



Economic and Social Council

Distr.  
LIMITED

E/CONF.74/L.2  
9 June 1982

ENGLISH ONLY

---

Fourth United Nations Conference on the  
Standardization of Geographical Names  
Geneva, 24 August to 14 September 1982  
Item 5 (e) of the provisional agenda\*

NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION

TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES FOR CARTOGRAPHY - AUSTRIA\*\*

Fifth edition

Paper presented by Austria

- First edition: Working Paper No. 5 of the Eighth Session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names;
- Second edition: Working Paper No. 10 of the Ninth Session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, 1981;
- Third edition: Annex to Circular Letter No. 19, 29 June 1981, of the Chairman of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names;
- Fourth edition: Annex to Circular Letter No. 20, 7 September 1981, of the Chairman of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names

---

\* E/CONF.74/1.

\*\* Prepared by Professor Dr. Josef Brey, Head, Geographical Department, Austrian Institute for Eastern and Southeastern Europe, Vienna.

A. Languages

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

National language

2. 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.

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		

3. In addition to the normal alphabetical sequence there exist the so-called "umlaut letters" ä A, ö O, ü U, 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.

Spelling rules for German geographical names

4. The rules given below have been officially used by the "Survey of Austria" (Landesaufnahme) since 1969 <sup>1/</sup> and are generally in concordance with those in current use in the other German-speaking countries:

5. 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.

---

<sup>1/</sup> Technical instruction No. 2, Federal Survey, Department L 2, February 1969, annex.

## 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 geographical names are capitalized.

Examples: Gurktaler Alpen; Wiener Becken; Millstätter See.

## Use of one word, two words or hyphen

(a) Geographical and other names as determinative elements

(i) 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

(ii) 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

(iii) Hyphens are used when the determinative element consists of several geographical names;

Example: Donau-Oder-Kanal

(iv) Hyphens are moreover used when the determinative element consists of several words;

Example: Otto-Ludwig-Haus

(b) Derivatives with final -er

(i) 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

- (ii) There are geographical names with final -er which are not derivatives in the above sense. These names are written solid in accordance with (a), above;

Examples: Glocknergruppe; Brennerpa

Where the derivatives with final -er of geographical names designate persons writing in one word is preferred;

Examples: Jägerkapelle; Lunzerkreuz (after a peasant by the name of "Lunzer"); Steinerscharte (after a mountaineer by the name of "Steiner")

- (iii) 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

- (i) 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-Non-dorf; Klein-Ulrichschlag; Alt-Urfahr

- (ii) The hyphen is used with compounds consisting of uninflected 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

#### Pronunciation of German geographical names

6. 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). This is true of geographical names to an even greater degree than of

/...

the general vocabulary, since most of these names are less well known, and since names often show conventional spellings and sometimes dialectal spellings both deviating from the present norm.

7. 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 <sup>2/</sup> of Austria which shows the standard pronunciation by means of the International Phonetic Association (IPA) alphabet and treats this matter in some detail. But, in spite of the difficulties mentioned above, a basic table of the correspondence between the 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 are mostly too complicated 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.

#### Linguistic substrata recognizable in German place-names of Austria

8. Whereas 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: a Romance substratum, especially in Vorarlberg and the Tyrol, and a Slavic substratum in the eastern part of the country.

9. An elementary knowledge of these two substrata is advantageous for a better understanding of the geographical names of the respective areas.

---

<sup>2/</sup> Gazeteer of Austria, J. Breu ed. (O. Back, co-editor for phonetics) (Vienna, Austrian Academy of Science, 1975), pp. 17-19.

Pronunciation key

Spelling	Pronunciation (IPA alphabet)		Spelling	Pronunciation (IPA alphabet)	
	Primary value	Secondary value		Primary value	Secondary value
a	ɑ	ɑ:	mm	m	
ä	ɛ	ɛ:	n	n	ŋ
aa	ɑ:		ng	ŋ	
ae	ɛ	ɛ:	nn	ɲ	
ah	ɑ:		o	ɔ	o:
äh	ɛ:		ö	ø	ø:
ai	ɑɪ		oe	ø	ø:
au	ɑʊ		oh	o:	
äu	ɔʏ		öh	ø:	
ay	ɑɪ		oi	ɔɪ	
b	b		oo	o:	
bb	b	p	oy	ɔɪ	
c	k	p	p	p	
ch	ʃ	k	pf	pf	
ck	ʃ	k	ph	f	
d	d	t	pp	p	
dd	d		qu	kʷ	
dt	t		r	r	
e	ɛ	e:	rh	r	
ee	ɛ:	e	rr	r	
eh	ɛ:		s	s	z
ei	ɑɪ		sch	ʃ	ʃ
eih	ɑɪ		ß	ʃ	
eu	ɔʏ		ss	s	
ey	ɑɪ		t	t	
f	f		th	t	
ff	f		tsch	tʃ	
g	g	k	tt	t	
gg	g	k	tz	tʰ	
h	h	[mute]	u	u	u:
i	i	i	ü	y	y:
ie	i:		ue	y	y:
ieh	i:		uh	u:	
ih	i:		üh	y:	
j	j		v	v	v
k	k		w	v	
kk	k		x	ks	
l	l		y	i:	y
ll	l		yh	i:	
m	m		z	tʰ	

/...

German dialects (map I)

10. Two main German dialects are spoken in Austria, (a) the Alemannic dialect in Vorarlberg and small parts of the Tyrol; and (b) 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:

11. 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.

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

Main characteristics of the dialects:

13. Since, as a rule, dialectal 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:

14. 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 *î, û* and *iu* into literary New High German *ei, au* and *eu* is to be found also (with some phonetic modifications) in Bavarian. The monophthongizing of the Middle High German diphthongs *ie, uo* and *üe* to the monophthongs *ie, u* and *ü* in the New High German literary language has no parallels in the Alemannic and Bavarian dialects of Austria.

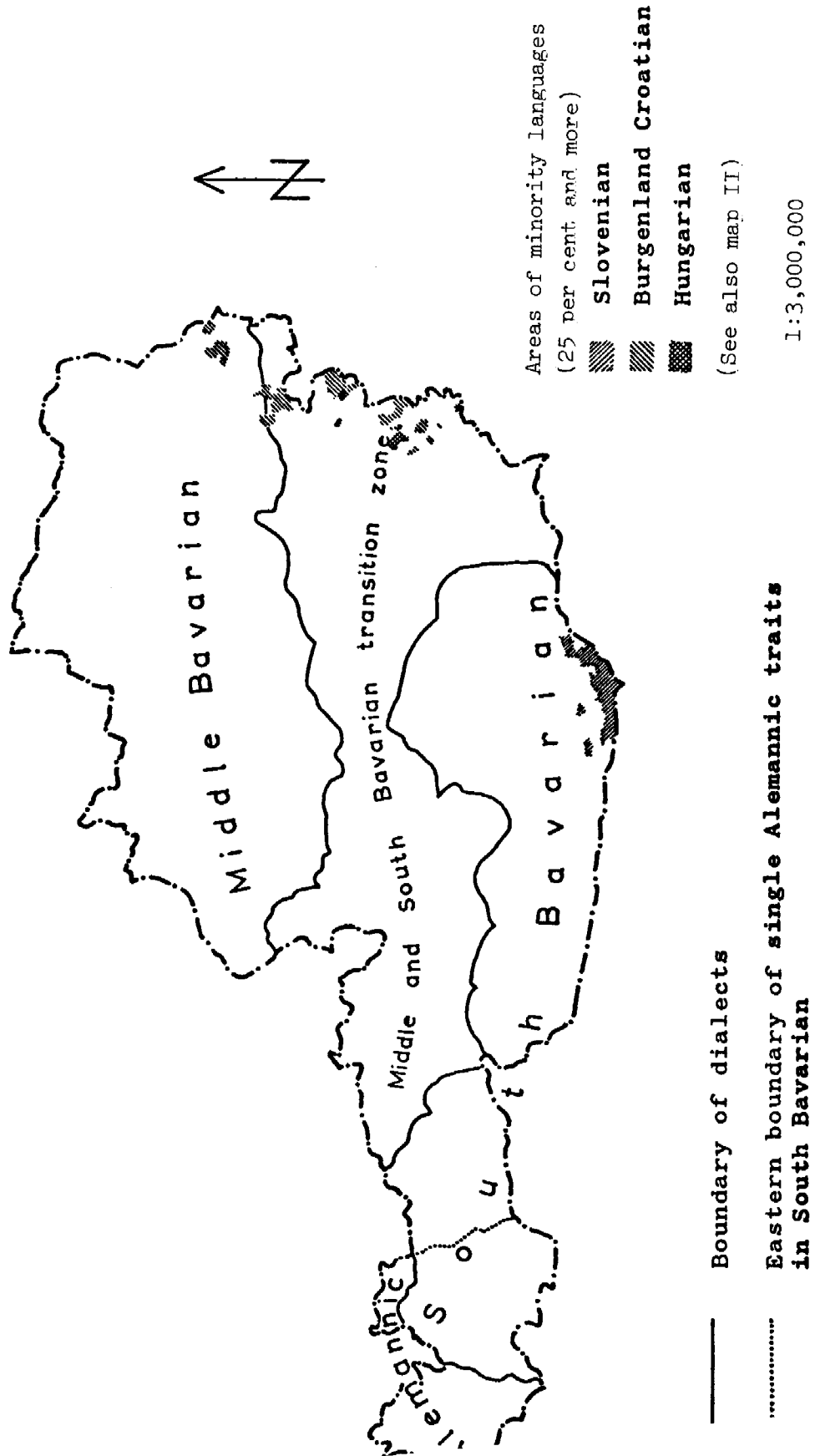
15. A conspicuous feature of Bavarian and Alemannic dialects is the diminutive suffix with *l* (*-l, -le, -li*).

16. 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.

17. In maps, the difference between the Bavarian and Alemannic 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.

Map. I. Boundaries of  
 German dialects in Austria.





Minority languages (map II)

1. Slovenian

18. 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 has an official standing in the communes and the local courts of the bilingual area. It is written in the Roman script.

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			

Pronunciation

19. See "Toponymic guidelines for Cartography - Yugoslavia".

Geographical names

20. Inhabited places with a considerable portion of Slovenian-speaking population are designated by official road-signs showing the place-names in German and Slovenian, whereas the official gazetteer of Austria and the official Austrian map (1:50,000) disregard the Slovenian name variants.

21. 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.




22. 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.

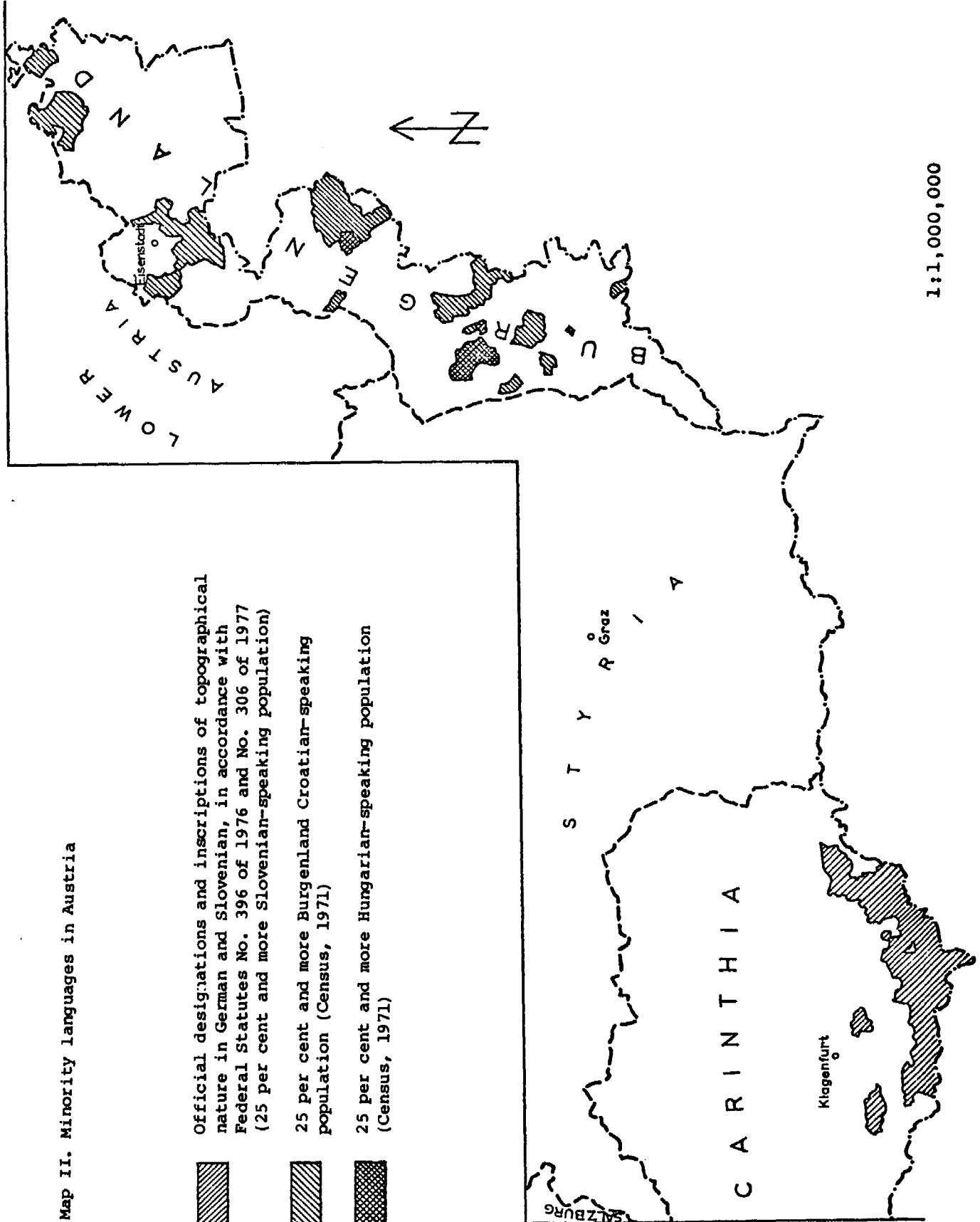
2. Burgenland Croatian

23. Burgenland Croatian is spoken in isolated villages or groups of villages throughout the Burgenland province. It is closely related to Croato-Serbian, 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

/...

Map II. Minority languages in Austria

-  Official designations and inscriptions of topographical nature in German and Slovenian, in accordance with Federal Statutes No. 396 of 1976 and No. 306 of 1977 (25 per cent and more Slovenian-speaking population)
-  25 per cent and more Burgenland Croatian-speaking population (Census, 1971)
-  25 per cent and more Hungarian-speaking population (Census, 1971)



1:1,000,000

stable. The language is used in school and church service. It uses the Roman script.

The Burgenland Croatian alphabet (identical with the Croato-Serbian Roman 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
Ć ć	H h	Nj nj	V v
Č č	I i	O o	Z z
D d	J j	P p	Ž ž
Dž dž a/	K k	R r	
Đ đ b/	L l	S s	

a/ As a rule, in foreign words only.

b/ Mostly replaced by Dj, dj.

Pronunciation

Spelling	Pronunciation (IPA alphabet)	Spelling	Pronunciation (IPA alphabet)	Spelling	Pronunciation (IPA alphabet)
a	a: a/	g	g	o	o: o a/
b	b	h	h	p	p
c	ts	i	i: l a/	r	r r d/
č	tʃ	j	j	s	s
ć	tɕ	k	k	ʃ	ʃ
d	d t b/	l	l	t	t
dž	dʒ	lj	lj	u	u: u a/
đ	dʒ	m	m	v	v
e	ɛ: ɛ a/	n	n	z	z
f	f	nj	ɲ c/	ž	ʒ

a/ Vowel quantity and stress cannot be predicted from ordinary spelling.

b/ t before s.

c/ ɲ before g and k.

d/ ʀ is the so-called syllabic r occurring between consonants. Quantity and stress cannot be deduced from ordinary spelling.

Geographical names

24. 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.

3. Hungarian

25. 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.

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, Ű ű
Cs cs	I i í í	Ö ö, Ő ő	Ü ü, Ū ū
D d	J j	P p	V v
Dz dz	K k	R r	Y y
Dzs dzs	L l	S s	Z z
Ee É é	Ly ly	Sz sz	Zs zs
F f	M m		

Note: Former Cz cz is replaced now by Cc.

Pronunciation

26. See "Toponymic Guidelines for Cartography - Hungary".

Geographical names

27. 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.

4. Czech

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

B. Names authorities and names standardization

29. 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:

(a) Names of inhabited places of all categories are standardized. They are published by the federal authority:

Österreichisches Statistisches Zentralamt, Heldenplatz, Neue Burg, A-1010 Wien (Vienna)

(b) Geographical names other than inhabited place names, i.e. the names of mountains, hills, valleys, rivers, lakes, glaciers, woods etc. are officially collected and published in maps by the federal authority:

Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen (Landesaufnahme),  
Krotenthallergasse 3, A-1080 Wien (Vienna)

30. The standardization of these names is in progress but not yet concluded. Nevertheless, the names on all sheets of the official Austrian Map 1:50,000 are to be regarded as official names in so far as they form part of an official publication.

Boards on geographical names

31. The above-mentioned official agencies concerned with the publication of geographical names are assisted in their work by boards on geographical names:

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.


For the provinces of Austria: (map III)

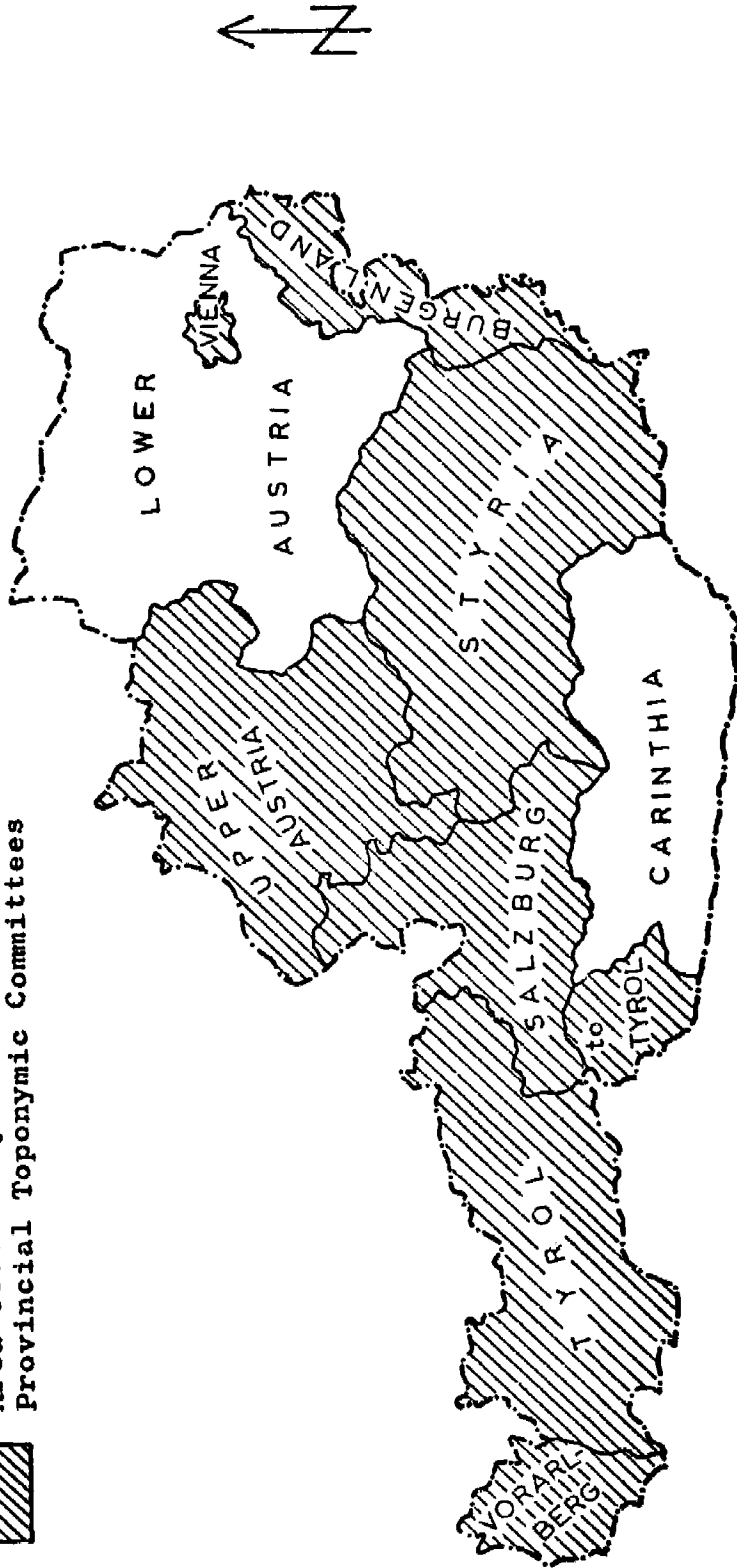
Burgenland: Burgenländische Nomenklaturkommission beim Amte der Burgenländischen  
Landesregierung - Landesarchiv  
Freiheitsplatz 1, A-7001 Eisenstadt

Salzburg: Salzburger Ortsnamenkommission beim Salzburger Institut für  
Raumforschung  
Postfach 2, A-5033 Salzburg

/...

Map III. Provinces of Austria

 Area covered by Provincial Toponymic Committees



1:3,000,000

- Styria: Steirische Ortsnamenkommission beim Steiermärkischen Landesarchiv  
Bürgergasse 2 A, A-8010 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 Amte der Vorarlberger  
Landesregierung  
Montfortstr. 12, A-6900 Bregenz
- Vienna: Wiener Nomenklaturkommission im Wiener Stadt- und Landesarchiv,  
Magistrat der Stadt Wien  
Abt. 8, Rathaus, A-1082 Vienna

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

#### C. Source material

##### Maps (map IV)

Österreichische Karte 1:50,000, Bundesamt für Eichund Vermessungswesen  
(Landesaufnahme), ed., 213 sheets Wien (Vienna) 1962-1980.

33. Of the total of 213 sheets, 191 contain standardized names. As older editions are replaced in short intervals and as every revised edition contains standardized names standardization of all geographical names as shown in this map will be finished within this decade.

##### Gazetteers

###### Official

34. Ortsverzeichnis 1971, Österreichisches Statistisches Zentralamt, ed., 9 vol., Wien (Vienna) 1974-1977.

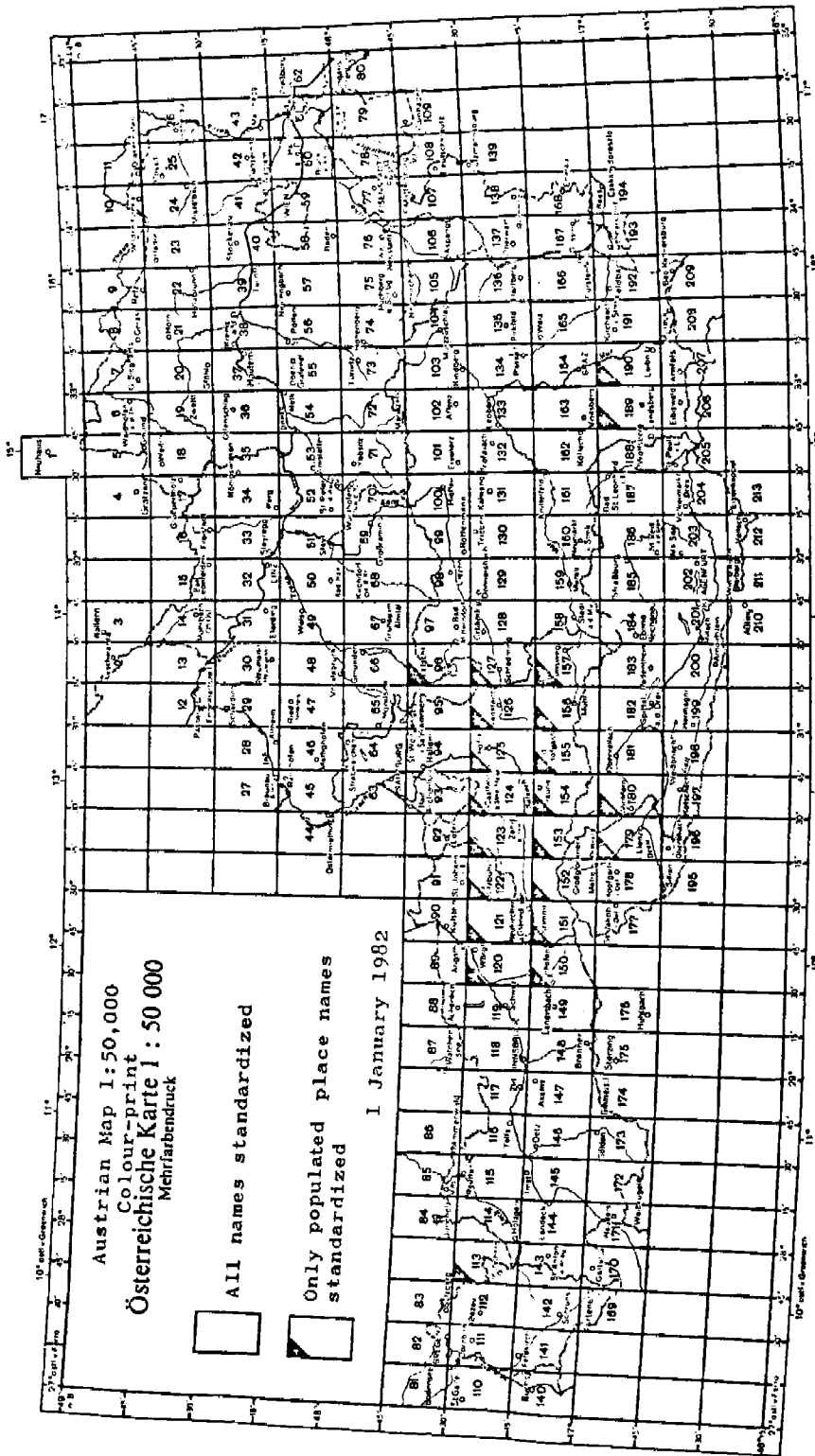
This gazetteer of inhabited places is constantly revised and published every ten years.

###### Private

Gazetteer of Austria: Studies in Theoretical Cartography, vol. 3, J. Breu ed. in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations (Vienna 1975).

/...

Map IV. Standardized names



1...



35. 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.

D. Glossary of appellatives, adjectives and other words necessary for the understanding of maps and cadastral plans

German

36. For a more detailed glossary see Gazetteer of Austria, pp. 21-31.

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

Kirche	church	Schloß	castle, manor-house
Klamm	gorge	Schroffen	craggy rock
klein,-er,-e,-es	small, little	Schutzhaus	alpine refuge
Kloster	monastery	Schutzhütte	alpine sheltering hut
Kofel	cone- or dome-shaped mountain	schwarz,-er,-e,-es	black
Kogel	dome-shaped mountain	See	lake
Kreuz	cross	Spitz	mountain peak, peninsula
kroatisch,-er,-e,-es	Croatian	Stadt	town, city
Lacke	puddle, small lake	Steig	foot path
Leite	slope	Stein	rock, peak
Lueg	cave, den	Steinbruch	quarry
Markt	market	Straße	road
Meierhof	farm	Sumpf	swamp
mitter,-er,-e,-es	middle	Tal	valley
mittler,-er,-e,-es	middle	Tauern	mountain pass
Moor	swamp	Teich	pond
Moos	swampland	Trate	pasture land
Mugel	hill	über	above
Mühle	mill	unter,-er,-e,-es	low
neu,-er,-e,-es	new	Ursprung	source of river
Nock	mountain, crag	vorder,-er,-e,-es	fore
ober,-er,-e,-es	upper	Wald	wood, forest
Paß	mountain pass	Warte	outlook-tower
Quelle	spring	Wasserfall	waterfall
Remise	patch of wood	Weg	path, track
Reut	cleared land	Weide	pasture
Rohr	reed, swamp	Weiler	hamlet
Sattel	mountain pass	Weingarten	vineyard
Scharte	narrow high-alpine pass	weiß,-er,-e,-es	white
		Werd	island
		Wiese	meadow
		Wildbach	fast-running brook
		windisch,-er,-e,-es	Slovenian
		Wirtshaus	inn
		zwischen	between

Slovenian

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

pot	path, track	suh-i, -a, -o	dry
potok	brook	svet-i, -a, -o	saint
pri	near, at	tolst-i, a-, -o	big, large
ravn-i, -a, -o	flat	trata	lawn, pasture
rut	cleared land	travnik	meadow
sedlo	mountain pass	trg	market
slap	waterfall	v	in
slovenj-i, -a, -e	Slovenian	velik-i, -a, -o	large, great
spodnj-i, -a, -e	lower	ves	village
srednj-i, -a, -e	middle, central	vrata	gate
star-i, -a, -o	old	vrh	summit, mountain
studenec	drinking-water spring	zgoranj-i, -a, -e	upper
		zvrhnj-i, -a, -e	upper

Burgenland Croatian

bijel-i, -a, -o	white	loza	wood
borevicje	juniper grove	mal-i, -a, -o	small, little
brig	hill	malin	mill
cesta	road, way	marof	farm
crikva	church	meja	boundary
dolnj-i, -a, -e	lower	na	at
draga	dale, dell	nimšk-i, -a, -o	German
dubrava	grove, wood	nov-i, -a, -o	new
gaj	grove	paša	pasture
glavica	summit of a hill	polje	field
gmajna	commune	potok	brook
gora	mountain	pri	at
gornj-i, -a, -e	upper	put	path, track
grba	hill	ravnica	flat ground
grm	bush, shrub	selo	village
hrvatsk-i, -a, -o	Croatian	sinokoša	meadow
jarak	ditch, narrow dale	širok	broad
jezero	lake	sridnj-i, -a, -e	middle, central
kapela	chapel	star-i, -a, -o	old
kod	at	tratina	lawn, grass
kratk-i, -a, -o	short	u	in
krc	cleared land	va	in
križ	cross	velik-i, -a, -o	large, great
lapat	field	vinograd	vineyard
		vrh	top of a hill
		vrt	garden

Hungarian

alsó	lower	kert	garden
berek	grove	kis	small, little
csatorna	canal	kő	stone
csúcs	summit	közép	middle, central
domb	hill	kút	well
dülő	balk, strip of	liget	small wood,
	arable land		grove
egyház	church	magyar	Hungarian
ér	small brook	mezo	meadow, field
erdő	wood	nagy	large, great
falu	village	német	German
fehér	white	ő	old
fekete	black	patak	brook, rivulet
felső	upper	puszta	'farm
föld	field	rét	meadow
forrás	spring, well	sár	swamp
gödör	pit	sík	flat
halom	hill	telek	piece of land
hegy	mountain	templom	church
hely	place, site	tó	lake
homok	sand	új	new
horvát	Croatian	víz	water, water
kereszt	cross		course
		völgy	valley

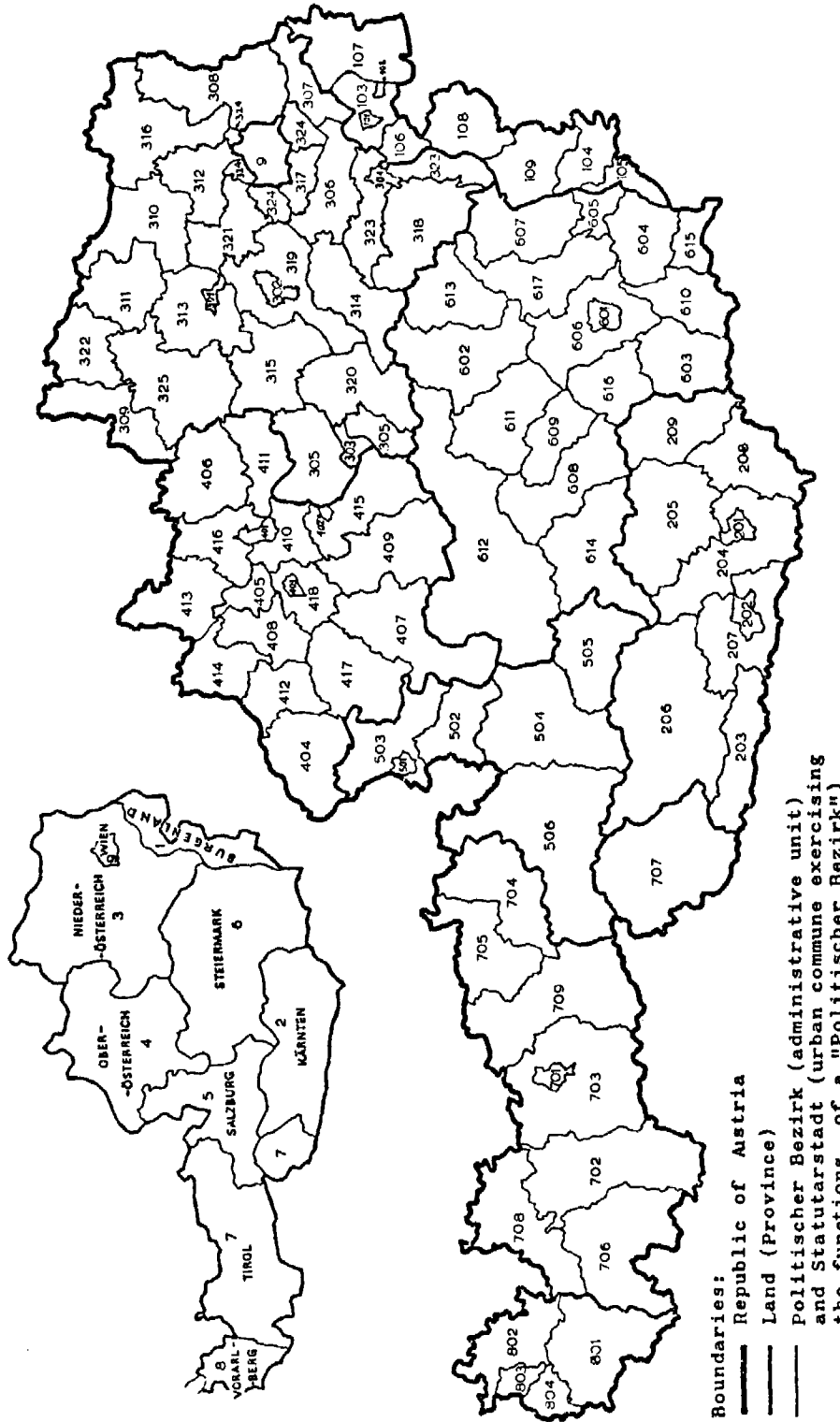
E. Abbreviations used in the official Austrian Map 1:50,000

<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Decoding</u>	<u>English equivalent</u>
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	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.	in, 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 Sandgrube	gravel- or sand-pit
S.	See	lake
Sdlg.-sdlg.	Siedlung, -siedlung	settlement
Stb., -stb.	Steinbruch, -steinbruch	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	Zieglofen	brick-kiln
ZW	Ziegelwerk	brick-works
Z.	Zisterne	cistern

**MAP V. AUSTRIA**

Administrative Division  
 1 January 1981



2 303 415 Code numbers. For list of administrative units see the following text.

Annex

Administrative divisions with code numbers (map V)

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

3 LAND NIEDERÖSTERREICH (LOWER AUSTRIA)

Statutarstadt:

301 Krems an der Donau

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 an der Donau



- 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 di- vided into Politische Bezirke (and Statutarstädte)
Markt	Ortschaft with market right
Marktgemeinde	commune with the title Markt- gemeinde
Ortschaft	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

<b>Politischer Bezirk (Verwaltungsbezirk)</b>	administrative unit between Land and commune (administrative district)
<b>Rotte</b>	2 or more non-contiguous houses
<b>Stadt</b>	commune with the title Stadt (town), only in Vorarlberg
<b>Stadtgemeinde</b>	commune with the title Stadt- gemeinde (urban commune)
<b>Statutarstadt, also: Stadt mit eigenem Statut</b>	commune not only in charge of the municipal administration but also exercising the administrative functions of a Politischer Bezirk
<b>Verwaltungsbezirk</b>	see Politischer Bezirk
<b>Weiler</b>	3-9 houses close together (hamlet)

#### SUMMARY

The United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names has recommended, between the third and the fourth United Nations Conferences, a project whereby each country would be invited to present to the United Nations toponymic guidelines for cartography, describing in detail the situation within its boundaries. The Chairman of the Group of Experts prepared as a sample "Toponymic guidelines" for his country, Austria, which is presented, in its fifth edition, to this Conference.

The paper deals first with the language situation in Austria. Special attention is given to the official German language: alphabet, spelling rules, pronunciation, dialects (with map) etc. Further, the legal status and the importance for cartographic toponymy of the minority languages Slovenian, Burgenland Croatian, Hungarian and Czech is given, together with the alphabets of those languages and their orthographical treatment in Austrian cartography. A map shows the areal distribution of the minority languages. Further items of the paper are: complete list of names authorities (with map); enumeration of source material; map showing the extent of area with standardized names; glossary of appellatives, adjectives, and other words necessary for the understanding of maps and cadastral plans in German, Slovenian, Burgenland Croatian and Hungarian; abbreviations used in the official map 1:50,000; map and list of administrative divisions; official designations of units of administration and settlement as occurring in the gazetteers of Austria.

The paper places at the disposal of the foreign cartographer every information about the source material and how to make a correct use of it for his special purposes.