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MAR AND OTHER EDITORS

Toponymic Guidelines of the Czech Republic

Paper submitted by the Czech Republic**

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TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Prague 1997

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LANGUAGE AND ORTHOGRAPHIC FORM OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

Language and Script in the Czech Republic

The official language on the territory of the Czech Republic is Czech, belonging to the West Slavonic languages. Cartographic works use the literary form of Czech, the only script used is Roman.

Czech Alphabet

Czech has 36 phonemes (inclusive of the diphthong *ou*) designated by 42 letters (inclusive of the digraph *ch* and letters *q*, *w* and *x* occurring in words of foreign origin). Some other letters (e. g. *ä*, *ö*, *ü*) are to be found particularly in loan proper names. The table below shows the Czech graphemes and the pronunciation of individual Czech phonemes according to the international phonetic transcription (IPA) as well as the English transcription along with examples of common nouns and geographical names containing the phoneme in question.

Letter	International Phonetic Transcription	English Transcription	Common noun	Geographical Name
a A	[a]	[a]	rada	Aš
á Á	[a:]	[ah]	ráno	Svatá
b B	[b]	[b]	beran	Brno
c C	[ts]	[ts]	cena	Církvice
č Č	[tʃ]	[ch]	čas	Čáslav
d D	[d]	[d]	den	Dačice
ď Ď	[dj]	[dy]	dřas	Ďáblice
e E	[e]	[e]	pes	Ejpovice
é É	[e:]	[eh]	léto	Hostinné
ě Ě	[e], [je], [nje]	[e], [ye], [nye]	tělo, pěna, město	Prostějov Větrný Kroměříž
f F	[f]	[f]	fara	Frýdlant

g G	[g]	[g]	guma	Grygov
h H	[h]	[h]	hora	Hlinsko
ch Ch	[x]	[kh]	chalupa	Chomutov
i I	[i]	[i]	inkoust	Ivančice
í Í	[i:]	[eɛ]	lípa	Temelín
j J	[j]	[y]	jablko	Jilemnice
k K	[k]	[k]	kopec	Karviná
l L	[l]	[l]	les	Lovosice
m M	[m]	[m]	maso	Manětín
n N	[n]	[n]	nebe	Náchod
ň Ň	[nj]	[ny]	daň	Pízeň
o O	[o]	[o]	okno	Ostrava
ó Ó	[o:]	[aw], [oh]	dóm	—
p P	[p]	[p]	pole	Praha
r R	[r]	[r]	ryba	Rokycany
ř Ř	[ra], [rʃ]	[rzh], [rsh]	řeka, keř	Říčany, Přerov
s S	[s]	[s]	sýr	Sušice
š Š	[ʃ]	[sh]	šeřík	Šumperk
t T	[t]	[t]	meta	Turnov
ť Ť	[tj]	[ty]	abuť	Třešť
u U	[u]	[oo]	ucho	Unhošť
ú Ú	[u:]	[oo], [ooh]	údolí	Újezd
ů Ů	[u:]	[oo], [ooh]	ůže	Stodůlky
v V	[v]	[v]	voda	Vlašim

y Y	[i]	[i]	byť	Litomyšl
ý Ý	[i:]	[ee]	mlýn	Slaný
z Z	[z]	[z]	zlato	Zdice
ž Ž	[ʒ]	[zh]	železo	Žebrák

Basic Rules of the Czech Graphic System and Pronunciation of Phonemes

The Czech orthography is largely phonological (i. e. each phoneme is designated by a special letter and each letter designates one phoneme), partly, however, etymological-morphemic.

There are short and long vowels in Czech; the distinction between them is phonological (e. g. *kupuji* 'I buy' x *kupují* 'they buy'). A long-sign is used to designate long vowels (*á, é, í, ú, ý*); in cases, where [u:] has originated in the Old Czech long *ó*, its quantity is designated by a superscript *o* (*ů - kůň* 'horse', *stůl* 'table'). The grapheme *ů* is never written at word-initial position. (Quantitative distinctions between [u] and [u:] are not differentiated in the English transcription.) The long *d* occurs in modern literary Czech only within loan-words.

Graphemes *i, y* and *í, ý* designate in modern literary pronunciation the sole phoneme - [i] and [i:]. When placed after *d, t, n* in indigenous expressions the vowels *i* and *í* soften previous consonants (*divoký* 'wild', *divka* 'girl', *ticho* 'silence', *tíha* 'weight', *nic* 'nothing', *nizký* 'low').

The grapheme *ě* does not correspond to any special phoneme. This grapheme designates the sound combination *j + e* in syllables *be', pě, vě, fě* (*běžet* 'run', *pe't* 'five', *ve'c* 'thing'), *ň + e* in syllable *me'* (*město* 'town'; the formerly admissible, rarer and regionally marked pronunciation *mje* is not considered normative at present), in syllables *dě, tě, ně* the grapheme *ě* softens (like *i* and *í*) foregoing consonants (*dědeček* 'grandfather', *tělo* 'body', *něco* 'something').

The only Czech diphthong is *ou* (*louka* 'meadow', *moudrost* 'wisdom'), diphthongs *au* and *eu* occur in words of foreign origin (*auto* 'car', *leukémie* 'leukaemia').

As well as vowels, consonants *r, l* and rarely also *rn* are syllabic in Czech (*trn* 'thorn', *vlk* 'wolf', *sedm* 'seven') if situated between two consonants or after a consonant at word-final position.

Soft of palatal consonants *ď, ť, ň* is marked by a reversed circumflex (*d'ábel* 'devil', *labuť* 'swan', *píseň* 'song') provided that they are not followed by *i, í* or *ě* (see above).

A reversed circumflex above graphemes *č, š, ž* and *r* designates a sound being phonetically near to the corresponding basis, the so-called hush-sibilants *č, š, ž* and also a specific Czech phoneme *i* with an analogous sibilant characterization. There are two variants of this phoneme, a voiced *ř* and a voiceless one. The voiced [rʒ] occurs at initial word-position before a vowel, between two vowels (or between a sonorous consonant and a vowel) and, in general, in the vicinity of any voiced consonant (*řeka* 'river', *moře* 'sea', *mříž* 'bars', *zřídka* 'seldom', *řvát* 'roar'), the voiceless [r] is found at word-final position before a pause, before a voiceless consonant or after it (*kovář* 'smith', *kuchařka* 'cook', *tři* 'three').

There is a so-called assimilation of voice in Czech. Voiced consonants turn into voiceless ones (and the other way around) depending upon surrounding sounds. The following rules hold in general: A combination of paired consonants is either entirely voiced or voiceless. Voiced paired consonants (*b, d, d', g, h, v, z, ž*) are pronounced voiceless at word-final positions and before voiceless paired consonants (*c, č, f, ch, l, p, s, š, t, t'*) - *způsob* [spu:sop] 'manner', *Turnov* [turnof]; voiceless paired consonants are pronounced voiced before voiced paired consonants (except *v*) - *svatba* [svadba] 'wedding'. This kind of assimilation is called regressive assimilation. Non-paired consonants (*j, l, m, n, ň*) neither cause assimilation nor are assimilated. Further particulars and instructions concerning exceptions in pronunciation of sound-combinations with *h* are to be found in *Mluvnice češtiny 1*, Praha 1986, pp. 59 - 60.

Rules for Writing Czech Geographical Names

Basic rules for using capital letters in proper names in Czech are:

One-word proper names are written with a capital letter (*Praha, Brno, Labe, Vltava, Dyje, Sněžka, Říp, Praděd, Radhošť*), multiword proper names are written with a capital letter in the first word in principle (*Bílá hora, Krušné hory, Nová řeka*). Provided that a proper name is a component of other multiword proper name, it is written with a capital letter as well (*Tichá Orlice, Studená Vltava, Moravskoslezské Beskydy, Hrubý Jeseník, Králický Sněžník, Malý Blaník*).

Further supplementary rules hold for geographical names:

In multiword proper names of residential objects (in officially used denotations of towns, their parts and districts, villages and hamlets) all words except prepositions are written with capital initials (*Karlovy Vary, Klenci pod Čerchovem, Nove Město pod Smrkem*). If a closer determination is situated after the basis of a name, especially after a preposition, it is always written with a capital letter in its first word. Further words are written as if they were not components of the name (*Kostelec nad Černými lesy*).

Provided that a common noun denoting a species which is often repeated in similar types of names stands at the beginning of a multiword name, it is written with a lower-case letter; only a distinctive closer determination is written with a capital letter (*ulice Boieny Němcové - ulice 'street', most Legii - most 'bridge'*).

In the case where a name begins with a preposition, the first following word is written with a capital letter even if this word was originally a common noun (*Mezi Zahradkami - zahrádka 'a small garden', Pa Lesem - les 'wood, forest', V Hájích - háj 'grove'*); provided that the writer wants to emphasize that a common noun was the basis of a naming unit (especially in special texts), it is possible to write the common noun with a lower-case letter (*Mezi zahradkami, Za lesem, V hájích*). This rule is also used for Czech geographical names on maps and town plans published in the Czech Republic.

Multiword geographical names are written without a hyphen, which is used only when a composed name has arisen from originally separate names. It usually concerns two or several municipalities fused in one unit which bear names of both municipalities (*Brandýs nad Labem-Stará Boleslav, Frýdek-Místek*).

It is not possible to omit any part of multiword geographical names in official uses, they may only be abbreviated. The abbreviation must be unambiguous, plain and must exclude any confusion of names. Prepositions are usually abbreviated (*Rožnov pod Radhoštěm - Rožnov p. Radhoštěm*, Jablonec nad Nisou - Jablonec n. *Nisou*), names of municipalities and their parts can be abbreviated in their attributive component (*Český Krumlov - Čes. Krumlov*, Rychnov nad *Kněžnou* - Rychnov nad *Kněž.*, Nove *Město na Moravě - N. Město na Mor.*). The abbreviation of attributes is used in names of non-residential and non-independent residential objects as well if their basis is a proper name (*Teplá Vltava - T. Vltava*, *Malý Sis'ak - M. Sis'ak*). If a common noun denoting a species occurs in this type of names, it is also possible to abbreviate it (*Červený potok - Červený p.*, *Třenická hora - Třenická h.*).

Literary Czech and Czech Dialects

Literary Czech originated on the territory of Central-Bohemian dialects, however, at present it differs from them considerably. Four Czech dialect-groups have formed on the basis of the development of Old Czech vowels *y* and *ú*: a) Bohemian dialects (Bohemia and the contiguous western part of Moravia; *y* > *ej*, *ú* > *ou* - bejk'bull', *mouka* 'flour'); b) Central-Moravian dialects (the territory of central Moravia; *y* > *ej* > *é*, *ú* > *ou* > *ó* - *bék*, *móka*); c) East-Moravian dialects (the eastern part of Moravia; the original *y* and *ú* have been kept without changes - *byk*, *múka*); d) Silesian dialects (the north-east part of Moravia and the contiguous parts of former Silesia; *y* > *y*, *ú* > *u* - *byk*, *muka*). There are a number of subdialects within these groups. Dialectal forms of geographical names are to be found on older maps, particularly from the beginning of the century (*Oujezd* instead of *Újezd*, *Baboryně* instead of *Bavoryně*, *Karez* instead of *Kařez*), recent cartographic works use standardized literary forms of geographical names in principle.

Origin of Czech Geographical Names

Most Czech geographical names are of Czech (Slavonic) origin, however, names from pre-Slav period occur as well, although, rarely. These oldest names have been usually used for streams and orographic objects from which the name could be transferred to a settlement lying near them (rivers *Vltava*, *Labe*, *Jizera*, a hill *Oškobrh*, place-names *Doksy*, *Duchcov*, *Křemže*). Another stratum of names of foreign origin has appeared in consequence of the German colonization of the Czech territory, which began roughly in the 13th century. The influence of German has been reflected both in place-names (e. g. *Nymburk*, *Liberec*, *Varnsdorf*, *Frýdlant*, *Šluknov*) and in minor place-names (e. g. hills *Svaroh*, *Dyleň*). In the Hussite period and during the Reformation (in 15th and 16th centuries) biblical names were sometimes given to settlements, streams and elevations (*Tabor*, *Oreb*, *Sion*, *Jordan*, *Cedron*). Loans from other languages have been rarer (*Beroun* from Italian *Verona*).

A large number of indigenous place-names have their source in denotations of inhabitants (*Tatobity*, *Poděbrady*, *Psary*, *Kladruby*, *Rokycany*, *Nyfany*, *Semily*, *Strakonice*, *Otrokovice*, *Kralice*) and in the personal name of a founder, owner or a noted settler of a settlement. Possessive suffixes denoting the relation of a person to a locality have been used for this formation, e. g. *-jb* (*Chocen* + *jb* > *Choceň*, *Chotěbor* + *jb* > *Chotěboř*), *-ja* (*Gostivit* + *ja* > *Hostivice*), as well as the connection of a suffix *-ja* and a component *-ves* 'village' (*Zvolen* + *ja*

+ ves > Zvoleněves, Nelagod + ja + ves > Nelahozeves) and suffixes -ynja (in modern Czech -yně - Chrop/Chropa + ynja > Chropyně), -ov (Beneš + ov > Benešov) and -ín (Protiva + ín > Protivín, Kola/Chola + ín > Kolín).

Other place-names have originated from common nouns. Names of nearby streams (Sazava), hills, rocks, valleys etc. (Skalice, Plasy, Debř, Vráž) have often been transferred on a settlement on the strength of metonymy. There were further motivational resources for place-names, e. g. type of soil (Slatina, Jílové, Blatná, Hlinsko, Mělník), climatic conditions (Studená), flora (Dubí, Klenčí, Rokytno), fauna (Jelení, Losiny, Hovězí) and the relative position of a settlement (Hranice, Záluží). Many place-names have their origin in common nouns denoting objects made by human activities. Several subgroups are distinguished within this group: names given after the manner of deforestation (Zdár, Zhoř, Proseč, Seč, Mytí, Třebová), after a position on thoroughfares (Brod, Most), after the kind of a settlement (Městec, Víska, Lhota, Újezd, Ochoz), after noted buildings (Hradec, Hradek, Kostelec, Cerekev, Klášterec, Týn), after the manner of land cultivation and after the area of cultivated lands (Kopanina, Ostiedek, Lány), after mills and other similar works (Hamry, Mlýnec) and after mined minerals (Stříbro).

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES AUTHORITIES AND THE STANDARDIZATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

National Geographical Names Authorities on the Territory of the Czech Republic

In compliance with the Parliamentary delegation the post and functions of the national geographical names authorities are carried out by the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic, the Ministry of Regional Development of the Czech Republic, the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre and cadastral offices on the territory of the Czech Republic. The activity of the offices in the field of standardization of geographical names is regulated by the relevant laws and other commonly binding legal regulation.

Standardization of Geographical Names

The following rules apply to the national standardization of geographical names:

The Constitution of the Czech Republic - the name of the state;

Act No. 36/1960 Coll., Order of the Federal Statistical Office No. 1793/78-032-918 - the names of the districts (counties) i.e. territorial-administrative units on the regional level;

Act No. 367/1990 Coll. as amended by subsequent legislation - the names of municipalities, i.e. basic territorial-administrative units and their parts;

Decree No. 120/1979 Coll. - the names of the elementary settlement units, i.e. territorial units for settlement planning;

Act No. 344/1992 Coll. - the names of cadastral districts, i.e. units of technical structure of the territory;

Decree No. 97/1961 Coll. - the names of streets and other public areas, i.e. territorial elements inside of settlement units;

Act 200/1994 Coll., Decree No. 31/1995 Coll. - the names of non-residential geographical features collected within the nicety of the Basic Map of the Czech Republic 1:10 000;

Act No. 265/1992 Coll. as amended by Act No. 89/1996 Coll., Decree No. 190/1996 Coll. - the names of non-residential geographical features collected within the nicety of the cadastral (large-scale) maps.

The names of districts, municipalities, parts of municipalities, elementary settlement units, cadastral districts and streets and other public areas inside of settlements have been defined as standard territorial identifiers in the setting of the Standard of State Informational System for Territorial Identification which was adopted by Governmental Decision No. 448/1993. In

addition the higher territorial-administrative units, so called regions or lands, are about to be created according to the Constitution of the Czech Republic. But the constituting of them was not realized until now. All standardized names of geographical features have been inserted into the State Map Series. The streets and other public areas in smaller municipalities, the names of which were only selected, represent an exception to that fact.

Since 1971 the Commission for Geographical Names of the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre in Prague has worked as an expert advisory body for geographical names on the central level of the state administration. The Commission respects the resolutions of the UN Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names in its activity.

SOURCES

State Map Series

The Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre is the publisher of the State Map Series on the territory of the Czech Republic. The State Map Series consists of Large-Scale Maps, Medium-Scale Basic Maps, Maps of Landscape Units, Maps of the Administrative Division, Sheet Lines of the State Map Series and Thematic State Map Series.

Large-Scale Maps

The Large-Scale Maps have embraced *primary cadastral* maps using the old foot scales 1:2 880, 1:1 440 or 1:720 and since 1932 also maps using the decadal scales 1:1 000, 1:2 000 or 1:5 000. The maps are formed with maps planimetry and lettering and they are updated according to the file of descriptive data of the Cadastre of Real Estates of the Czech Republic. Besides, the Derived State Map of the Czech Republic 1:5 000 pertains to the Large-Scale Maps as well. This map is formed with maps planimetry, lettering as well as *hypsometry* and published in the national geodetic datum, i.e. in the national coordinate reference grid „The Uniform Trigonometrical System of Cadastre” (S-JTSK) and in the elevation system „Baltic - after Adjustment” (Bpv).

Medium-Scale Basic Map

The Medium-Scale Basic Maps carry fundamental topographic information in the S-JTSK system and the Bpv system using the scales of 1:10 000, 1:25 000, 1:50 000, 1:100 000 and 1:200 000, e.g. the Basic Map of the Czech Republic 1:10 000 etc. These maps also serve as the topographic base for the production of the Thematic State Map Series.

Maps of Landscape Units

The Maps of Landscape Units are edited as Map of Districts of the Czech Republic 1:100 000, Map of Regions of the Czech Republic 1:100 000, Map of the Czech Republic 1:500 000, Physical map of the Czech Republic 1:500 000 and Map of the Czech Republic 1:1 000 000. These maps show the territorial-administrative Division of the Czech Republic on the topographic base.

Maps of the Administrative Division

The Maps of the Administrative Division of the Czech Republic are published at scales of 1:200 000, 1:500 000 and 1:2 000 000. They show only the delineation of boundaries of territorial-administrative units and cadastral districts and their names, likewise the names of municipalities (towns) and their parts.

Sheet Lines of the State Map Series

The Sheet Lines of the Derived State Map 1:5 000 and those of the Medium-Scale Basic Maps are displayed on the topographic base of the Map of the Czech Republic 1:500 000 individually as well as collectively. Similarly the sheet lines of the Medium-Scale Basic Maps (1:50 000, 1:100 000 and 1:200 000) are marked on the topographic base of the Map of Administrative Division 1:2 000 000.

Thematic State Map Series.

The Thematic State Map Series show the thematic matter set on the topographic base of the State Map Series by competent State bodies. The following thematic maps are published at present:

- I) Road Map of the Czech Republic 1:50 000;
- II) Basic Map of Water Supplies Management of the Czech Republic 1:50 000;
- III) Map of Elementary Settlement Units of the Czech Republic 1:50 000;
- IV) Review of the Levelling Network 1:50 000;
- V) Review of Trigonometric Points and Control Points of the Detailed Geodetic Control 1:50 000;
- VI) Road Map of Regions 1:200 000;
- VII) Czech Republic - Czech State Levelling Network of the I.-III. Orders 1:500 000.

Gazetteers

Since 1981 the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre and its predecessor the Czech Office of Geodesy and Cartography have published gazetteers in a collection of publications on geographic names called „UNO Gazetteers of Geographical Names“ as follows:

Names of geographical features on the territory of the Czech Republic (Series A):

Geographical Names of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic (in 1990)-joint gazetteer of the Czech and Slovak Offices of Geodesy and Cartography;

Major Geomorphological Units of the Czech Republic (in 1996).

Names of the geographical features outside of the territory of the Czech Republic (Series B):

The List of Current Czech Geographic Proper Names (in 1981);

Names of States and their Territorial Parts (the 1st edition in 1982)-joint gazetteer of the Czech and Slovak Offices of Geodesy and Cartography;

The List of Changed Foreign Geographical Names (in 1986)- joint gazetteer of the Czech and Slovak Offices of Geodesy and Cartography;

Names of States and their Territorial Parts (the 2nd updated edition in 1988)-joint gazetteer of the Czech and Slovak Offices of Geodesy and Cartography;

Names of States and their Territorial Parts (the 3rd updated edition in 1993).

Handbooks of the standardization of geographical names (Series C):

Toponymic Guideline for the Use of Geographical Names from the Territory of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (in 1987) - joint gazetteer of the Czech and Slovak Offices of Geodesy and Cartography;

International Glossary of Geographical Terms Used in General Geographic Maps (in 1991) - joint gazetteer of the Czech and Slovak Offices of Geodesy and Cartography.

Statistical List of Municipalities

In 1994 The Czech Statistical Office and the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic have published the Statistical List of Municipalities of the Czech Republic based on the processing of data from a census which was **stated** on 3rd March **1991**. The official names of municipalities, the names of their parts and the names of elementary settlement units were contained in the List in accordance with the administrative division of the territory of the State on 31st December 1992. The following changes of the names of municipalities and their parts are continuously being published in the Central Bulletin of the Czech Republic.

Fundamental Base of Geographic Data (ZABAGED)

The Basic Map of the Czech Republic 1:10 000, which consists of 4 573 map sheets, is the primary source of the standardized toponymy in the Czech Republic. Since 1994 this analogue map has become the basis for the digital Fundamental Base of Geographic Data (so called ZABAGED) created as a part of the state informational system of the Czech Republic which uses the technology of the geographical information system (GIS). The aim of ZABAGED is to create a data base combining space and description data for the purpose of employing them in information systems of other users. Attribute data of map lettering are filed in the supplementary table data base.

As the first step the digital cartographic raster data base model ZABAGED/2 has been realized in the period 1995-1996, among others by means of digitizing contents of the Basic Map 1:10 000. Its component was the complex of standardized geographical names of the state territory. The completion of the topologic vector data base model ZABAGED/1 by means of vectorization programmes in the environment of Intergraph MGE is being accelerated at present. The relevant attribute data are formed into tables of the relational data base ORACLE. Customers will receive the data according to their requirements.

One of the aims of ZABAGED is its utilization as an information service by the production of state maps. After the adoption of European standards for geographical information the data of ZABAGED/1 will be transformed accordingly. The Land Survey Office has been entrusted with the responsibility to administer the ZABAGED.

GLOSSARY OF DESIGNATIONS AND GENERIC TERMS ON STATE MAP SERIES

There are two grammatical numbers (singular, plural), three genders (masculine, feminine and neuter) and seven cases in Czech. In the glossary below Czech nouns are marked (according to their gender) with abbreviations *m.*, *f.* or *n.*, adjectives with *adj.* and prepositions with *prep.* Czech adjectives have different terminations for single grammatical genders, numbers and cases; only terminations used in the nominative case of singular are given in the list. Three types of adjectives are distinguished: so-called hard (with terminations *-ý* for masculines, *-a* for feminines, *-é* for neuters), soft (a termination *-í* is used for all genders) and possessive ones (*-ův*, *-ova*, *-ovo* or *-in*, *-ina*, *-ino*). Adjectives are usually followed by nouns in Czech geographical names but they can be found isolated as well - above all as denotations of municipalities and streams, mostly in the form of a substantivized feminine. Basic entries in the list are given in nominative in principle and largely in singular. Plural forms and diminutives derived from a basic entry are mentioned only in the event of their frequent occurrence in geographical names. These forms are provided with notes *pl.* and *dimin.* The derivatives are listed after basic entries in brackets only if they occur in geographical terminology in larger number.

A

akvadukt, <i>m.</i>	aqueduct
alej, <i>f.</i>	alley, row of trees
andělský, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	angelic
archeologický, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	archaeological
artéská studna, <i>f.</i>	Artesian well
astronomický, -a, -e, <i>adj.</i>	astronomical
autobus, <i>m.</i> ; autobusovy, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	bus

B

bílý, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i> (Bělá)	white
biskupský, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	episcopal
bor, <i>m.</i> ; bory, <i>pl.</i> ; borek, <i>dimin.</i>	pine wood
borovy, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	pine
botel, <i>m.</i>	boatel
bouda, <i>f.</i> ; boudy, <i>pl.</i>	lodge, chalet
boží, <i>adj.</i>	God's
brana, <i>f.</i> ; branka, <i>dimin.</i> ; branky, <i>dimin., pl.</i>	gate
brazda, <i>f.</i>	furrow
brloh, <i>m.</i>	den
brod, <i>m.</i> ; brody, <i>pl.</i> ; brodek, <i>dimin.</i> (Brodce)	ford
bieh, <i>m.</i> ; biehy, <i>pl.</i>	riverside, water's edge
březina, <i>f.</i>	birch wood
březový, -a, -e, <i>adj.</i>	birch

břidličná, -a, -e, *adj.*
bříza, *f.* (Březí, Březno)
bučina, *f.*
buk, *m.*; buky, *pl.* (Bukovec, Bukovsko)
bukovy, -a, -é, *adj.*
bystry, -a, -e, *adj.* (Bystřice, Bystřička)

slate
birch tree
beech wood
beech tree
beech
swift

C

camping, *m.*
cesta, *f.*
chata, *f.*; chaty, *pl.*
chemicky, -a, -e, *adj.*
chladici, *adj.*
chlum, *m.*; chlumeck, *dimin.* (Chlumčany, Chlumeck)
chráněná krajinná oblast, *f.*
chráněná oblast přirozené akumulace vod, *f.*
chráněné území, *n.*
chráněný, -a, -é, *adj.*
chrast, *m.* (Chrast, Chrást) (Chrást, Chrást)
chýše, *f.* (Chýše, Chýšky)
cirkev Eeskoslovenska husitska, *f.*
civilní, *adj.*
cvičiště, *n.*

camping (site)
road, track
cottage, chalet, weekend hut
chemical
cooling, refrigerating
(wooded) hill
landscape preserve
water-supply preserve
preserve, protected area
protected, preserved
leaves
shanty
Czechoslovak Hussite Church
civil
exercising ground, athletic
ground

Č

Eap, *m.*
East obce, *f.*
černý, -á, -é, *adj.*
čertův, -ova, -ovo, *adj.*
červený, -a, -é, *adj.*
český, -á, -é, *adj.*
Eisty, -a, -e, *adj.*

stork
part of municipality
black
devil's
red
Bohemian; Czech
clean, clear

D

dar, *in.*
děd, *m.*
deštný, -a, -e, *adj.*
dil, *m.*
divadlo, *n.*
divoky, -a, -6, *adj.*
dlouhý, -a, -é, *adj.*
dobrý, -a, -é, *adj.*

gift
old man
rainy
part
theatre
wild
long
good

dolní, <i>adj.</i>	lower
doubrava, <i>f.</i> (Doubravice)	oak forest
dřevěný, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	wood(en)
dub, <i>m.</i> (Dubá, Dubenec, Dubí)	oak tree
dubový, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	oak
důl, <i>m.</i> ; doly, <i>pl.</i> (Podolí)	pit, mine
dvorský, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	court
dvůr, <i>m.</i> ; dvory, <i>pl.</i> (Dvorce, Dvořiště)	farmstead, courtyard
diban, <i>m.</i> ; dibany, <i>pl.</i>	jug, pitcher

E

elektrarna, <i>f.</i>	power station, generating station
evangelický, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	evangelical

G

galerie, <i>f.</i>	gallery
garai, <i>f.</i> ; garaie, <i>pl.</i>	garage
gejzír, <i>m.</i>	geyser
geologický, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	geological

H

habr, <i>m.</i> ; habry, <i>pl.</i>	hornbeam
habiina, <i>f.</i>	hornbeam wood
hadi, <i>adj.</i>	snake
haj, <i>m.</i> ; haje, <i>pl.</i> ; hajek, <i>dimin.</i> ; háječek, <i>dimin.</i>	grove
hajovna, <i>f.</i>	gamekeeper's lodge
halda, <i>f.</i>	dump
hamr, <i>m.</i> ; hamry, <i>pl.</i> ; hamerský, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	smeltery
hangar, <i>m.</i>	hangar
hať, <i>f.</i> ; hať, <i>pl.</i>	fascine, faggot
havran, <i>m.</i>	crow
hejtman, <i>m.</i>	captain, hetman
hladký, -a, -e, <i>adj.</i>	smooth
hlavni, <i>adj.</i>	main, principal, capital
hlina, <i>f.</i>	earth, clay
hliniště, <i>n.</i>	finding place of clay
hluboký, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	deep
hluk, <i>m.</i>	noise
holý, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	bare, naked
homole, <i>f.</i> ; homolka, <i>dimin.</i>	cone
hon, <i>m.</i> ; hony, <i>pl.</i>	strip of land, field
hora, <i>f.</i> ; hory, <i>pl.</i> ; horka, <i>dimin.</i> ; hůrka, <i>dimin.</i>	mountain
horkovod, <i>m.</i>	heating duct

hornatina, <i>f.</i>	mountains, highland
horní, <i>adj.</i>	upper
hořejší, <i>adj.</i>	upper, uppermost
hostinec, <i>m.</i>	pub, inn
hotel, <i>m.</i>	hotel
hovězí, <i>n.</i> ; hovězí, <i>adj.</i>	beef
hrad, <i>m.</i> ; hrady, <i>pl.</i> ; hradek, <i>dimin.</i> (Hradec)	(fortified)castle
hradiště, <i>n.</i> (Hradisko)	fortified settlement
hranice, <i>f.</i> ; hraniční, <i>adj.</i>	frontier, border
hrazeny, -a, -e, <i>adj.</i>	enclosed, fenced
hrob, <i>m.</i> (Hrobce)	grave
hrubý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	rough, [hist.] big
hruška, <i>f.</i> ; hrušky, <i>pl.</i>	pear
hřbet, <i>m.</i> ; hřbety, <i>pl.</i>	ridge
hřbitov, <i>m.</i>	cemetery
hřebčín, <i>m.</i>	breeding stud
hřeben, <i>m.</i> ; hřebeny, <i>pl.</i>	crest, ridge
hřiště, <i>n.</i>	playground
husí, <i>adj.</i>	goose
huť, <i>f.</i> ; hutě, <i>pl.</i>	ironworks
hvězda, <i>f.</i>	star
hvězdárna, <i>f.</i>	observatory
hvozd, <i>m.</i> (Hvozdna)	deep forest
J	
jaderna elektrarna, <i>f.</i>	nuclear power-station
javor, <i>m.</i> (Javorna, Javorník)	maple tree
javorový, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	maple
javořina, <i>f.</i>	maple wood
ječný, -a, -e, <i>adj.</i>	barley
jedlový, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	fir
jelen, <i>m.</i> , jelení, <i>adj.</i>	stag, hart
jeřáb, <i>m.</i>	crane; rowan-tree, mountain ash
jeskyně, <i>f.</i>	cave
jezero, <i>n.</i> ; jezerní, <i>adj.</i>	lake
jižní, <i>adj.</i>	south(ern)
K	
kalný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	muddy, cloudy
kamen, <i>m.</i> (Kameník, Kamenice); kamenný, -a, -e, <i>adj.</i>	stone
kamenolom, <i>m.</i>	(stone)quarry, stone pit
kanal, <i>m.</i>	canal, channel
kaple, <i>f.</i>	chapel

katastrální území, <i>n.</i>	cadastral district
klášter, <i>m.</i> (Kláštevec)	monastery, convent
klášterní, <i>adj.</i>	monasterial
klíč, <i>m.</i>	key(-point)
klobouk, <i>m.</i> ; klobouky, <i>pl.</i>	hat
kluk, <i>m.</i>	boy, stump
knihovna, <i>f.</i>	library
knižecí, <i>adj.</i>	princely
kobyla, <i>f.</i> (Kobylí)	mare
kohout, <i>m.</i>	cock
kolo, <i>n.</i>	wheel
komáří, <i>adj.</i>	gnat
komorní, <i>adj.</i>	chamber
komorník, <i>m.</i>	valet
kopec, <i>m.</i> ; kopeček, <i>dimin.</i>	hill
korab, <i>m.</i>	argosy
koruna, <i>f.</i>	crown
latoryto, <i>n.</i>	trough, bed
lkostel, <i>m.</i> (Kostelec); kostelní, <i>adj.</i>	church
kotel, <i>m.</i>	basin
kotlina, <i>f.</i>	hollow
koupaliště, <i>n.</i>	swimming pool
kout, <i>m.</i> ; kouty, <i>pl.</i>	corner, nook
kovářský, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	smith('s)
kralove, <i>adj.</i> [arch.]	queen's
kralovský, -a, -6, <i>adj.</i> (Kralovice)	royal
králův, -ova, -ovo, <i>adj.</i>	king's
kras, <i>m.</i>	karst
krasny, -a, -6, <i>adj.</i>	beautiful
krasovy, -a, <i>e, , adj.</i>	karstic
kravský, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	cow('s)
krkavec, <i>m.</i>	raven
kruh, <i>m.</i>	circle
krušný, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	hard, severe
krvavy, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	bloody, blood-red
křemel, <i>m.</i>	flint, quartz
kříž, <i>m.</i> ; kříže, <i>pl.</i> ; křížový, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	cross
kyselka, <i>f.</i>	acidulous water
L	
labuť, <i>f.</i>	swan
lada, <i>n.pl.</i>	fallow
lan, <i>m.</i> ; lany, <i>pl.</i>	field, land

lanova draha, <i>f.</i>	cableway line, funicular, ropeway
lanova draha kabinova, <i>f.</i>	cable-railway
lanova draha pro přepravu materialu, <i>f.</i>	freight funicular
lanova draha sedačková, <i>f.</i>	chair lift
lázně, <i>f.pl.</i>	spa, watering place
léčebný, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	sanitary, medical
lehký, -a, -e, <i>adj.</i>	light
les, <i>m.</i> ; lesy, <i>pl.</i> (Polesí); lesní, <i>adj.</i>	wood, forest
léto, <i>n.</i> ; letní, <i>adj.</i>	summer
lhota, <i>f.</i> ; lhotka, <i>dimin.</i> [hist.]	village settled under preferential conditions by temporary tax-free inhabitants
	dear, pleasant
libý, -a, -e, <i>adj.</i>	lime tree
lípa, <i>f.</i> ; lípy, <i>pl.</i> ; lipka, <i>dimin.</i>	lime
lipový, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	fox
liščí, <i>adj.</i>	shipyard
loděnice, <i>f.</i>	elbow, curve
loket, <i>m.</i>	bend, quarry
lom, <i>m.</i> (Lomec)	grassland, meadow, hayfield
louka, <i>f.</i> ; louky, <i>pl.</i> ; loučky, <i>dimin.pl.</i>	hunting
lovecky, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	mead, grassland
lučina, <i>f.</i>	meadow
luh, <i>m.</i> ; lužný, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i> (Podluží)	meadow
luka, <i>n.pl.</i>	meadow
lysý, -a, -e, <i>adj.</i>	bald, bare
M	
malý, -a, -e, <i>adj.</i>	small
marianský, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	(Our) Lady-, Virgin Mary's
medvědí, <i>adj.</i>	bear's
město, <i>n.</i> ; městečko, <i>dimin.</i> (Městec)	town, townlet
městská East, <i>f.</i>	part of a town
městský obvod, <i>m.</i>	district, bailiwick
meziříčí, <i>n.</i>	area demarcated from several rivers
	dear
mily, -a, -e, <i>adj.</i>	local part of a settlement
místní East, <i>f.</i>	young
mlady, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	mill
mlýn, <i>m.</i> ; mlyny, <i>pl.</i> (Mlýnec); mlýnský, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	monk
mnich, <i>in.</i>	monk's
mnichův, -ova, -ovo, <i>adj.</i>	bog, marsh, swamp
močál, <i>m.</i>	blue
modrý, -a, -e, <i>adj.</i>	

mohyla, *f.*
mokrý, -a, -é, *adj.*
mokřina, *f.*; mokřiny, *pl.*
moravsky, -a, -é, *adj.*
most, *m.*; mosty, *pl.*; mostek, *dim.*; můstek, *dimin.*
motel, *m.*
muzeum, *n.*
myslivna, *f.*
mýtina, *f.*
mýto, *n.*

N

na, *prep.*
nábřeží, *n.*
nad, *prep.*
nádraží, *n.*
nakladove nádraží, *n.*
naleziště, *n.*
náměstí, *n.*
narodni park, *m.*
národní přírodní památka, *f.*
národní přírodní rezervace, *f.*
návrší, *n.*
nemocnice, *f.*
nízký, -a, -é, *adj.*
nížina, *f.*
nocleharna, *f.*
nový, -a, -e, *adj.*

O

obec, *f.*
oblast, *f.*
obora, *f.*; obory, *pl.*
obrazarna, *f.*
obytna zastavba, *f.*
ochoz, *m.*
ochranné pasmo, *n.*
odkaliště, *n.*
odpad, *m.*
odpočívka, *f.*
odval, *m.*
okres, *m.*
olše, *f.* (Olší)

turnulus, barrow
wet
wet ground, wetland
Moravian
bridge
motel
museum
gamekeeper's lodge
clearing, glade
toll, duty

in
quay
above, on, upon
railway station
goods station, freight station
finding place
square, place
national park
national monument of nature
national wildlife preserve
knoll
hospital
low
lowlands
lodging house
new

municipality
region, area
enclosure, preserve
art gallery
housing (estate)
gallery, by-pass
preventive zone
settling basin
waste, refuse
resting place, rest area
mineral pile, dump, heap, refuse
district, county
alder tree

olšina, *f.*
osika, *f.*
osobní, *adj.*
ostrož, *in.*
ostrov, *m.* (Ostrovce)
ostrý, -a, -é, *adj.*
ovoce, *n.*; ovocný, -a, -é, *adj.*
ozdravná, *f.*
ozubnice, *f.*

P

páhorek, *m.*; pahorky, *pl.*
pahorkatina, *f.*
pamatník, *m.*
pancíř, *m.*
panenský, -a, -e, *adj.*
panev, *m.*
panský, -a, -e, *adj.*
parkoviště, *n.*
paseka, *f.*; paseky, *pl.*
pastvina, *f.*; pastviny, *pl.*
pec, *f.*
písečný, -a, -e, *adj.*
písek, *m.*
pískovna, *f.*
pískovy, -a, -é, *adj.*
planina, *f.*
plany, -a, -é, *adj.*
pleš, *f.*
plošina, *f.*
plovárna, *f.*
plynovod, *m.*
pod, *prep.*
podhradí, *n.*

podhůří, *n.*
pohled, *m.*; pohledy, *pl.*
pohoří, *n.*
pole, *n.*; polní, *adj.*
polední, *adj.*
police, *f.*; polička, *dimin.*
polom, *m.*
pomezí, *n.*; pomezí, *adj.*

alder wood
aspen tree
personal
headland
island
sharp
fruit
health resort, convalescent home
cog-railway, rack-railway

small hill
hilly country
memorial
armour (-plate)
virginal
basin
manorial
parking (place)
clearing, glade
pasture
stove, furnace
sand(y)
sand
sand-pit
sandy
plateau, table-land
idle, barren
baldhead
plateau
swimming-pool
gas-main, gas pipeline
below
extramural settlement below a
castle
slopes
sight, view
range (of mountains)
field
midday, [hist.] southern
shelf, cupboard
forest area damaged by wind
confines, borderland

pomník, <i>m.</i>	monument
potok, <i>m.</i> ; potůčky, <i>dimin.pl.</i>	brook, creek
potrava, <i>f.</i> ; potravinářský, -a, -e, <i>adj.</i>	food
poustevna, <i>f.</i> (Pustevny)	hermitage
praděd, <i>m.</i>	grandfather
pramen, <i>m.</i> ; prameny, <i>pl.</i>	fountain, spring
pram, <i>m.</i> ; pramovy, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	ferryboat
proláklina, <i>f.</i>	depression
propast, <i>f.</i>	chasm, abyss
prostor, <i>m.</i>	space, area
prostřední, <i>adj.</i>	middle, medium
průmysl, <i>m.</i>	industry
průmyslový podnik, <i>m.</i>	plant, works, enterprise
prirplav, <i>m.</i>	canal
průsmyk, <i>m.</i>	pass
předměstí, <i>n.</i>	suburb
přední, <i>adj.</i>	fore, front
přehrada, <i>f.</i>	barrage, dam
přírodní, <i>adj.</i>	natural
přírodní divadlo, <i>n.</i>	open-air theatre
přírodní památka, <i>f.</i>	monument of nature
přírodní rezervace, <i>f.</i>	wildlife preserve, natural (p)reserve
přístav, <i>m.</i>	port, docks
přístaviště, <i>n.</i>	landing place
přívoz, <i>m.</i>	ferry
pusty, -a; -é, <i>adj.</i>	desert, waste
R	
radnice, <i>f.</i>	town hall, city hall
rameno, <i>n.</i>	arm; river branch
raný, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	early
rašeliniště, <i>n.</i>	peatbog
regent, <i>m.</i>	regent
rekreace, <i>f.</i> ; rekreační, <i>adj.</i>	recreation
rezervace, <i>f.</i>	(p)reserve; reservation
roh, <i>m.</i>	corner, horn
rokle, <i>f.</i>	gorge, ravine
role, <i>f.</i>	acres, field
ropovod, <i>m.</i>	pipeline, oil conduit
rovina, <i>f.</i>	plain, flat
rozhledna, <i>f.</i>	look-out, outlook-tower
rozvalina, <i>f.</i>	ruin(s)

rozvodna, *f.*
ruda, *f.*; rudný, -a, -e, *adj.*
rybník, *m.* (Rybniště)

substation
ore
pond, lake

Ř

Peka, *f.* (Poříčí)
říše, *f.*

river
empire (Reich)

S

sad, *m.*; sady, *pl.*
sanatorium, *n.*
sedlo, *n.*
seník, *m.*
severní, *adj.*
sídliště, *n.*
silážní stavba, *f.*
silnice, *f.*
skala, *f.*; skaly, *pl.*; skalka, *dimin.* (Skalice)
skalní, *adj.*
skanzen, *m.*
sklad, *m.*
skladka, *f.*
slaný, -a, -e, *adj.*
slatina, *f.*
slezský, -a, -é, *adj.*
sloup, *m.*
slunečný, -a, -é, *adj.*
smrčina, *f.*; smrtiny, *pl.*
smrk, *m.*; smrček, *dimin.*
sněžný, -a, -é, *adj.*
sobotka, *f. dimin.*
socialní, *adj.*
sokol, *m.*
solný, -á, -é, *adj.*
souš, *f.*
soutěska, *f.*
spaleny, -a, -e, *adj.*
sportovní, *adj.*
srnti, *n.*; srnčí, *adj.*
stadion, *m.*
staj, *f.*
stanice, *f.*
starý, -a, -é, *adj.*

orchard, public gardens
sanatorium
saddleback
hayloft
north(ern)
housing estate
silo
road, highway, route
rock
rock(y)
open-air museum
store, stock
tip, dump
salt(y)
bog
Silesian
pole, post, shaft, column
sunny
spruce wood
spruce
snow(y)
Saturday
social
falcon
salt(y)
dry land
defile, pass, gorge
burnt
sporting, sport
roe
stadium
stable
station
old

stat, <i>m.</i> ; statni, <i>adj.</i>	State
stavebni, <i>adj.</i>	building
stolec, <i>m.</i>	throne
stráň, <i>f.</i>	hillside
stráž, <i>f.</i> ; stráže, <i>pl.</i> (Strážišťe)	guard
strážný, -a, -e, <i>adj.</i>	watch, guard(ian)
strojirenstvi, <i>n.</i> ; strojirensky, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	engineering, machine
strom, <i>m.</i>	tree
stiedni, <i>adj.</i>	central, middle
střela, <i>f.</i>	shot
stielnice, <i>f.</i>	shooting-range
stříbro, <i>n.</i> ; stříbrný, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	silver
studanka, <i>f.</i> (Studénka, Studenky)	fountain, well
studeny, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	cold
studna, <i>f.</i> (Studnice); studničný, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	well
suchý, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	dry
svaty, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	holy, saint
svět, <i>m.</i>	world
světec, <i>m.</i>	saint
světly, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	light
svoboda, <i>f.</i>	freedom, liberty
svobodný, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	free
synagoga, <i>f.</i>	synagogue
Š	
Sachta, <i>f.</i>	shaft, pit
Gance, <i>f.</i>	chance, hope
Gance, <i>f.pl.</i>	fortification
Gipka, <i>f.</i>	dart, bolt
široký, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	wide, broad
škola, <i>f.</i>	school
špičák, <i>m.</i>	tine, pick, eyetooth
štědrý, -a, -e, <i>adj.</i>	generous
štít, <i>m.</i> ; Stity, <i>pl.</i>	shield, peak
štola, <i>f.</i>	drift, gallery
šumný, -a, -e, <i>adj.</i>	pretty
T	
tábořiště, <i>n.</i>	camping ground, encampment
tabule, <i>f.</i>	table
tanečnice, <i>f.</i>	danceuse
tělocvična, <i>f.</i>	gymnasium
tepelna elektrarna, <i>f.</i>	thermal power plant (station)

teplarna, *f.*
 teplovod, *m.*
 teplý, -a, -e, *adj.* (Teplice, Teplička)
 tetřev, *m.*
 textilní, *adj.*
 těžní věž, *f.*
 tichý, -a, -é, *adj.*
 tis, *m.*; tisovy, -a, -e, *adj.*
 tmavý, -a, -é, *adj.*
 transformovna, *f.*

 travník, *m.*
 trh, *m.*; trhovy, -a, -e, *adj.*
 trn, *m.*; trnovy, -a, -é, *adj.*
 troska, *f.*; trosky, *pl.*
 ti-ida, *f.*
 turisticky, -a, -e, *adj.*
 tyn, *m.* [hist.] (Týnec, Týniště)

heating station
 heating duct
 warm
 wood grouse
 textile
 head frame, head-gear tower
 silent, still, quiet
 yew tree
 dark
 substation, transformer station
 (yard)
 lawn
 market
 thorn
 wreck, ruin
 class; road, avenue
 tourist(s'), touring
 stronghold, enclosed place,
 fenced court, yard

M

u, *prep.*
 učiliště, *n.*
 údolí, *n.*; údolní, *adj.*
 uherský, -a, -é, *adj.*
 uhlí, *n.*; uhelný, -a, -é, , *adj.*
 uhlíř, *m.*; uhlířský, -a, -é, *adj.*
 ujezd, *m.* [hist.] (Ujezdec)
 ulice, *f.*
 úpravna pitné vody, *f.*
 ústav, *m.*
 ústí, *n.*
 úterý, *n.*
 uval, *m.*; úvaly, *pl.*
 úzký, -a, -é, *adj.*

at
 educational establishment
 valley
 Hungarian
 coal
 coalman, collier
 riding
 street
 waterworks
 institute
 mouth, estuary
 Tuesday
 dale
 narrow

V

v, *prep.*
 val, *m.*; valy, *pl.*
 valašský, -a, -é, *adj.*
 vapenka, *f.*
 vapno, *n.*; vapenny, -a, -é, *adj.*
 velký, -a, -é, *adj.*

in
 mound, line
 Valachian
 limekiln
 lime
 large, big, great

vepřové, <i>n.</i> ; vepřovy, -6, -e, <i>adj.</i>	pork, swine
ves, <i>f.</i> (Vesce)	village
veseli, <i>n.</i>	merriment. merrymaking
veselý, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	merry
větrník, <i>m.</i>	windmill
větrný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	wind(y)
věž, <i>f.</i>	tower
vir, <i>m.</i>	whirl
višňový, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	morello
vítězný, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	winning, victorious
vladař, <i>m.</i>	sovereign, prince
vlčí, <i>adj.</i>	wolf's, wolfish
voda, <i>f.</i> ; vodni, <i>adj.</i>	water
vodni nádrž, <i>f.</i>	water reservoir
vodojem, <i>m.</i>	water tank, water reservoir,
	water tower
vodopad, <i>m.</i>	waterfall
vojensky, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	military, army
vrch, <i>m.</i> ; vrchy, <i>pl.</i>	hill
vrchovina, <i>f.</i> ; vrchoviny, <i>pl.</i>	highlands, uplands
vřesoviště, <i>n.</i>	heath
vychodni, <i>adj.</i>	east(ern)
vydra, <i>f.</i>	otter
vyhled, <i>m.</i> ; výhledy, <i>pl.</i>	view
vyhlídka, <i>f.</i>	view point
vysílač, <i>m.</i>	transmitter
vysluni, <i>n.</i>	sunny side
vysoky, -a, -e, <i>adj.</i>	high, tall
výstaviště, <i>n.</i>	exhibition ground(s)
výšina, <i>f.</i>	height, elevation
výškové silo, <i>n.</i>	silo
vyšší, <i>adj.</i>	higher
vyzkum, <i>m.</i> ; výzkumný, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	research
Z	
zadni, <i>adj.</i>	hinder, back
zahrada, <i>f.</i> ; zahrady, <i>dimin.pl.</i>	garden
zakladni sídelní jednotka, <i>f.</i>	elementary settlement unit
zamek, <i>m.</i> ; zámeček, <i>dimin.</i>	castle
zapadni, <i>adj.</i>	west(ern)
zasobník, <i>m.</i>	reservoir
zastavka, <i>f.</i>	(whistle)stop
závodíště, <i>n.</i>	race course

zavrt, <i>m.</i>	sinkhole
zelený, -a, -e, <i>adj.</i>	green
zemědělský podnik, <i>m.</i>	farm
zima, <i>f.</i> ; zimní, <i>adj.</i>	winter
zlatý, -a, -e, <i>adj.</i>	gold, golden
zoologická zahrada, <i>f.</i>	zoological garden
zotavovna, <i>f.</i>	convalescent home
zřícenina, <i>f.</i>	ruin
zřídlo, <i>n.</i>	(mineral) spring
zvon, <i>m.</i>	bell
zvonice, <i>f.</i>	belfry, bell-tower

Ž

žďár, <i>m.</i> [hist.]	by deforestation burned-off piece of forest
žebrák, <i>m.</i>	beggar
železniční stanice, <i>f.</i>	railway station
železniční zastávka, <i>f.</i>	railway stop
železo, <i>n.</i> ; železný, -a, -é, <i>adj.</i>	iron
židovský, -a, -e, <i>adj.</i>	Jewish
žleb, <i>m.</i> ; žleby, <i>pl.</i>	gully, glen

ABBREVIATIONS OF CZECH WORDS ON STATE MAP SERIES

Abbreviations of Czech Nouns on Maps

altvd.	akvadukt	kam.	kamenolom
arch.nalez.	archeologicke naleziště	kan.	kanál
art.std.	arteska studna	kap.	kaple
b.	bouda, boudy, horska bouda	kl.	klášter
bot.	botel	ltnih.	ltnihovna
camp.	camping	kop.	lkopec
CČSH	cirkev ceskoslovenská husitska	kor.	koryto
ch.	chata, chaty, chatová kolonie	kost.	kostel
ch.ú.	chráněné území	kost.věž	kostelní věž
CHKO	chráněná krajinná oblast	koup.	koupaliště
chlad.věž	chladici věž	kras.	ltrasova prolaklina, krasovy zavrt
CHOPAV	chráněná oblast přirozené akumulace vod	kys.	kyselka
		lan.	lanova draha
cvič.	cvičiště	láz.	lázně
ČOV	čistírna odpadních vod	lod.	loděnice
div.	divadlo	mat.	lanova draha pro přepravu materialu
dv.	dvůr		
g.	gejzir	ml.	mlýn
gal.	galerie	moh.	mohyla
gar.	garáž, garáže	mot.	motel
h.	hora	muz.	muzeum
háj.	hajovna	mysl.	myslivna
hal.	halda	nábř.	nabřeží
hang.	hangar	nadr.	nadraží
hlin.	hliniště	nalez.	naleziště
hm.	hamr	nam.	náměstí
horkov.	horktovod	nem.	nemocnice
host.	hostinec	níž.	nížina
hot.	hotel	nocl.	noclehárna
hr.	hrad	NP	narodni park
hř.	hřiště	NPP	narodni přírodní pamatka
hřb.	hřbitov	NPR	narodní pPírodní rezervace
hřbč.	hřebčín	o .	ostrov
hvězd.	hvězdárna	ob.	obora
jader.el.	jaderna elektrarna	obl.	oblast
jesk.	jeskyně	obraz.	obrazárna
jez.	jezero	obyt.	obytna zastavba
k.ú.	katastralní území	ochr.pás.	ochranne pasmo
kab.	lanova draha kahinova	odkal.	odkaliště

odv.	odval	sed.	sedlo
odp.	odpad	sedač.	lanová draha sedačková
odpoč.	odpočívka	sen.	seník
okr.	okres	sidl.	sidliště
ostr.	ostrov	sil.	silážní stavba
ozdr.	ozdravovna	skan.	skanzen
ozub.	ozubnice	skl.	sklad, skladka
p.	potok	sout.	soutěska
pah.	pahorek, pahorkatina	st.	stanice
pam.	pamatník	stad.	stadion
park.	parkoviště	střel.	střelnice
pas.	paseka	syng.	synagoga
pisk.	piskovna	Sach.	šachta
plan.	planina	šk.	Skola
ploš.	plošina	št.	štola
plov.	plovárna	tab.	tabořiště
plynv.	plynovod	těl.	tělocvična
poh.	pohoří	tepel.el.	tepelná elektrárna
pom.	pomník	tepl.	teplárna
PP	přírodní památka	teplov.	teplovod
PR	přírodní rezervace	těž.věž	těžní věž
Pr.	průsmyk	trf.	transformovna
prm.	pramen	ti.	třída
prop.	propast	uč.	učiliště
prost.	prostor	úd.	údolí
prlim.	průmysl	ul.	ulice
prům.pod.	průmyslový podnik	úpr.pit.vody	upravna pitné vody
průp.	průplav	úst.	ústav
předm.	předměstí	v.	vrch, vrchy
piehr.	přehrada	vap.	vapenka
přír.div.	přírodní divadlo	vdj.	vodojein
příst.	pi-istav, přístaviště	vdp.	vodopad
přív.	piivoz	větr.el.	větrná elektrárna
raš.	rašeliniště	vod.el.	vodní elektrárna
rez.	rezervace	vod.n.	vodní nádrž
ropv.	ropovod	vrch.	vrchovina
rov.	rovina	vies.	vřesoviště
rozhl.	rozhledna	vysil.	vysilač
rozv.	rozvalina	výst.	výstaviště
rozvd.	rozvodna	výšk.silo	výškové silo
ryb.	rybník	z.	železniční zastávka
i.	řeka	zahr.	zahrada
san.	sanatorium	zam.	zamek

zásob.	zasobnik	zříc.	zřícenina
zast.	železniční zastavka	ziid.	ziidlo
zav.	závodiště	ZSJ	zakladni sidelni jednotka
zeměd.pod.	zemědělský podnik	zvon.	zvonice
zoo	zoologicka zahrada	žst.	železniční stanice
zot.	zotavovna		

Abbreviations of Czech Adjectives and Prepositions on Maps

arch.	archeologicky, -a, -é	p.	pod
astr.	astronomicky, -a, -é	pol.	polni
aut.	autobusovy, -a, -é	potr.	potravinářský, -a, -é
biol.	biologicky, -a, -é	pram.	pramovy, -á, -é
chem.	chemicky, -a, -é	prostř.	prostřední
chran.	chráněný, -a, -é	pied.	přední
civ.	civilni	přír.	přírodní
Eer.	černý, -a, -é	rekr.	rekreační
Eerv.	červený, -a, -é	sev.	severni
čes.	Eesky, -a, -é	skal.	skalní
dl.	dlouhý, -á, -é	slez.	slezsky, -a, -é
dol.	dolni	soc.	socialni
dřev.	dřevěný, -a, -é	sol.	solný, -a, -é
evang.	evangelický, -a, -é	sport.	sportovni
geol.	geologicky, -a, -é	st.	starý, -a, -é
hl.	hlavni	stat.	statni
hlb.	hluboký, -á, -é	staveb.	stavební
hor.	horni	stroj.	strojirensky, -a, -é
hranit.	hraniční	stř.	střední
již.	jižní	sv.	svaty, -a, -é
kam.	kamenny, -a, -é	text.	textilni
kral.	kralovsky, -a, -é	tur.	turisticky, -a, -é
lěč.	léčebný, -a, -é	úd.	udolni
leh.	lehky, -a, -é	usaz.	usazovací
let.	letni	vel.	velký, -a, -é
lov.	lovecky, -a, -é	voj.	vojensky, -a, -é
m.	malý, -a, -é	vych.	vychodní
mor.	moravský, -a, -é	vys.	vysoky, -a, -é
n.	nad	vys.	vyšší
n.	nový, -a, -é	vyzk.	vyzkumny, -a, -é
nakl.	nakladovy, -a, -é	zad.	zadni
niz.	nizky, -a, -é	záp.	zapadni
odkal.	odkalovaci	zel.	zeleny, -a, -é
os.	osobni	zim.	zimni
ov.	ovocny, -a, -é	žid.	židovský, -a, -é

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC BY DISTRICTS

In compliance with the State administration the territory of the Czech Republic has been divided into 76 districts („okres“ in Czech); there is one exception to that because the territory of the capital Prague received a special status. The districts have been named mostly after towns where district offices have been established. The offices of the districts Brno-město (Brno-Town) and Brno-venkov (Brno-Country) have been established in Brno; the office of the district Ostrava-město (Ostrava-Town) has been established in Ostrava; the offices of the districts Plzeň-jih (Plzeň-South), Plzeň-město (Plzeň-Town) and Plzeň-sever (Plzeň-North) have been established in Plzeň; the offices of the districts Praha-východ (Prague-East) and Praha-západ (Prague-West) have been established in Prague.

The districts in the Czech Republic (the numbers printed after the district names refer to the numbers entered into the below map):

Benešov.....	1	Kroměříž.....	30
Beroun.....	2	Kutná Hora.....	31
Blansko.....	3	Liberec.....	32
Brno-město.....	4	Litoměřice.....	33
Brno-venkov.....	5	Louny.....	34
Bruntál.....	6	Mělník.....	35
Břeclav.....	7	Mladá Boleslav.....	36
Cheb.....	8	Most.....	37
Chomutov.....	9	Náchod.....	38
Chrudim.....	10	Nový Jičín.....	39
Česká Lípa.....	11	Nymburk.....	40
České Budějovice.....	12	Olomouc.....	41
Český Krumlov.....	13	Opava.....	42
Děčín.....	14	Ostrava-město.....	43
Domažlice.....	15	Pardubice.....	44
Frýdek-Místek.....	16	Pelhřimov.....	45
Havlíčkův Brod.....	17	Písek.....	46
Hodonín.....	18	Plzeň-jih.....	47
Hradec Králové.....	19	Plzeň-město.....	48
Jablonec nad Nisou.....	20	Plzeň-sever.....	49
Jeseník.....	21	Praha-východ.....	50
Jičín.....	22	Praha-západ.....	51
Jihlava.....	23	Prachatice.....	52
Jindřichův Hradec.....	24	Prostějov.....	53
Karlovy Vary.....	25	Přerov.....	54
Karviná.....	26	Příbram.....	55
Kladno.....	27	Rakovník.....	56
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Kolín.....	29	Rychnov nad Kněžnou.....	58

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On 1st January 1993 there were 6 097 municipalities, 11 479 parts of the municipalities and 21 991 elementary settlement units on the territory of the Czech Republic. At the same time there were within 6 097 municipalities 427 towns, 13 statutory towns, i.e. České Budějovice, Brno, Havířov, Hradec Králové, Karlovy Vary, Liberec, Olomouc, Opava, Ostrava, Pardubice, Plzeň, Ústí nad Labem, Zlín and the capital Prague .

Administrative Division of the Czech Republic by Districts



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