Gazetteer of Austria

Manuscript of the English versions of title page, table of contents, preface, and introduction.

Presented by the Austrian expert J. Breu

Gazetteer of Austria

edited in accordance with the recommendations of the

UNITED NATIONS

by

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(with cooperation of the

DEPARTMENT OF CARTOGRAPHIC TOPOGRAPHY

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INTRODUCTION

A. History of the Gazetteer

In its resolution on the national standardization of geographical names the United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, Geneva 4 to 22 September 1967, at which Austria was represented by Dr. J. Breu, made the following recommendation:

"National gazetteers: It is recommended that each names authority produce, and continually revise, appropriate gazetteers of all its standardized geographical names. It is further recommended that, in addition to the standardized names, each gazetteer include, as a minimum, such information as is necessary for the proper location and identification of the named features.

In particular, it is recommended that the following be included:
1) The kind of feature to which the name applies;
2) Precise description of the location and the extent, including a point position reference, if possible, of each named feature;
3) 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;
4) Such information on administrative or regional areas as is considered necessary and, if possible, reference to a map or chart within which the feature lies;
5) All officially standardized names for a 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 much information 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."

This recommendation served as a guideline in the preparation of the gazetteer. Moreover, the United Nations, in the same resolution, recommended the publication of glossaries of geographical appellatives occurring in geographical names and lists of officially acknowledged names of minority languages. After examining the conference report the Austrian Academy of Sciences notified the Bundesministerium für Unterricht in a letter dated 15 December 1967, Zl. 1818/67 that it advocated the implementation of the recommendations of the United Nations in Austria.

The plan to prepare a gazetteer was thereupon discussed by Dr. James Breu and Mr. W. Wagner, then head of the Federal Survey. For financial and technical reasons it was out of the question for the time being to produce a gazetteer providing complete coverage for Austria or even only including all the names contained in the Österreichische Karte 1 : 50,000; however, the chances were good for a selective gazetteer which would be sufficient for small-scale national atlas cartography and for international cartography, since the Survey was just in the process of compiling the Namenverzeichnis der Übersichtskarte von Österreich 1 : 500,000. In December 1968 Mr. A. Grubinger completed this work; the Survey then assigned him the task to start drafting a card index for the gazetteer.
On 16 January 1969 the Department of Cartographic Toponymy of the Austrian Cartographic Commission of the Austrian Geographical Society was established in Vienna to act as a coordination centre for all its competent federal and provincial bodies, scientific institutions and publishing houses. The specifications submitted by Dr. J. Breu for the treatment and presentation of the various entries were adopted and the foundations laid for the preparation of the gazetteer, which phase was concluded in 1972.

In 1970 and 1971 the work was referred to the toponymic committees of the provinces for review and correction. The Österreichisches Statistisches Zentralamt concluded its revision in the summer of 1974. At the end of 1971 Dr. O. Back assumed the task of providing the phonetic notation which he concluded in 1973.

The Department of Cartographic Toponymy also discussed the gazetteer at various meetings and offered valuable advice on the systematics and pronunciation of names of populated places.

While work on the manuscript was under way, the project gained further importance on account of more recent resolutions of the United Nations. Resolution 35 of the United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, London 10 to 31 May 1972, recommends the compilation of selective gazetteers to those countries which are not yet in a position to submit a complete gazetteer. In accordance with a proposal of 16 May 1972 by United Nations experts these selective gazetteers are to be incorporated into a planned one or two-volume Concise United Nations Gazetteer of the World.

At the end of 1973 Professor E. Arnberger suggested that the gazetteer of Austria be brought out in the series of publications of the Institute of Cartography of the Austrian Academy of Sciences.
B. Selection and Sources Used.

The gazetteer covers all named geographical features contained in the Überseichtskarte von Österreich 1:500,000, edited by the Bundesamt für Eich und Vermessungswesen (Landesaufnahme) in Vienna, 1968. Since the selection of names for maps is often governed by purely cartographic considerations, a valuable stock of names would have gone unrecorded had the gazetteer been strictly limited to the Überseichtskarte von Österreich 1:500,000. The additional data supplied by Dr. J. Breu were selected with a wide variety of aspects in mind: industrial sites, tourist centres, art treasures, historic monuments, etc. The names of federal roads, important passes and the principal railway lines have also been included. Annotations and further information proposed for inclusion by the toponymic committees of the provinces have also been taken into account.

As far as the selection of the names of populated places is concerned a few explanatory remarks are called for.

Principally, topographically independent populated places are named in official Austrian cartography. In the Österreichische Karte 1:50,000 names of communes are not separately given as such if they occur as names of populated places in the respective communal districts. In the Überseichtskarte von Österreich 1:500,000 communes are principally not entered and only populated places are named. If the gazetteer had been intended for administrative rather than cartographic or geographical purposes, it would have been preferable to refer to communes rather than to populated places. However, in the gazetteer care has been taken to list as main entries the names of the greatest possible number of communes not at the same time registered as names of populated places.

II. Sources Used.

1. Names of Populated Places:
   Ortsverzeichnis von Österreich, compiled on the basis of the census of 21 March 1961, edited by the Österreichisches Statistisches Zentralamt, Vienna 1965. This official gazetteer is based on the reference area of 1 January 1964. More recent changes have been taken up into the present gazetteer in accordance with the provincial legal gazettes 1964-1973. For the purposes of the gazetteer the names of populated places and the classification of settlements among communes and administrative districts are as of 1 January 1974.

2. Names of Federal Roads:

3. Names of Alpine Huts, Hotels and Inns:

4. Other Geographical Names:
   Österreichische Karte 1:50,000, edited by the Bundesamt für Eich und Vermessungswesen (Landesaufnahme). For the official sources used in this map see Chapter D I of the introduction.

Errors in the spelling of names in the Österreichische Karte
1: 50,000 which became evident during the compilation of the gazetteer have been duly noted for correction.

5. Miscellaneous:
Names of extensive areas, of mountain groups, important elevations, waterfalls and the like which are not contained in the Österreichische Karte 1 : 50,000 were determined after intensive study of the most important geographical, historical and toponymic literature; in this context use was made of the material compiled by Josef Breu for Duden, Wörterbuch geographischer Namen, revised and edited by the Permanent Committee for Geographical Names, Mannheim 1966. The names of railways were obtained from the administration of the Österreichische Bundesbahnen, the names of roads interesting from the tourist point of view from the road authorities of the provinces.

C. Arrangement of the Gazetteer. 

1. The Headword. The geographical names covered in the gazetteer are given in alphabetical order as main entries or cross references.

1. Main Entries.
The main entries are discussed in brief articles containing all the necessary lexical information.

2. Cross References.
Cross references include: variant forms such as Isper for Ysper (river); in broken entries such as Dachstein, Hoher reference is made to Hoher Dachstein; names for parts of towns and the like.

3. Alphabetical Arrangement.

a) the customary sequence of letters of the alphabet is used:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z.
II. Pronunciation.

1. General Principles.

In the present work the standard German pronunciation ("stage pronunciation") of each geographical name is indicated by means of the symbols of the International Phonetic Association alphabet (IPA/API). The following considerations have played a role in this connection:

(a) Resolution 4 of the First United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, Geneva 1968, in which the preparation of gazetteers is suggested, also recommends (in Recommendation E) that these publications should use an international phonetic transcription to indicate the pronunciation of names.

(b) The system of phonetic transcription employed in the above-mentioned authoritative orthoepic reference books is the phonetic alphabet of the International Phonetic Association (IPA; Association phonétique internationale – API) which is widely used internationally. In the renowned reference work Duden, Wörterbuch geographischer Namen the phonetician M. Mangold applies the same system. Without doubt it is desirable that in a gazetteer of Austria the phonetic transcription of German geographical names should follow a procedure which guarantees commensurability, i.e., mutual comparability and classifiability of phonetic notations in different publications. The IPA phonetic transcription provides a "common denominator". It is therefore felt that the additional burden imposed on reader and editor by the use of the IPA system is certainly justified.

The above considerations are relevant first of all in respect of users who speak German as a native or as a foreign language. However, they apply even more to prospective non-German-speaking users of this reference work. For those among them who use a non-Roman alphabet in their language the phonetic notation
carries even greater weight as it forms the basis for the transcription of geographical names, a process of considerable importance in geography and cartography. In languages with non-Roman alphabets the transcription of foreign names tends to follow the pronunciation rather than the spelling so that information on the phonetic form of the geographical names is indispensable for this purpose.

2. Special Problems.

The task of transcribing the geographical names of Austria contained in this work in accordance with the IPA system gave rise to a variety of problems:

a) The IPA system is not free of certain shortcomings which have to be taken into account and, in most cases, accepted in its practical application. For reasons of space these shortcomings can here only be briefly indicated:

b) the as yet unresolved conflict between phonetic and phonological principles in the IPA system;

c) the fact that certain "quasi-orthographical" conventions have developed in the application of the IPA system to individual languages, including German;

d) some collateral rules which are perhaps not quite fortunate (such as the placing of the stress symbol before the stressed syllable).

However, there are more serious problems resulting from the contradiction inherent in the present task:

a) On the one hand it is a fact that if a geographical name is definitely German it has to be assigned a phonetic form consistent with its conventional spelling and capable of being incorporated into the phonological and phonetic system of standard German pronunciation.

b) On the other hand many geographical names in Austria (as well as in other German-speaking areas) are closely associated with the rural environment and the regional dialectal base because of the very feature to which they refer so that a transference of such names into a phonetic form of the standard pronunciation would appear to be inappropriate (and possibly even ridiculous). Moreover, in many geographical names the conventional and official spelling is based on a dialectal phonetic form which cannot easily be transcribed into the standard pronunciation system without necessitating compromises.

2) This contradiction is somewhat mitigated if the standard phonetic notation is regarded as a sort of ideal-type formula or code which in its actual application has to take into account the respective situation, i.e., the degree of approximation of the colloquial or informal pronunciation level towards the standard norm. This is exactly what the user of an orthoepic dictionary of the German language is inclined to do — usually without being aware of it. — Incidentally, the contradiction pointed out in 2 b) and d) is of little relevance to the user from outside the South German area and even less important for the non-German-speaking user.

c) A variety of questions and doubts were raised in the process of gathering authentic information: how is a particular name actually pronounced in non-dialectal, i.e., in informal speech? After all, it is this pronunciation which forms the basis for the standard phonetic notation. Thus there are many names with two or more syllables, each with two variant stressings (e.g., Bernhardstal, Bernhardstāl). Often it was not easy to decide which of the two
should be used in determining the standard pronunciation. Here the criterion should be which form is more frequently used by local residents or which form they regard as closer to the standard. In some cases it seemed appropriate to give two optional variant pronunciations for one name. It also happens that in the place to which a geographical name refers and in the surrounding region the pronunciation (allostressing) of this name differs from the usage outside the immediate area, i.e., in the larger remaining part of the German-speaking area (e.g., Hallein versus Hallein). In such cases both the "local" and the "non-local" pronunciation variants are given.+

Of the criteria under which standard pronunciations were attributed to the various geographical name forms the following should be mentioned here:

3. The pronunciation must be derivable from the written form on the basis of such rules (i.e., rules governing the conversion from spelling to sound) as are generally valid in standard German -

outside the realm of names. (Example: Perz with [p] and not with [b] or [b].

Geographical names and parts of names which are definitely identifiable with words belonging to the general vocabulary of standard German must be assigned the same standard pronunciation form as these words. (Example: Erdeberg with [d] in the first part of the name, since the standard pronunciation of Erde is [ˈɛrdə]).

Deviation from the criteria mentioned in 2 d were considered necessary and justified in two groups of cases:

1) in many South German names the letters gg between vowels stand for a voiceless and unaspirated velar occlusive unknown in the same form and position in standard German pronunciation; it is an unaspirated k sound. In this work gg between vowels is as a rule assigned the pronunciation [g] in accordance with the general standard pronunciation rules and with the pronunciation [k] (so to speak as an additional optional pronunciation rule for gg in South German and Austrian names).

2) in western Austria there are names spelled with ie, which is pronounced as a diphthong [ɪə] not only in dialectal but also in colloquial-informal contexts. Since in the respective regions the diphthongal pronunciation of such names enjoys a definitely higher prestige than the standard [i], it was also taken into account in the phonetic notation.

Pronunciation Key.

In the following — under a) — each IPA symbol used in the present work is recorded with the corresponding sound value.

(Sequence: g follows b, i follows c, a proceeds f, i follows i,
The pronunciation form indicated by the phonetic notation corresponds to the standard pronunciation (see 1 b ß, 2 b ß and χ).

The remarks in b) concern the way in which speakers from the South German and Austrian area tend to replace certain characteristics of standard German pronunciation in educated informal or colloquial speech (which, however, shows different regional variants).

### IPA symbol as in the word(s) | Phonetic description | Orthographic equivalents
--- | --- | ---
a | short central "clear" [a] -vowel | a
ai | long central "clear" [̩a] -vowel | a, aa, ah
ait | falling movement diphthong beginning with front [a] and ending in open [a] or close [ə] | ei, ey, ai, ay
au | falling movement diphthong beginning with back [a] and ending in open [a] or close [ə] |
ich | voiced labial plosive | ch, gh
ich | voiceless palatal aspirant | (in the suffix -liche)
d | voiced dental plosive | d, dd
ere, Methan | short close [e] -vowel | e
es | long close [ɛ] -vowel | e, ee, eh
es | short open [ɛ] -vowel | e, u
es, Methan | long open [ɛ] -vowel | e, Hh
es, Methan | short indistinctly pronounced vowel, between [e] and o sounds | e
es, Methan | voiceless labiodental aspirant | f, ff, v, ph
es, Methan | voiced velar-palatal plosive | e, es
es, Methan | voiceless palatal plosive | h
es | short close [i] -vowel | i, y
es | short close [ɪ] -vowel |

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*Due to typographical restrictions, the symbols used in this column differ in some cases slightly from the original IPA key.*
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<th>IPA symbol</th>
<th>as in the word(s)</th>
<th>Phonetic description</th>
<th>Orthograhic equivalents</th>
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<td>viel</td>
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<td>(see 2 d g)</td>
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<td>i</td>
<td>German coll.:</td>
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<td>high</td>
<td>combining [i] and</td>
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<td>South English:</td>
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<td>i, ie, y, yh</td>
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### Phonetic Description

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<tr>
<th>IPA symbol</th>
<th>as in word(s)</th>
<th>Phonetic description</th>
<th>Orthographic equivalents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The sign * means that the following syllable carries the main stress in the word (i.e., is the most strongly stressed syllable), e.g., Moment [ˈmoːmənt].

The sign , means that the following syllable has secondary stress (i.e., is less strongly stressed than the main-stress syllable, but more strongly stressed than the unstressed syllables), e.g., Dampfschiffahrtsvereinheit [ˈdampfʃɪfərtʃaʁtsvɐˈʁaynt].

(The same sign placed below a consonant letter means that the consonant is syllabic).

The sign - in p-t, t-s means that p and t and s are to be pronounced separately, as in Abfall [aˈbfal], Mattscheibe [maˈtsʃeibə].

In a few geographical names which contain foreign proper names other sounds occur as well:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IPA symbol</th>
<th>as in word(s)</th>
<th>Phonetic description</th>
<th>Orthographic equivalents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>Engl.: well</td>
<td>labial glide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʒ</td>
<td>Fr.: journal</td>
<td>voiced &quot;broad&quot; sibilant (zh-sound)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>θ</td>
<td>Engl.: thank</td>
<td>voiceless dental spirant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʒ</td>
<td>Engl.: this</td>
<td>voiced dental spirant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ʌ</td>
<td>Engl.: puzzle</td>
<td>half-open, central, unrounded vowel between [a], [e] and [u]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The sign ~ placed over a vowel letter denotes nasalization.

---

b) Notes on some sound symbols given in a): In the colloquial and informal speech-variants of the German-speaking area numerous deviations from the (largely artificial) German standard pronunciation may be found. The following deviations are particularly significant in southern Germany and Austria:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Standard pronunciation</th>
<th>Austria and southern Germany</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[b]</td>
<td>in some areas not or not fully voiced at the beginning of a word (sound symbol: [b])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[a]</td>
<td>in some areas not or not fully voiced at the beginning of a word (sound symbol: [a])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ɛ]</td>
<td>often replaced by [e]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ɛː]</td>
<td>often replaced by [eː]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ɛː]</td>
<td>affix replaced by [i] at the end of a word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ɛː]</td>
<td>at the end of a word replaced by [ɛ] unless preceded by [ɛ], [ɛː] or [ɛː]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ɛː]</td>
<td>in some areas replaced by a dark neutral vowel (sound symbol: [ɛ] or [ɛː])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ɛ]</td>
<td>not or not fully voiced at the beginning of a word (sound symbol: [ɛ])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ɛ]</td>
<td>In this work the pronunciation of g in some names is given as [g] and [ɛ]. In such cases the local pronunciation is a voiceless k sound,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ɛ]</td>
<td>replaced by [ɛ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ɛ]</td>
<td>replaced by [ɛ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ɛ]</td>
<td>replaced by [ɛ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ɛ]</td>
<td>in some areas not or not fully voiced at the beginning of a word (sound symbol: [ɛ])</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this work the pronunciation of aer in some names is given as [ɛ] and [ɛː]. In such cases the local pronunciation is a voiceless k sound.
III. Description of Features.

1. Indication of the topographic category such as river, lake, glacier, mountain, mountain group, mountain range, town, village, alpine hut, etc. With populated places these topographic designations are used which are applied to parts of settlements or, where these do not exist, to settlements in the official statistics: Dorf, Weiler, Rote, Einsicht, zerstreute Häuser, Schutzhäuser, etc.

2. Short description of the location in words.

3. Indication of the units of settlement or administrative unit in which the geographical feature is situated.

With the names of populated places the following details are given: settlement, commune, administrative district and province (land); with other geographical names only the province is indicated.

Names of cadastral communes are only given when they differ in spelling or wording from the corresponding place names.

Example: Alt-Prerau (Alb-Preraz) and der Große Krems (G Albrechtsberg).


The longitudes are measured in degrees east of Greenwich. The figures are rounded off to minutes. In the case of populated places they refer to the centre, in the case of rivers to the mouth or the place where the river leaves

of populated places are regarded as feminine has not been taken into account. In names designating features other than populated places the gender is only mentioned where it does not clearly follow from the appellative name component or from an attributive adjective as in Kahlenberg or Hoher Nock.

Where the plural form of a name is not unmistakably recognizable as such the abbreviation "Kehrz." has been added.

Geographical Names in Austria.

I. Legal Foundations.

Since often one and the same geographical feature has different names or the name is spelled in different ways, the question for the legal foundations is of some importance.

In this respect the legal competence is distributed as follows:

1. Federal Authorities.

The name of the Republic and the names of the provinces are set down in the Federal Constitution. Federal administrative authorities render decisions on changes and rearrangements of cadastral communes; moreover, the names of federal roads are laid down in federal acts (see B II 2). The federal structure of Austria and the autonomy of the communes have precluded the establishment of a "national names authority" in accordance with the U.N. recommendation of 1967. Instead, the Department of Cartographic Toponymy of the Austrian Cartographic Commission of the Austrian Geographical Society, which was founded in 1969, acts as a coordination centre for all the federal and provincial bodies responsible for the recording of geographical names. The following bodies are represented in this Department:
Topographic designations are used which are different from settlements or, where these do not exist, to settlements in the official statistics: Dorf, Weiler, Rotte, Einschicht, zerstreute Häuser, Schutzhäusl, etc.

2. Short description of the location in words.

3. Indication of the unity of settlement or administrative unit in which the geographical feature is situated.

With the names of populated places the following details are given: settlement, commune, administrative district and province (Land); with other geographical names only the province is indicated.

Names of cadastral communes are only given when they differ in spelling or wording from the corresponding place-name; they are then given in square brackets, e.g., Alt-Freierau KG Alt-Freierau, Albrechtsberg and der Großen Krems KG Albrechtsberg.


The longitudes are measured in degrees east of Greenwich. The figures are rounded off to minutes. In the case of populated places they refer to the centre, in the case of rivers to the mouth or the place where the river leaves Austrian territory, in the case of lakes to the middle of the lake. In the case of rivers they refer to the mouth or to the place where the river leaves Austrian territory.

5. Indication of the sheet numbers of the Österreichische Karte 1: 50,000.

IV. Grammatical Information. Where necessary the gender is indicated by means of the definite article. For the names of populated places no articles are given, since in standard German such names are all treated as neuter.
The alteration of existing or the introduction of new names for communes (e.g. when communes are merged) falls within the competence of the provinces insofar as the new names attain validity only by diffusion in the Provincial Legal Gazettes. The legal situation differs in detail from province to province. As a rule, alterations of the names of communes are proposed by the communes to the Provincial Governments which can refuse their approval only with a reference to public interests. In Vorarlberg the Provincial Government is entitled to determine the names of features that are of more than merely local importance such as important mountains, rivers, glaciers, etc. as well as important populated places.

Since 1953 toponymic committees have been established in a number of provinces; they act as advisory bodies to the Provincial Governments. So far the following committees have been instituted: Burgenländische Nomenklaturkommission beim Amt der Burgenländischen Landesregierung, founded in 1969; Steirische Ortsnamenkommission, founded in 1970; Tiroler Nomenklaturkommission beim Amt der Tiroler Landesregierung, founded in 1969; Nomenklaturkommission im Amt der Vorarlberger Landesregierung, founded in 1953. The establishment of a toponymic committee for Upper Austria is forthcoming and similar
efforts are under way in Lower Austria and Salzburg. These committees are endeavoured to classify and standardize the geographical names in the respective provinces.

Under the pertinent legal provisions they are called upon to cooperate closely with the communes in carrying out this task. Systematic coverage is provided for: (1) all names of populated places in the Österreichisches Statistisches Zentralamt and (2) the entire stock of names in new surveys of the Österreichische Karte 1:50,000. Moreover, the toponymic committees of Burgenland and the Tyrol also occupy themselves with the field names of the land register: wherever the consolidation of land holdings or new cadastral surveys require a revision of the cadastral maps, the field names are investigated by experts and then laid down with the consent of the communes.

3. Communes.

The communes are responsible for the official authorization or alteration of the geographical names within their territories unless this falls within the competence of the Federation of the provinces as mentioned in D I 1 and D I 2 or unless D I 4 applies. For legal sources see above all the Provincial and Local Gazettes listed in D I 2.

4. Owners.

Generally single buildings such as villas, alpine huts, isolated farms, etc. are named by their owners.

II. Official Sources.

1. Official Gazetteer of Populated Places in Austria (Gemeindeverzeichnis von Österreich), edited by Österreichisches Statistisches Zentralamt, Vienna, revised on the basis of the censuses which are held every ten years.

2. Land Register (Grundkataster), revised by the Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen in Vienna. The cadastral map with Riedübersicht (sketch of named complexes of fields, meadows, woods, etc.) is supplemented by a list of land holdings. The land register is authoritative as far as the spelling of field names is concerned; it also contains the names of bodies of water and even, unlike the Official Gazetteer of Populated Places in Austria, the names of isolated farms. The geographical names of the land register are taken up into the cadastral (with cadastral map), a generally accessible official register available for inspection at the local courts. Since the names of mountains, valleys and other terrain features are also used to designate village lands and fields, knowledge of the names of fields, meadows, woods, etc. is of general importance in the evaluation of the geographical names of an area.

3. Register of Austrian River Basins (Flächenverzeichnis der österreichischen Flußgebiete). The first volume appeared under the title General Map and Register of Austrian River Basins, first issue, volume XII of the Contributions to the Hydrography of Austria, edited by the Central Hydrographic Bureau in the Imperial-Royal Ministry of Public Works, Vienna 1913. The work was continued under the title Register of Austrian River Basins, volumes 22, 24, 28, 33, 36, 43 of the Contributions to the Hydrography of Austria, edited by the Central Hydrographic Bureau in the Federal Ministry
of Agriculture and Forestry, Vienna 1949-1970. A final volume, which will replace volume XII of 1913, is being prepared.

4. Register of Usable Waters (Kasserbuch).
A register of usufructuary rights in respect of bodies of water which is kept available for general inspection by the district authorities.

These are lists of all categories of geographical names arranged by communes. The spelling of the names is binding for the authorities of the Province of Vorarlberg. A new edition is being prepared.

6. The topographic maps of the Federal Bureau of Weights, Measures and Surveying (Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen), especially the Österreichische Karte 1:50,000, which is continued at short intervals, offer the most comprehensive selection of Austrian geographical names. The names contained in these maps may be considered as official because they form part of an official publication. The Österreichische Karte 1:50,000 takes the names of populated places from the Ortsverzeichnis von Österreich, edited by Österreichisches Statistisches Zentralamt, but uses the name forms given in the sources listed in 2 - 5 only as guidelines in determining the names of features other than populated places. The names of features other than populated places which are entered in the Österreichische Karte 1:50,000 are the result of reliable and accurate investigations carried out by the Land Survey.

III. General German Spelling Rules for Geographical Names.

The following rules were worked out in 1966 at Bad Godesberg by the Ständiger Ausschuss für geographische Namen in cooperation with the Austrian Academy of Sciences and were first published in Duden, Wörterbuch geographischer Namen, vol. Europa, revised and edited by the Ständiger Ausschuss für geographische Namen, Mannheim 1966. After replacement of the general examples by Austrian examples these rules were adopted in February 1969 by the Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen as part of Technische Weisung Nr. 2 of the Abteilung L 2 - Topographie.

On 24 November 1970 all the provincial and federal bodies represented in the Department of Cartographic Toponyrn formally accepted these rules in the form submitted by the Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen as binding:

"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. Capitalization.
   a) Adjectives and particles forming part of geographical names are capitalized. This also holds true for the -isch derivative.
   Examples: Großer Friel; Hohe Tauern; Großes Walser- tal; Mährische Thaya; Steirische Kalkspitze."
b) Word forms with final -er which are derived from geographical names are capitalized.
Examples: Gurktaler Alpen; Wiener Becken; Millsntätter See.

2. Use of one word, two words or hyphen.

a) Geographical and other names as determinative elements

- 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.

- 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.

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

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

b) Derivatives with final -er.

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

- There are geographical names with final -er which are not derivatives in the above sense. These names are written solid in accordance with 2 a.
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"); Steinerscharte (after a mountaineer by the name of "Steiner").

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

- Adjectives as determinative elements.

- 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: Mittel europa; Osttirol; Obersteiermark; Niederösterreich; Großglockner; Hochkar.
On the other hand official usage prescribes: Groß-Nondorf; Klein-Ulrichschlag; Alt-Urfahr.
The hyphen is used with compounds consisting of
uninflected
adjectives ending in -isch which are
derived from the names of places, countries and
people plus geographical names.

Example: Steirisich-Tauchen.

On the other hand official usage prescribes:
Kroatisch Minihof; Steirisich LaSnitz; Windisch

4) Compounds consisting of geographical names.

The hyphen is used when a geographical name is
composed of two geographical names.

Examples: Rudolfsheim-Finfhaus; Wünschendorf-Pirching.

So much for the spelling rules.

On word-formation:

Here a few rules for the formation of derivatives must be
mentioned which result from the addition of -er to a geographical
name. The trend is towards retaining the geographical name
to which the derivative syllable -er is added in an unchanged
form, although altered forms long established by usage are
recognized as correct standard. In some cases usage pronounces
against unchanged name forms in derivatives ending in -er:
Wiener Neustadt, Nauders instead of the correct forms
Wiener Neustädt, Nauderer.

The following rules have to be observed:
1) -en may be eliminated or shortened to -n:
   Defereggen/Deferegger; Baden/Badner.
2) -er may be eliminated or shortened to -r:
   Arlberg/Arlagger; Mauer/Mauerer.
3) -el may be shortened to -l:
   Eisenkappel/Eisenkappler.
4) -e is definitely eliminated before -er: Neumühle/Neumüler.
   The purely orthographic elimination of the second e in names
   with final -ee has been discussed under spelling rules 3.1.
   Altenschützer.
5) Final -e following a consonant is eliminated in many names
   from the Tyrol and Vorarlberg: Nauderser/Nauderer; Wattens/
   Wattener.
6) In some cases the addition of derivative -er produces an
   umlaut in the primary word: Wiener Neustadt/Wiensr Neustädt.
   Apart from the changes occurring in derivatives with final -er
   there may be other modifications which should be taken over
   provided that they are established by local usage in the
   derived geographical name. Kaltenbach/Kaltenbecker, Mallebern/
   Malleber, Pyhra/Pyrhringer, Hipplers/Hipplerer, etc.

IV. The Geographical Names of Minority Languages.

The First United Nations Conference on the Standardization of
Geographical Names, Geneva 1967, recommended that the
administrative authorities of the various countries should
lay down the geographical names in multilingual areas in the
minority languages as well and should publish them in maps and
gazetteers. In Austria this has relevance in respect of Slovene,
Croatian and Hungarian geographical names. An official decision
on minority-language names of populated places exists only for
the Slovene names in Carinthia. The basis for this regulation is
the Federal Act as of 6 July 1972, Federal Legal Gazette for
the Republic of Austria, No. 270/1972, on the use of bilingual.
topographic names and signs. The act contains a list of places to which it applies. The corresponding Slovene names of populated places are included in the implementation provision of the Federal Chancellery, GZ 83.818-2-2a/72 of 25 July 1972. At the moment the entire matter is being revised so that the list is of provisional importance only. For places and communes in Burgenland with Croatian and Magyar populations there are no officially acknowledged minority-language names; here the only source is a Verzeichnis der Burgenländischen Ortsnamen mit Angabe der deutschen, kroatischen und der ehemaligen magyrischen Formen, edited by the Burgenländisches Landesarchiv on behalf of the Provincial Government of Burgenland, Eisenstadt 1954, for research and information purposes. The present gazetteer contains only officially acknowledged names of populated places. Since at present no definitive forms exist for any of the minority languages, Slovene, Croatian and Hungarian names of populated places have not been included.

As far as names for features other than populated places are concerned the land register and the Federal Survey in their investigations follow dominant local usage in minority areas as well so that in the official maps and above all in the cadastral maps a host of such minority-language names are found; however, these names usually designate features not important enough for inclusion in this gazetteer.

V. Glossar geographischer Gattungswörter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bundesland</th>
<th>Official Designation</th>
<th>German Definition</th>
<th>English Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dorf</td>
<td>zusammenhängender Siedlungsplatz mit 10 und mehr Häusern</td>
<td>contiguous settlement with 10 or more houses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Einschicht</td>
<td>2 Häuser in enger Lage</td>
<td>smallest administrative unit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gemeinde</td>
<td>kleinste politische Verwaltungseinheit</td>
<td>jurisdictional territory of a local court</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerichtsbezirk</td>
<td>Sprengel eines Bezirksgerichtes</td>
<td>areal unit of the land register; the total of all real estate holdings joined together by common numberings of holdings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katastralgemeinde</td>
<td>räumliche Einheit des Grundkatasters; sie ist die Gesamtheit der Grundstücke, die durch eine gemeinsame Grundstücksnumerierung zusammenfaßt sind</td>
<td>part of a settlement remarkable for its separate location and special local importance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markt</td>
<td>Gliedstaat der Republik Österreich, gegliedert in Politische Bezirke (und Statutarstädte)</td>
<td>subdivision of the Republic of Austria, in turn divided into administrative districts (and Statutarstädte)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marktgemeinde</td>
<td>Ortschaft mit Marktrecht</td>
<td>place with market right</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ortschaft</td>
<td>Gemeinde mit dem Titel Marktgemeinde</td>
<td>commune with the title Marktgemeinde</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ortschaftsanteil</td>
<td>Gesamtheit von Häusern, die durch eine gemeinsame Konskriptionsnumerierung zusammenfaßt ist</td>
<td>total of houses with common &quot;conscription&quot; numbering</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ortschaftsbesitzter</td>
<td>Teile von Ortschaften, die in verschiedenen Gemeinden (Ortsgemeinden) liegen</td>
<td>part of settlements situated in different communes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ortschaftsbereiche</td>
<td>im Sinne der staatlichen Statistik ein Teil einer Ortschaft, der durch seine getrennte Lage und besondere lokale Bedeutung bemerkenswert ist</td>
<td>in terms of official statistics a part of a settlement remarkable for its separate location and special local importance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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**Ortsgemeinde**

Gemeinde

- bei größeren burgenländischen Gemeinden vor-
komende Unterteilung der Verwaltungsprin-
gale des Gemeindegebietes zur Erleichterung
der Verwaltung

**Politischer Bezirk (Verwaltungsbezirk)**

Politische Verwaltungs-
einheit zwischen Land und Gemeinde

- administrative unit between province and commune

**Stadt**

2 und mehr Häuser in ge-
trennter Lage

- two or more non-contiguous houses

**Stadtgemeinde**

Gemeinde mit dem Titel Stadt (nur in Vorarlberg), nur in Vorarlberg

- commune with the title Stadt

**Statutarstadt, auch Stadt mit eigenem Statut**

Gemeinde, welche außer
der Gemeindeverwaltung auch die Amtsgemeinde-
behörde selbst besetzt; sie ist den Politischen
Bezirke gleichrangig

Verwaltungsbezirk

- administrative district of the administrative
  district of the commune for administrative
  purposes, in larger commu-
  nes in Burgenland

**Weiler**

3-9 Häuser in enger Lage

- 3-9 houses close together

---

In Namenbuch selbst sind die Bezeichnungen Markt und Stadt gemäß
der Handhabung des Ortverzeichnisses von Österreich von Jahre
1965 und der Österreichischen Karte 1:50 000 zur Kenntnisgebung je-
er Ortschaftsbestandteile verwendet worden, in welcher sich in
der Regel der Sitz der entsprechenden Gemeindeverwaltung befindet.

Following the practice of the Ortverzeichnisses von Österreich of
1965 and the Österreichische Karte 1:50 000 the designations
Markt and Stadt are used in the gazetteer to indicate those parts
of settlements in which the communal authorities have their seat.

---

2. Geographische Gattungswörter außerhalb des allgemeinen
Wortschatzes.

Geographical Appellatives outside the General Vocabulary.

Es handelt sich dabei nur um eine beschränkte Aus-
wahl, die vor allem dem fremdsprachigen Benützer
eine Hilfe bieten soll. Die Schreibung der Wörter folgt in die Regel
den landesüblichen Schreibtraditionen, die jedoch nicht festgelegt sind.

This is only a limited selection designed above all to help
the non-German-speaking user. The spelling of the words generally
follows local spelling conventions which, however, are not
firmly established.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gattungswort</th>
<th>Deutsche Definition</th>
<th>Englische Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>die Ache</td>
<td>fließendes Gewässer</td>
<td>running water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>die Achterer</td>
<td>Bergweide; Sennhütte mit Viehstand und Tränke</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>der Alpen</td>
<td>kleine Alm grösse Land; Grasplatz, besonders auf dem Dorfplatz ground, espec. village green</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>die Alpen</td>
<td>Wald, besonders als grüner Ackerstück zumeist als hefter Grundbesitz. 1 to rates,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>die Aste</td>
<td>Zwischenstation zur Hochalm (→ Alm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>die Au</td>
<td>Wiesen- oder Waldland in forests and meadows of the flood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>das Alpental</td>
<td>gelegnetes Grundstück für Sonderkulturen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>das Alpen</td>
<td>Wald, dessen Nutzung</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>der Anger</td>
<td>meist eingeziertes Grundstück für Sonderkulturen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>die Aste</td>
<td>Zwischenstation zur Hochalm (→ Alm)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>die Au</td>
<td>Wiesen- oder Waldland in forests and meadows of the flood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>der Bach</td>
<td>Birkengehölz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>das Bächlein</td>
<td>durch Rutschung grasfreie Stelle am Berghang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>der Boden</td>
<td>ebens wie Stück Land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>die Breite</td>
<td>einzelnes größeres breite Ackerstück zumeist einem Großgrundbesitz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>das Drett</td>
<td>ebene Gipfelflur; feins</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>der Brühl</td>
<td>Wiese, grün</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>das Bründl</td>
<td>Trinkwasserquelle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>das Buckl</td>
<td>Stätte einer jetzigen oder einstigen Wehranlage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>der Dübel</td>
<td>Hügel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>der Eichach</td>
<td>Stätte einer jetzigen oder einstigen Wehranlage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>das Dornach</td>
<td>Dorfgewähl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>das Eck</td>
<td>Berg- oder Hügeltante; Berg mit scharfen Graten; with sharp ridges</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>das Eichen</td>
<td>Eichenwald</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>das Eichach</td>
<td>Eichenwald</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>das Eichen</td>
<td>Eichenwald</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>das Elend</td>
<td>außerhalb der Gemarkung</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>das Elend</td>
<td>Land outside the boundary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
die Eng
das Erlach, Erla
des Erkam
das Ets
das Feuchtach, Feichte
der Feiner
der Filz
der First
die Fluh
die Flur
das Forbach, Forchet
der Forwald
die Galle
das Galtal, Galtalpe
die Gande
der Gang
das Gebirge, Gebirg, Birg
das Gehau
der Gein, Geren
das Gestade
das Gewand, Gewann
das Gewand, Gewann Unterabteilung der Feld- und Grundstücke
unter Teilung des kommunalen Landes und der einzelnen Grundstücke
das Gutshaus
das Gau
die Gauwende; Gauwende
Wasser- und Nebenflüsse
jene Gauwende; in den Gebieten der Gauwende

narrow part of a valley; narrow strip of ground
alder copse
livestock pasture
pasture land
spruce forest
glaciers, bog, swamp
mountain crest
precipitous rocky slope
productive land excepting woodland; land and fields belonging to one village
pine forest
forest owned by former lord of the manor
place where groundwater emerges
alpine pasture for non-dairy cattle
talus, scree
series of mountains and plateaux broken by valleys; group of vineyards
section of wood in forestry
forest for grazing
hamme mill
forest; pasture land with scattered trees
river; island formed by aggregation
castle mound, usually artificially raised or formed hill, formerly with wooden fortifications
flat; usually sandy uncultivated tract of land
millet field
high-alpine pasture
mountain peak; pointed, jutting cliff or promontory
boundary or area of a community
farmstead of certain size
hill
small stagnant body of water
alpine pasture
measure of land; high pass; mountain ridge
measure of land; high pass; mountain ridge
spur, projecting crag or cliff
cirque, circular hollow on mountain side
dressed stone rocks formed by rain water
glacier; gorge; narrow valley
defile; device for damming up water in log driving
cone or dome-shaped mountain
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>German Term</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wasserfall; von Wasser</td>
<td>waterfall; gorge through which a stream runs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salzlecke; schlammige</td>
<td>saltlick; muddy puddle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodenmulde, Latte,</td>
<td>hollow in the ground, puddle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pfütze</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sennhütte</td>
<td>alpine cowherd's hut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wald; Tannenwald</td>
<td>forest; fir forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gebirgstibergang</td>
<td>mountain pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kalkreicher Ton</td>
<td>calcareous clay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildgehege</td>
<td>game preserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wald-, Bergschlucht</td>
<td>forest or mountains at their confluence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kleiner Engpass, schmaler; ravine in forest or mountains</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hochgebirgsübergang</td>
<td>small defile, narrow high-alpine pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weideplatz</td>
<td>pasture land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quelle eines Flusses</td>
<td>source of a river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friihlingsbergweide</td>
<td>spring mountain pasture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abhang am Wasser, Ufer-</td>
<td>slope bordering a body of water, riverbank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fachwerkhaus</td>
<td>half-timbered house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weidengebäude</td>
<td>wilderness, isolated region, willow shrubs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fussweg, Fusswege, Fusspfade, Fusspfad</td>
<td>footpath, footways, footpaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fussweg</td>
<td>footpath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fussweg</td>
<td>footpath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fusswege</td>
<td>footways</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fusspfade</td>
<td>footpaths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fusspfad</td>
<td>footpath</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Abbreviations and Signs

**E. Abkürzungen und Zeichen**

**Meaning in German**

- **Bgl.** Burgenland, Burgenland
- **Dtl.** Deutschland, Federal Republic of Germany
- **Einzahl** singular
- **Ortsgemeinde** commune
- **Gemeindebezirk, Stadtbezirk** district of communes, urban district
- **Höhe in Metern über dem Meeresspiegel** height above sea level in metres over sea level
- **Österreichische Karte 1 : 50,000 Austrian Map 1 : 50,000**

### Places

- **Burgenland** Burgenland
- **Dorf** village
- **Bundesrepublik Deutschland** Federal Republic of Germany
- **Einzahl** singular
- **Ortsgemeinde** commune
- **Gemeindebezirk, Stadtbezirk** district of communes, urban district
- **Höhe in Metern über dem Meeresspiegel** height above sea level in metres over sea level
- **Österreichische Karte 1 : 50,000 Austrian Map 1 : 50,000**

### Directions

- **Nord** north
- **Nordost** northeast
- **Nordwest** northwest
- **Ost** east
- **Süd** south
- **Südost** southeast
- **Südwest** southwest
- **West** west

### Administrative Districts

- **Land, Länder** states
- **Zuständigkeitsbezirk, österreichischer Bezirk** administrative district
- **Landesbezirk** land administrative district
- **Stadtgemeinde** city commune
- **Land, Länder** states
- **Zuständigkeitsbezirk, österreichischer Bezirk** administrative district
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- **Stadtgemeinde** city commune
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ungarn</th>
<th>Hungary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vorarlberg</td>
<td>Vorarlberg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West</td>
<td>west</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>westlich</td>
<td>western</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>östliche geographische Länge, bezogen auf Greenwich</td>
<td>east longitude, referred east of Greenwich</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nördliche geographische Breite</td>
<td>north latitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grad</td>
<td>degrees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minuten</td>
<td>minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Namenbuch/Gazetteer*