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GAZETTEER OF AUSTRIA

edited in accordance with the recommendations of the

UNITED NATIONS

by

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with (the) cooperation of the

DEPARTMENT OF CARTOGRAPHIC TOPONYMY

of the AUSTRIAN CARTOGRAPHIC COMMISSION

of the AUSTRIAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

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Gazetteer of Austria

Manuscript of the English versions of title page,
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Presented by the Austrian expert J. Breu

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INTRODUCTION

12. VERGLEICH . Auf 16.II ufin
10 Jantin, Auf 16.II [handwritten marginal notes]

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 such 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. Josef 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 the 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.

I. Selection.

The gazetteer covers all named geographical features contained in the Übersichtskarte 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 Übersichtskarte 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 Übersichtskarte 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:

Federal Road Act 1971, Federal Legal Gazette for the Republic of Austria, No. 286/1971.

3. Names of Alpine Huts, Hotels and Inns:

Taschenbuch der Alpenvereinsmitglieder, edited by Verlag des Taschenbuchs der Alpenvereinsmitglieder, Vienna and Munich 1973/74, and Verkehrsbuch, edited by Verband Alpiner Vereine Österreichs, Vienna 1974.

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 Geo= graphical 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.

I. 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 Latin [Roman] 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 .

b) The umlaut letters ä, ö and ü are alphabetized just as the corresponding vowel letters a, o and u.

c) ae, oe and ue are alphabetized as a plus e, o plus e and u plus e regardless of their pronunciation. Example: Oed = O+e+d.

d) ß is alphabetized as ss.

e) Hyphens, spaces, the use of capital and small letters and commas are disregarded for the purposes of the alphabetical arrangement. Examples Großglockner-Hochalpenstraße is treated as Großglocknerhochalpenstraße; Laa an der Thaya as Laaanderthaya; Dachstein, Hoher /cross reference7 as Dachsteinhoher.

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 the names.

b) In view of the stock of German names in Austria recorded here such a phonetic transcription is also useful for the following reasons:

γ) German spelling is not always clearly indicative of the respective pronunciation: in many cases spelling 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., v). All this is true of geographical names to an even higher degree than of the general vocabulary, since most of these names are naturally less well known and since names often show conventional spellings deviating from the present norm.

δ) As in most civilized languages the pronunciation of Standard German is governed by orthoepic (orthophonic) rules. This is to say that just as the written language is subject to the norms of orthography (as laid down, e.g., in Rechtschreibduden), the spoken language follows certain pronunciation rules which are applied when it is necessary to keep speech free from any regional dialectal overtones. The German "standard pronunciation" ("stage pronunciation") is set out in orthoepic dictionaries such as Siebs, Deutsche Aussprache (de Gruyter, Berlin), Duden. Aussprachewörterbuch (Dudenverlag, Mannheim), Wörterbuch der deutschen Aussprache (VEB Bibliographisches Institut, Leipzig). Fundamentally the orthoepic norms also apply to proper names and certainly to those geographical names which are of German origin. This also holds true for the German geographical names of Austria recorded in this gazetteer.

β) 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.

d) 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:

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

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

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

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

α) 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.

β) 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.

γ) 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 α and β 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, Bernhardstål). 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 (and stressing) 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 Halléin). In such cases both the "local" and the "non-local" pronunciation variants are given.+)

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

α) 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 -

+) In gathering authentic information on the pronunciation of names the author has received valuable assistance from competent experts and persons familiar with the respective localities; to all those in the (alphabetical) list below and many other helpers who supplied information and advice the author would like to offer his heartiest thanks: Dr. J. Breu; Dr. A. Etz; Dr. K. Finsterwalder; Dr. H.-J. Gantner; and especially Professor M. Hornung. Any errors or mistakes - which, alas, will probably be inevitable - are, of course, the author's exclusive responsibility.

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

(β) 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: Erdberg with [e:] in the first part of the name, since the standard pronunciation of Erde is ['e:rdə]).

(γ) Deviations from the criteria mentioned in 2 ä & 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 rule [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 [iə] 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.

3. Pronunciation Key.

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

(Sequence: ç follows b, ɛ follows e, ɔ precedes f, ɪ follows i,

η follows n, ɔ follows o and ɔ, ø precedes p, ∫ follows s, ʊ follows u, ʏ follows y; other symbols follow z).

The pronunciation form indicated by the phonetic notation corresponds to the standard pronunciation (see 1 b β, 2 b β and ʒ).

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).

a) Pronunciation Key

IPA symbol	as in the word(s)	Phonetic description	Orthographic equivalents
a	satt	short central "clear" [a]-vowel	a
aː	Saat	long central "clear" [a]-vowel	a, aa, ah
aɪ	weit	falling movement diphthong beginning with front [a] and ending in open [I] or close [i]	ei, ey; ai, ay
aʊ	laut	falling movement diphthong beginning with back [a] and ending in open [ʊ] or close [o]	
b	Bad, Ebbe	voiced labial plosive	b, bb
ç	ich	voiceless palatal aspirant	ch, g (in the suffix -ig)
d	da, drei	voiced dental plosive	d, dd
e	real, Methan	short close [e]-vowel	e
eː	See	long close [e]-vowel	e, ee, eh
ɛ	fett	short open [ɛ]-vowel	e, ä
ɛː	spät	long open [ɛ]-vowel	ä, äh
ə	singen	short indistinctly pronounced vowel, between [e] and ö sounds	e
f	oft	voiceless labiodental spirant	f, ff, v, ph
g	gut, Egge	voiced velar-palatal plosive	g, gg
h	hart	voiceless breathed sound	h
i	Lineal, vital	short close [i]-vowel	i, y

* Owing to typographical restrictions the symbols used in this column differ in some cases slightly from the original IPA-key.

IPA symbol	as in the word(s)	Phonetic description	Orthographic equivalents
p	Lippe	voiceless labial plosive, in most positions aspirated	p, pp, in certain positions b
pf	Pfropfen	combination of voiceless labial plosive and labio-dental spirant	pf
r	rollen, irren	voiced apical (or uvular) vibrant	r, rr, rh
s	was, weiß	voiceless "narrow" dental sibilant (hiss)	s, ss, ß
ʃ	schon, Stern	voiceless "broad" palato-alveolar sibilant (hush)	sch; s before p, t
t	Tat	voiceless dental plosive, in most positions aspirated	t, tt, th, dt, in certain positions d
ts	zehn	combination of voiceless dental occlusive and "narrow" sibilant (dental affricate)	z, tz; c before e, i, y
tʃ	deutsch	combination of voiceless dental occlusive and "broad" sibilant (palato-alveolar affricate)	tsch
u	Union	short close [u]-vowel	u
u:	gut	long close [u]-vowel	u, uh
v	wohl	voiced labio-dental spirant	w, v
x	acht	voiceless velar spirant	ch
y	Physik	short close ü	y
y:	grün	long close ü	ü, üh, y
Y	wünschen	short open ü	ü, y
z	Rose	voiced "narrow" sibilant	s

IPA symbol	as in the word(s)	Phonetic description	Orthographic equivalents
i:	viel	long close [i]-vowel	i, ie, ih, ieh, y, yh
iə	German coll.: hier; South English: here	falling diphthong combining [i] and open [ə]	ie (see 2 ð ɣ)
ɪ	wissen	short open [i]-vowel	i, ie, y, yh
j	ja	voiced palatal spirant	j
k	kalt, Kind	voiceless velar-palatal plosive, in most positions aspirated	k, ck, gg, kk; in certain positions c, q; chs, x = ks
l	lang, alle	voiced lateral	l, ll
ḷ	coll.: Sättel	syllabic [l] (after consonant)	l, el
m	immer	voiced labial nasal	m, mm
m̩	coll.: drüben	syllabic [m] (after consonant)	m
n	nein	voiced dental nasal	n, nn
n̩	coll.: guten Tag	syllabic [n] (after consonant)	n, en
ŋ	lange, Wink	voiced velar nasal	ng; n before k
o	Photograph	short close [o]-vowel	o
o:	hoch	long close [o]-vowel	o, oo, oh
ɔ	Loch	short open [ɔ]-vowel	o
ɔy	neun	falling movement diphthong beginning with open [ɔ] and ending in open ü [Y] or close ö [ø]	eu, äu, oi
ø	ökonomisch	short close ö	ö
ø:	schön	long close ö	ö, öh
œ	können	short open ö	ö

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:

Standard pronunciation	Austria and southern Germany
[b]	in some areas not or not fully voiced at the beginning of a word (sound symbol: [b̥])
[d]	in some areas not or not fully voiced at the beginning of a word (sound symbol: [d̥])
[ɛː]	often replaced by [eː]
[ɔ]	often replaced by [ɛ]
[əl]	often replaced by [l̩] at the end of a word
[ən]	at the end of a word replaced by [n̩] unless preceded by [m], [n] or [ŋ]
[r]	in some areas replaced by a dark neutral vowel (sound symbol:[ʌ] or [ɐ])
[g]	not or not fully voiced at the beginning of a word (sound symbol: [g̊])
[g] [k]	In this work the pronunciation of gg in some names is given as [g] and [k]. In such cases the local pronunciation is a voiceless k sound.
[j]	replaced by [i]
[ʋ]	replaced by [u]
[Y]	replaced by [y]
[z]	in some areas not or not fully voiced at the beginning of a word (sound symbol:[z̥])

IPA symbol	as in word(s)	Phonetic description	Orthographic equivalents
ʔ	ver-anlassen, ge-ohrfeigt	voiceless glottal plosive	

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 [mo'mɛnt].

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., Dampfschiffahrtsgesellschaft ['dampfʃɪffaːrtsgə,zɛlʃaft].
(The same sign placed below a consonant letter means that the consonant is syllabic).

The sign - in p-f, t-ʃ means that p and f and t and ʃ are to be pronounced separately, as in Abfall [ap-fal], Mattscheibe [mat-ʃarbə].

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

IPA symbol	as in the word	Phonetic description
w	Engl.: well	labial glide
ʒ	Fr.: journal	voiced "broad" sibilant (zh-sound)
θ	Engl.: thank	voiceless dental spirant
ð	Engl.: this	voiced dental spirant
ʌ	Engl.: puzzle	half-open, central, unrounded vowel between [ə] and [a]

The sign ~ placed over a vowel letter denotes nasalization.

III. Description of Features. *[handwritten annotation]*

1. Indication of the topographic category such as river, lake, glacier, mountain, mountain group, mountain range, town, village, alpine hut, etc. With populated places those 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, Rotte, Einschicht, zerstreute Häuser, Schutzhaus, 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 (*l*and); with other geographical names only the province is indicated.

[handwritten: Communes;] Names of cadastral communes are only given when they differ *[handwritten: (names of the) populated places or]* in spelling or wording from the corresponding places names; they are then given in square brackets, e.g., Alt-Prerau [KG Altprerau], Albrechtsberg and der Großen Krems [KG Al= brechtsberg].

4. Geographical co-ordinates.

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 "Mehrz." has been added.

D. General Materials Concerning the Standardization of Geographical Names in Austria. *[handwritten annotations: "Fundamentals of", "10. Session auf der …"]*

I. Legal Foundations. *[handwritten annotation]*

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 applied to [illegible]
settlements or, where these do not exist, to settlements
in the official statistics: Dorf, Weiler, Rotte, Einschicht,
zerstreute Häuser, Schutzhaus, 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 (names of the) corresponding ~~place names~~ populated places or
Communes; they are then given in square brackets, e.g., Alt-Prerau
/KG Altprerau/, Albrechtsberg and der Großen Krems /KG Al=
brechtsberg/.

4. Geographical co-ordinates.
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. *[handwritten: ojö Gemeine, auf Mitte setzen !]*
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

Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen (Federal Bureau of Weights, Measures and Surveying), Österreichisches Statistisches Zentralamt (Austrian Central Office of Statistics), Hydrographisches Zentralbüro im Bundesministerium für Land- und Forstwirtschaft (Central Hydrographic Bureau in the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry), Verbindungsstelle der Bundesländer beim Amt der Niederösterreichischen Landesregierung (Liaison Office of the Federal Provinces with the Office of the Provincial Government of Lower Austria), the toponymic committees of the provinces and the Offices of the Provincial Governments of those provinces in which there are as yet no toponymic committees. Other members of the Department of Cartographic Toponymy include experts in geographical and linguistic research as well as representatives of Austrian private cartography and of the Österreichischer Amtskalender.

The aims of the Department of Cartographic Toponymy are:

(1) the recording of geographical names in Austria in a linguistically correct form and (2) the elimination of disagreements in spelling in the various sources - in short, the national standardization of geographical names as understood by the United Nations.

2. Länder (Provinces).

In accordance with the legal sources mentioned below the alteration of existing or the introduction of new names for communes (e.g. when communes are merged) falls basically within the competence of the provinces. Name changes are usually suggested by the communes themselves, where new names have to

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 divulgation 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 Amte der Burgenländischen Landesregierung, founded in 1969; Steirische Ortsnamenkommission, founded in 1970; Tiroler Nomenklaturkommission beim Amt der Tiroler Landesregierung, founded in 1969; Nomenklaturkommission im Amte der Vorarlberger Landesregierung, founded in 1953. The establishment of a toponymic committee for Upper Austria is forthcoming and similar

(Ortsverzeichnisse Landesverh.)

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 Ortsverzeichnis von Österreich, edited by 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 or 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 Federal 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 (Ortsverzeichnis 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 cadastre (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 (Wasserbuch).

A register of usufructuary rights in respect of bodies of water which is kept available for general inspection [reference] by the district authorities.

5. Gazette of Vorarlberg No. 6/1960, No. 17/1961 and No. 52/1961; spelling of names of geographical features.

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 Toponymy 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 Priel; 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; Mill=stätter See.

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

a) Geographical and other names as determinative elements

α) 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.

β) 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.

γ) Hyphens are used when the determinative element consists of several geographical names.

Example: Donau-Oder-Kanal.

δ) Hyphens are moreover used when the determinative element consists of several words.

Example: Otto-Ludwig-Haus.

b) Derivatives with final -er.

α) 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.

β) 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").

γ) 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.

α) Spelling in one word is generally used for compounds consisting of non-inflected adjectives such as "groß, klein, alt, neu" or points of the compass plus geographical names.

Examples: Mitteleuropa; Osttirol; Obersteiermark; Niederösterreich; Großglockner; Hochkar.

On the other hand official usage prescribes:

Groß-Nondorf; Klein-Ulrichschlag; Alt-Urfahr.

(b) The hyphen is used with compounds consisting of _uninflected_ suffixless adjectives ending in -isch which are derived from the names of places, countries and people 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."

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 Neustädter, Nauderser instead of the correct forms Wiener Neustädter, 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: Ardagger/Ardagger; Mauer/Maurer.

3) -el may be shortened to -l: Eisenkappel/Eisenkappler.

4) -e is definitely eliminated before -er: Neumühle/Neumühler. The purely orthographic elimination of the second e in names with final -ee has been discussed under spelling rules III 2 γ: Altaussee/Altausseer.

5) Final -s following a consonant is eliminated in many names from the Tyrol and Vorarlberg: Nauders/Nauderer; Wattens/Wattener.

6) In some cases the addition of derivative -er produces an umlaut in the primary word: Wiener Neustadt/Wiener Neustädter.

7) 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/Pyhringer, Hipples/Hipplinger, 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

V. Glossar geographischer Gattungswörter
Glossary of Geographical Appellatives

1. Amtliche Bezeichnungen für Siedlungs- und Verwaltungseinheiten
Official Designations of Units of Settlement and Administration

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

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 magyarischen 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.

2. Geographische Gattungswörter außerhalb des allgemeinen Wortschatzes.

Geographical Appellatives Outside the General Vocabulary.

Es handelt sich dabei nur um eine beschränkte Auswahl, die vor allem dem fremdsprachigen Benützer eine Hilfe bieten soll. Die Schreibung der Wörter folgt in die Regel den landesüblichen Schreibtraditionen, die einzelne nachgefügt 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.

Gattungswort Appelative	Deutsche Definition Definition in German	Englische Definition Definition in English
die Ache	fließendes Gewässer	running water
die Alm, Alpe, Alp	Bergweide; Sennhütte mit Viehstall und Tränke	alpine pasture; alpine cowherd's hut with stable and drinking trough
das Alpl, Älpele	kleine Alm	small alpine pasture
der Anger	Grasland; Grasplatz, besonders auf dem Dorfplatz	grassy land; a plot of grassy ground, espec. village green
die Aste	Weideplatz, besonders als Zwischenstation zur Hochalm (→ Alm)	grazing area, especially as a sort of intermediate stop on the way to the high-alpine pasture (→ Alm)
die Au	Wiesen- oder Waldland in der Flußniederung; Insel; Halbinsel	meadow or woodland in forests and meadows of the flood; island; peninsula
das Bannholz, der Bannwald	Bannwald, Wald, dessen Nutzung einst der Grundherrschaft vorbehalten war	Bannwald forest formerly reserved for the use of the lord of the manor
der Berg	Erhebung; Straßenanteile, Paß, Sattel; Weinberg	elevation; steep road passage, pass, saddle; vineyard
die Beunde, Point	meist eingezäuntes Grundstück für Sonderkulturen in der Nähe der Siedlung	usually enclosed plot for special cultures close to the settlement
das Birkach, Bira, die Blaike, Bleike	Birkengehölz / durch Rutschung grasfreie Stelle am Berghang	birch copse / grass-free area on a slope, caused by landslip
der Boden, die Breite	ebenes Stück Land / einzelnes größeres breites Ackerstück zumeist eines Großgrundbesitzers	flat piece of land / a fairly large, wide field, usually owned by big landed proprietor
das Brett	ebene Gipfelflur, felsig	flat gipfelflur (subequality of summits in lofty mountains), rocky
der Brühl, das Bründl, das Buchach, Buchet, Buch	Wiese, Aue / Trinkwasserquelle / Buchenwald	meadow, riverine meadow / drinking-water spring / beech forest
der Bühel, Bühl, Bichl, Pichl, der Burgstall	Hügel / Stätte einer jetzigen oder einstigen Wehranlage	hill / site of an existing or former fortification
das Dornach, das Eck, Egg	Dorngebüsch / Berg- oder Hügelkante; Berg mit scharfen Graten; Halbinsel	thorny shrubbery / mountain or hill crest; mountain with sharp ridges; peninsula
das Eich, Eichach, Eichet, das Eigen	Eichenwald / einst nicht abgabenpflichtiger Grundbesitz	oak forest / real estate formerly not subject to rates, fees and duties
die Einöd, das Eisfeld, das Elend	Gehöft in Einzellage / Gletscher / außerhalb der Genmarkung	isolated farmstead / glacier / land outside the boundary

Ortsgemeinde	→ Gemeinde	
Ortsverwaltungsteil	→ Gemeinde	
	Bei größeren burgenländischen Gemeinden vorkommende Unterteilung des Verwaltungssprengels zur Erleichterung der Verwaltung	subdivision of the administrative district of the commune for administrative purposes, in larger communes in Burgenland
Politischer Bezirk (Verwaltungsbezirk)	Politische Verwaltungseinheit zwischen Land und Gemeinde	administrative unit between province and commune
Rotte	2 und mehr Häuser in getrennter Lage	two or more non-contiguous houses
Stadt	Gemeinde mit dem Titel Stadt (nur in Vorarlberg)	commune with the title Stadt (town) only in Vorarlberg
Stadtgemeinde	Gemeinde mit dem Titel Stadtgemeinde	commune with the title Stadtgemeinde (urban commune)
Statutarstadt, auch Stadt mit eigenem Statut	Gemeinde, welche außer der Gemeindeverwaltung auch die Agenden einer Bezirksverwaltungsbehörde selbst besorgt; sie ist den Politischen Bezirken gleichrangig	commune not only in charge of the municipal administration but also exercising the administrative functions of a Politischer Bezirk
Verwaltungsbezirk	→ Politischer Bezirk	→ Politischer Bezirk
Weiler	3-9 Häuser in enger Lage	3-9 houses close together

Im Namenbuch selbst sind die Bezeichnungen Markt und Stadt gemäß der Handhabung des Ortsverzeichnisses von Österreich vom Jahre 1965 und der österreichischen Karte 1:50 000 zur Kennzeichnung jener Ortschaftsbestandteile verwendet worden, in welchen sich in der Regel der Sitz der entsprechenden Gemeindeverwaltung befindet.

Following the practice of the Ortsverzeichnis 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.

German term	German definition	English translation
die Eng	Talenge; schmales Grundstück	narrow part of a valley; narrow strip of ground
das Erlach, Erla	Erlengehölz	alder copse
das Espan	Viehweide	livestock pasture
die Etz	Weidefläche	pasture land
das Feichtach, Feichta	Fichtenwald	spruce forest
der Ferner	Gletscher	glacier
der Filz	Moor, Sumpf	bog, swamp
der First	Berggrat	mountain crest
die Fluh	Jäher Felsabhang	precipitous rocky slope
die Flur	Nutzland außer Wald; Dorfgemarkung	productive land excepting woodland; land and fields belonging to one village
das Forchach, Forchet	Föhrenwald	pine forest
der Fronwald	Wald im Besitz der ehemaligen Grundherrschaft	forest owned by former lord of the manor
die Galle	Stelle, wo Grundwasser austritt	place where groundwater emerges
die Galtalm, Galtalpe	Alpenweide für das Galtvieh (keine Milch gebenden Rinder)	alpine pasture for non-dairy cattle
die Gande	Schuttfeld, Geröllhalde	talus, scree
der Gang	Flußlauf oder -arm, Wassergraben	river course or branch, gully
das Gebirge, Gebirg, Birg	durch Täler gegliederte Gesamtheit von Bergen und Hochflächen; Gruppe von Bergen	series of mountains and plateaux broken by valleys; group of vineyards
das Gehau	von Weinbergen / Waldabteilung der Forstwirtschaft	section of wood in forestry
der Gern, Geren	spitz zulaufende Feldstücke oder Geländeteile	tapered field or land plots
das Gestade	Ufer an größeren Gewässern	bank of a larger body of water
das Gewand, Gewann	Unterabteilung der Flur mit einem Streifen für jedes Gehöft	a division of the communal lands of a village with a strip of land for each farm
der Gießbach	rasch fließender Bach	fast-running brook
der Graben	enges Gebirgstal ohne Talsohle; regulierter Bachlauf	narrow mountain valley without valley floor; bed of controlled brook
das Grassach	Nadelholzgebüsch	coniferous scrub
das Grat, der Grat	Kammlinie des Berges, Bergkante	ridge of a mountain, mountain crest
das Greut, Grieß	gerodetes Land	cleared land
der Grund	Sand, Schutt; Schotterbank	sand, detritus; gravel bar
das Gscheid	Talsohle; Grundstück; Wasserscheide; Wegscheide; Grenze	valley floor; lot of ground; watershed; road fork; boundary
das Gschwend	Rodung	cleared land
das Gseng	Rodung	cleared land
die Gstätten, Gstetten	Abhang; Stück unkultivierten Landes neben Flächen von Siedlungs- und Kulturland	slope; plot of uncultivated land next to built-up areas and cultivated land
der Gumpen	tiefe Wasserstelle; kleiner See; Vertiefung	deep water hole; small lake; depression
der Gupf	Bergkuppe	dome-shaped summit of a mountain, knoll
der Hag	Gebüsch; Einfriedung; eingefriedetes Grundstück	scrub; enclosure; enclosed lot of ground
die Halt	Hutweide	pasture for grazing
der Hammer	Hammerwerk, -schmiede	hammer mill
der Hart	Wald; Heideland mit spärlichem Baumwuchs	forest; pasture land with scattered trees
der Haufen	durch Anschwemmung entstandene Flußinsel	river island formed by aggradation
der Hausberg	Burgberg, zumeist künstlich aufgeworfener oder geformter Hügel ehemals mit hölzernem Wehrbau	castle mound, usually artificially raised or formed hill, formerly with wooden fortifications
die Heide	ebenes, meist sandiges, unbebautes Land	flat, usually sandy uncultivated tract of land
das Hirschland	Feld mit Hirseanbau	millet field
der Hochleger	Hochweide	high-alpine pasture
das Holz	Gehäz, Wald	small wood, forest
das Horn	Bergspitze; vorspringende Bergform oder Landzunge	mountain peak; pointed, jutting cliff or promontory
der Hotter	Gemeindegrenze, -gebiet; Feld-, Besitzgrenze	boundary or area of a commune; boundary of a field or lot of ground
die Hube	Bauerngut von bestimmter Größe	farmstead of certain size
der Hübel	Hügel	hill
die Hübe	Kleines stehendes Gewässer	small stagnant body of water
die Hut	Weideplatz	grazing area
die Iß	Gebirgsweide	alpine pasture
das Joch	Feldmaß; hochgelegener Gebirgspaß; Gebirgsrücken	measure of land; high pass; mountain ridge
das Joch	Feldmaß; hochgelegener Gebirgspaß; Gebirgsrücken	measure of land; high pass; mountain ridge
die Kanzel	Bergvorsprung	spur, projecting crag or cliff
das Kar	Gebirgskessel, Bergmulde	cirque, circular hollow on mountain side
Karren (Mehrz.)	durch Regenwasser geschaffene Rillen an der Oberfläche von Kalkgestein	grooves in the surfaces of limestone rocks formed by rain water
das Kees	Gletscher	glacier
die Klamm	Felsenge, Engtalstrecke	gorge, narrow valley
die Klause	Engpaß; Vorrichtung zum Stauen des Wassers für die Holztrift	defile; device for damming up water in log driving
der Kofel	Kegel- oder haubenförmiger Berg	cone or dome-shaped mountain

	German	English
der Kogel	Bergkuppe	dome-shaped summit of a mountain
die Lacke	Lache, kleiner See	puddle, small lake
die Lahn	Lawine	avalanche
das Land	kleineres mit Hacke oder Spaten bestelltes Landstück	smaller piece of land worked with the rake or spade
die Lände	Landungsplatz, Uferweg	landing place, embankment
das Larchet, Larch, Latschach, Lätschet	Lerchenwald	larch forest
	Legföhrengehölz	dwarf pine shrubs
das Laub	Laubwald	deciduous forest
der Leeberg	künstlich aufgeworfener oder geformter Grab- oder Festungshügel	artificially raised or formed grave- or castle-mound
das Leger	Alpenweide	alpine pasture
das Lehen	Bauerngut von bestimmter Größe	farmstead of certain size
die Lehne	schwach geneigter Hang	gentle slope
der Leim	Lehm	loam
die Leite, Leiten, der Letten, der	Berghang, Berglehne	slope, side of a hill
	tonhaltige Erde	clayey soil
der Lewer, Leber	Grenzhügel	border hill
der Loh, Loch	Hain, Wald; mit Gebüsch bewachsenes Land	grove, wood; tract of land covered with shrubbery
die Lucke	schmaler Hochgebirgspaß; Höhle	narrow high-alpine pass; cave
die Lueg	Höhle, Schlupfwinkel	cave, den
der Luß	Besitzstreifen innerhalb eines Flurstücks	strip of ground within a piece of village land
die Mahd	Heuwiese; Wiesenmaß	fodder meadow; measure of meadowland
die Maiensäß	Frühlingsweide	spring pasture
der Maiß	Holzschlag; Jungwald	felling area; stand of young trees
das Mandl	Steinsetzung auf Gipfeln	stone pile on mountain peak
die Mark	Grenze	march, boundary
das Moos, Mies	Sumpfland	swampland
der Mugel, Mugl	Hügel	hill
die Mure	Schutt- und Schlammstrom im Gebirge	rock and mud stream in the mountains
der Niederleger	Alpenweide auf den unteren Gebirgslagen	alpine pasture in lower mountain regions
der Nock	Berg, Felskopf	mountain, crag
der Oberleger	Hochalm	high-alpine pasture
die Öde	unbebauter Grund	land not occupied for any purpose
der Ofen	Fels; Höhle	cliff; cave
das Ort	Spitze, Ende, Rand	point, end, margin
der Palfen	überhängender Fels	overhanging cliff
die Parz	kleine flache Erhöhung im ebenen Gelände; meist mit Gebüsch oder hohem Gras bewachsen	small flat elevation in flat terrain, usually covered with shrubs or long grass

	German	English
der Plan	freier, ebener Platz	flat open area
der Rain	Grenzstreifen; Berg- und Uferhang	border strip; mountain slope; sloped bank
die Ram	Räumung, abgeholztes Waldstück; Rodung	clearing, cut-over woodland; cleared land
das Reisach, Reiset, Reis	Gehölz; Gebüsch	small wood, copse; shrubbery
die Remise	Waldstück inmitten ebenen Acker- oder Wiesenlandes	patch of wood in flat fields or meadowland
das Reut	durch Roden urbar gemachtes Land	cleared land
das Ried	Sumpfland	swampland
die Ried	Teile der Gemeindegemarkung, die durch Wege, Gewässer, Kulturgrenzen und ähnliches abgegrenzt sind, insbesondere Flurstücke im Acker- und Weinland	parts of the used area of a village set off by paths, bodies of water, cultivated land, esp. pieces of village land fields and vineyards
der Riedel	schmaler erhöhter ebener Streifen zwischen zwei Tälern	narrow elevated flat strip between two valleys
der Riegel	Anhöhe, Bergabsatz	eminence, mountain ledge
das Rohrach	Röhricht	reeds
die Runse	Wasserrinne, Bachbett, Graben; Felsspalt; steiler Geländeteil, auf dem Holz zu Tal befördert wird	rill, bed of brook, gully; steep slope where timber is moved to the valley
das Salach, Salet, Salat	Salweidengehölz	sallow shrubs
das Salland	Grundstücke, die sich die Grundherrschaft zum Eigenbau vorbehalten hatte	lots of ground reserved for cultivation by the lord of the manor
die Saß	Rastplatz, Versteck, Schlupfwinkel	resting place, hideaway, refuge
die Säß	Alpenweide mit Sennhütte	alpine pasture with alpine cowherd's hut
der Sattel	breiter Gebirgspaß; Einsenkung zwischen Bergen	broad mountain pass; depression between mountains
der Schachen	alleinstehendes Waldstück	isolated wood lot
die Scharte	enger Hochgebirgspaß	narrow high-alpine pass
die Scheibe	Weg- oder Flußkrümmung; von einer Flußkrümmung umschlossenes ebenes Land	bend of path or river; flat piece of land surrounded by river bend
der Schlacht	Uferbefestigung aus Holz	wooden constructions to protect river bank
der Schlag	Holzschlag	felling area
das Schlattach	Röhricht	reeds
der Schlier	lehmige oder mergelige Ablagerung	loamy or marly deposit

E. Abkürzungen und Zeichen / Abbreviations and Signs *10 Zeichen, enf. d. W.*

Abkürzung, Zeichen / Abbreviation, sign	Deutsche Bedeutung / Meaning in German	Englische Übersetzung / Translation into English
Bgl.	Burgenland	*Burgenland* village
Df.	Dorf	village
Dtl.	Bundesrepublik Deutschland	Federal Republic of Germany land
Einz.	Einzahl	singular
Gd.	Ortsgemeinde	commune
Gdbez.	Gemeindebezirk, Stadtbezirk	district of communes, urban district
h	Höhe in Metern über dem Meere	height above sea level in metres
It.	Italien	Italy
Jus.	Jugoslawien	Yugoslavia →D V
KG	Katastralgemeinde	
Ktn.	Kärnten	Carinthia
l.	linker	left
Ld. / Lichtenst. / Marktgd.	Land, Länder / Marktgemeinde	land, Länder / *Liechtenstein* →D V
Mdg.	Mündung	mouth
Mehrz.	Mehrzahl	plural
N.	Nord	north
n.	nördlich	northern
NO	Nordost	northeast
NÖ	Niederösterreich	Lower Austria
nö.	nordöstlich	northeast
NW	Nordwest	northwest
nw.	nordwestlich	northwest
o	Ost	east
ÖK	Österreichische Karte 1 : 50 000	Austrian Map 1 : 50,000
ö.	östlich	eastern
oö	Oberösterreich	Upper Austria
Ortsch.	Ortschaft	→D V
Österr.	Österreich	Austria
PB	Politischer Bezirk	administrative district
r.	rechter	right
S	Süd	south
s.	südlich	southern
Sbg.	Salzburg	*Salzburg* southern
SO	Südost	southeast
sö.	südöstlich	southeast
Stadtgd.	Stadtgemeinde	urban commune
Stm.	Steiermark	Styria
SW	Südwest	southwest
sw.	südwestlich	southwest
Tsch.	Tschechoslowakei	Czechoslovakia
u.	und	and

der Schlipf	Stelle, wo die Erde abrutscht	place where the soil is slipping
der Schroffen	zerklüfteter Fels	craggy rock
die Schütt	durch Anschwemmung entstandene Flußinsel	river island formed by aggradation
die Schwaige	Sennhütte mit zugehöriger Alpenweide	alpine cowherd's hut with alpine pasture
die Schwende	Rodung	cleared land
die Seife	dauernd feuchtes Gelände	permanently moist terrain
die Selde	kleine	smaller farmstead
der Spitz	Bergspitze, Halbinsel, Land zwischen zwei sich vereinigenden fließenden Gewässern	mountain peak, peninsula, land situated between two rivers at their confluence
der Stauf	Fels	cliff
der Steig	Fußweg	footpath
der Stein	felsiger Gipfel	rocky peak
das Stockach, Gstocket	Rodung	cleared land
die Strub	Wasserfall; von Wasser durchflossene Bergschlucht	waterfall; gorge through which a stream runs
die Sulz	Salzlecke; schlammige Pfütze	saltlick; muddy puddle
die Sutte	Bodenmulde, Lache, Pfütze	hollow in the ground, puddle
die Taje, Taie	Sennhütte	alpine cowherd's hut
der Tann	Wald; Tannenwald	forest; fir forest
der Tauern	Gebirgsübergang	mountain pass
der Tegel	kalkreicher Ton	calcareous clay
der Tiergarten	Wildgehege	game preserve
der Tobel	Wald-, Bergschlucht	ravine in forest or mountains
das Törl	kleiner Engpaß, schmaler Hochgebirgsübergang	small defile, narrow high-alpine pass
die Trate	Weideland	pasture land
der Trieb	Weideplatz	grazing area
die Trift	Weideplatz	grazing area
der Ursprung	Quelle eines Flusses	source of a river
die Vorsäß	Frühlingsbergweide	spring mountain pasture
der Wag	bewegtes Wasser	rushing water
der Wagram	Abhang am Wasser, Uferrand, Hochwasserrand	slope bordering a body of water bank, high water margin
der Wang	Waldwiese; Berghang	woodland glade; mountain slope
die Wart	Warte; Wachposten	lookout; observation post
der Wasen	Rasenfläche, oft feucht; nicht kultiviertes Grasland	turf, often moist; uncultivated grassland
der Werd	Insel, Halbinsel, Uferland	island, peninsula, area along bank
die Wilde, Wild	Einöde	isolated region, wilderness
das Zainet	Weidengebüsch	willow shrubs
der Zinken	Felsturm	pinnacle
die Zwiesel	Zusammenfluß oder Gabelung zweier Flüsse; das dazwischen gelegene Land; Weggabel	river confluence or fork land situated in between; road fork

Ungarn	Hungary
Vorarlberg	Vorarlberg
West	west
westlich	western
östliche geographische	east longitude, referred east
Länge, bezogen auf	of to Greenwich
Greenwich	
nördliche geographische	north latitude
Breite	
Grad	degrees
Minuten	minutes
siehe	see

NAMENBUCH / GAZETTEER

Ung.
Vbg.
W
w
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o - n