & \quad Q \ q & \quad X \ x \\
D \ d & \quad K \ k & \quad R \ r & \quad Y \ y \\
E \ e & \quad L \ l & \quad S \ s, \ ß & \quad Z \ z \\
F \ f & \quad M \ m & \quad T \ t \\
G \ g & \quad N \ n & \quad U \ u, \ Ü \ ü
\end{align*}
In the alphabetical order β is treated like ss. In capitalized words β is, as a rule, substituted by SS. The letters Ä, Ö, and Ü are called "umlaut letters"; in the present gazetteer they are treated like the corresponding vowels A a, O o and U u.

Examples: Fürstenzell
Furth
Fürth
Furth im Wald
Furthof

If there are two entries with otherwise homophonous letters, the entry with umlaut letters follows the one with vowel.

The letter combinations ae, oe and ue are, irrespective of their pronunciation, treated like a + e, o + e, and u + e.

Hyphens, blanks, and brackets are disregarded in the alphabetical order.

Examples: Furth im Wald like Furthimwald (see also above)
Groß-Gerau like Großgerau
Groß Ippener like Großippener
Neustadt (Hessen) like Neustadthessen

Further details can be taken from the DIN-standard sheet No. 5007 "Regeln für das alphabetische Ordnen" (Rules for the Alphabetical Collating)

3.2 Grammatical Gender Information

In the case of physio-geographical features the grammatical gender is given in brackets behind the name:

<m> = masculine, <f> = feminine, <n> = neuter

Examples: Feldberg <m>
Elbe <f>
Hohes Venn <n>

The plural is indicated by <pl>.

3.3 Explanatory Remarks Regarding the Head Entries on the Pages of the Gazetteer with User Instruction

Each page of the gazetteer begins with the following head entries:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographischer Name</th>
<th>Zweitname</th>
<th>Größe</th>
<th>Höhe</th>
<th>Schlüsselzahl</th>
<th>Objektkennzeichen (Zahlencode)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verwaltungszugehörigkeit oder Geographische Zuordnung Administrative or Geographical Area</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blattbezeichnung/Sheet Designation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objektkennzeichen (mnemotechnical)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objekt-Nr. Feature-Code (mnemotechnical)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object-No.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

/...
These head lines have the following meanings:

1. **Variant Name**
   
   Under variant name usually an administrative unit is indicated which ranges between Kreis (district) and Gemeinde (commune), e.g. the Samtgemeinde (group of neighbouring communes) in Niedersachsen and the Verbandsgemeinde (group of neighbouring communes) in Rheinland-Pfalz. The sign * in front of the variant name means that it is a synonym of the feature name.

   Examples: Velpke is the name of the seat of the Samtgemeinde in which Groß Twülpestedt lies; Maifeld is the name of the Verbandsgemeinde in which Münstermaifeld lies; *Harburger Berge is a variant name (in this case also a synonym) of Schwarze Berge.

2. **Dimension**
   
   In this line the following data are given:
   
   (a) The population of communes;
   
   (b) The length of rivers and canals in kilometres (km);
   
   (c) The size of lakes, reservoirs, and islands in square kilometres (km²).

3. **Height**
   
   The heights of the mountains, the highest elevations of the mountain ranges, the centres of the communes and the water levels of lakes and reservoirs are indicated in metres (m) above sea level (NN).

4. **Key-Number**
   
   The statistical key-numbers have been taken from the official commune lists (see also section 4).

5. **Feature-Code**
   
   The feature-codes have been taken from the Catalogue for the Coding of Planimetric Features [19].

6. **The position of the geographical feature is indicated by geographical and geodetical co-ordinates as follows:**

   (a) With linear features, such as populated places and mountains, the co-ordinates of the centres of populated places and of the mountain peaks, respectively, are indicated;

   (b) With linear features, such as rivers and canals, the co-ordinates of the mouth or of the place where the river leaves the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany are indicated;

   (c) With areal features, such as lakes, islands and landscapes, the co-ordinates of the approximate geographical centres are indicated.

/...
Sheet Designation

In this line the numbers of the single sheets of the map series are indicated within which the feature lies. Designations used:

- TK 25 = Topographic Map 1:25,000;
- TK 50 = Topographic Map 1:50,000;
- TK 100 = Topographic Map 1:100,000;
- TÜK 200 = General Topographic Map 1:200,000;
- JOG 250 = Joint Operations Graphic 1:250,000, Series 1501;
- ÜK 500 = General Map 1:500,000, World Series 1404;
- IWK 1:1 Mio. = International Map of the World 1:1,000,000.

Administrative or Geographical Area

With populated places, the administrative classification is indicated in such a manner that first the Land, then the Regierungsbezirk (administrative unit of a Land), the Kreis ([district] or the kreisfreie Stadt [self-governing town]) and the commune (in the case of sections of a commune, the commune to which they belong) are listed. With landscapes, mountain ranges, mountains, islands, sandbanks and bays, the natural principal region they belong to is indicated with rivers and canals the river system they belong to, while in the case of lakes and reservoirs the natural principal region as well as the river system they belong to are indicated.

Feature-Code (mnemotechnical)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mnemotechnical Abbreviation</th>
<th>Feature-Code</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AD</td>
<td>0924</td>
<td>autobahn triangle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AF</td>
<td>5510</td>
<td>airport, aerodrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AK</td>
<td>5128</td>
<td>autobahn crossing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AN</td>
<td>0641</td>
<td>landscape (general)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AST</td>
<td>5127</td>
<td>autobahn approach, autobahn exit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAD</td>
<td>2840</td>
<td>spa, health resort, seaside resort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BANK</td>
<td>8046</td>
<td>sandbank, tidal flat, dune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAR</td>
<td>1114</td>
<td>border crossing point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNAL</td>
<td>8200</td>
<td>canal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Those abbreviations are called mnemotechnical whose letters have a direct relation to their form written out in full (Greek: mnemein = to remember). The present list comprises two types of abbreviations: those already being used in Anglo-Saxon gazetteers (here the relation to the English language is given which is considered more practical with regard to United Nations usage) and those referring to the German language. The latter ones have been chosen in those instances where terms occur in German only, e.g.: KRS = Sitz einer Kreisverwaltung (seat of a district administration).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRRD</td>
<td>0926</td>
<td>important federal road crossing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEM</td>
<td>0612</td>
<td>rural community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GEMT</td>
<td>0613</td>
<td>part of city or town, section of commune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBR</td>
<td>5610</td>
<td>sea or inland port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPL</td>
<td>0675</td>
<td>capital of a Land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HFR</td>
<td>0676</td>
<td>seat of Regierungspräsident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HPS</td>
<td>0674</td>
<td>capital of the Federal Republic of Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS</td>
<td>0644</td>
<td>island/archipelago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUNC</td>
<td>0925</td>
<td>main traffic junction (RSTA + AF**) + AST and/or AD, AK, CRRD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** AF applies here only to national and/or international airports.**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Object-Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KRS</td>
<td>seat of district administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAKE</td>
<td>lake (natural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAR</td>
<td>small market town or townlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MT</td>
<td>elevation (mountain, hill)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTS</td>
<td>mountain range, hilly country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RES</td>
<td>reservoir, dam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RSTA</td>
<td>railway station, halt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEA</td>
<td>sea, part of sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STA</td>
<td>urban commune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STRM</td>
<td>river, stream, brook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VBG</td>
<td>central place (seat of a Samtgemeinde or Verbandsgemeinde) (group of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>neighbouring communes)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**User Instruction**

**Populated Places**

| Aachen        | 00°05'E 50°47'N 2506800m 5628600m 32294500m 242971 173m 5628400m | 05313000 0611 0677 1114 2840 5128 5460 5511 5202 L5302 C5502 CC5502 NM32-4 230B NM32 STA KRS BAR BAD AK RSTA AF | 1 2 3 4 5 |
| Altona        | 09°51'E 53°34'N 3556100m 5938000m 32551100m 5935600m | 02000000 0613 0926 5480 2425 L2524 C2722 CC3118 NN32-8 .170C NN32 GEMT CRRD RSTA | 5 7 |
| Bad Schwartau | 10°42'E 53°55'N 4414500m 5977100m 32611500m 19295 8m 5975300m | 01056004 0611 0924 2840 5127 5440 2030 L2130 C2330 CC2326 NN32-9 .170C NN32 STA AD BAD AST RSTA | 8 9 10 |
| Bonn          | 07°05'E 50°44'N 2577500m 5622400m 32386800m 286184 60m 5621300m | 05314000 0611 0674 0925 5610 5208 L5308 C5502 CC5502 NM32-4 .231A NM32 STA HPS JUNC HBR | 11 12 13 |
| Bremen        | 08°48'E 53°05'N 3487200m 5882600m 32487200m 556126 3m 5880300m | 04011000 0611 0675 0825 5610 2918 L2981 C3118 CC3118 NN32-9 .170C NN32 STA HAP JUNC HBR | 14 15 16 |
| Freiburg      | 08°17'E 53°50'N 3519000m 5966200m 32519000m 2097 2m 5963800m | 03385081 0612 0692 0894 2121 L2120 C2318 CC2318 NN32-8 .170C NN32 GEM MAR VBG | 17 18 19 |
| Freiburg      | 07°51'E 48°00'N 3414200m 5318100m 32414200m 174121 278m 5316000m | 08311000 0611 0676 0677 2840 5127 5460 5511 8013 L8112 C8310 CC8710 NL32-1 .2538 NL32 STA HPR KRS BAD AST RSTA AF | 20 21 22 |
Waters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
<th>Reference Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aar &lt;C&gt;</td>
<td>50° 42' N</td>
<td>3 451100 m</td>
<td>5818200 m</td>
<td>21 20258400 8100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhein, Lahn, Dill</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammersee &lt;M&gt;</td>
<td>48° 00' N</td>
<td>4 434400 m</td>
<td>5319200 m</td>
<td>47 22165203 8510</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vorarlberg Hügel- und Moorland, Ammersee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deutsche Bucht &lt;C&gt;</td>
<td>53° 59' N</td>
<td>3 465900 m</td>
<td>5983600 m</td>
<td>23 23000065 8641</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nordsee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dortmund - Ems - Kanal &lt;M&gt;</td>
<td>53° 21' N</td>
<td>2 581100 m</td>
<td>5914000 m</td>
<td>26 21339200 8200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ems, Dortmund - Ems - Kanal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ennepealsperrre &lt;C&gt;</td>
<td>51° 14' N</td>
<td>2 598400 m</td>
<td>5678300 m</td>
<td>1 22275833 8620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergisch - Sauerländisches Gebirge</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Süderbergland) Volme</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other Geographical Features

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Latitude</th>
<th>Longitude</th>
<th>Coordinates</th>
<th>Reference Numbers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Borkum</td>
<td>53° 36' N</td>
<td>3 457200 m</td>
<td>5940300 m</td>
<td>31 33000061 0644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ems, Weser, Marsch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Großer Knechtsand</td>
<td>53° 50' N</td>
<td>3 459400 m</td>
<td>5965900 m</td>
<td>5964500 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ems, Weser, Marsch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donauried &lt;C&gt;</td>
<td>48° 35' N</td>
<td>4 396400 m</td>
<td>5384100 m</td>
<td>5382200 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donau, Iller, Lech, Platten</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Belchen &lt;M&gt;</td>
<td>47° 46' N</td>
<td>3 413300 m</td>
<td>5298900 m</td>
<td>1 31000015 0931</td>
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<tr>
<td>Schwarzwald</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Eifel &lt;C&gt;</td>
<td>50° 10' N</td>
<td>2 555500 m</td>
<td>5560000 m</td>
<td>747 30000027 0642</td>
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<tr>
<td>Osteifel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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Meaning of the Numbers:

- seat of the district administration
- border crossing point
- spa, health resort, seaside resort
- autobahn crossing
- railway station, halt
- part of city or town/section of commune
1 federal road crossing
2 autobahn triangle
3 autobahn approach, autobahn exit
4 urban commune
5 capital of the Federal Republic of Germany
6 main traffic junction (RSTA + AF + AST and/or AD, AK, CRRD)
7 capital of a Land
8 sea or inland port
9 name of a Samt- or Verbandsgemeinde (group of neighbouring communes)
10 rural commune
11 small market town or townlet
12 central place (seat of a Samt- or Verbandsgemeinde)
13 seat of a Regierungspräsident
14 airport, aerodrome

Waters:
2 river, stream, brook
2 lake (natural)
2 sea, part of sea
2 canal
2 reservoir, dam

Other Geographical Features:
2 island/archipelago
2 sandbank, tidal flat, dune
2 landscape (general)
2 elevation (mountain, hill)
2 mountain range, hilly country

4 Institutions, Competent for the Determination and Publication of Geographical Names and their Standardized Spelling in the Federal Republic of Germany and in Berlin (West), and their Publications

4.1 Statistical Offices of the Länder

In the Federal Republic of Germany the Länder are responsible for the determination of geographical names and their standardized spelling. This precludes the establishment of a "National Names Authority", as was recommended by the United Nations Conference at Geneva in 1967.

Instead there exists in every Land a Statistical Office, which publishes at intervals of six months, so-called Statistical Reports, in which the spelling of the communes is officially laid down. Additionally some of the Statistical Offices also publish, at irregular intervals, lists of names of communes and populated places, yearbooks and pocket books respectively.

/...
The following publications include the updated population of the single communes:


4.2 Survey Administrations (Survey Departments of the Länder)

The geographical names which are not covered by the lists mentioned under 4.1 such as sections of communes, landscapes, mountain ranges, mountains, valleys, rivers, lakes, woods, etc. are collected by the Survey Department responsible for the specific Land.

These departments publish the official topographic map series at the scales 1 : 25,000, 1 : 50,000, and 1 : 100,000 and, in addition, Gemeindegrenzenkarten (commune boundary maps) and general maps representing the administrative structure. Those geographical names which are not included in the communes lists and statistical reports are given on the topographic maps; their spelling must be regarded as official inasmuch as the names are part of official map series.

The addresses of the Survey Departments of the Länder and the Survey Authorities of Berlin (West), Bremen and Hamburg are:


Bayern: Bayerisches Landesvermessungsamt, Alexandrastraße 4, 8000 München 22.


Saarland: Landesvermessungsamt des Saarlandes, Neugrabenweg 2, 6600 Saarbrücken 3.

Schleswig-Holstein: Landesvermessungsamt Schleswig-Holstein, Postfach 5070, Mercatorstraße 1, 2300 Kiel 1.


The topographic map sheets (TK 25—TK 100) for the Länder Bremen and Hamburg are taken care of by the Niedersächsisches Landesverwaltungsamt — Landesvermessung and the Landesvermessungsamt Schleswig-Holstein respectively.

Official map series at scales smaller than 1:100,000 are in accordance with the Länder of the Federal Republic of Germany compiled and published by the

Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie (IfAG)
Richard-Strauss-Allee 11
6000 Frankfurt am Main 70

The Survey Departments of the Länder (LVA) and the Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie (IfAG) publish the following map series:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the map series</th>
<th>Short form of the name of the map series</th>
<th>Number of sheets covering the area of the Federal Republic of Germany</th>
<th>Published by</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Topographic Map 1:25,000</td>
<td>TK 25</td>
<td>2,089</td>
<td>LVA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Topographic Map 1:50,000</td>
<td>TK 50</td>
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<td>Topographic Map 1:100,000</td>
<td>TK 100</td>
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<td>TÜK 200</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>IfAG</td>
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<td>General Map 1:500,000</td>
<td>ÜK 500</td>
<td>of these 12</td>
<td>LVA Bayern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bundesrepublik Deutschland 1:1,000,000 based on the International Map of the World 1:1,000,000 (IMW 1:1 Mio.)</td>
<td>JWK 1:1 Mio.</td>
<td>(large-size sheets)</td>
<td>IfAG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

/...
4.3 Ständiger Ausschuß für geographische Namen (StAGN) (Permanent Committee on Geographical Names)

The Ständiger Ausschuß für geographische Namen (StAGN) has assisted in the selection of the geographical names, in the elaboration of the introduction and in the formulation of the toponymic guidelines.

The entire stock of names has been collected at the Office of StAGN and has been prepared for data processing.

4.4 Other Agencies

4.41 Minister of Transport, Bonn

(a) Karte des Netzes der Bundesautobahnen und Bundesstraßen 1:750 000 (Map of the Network of the Federal Autobahn and Highways 1:750,000), state: 1 January 1981;

(b) Karte der Bundeswasserstraßen 1:1000 000 (Map of the Federal Waterways 1:1,000,000), 1979;

(c) Karte der Bundeswasserstraßen im Küstenbereich 1:500 000 (Map of the Federal Waterways within the Coastal Region 1:500,000), 1964.

4.42 Deutsches Hydrographisches Institut (German Hydrographic Institute), Hamburg

Nautical Charts 1:500,000:
No. 98 Die Ostsee (the Baltic Sea), 1964;
No. 101 Die Nordsee (the North Sea), 1970.

4.43 Bundesanstalt für Flugsicherung und Amt für Flugsicherung der Bundeswehr (German Federal Agency for Air Traffic Control and Office for Air Traffic Control of the German Federal Armed Forces), Frankfurt am Main


4.44 Statistisches Bundesamt (Federal Statistical Office), Wiesbaden

(a) Amtliches Gemeindeverzeichnis der Bundesrepublik Deutschland: Fläche und Wohnbevölkerung der naturräumlichen Haupteinheiten (Official List of the Communes of the Federal Republic of Germany: Area and Population of the Natural Principal Regions), (p. 60 ff), 1957;


4.45 Federal Minister of the Interior, Bonn

Heilbäderverzeichnis (List of Spas and Health Resorts). Anlage zu Nr. 7 der Beihilfenvorschriften in der Fassung der Bekanntmachung vom 15. 02. 1975 (GMBI. S. 109, MinBlFin. S. 134).