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**National standardization: toponymic guidelines for
map editors and other editors**

Toponymic Guidelines of the Czech Republic

Submitted by Czech Republic**

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TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

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Chairman

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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]	ďas	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, Větrník, 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:]	[ee]	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	Plzeň
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	[rʃ], [rʃ]	[rzh],[rsh]	řeka, keř	Říčany, Přerov
s S	[s]	[s]	sýr	Sušice
š Š	[ʃ]	[sh]	šeřík	Šumperk
t T	[t]	[t]	teta	Turnov

ř Ř	[ɹ]	[ty]	labuť	Třešť
u U	[u]	[oo]	ucho	Unhošť
ú Ú	[u:]	[oo],[ooh]	údolí	Újezd
ů Ů	[u:]	[oo],[ooh]	růže	Stodůlky
v V	[v]	[v]	voda	Vlašim
y Y	[i]	[i]	byt	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, ó, 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 *ó* 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', *dívka* 'girl', *ticho* 'silence', *tíha* 'weight', *nic* 'nothing', *nízký* 'low').

The grapheme *ě* does not correspond to any special phoneme. This grapheme designates the sound combination *j + e* in syllables *bě, pě, vě, fě* (*běžet* 'run', *pět* 'five', *věc* 'thing'), *ň + e* in syllable *mě* (*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 *m* 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 *d', t', 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 *c, s, z* 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 *ř* with an analogous sibilant characterization. There are two variants of this phoneme, a voiced *ř* and a voiceless one. The voiced [r³] 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 [r̥] 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, k, 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 soundcombinations 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, Kralický 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, Klenčí pod Čerchovem, Nové 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 Boženy Němcové - ulice 'street', most Legií - 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 Zahrádkami - zahrádka 'a small garden', Za 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 zahrádkami, 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., Nové 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 Šišák - M. Šišák*). 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 - *býk*, *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 *Oškobrň*, 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 (*Tábor*, *Oreb*, *Sion*, *Jordán*, *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*, *Psáry*, *Kladruby*, *Rokycany*, *Nýřany*, *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. *-jъ* (*Choceň + jъ > Choceň*, *Chotěbor + jъ > 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 + in > Kolín*).

Other place-names have originated from common nouns. Names of nearby streams (*Sázava*), 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 (*Žďár*, *Zhoř*, *Proseč*, *Seč*, *Myř*, *Třebová*), after a position on thoroughfares (*Brod*, *Most*), after the kind of a settlement (*Městec*, *Viska*, *Lhota*, *Újezd*, *Ochoz*), after noted buildings (*Hradec*, *Hrádek*, *Kostelec*, *Cerekev*, *Kláštrec*, *Týn*), after the manner of land cultivation and after the area of cultivated lands (*Kopanina*, *Ostředek*, *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. 347/1997 Coll. as amended by subsequent legislation - the names of the regions i.e. territorial-administrative units on the state level

Act No. 147/2000 Coll. - the names of the districts (counties) i.e. territorial-administrative units on the regional level;

Act No. 128/2000 Coll. - the names of municipalities, i.e. basic territorial-administrative units and their parts;

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

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

Decree No. 326/2000 Coll. - the names of streets and other public areas, i.e. territorial elements inside of settlement units;

Act 200/1994 Coll. as amended by subsequent legislation, Decree No. 31/1995 Coll. as amended by subsequent legislation - 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 subsequent legislation, Decree No. 190/1996 Coll. as amended by subsequent legislation - the names of non-residential geographical features collected within the nicety of the cadastral (large-scale) maps.

The names of regions, districts, municipalities, parts of municipalities, basic 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. 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

Maps

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 Administration 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 descriptive data of the Cadastre of Real Estates of the Czech Republic. Besides, the Basic State Large-Scale Map is constituted by the Derived State Map of the Czech

Republic 1:5 000 and the Derived Technic-Economical Map 1:5 000. These maps are 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

At present 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 Administration 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 Basic 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:

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

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).

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

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).

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

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.

Toponymic Guidelines of the Czech Republic (in 1997).

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 taken 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 (by Ministry of Interior) and in the Territorial Identification Register of Basic Settlement Units - UIR ZSJ (by Ministry for Regional Development).

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 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 by means of vectorization programmes in the environment of Intergraph MGE has been realised in 1996-2001. 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. The Land Survey Office has been entrusted with the responsibility to administer the ZABAGED.

Toponymical data base GEONAMES

The data gathered in the process of the standardization of geographic names, besides the data provided by topographers of the cadastral offices, the data provided by administrators of the state information systems and the data transmitted direct by the authors were inserted into the data base GEONAMES, which was founded by the Land Survey Office in 1998. As source may serve as follows:

- Various registers of the Commission for Geographical Names,
- data published by the Czech Statistical Office,
- the Central Bulletin of the Czech Republic,
- the Base Map of Water Management of the Czech Republic 1:50 000,
- “ZABAGED” (the Fundamental Base of Geographic Data of the Czech Republic),
- other data of the administrators of the state information system.

Each data record in GEONAMES is composed of several fields: Standardized name, other variants of the name, name used in the map, location of the name by means of the coordinates (the corresponding names of cadastral districts, municipalities, districts and regions and their codes are added), type of feature, date of the standardization, type and colour for print, state information standard identifier, date and signature of recording. The identifiers are to be mentioned as they exist. In case that administrators have added the identifiers to the features the save of the records without relevant identifiers is unfeasible. This rule applies to all municipalities or protected landscape areas. The identifiers are affixed to the most streams as well. On the other side, some indications are facultative, e.g. the abbreviations used in the state maps.

Database outputs are sorted according to keywords and compiled in formats DBF or XLS if required and as may be required. Text layer outputs are required in DGN format for the purpose of map printing. As to data medium the diskette is available only for DGN format; CD-R or CD-RW is needed in the case of the other formats.

The names occurring on ca. 1 900 map sheets 1:10 000 have been taken in the data base Geonames till May 2001.

Glossary of Designations and Generic Terms on State Map Series

akvadukt, <i>m.</i>	aqueduct
alej, <i>f.</i>	alley, row of trees
andělský, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	angelic
archeologický, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	archaeological
artéská studna, <i>f.</i>	Artesian well
astronomický, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	astronomical
autobus, <i>m.</i> ; autobusový, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	bus
bílý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i> (Bělá)	white
biskupský, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	episcopal
bor, <i>m.</i> ; bory, <i>pl.</i> ; borek, <i>dimin.</i>	pine wood
borový, -á, -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
brána, <i>f.</i> ; branka, <i>dimin.</i> ; branky, <i>dimin., pl.</i>	gate

brázda, <i>f.</i>	furrow
brloh, <i>m.</i>	den
brod, <i>m.</i> ; brody, <i>pl.</i> ; brodek, <i>dimin.</i> (Brodce)	ford
břeh, <i>m.</i> ; břehy, <i>pl.</i>	riverside, water's edge
březina, <i>f.</i>	birch wood
březový, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	birch
břidličná, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	slate
bříza, <i>f.</i> (Březí, Březno)	birch tree
bučina, <i>f.</i>	beech wood
buk, <i>m.</i> ; buky, <i>pl.</i> (Bukovec, Bukovsko)	beech tree
bukový, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	beech
bystrý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i> (Bystřice, Bystřička)	swift
camping, <i>m.</i>	camping site
cesta, <i>f.</i>	road, track
chata, <i>f.</i> ; chaty, <i>pl.</i>	cottage, chalet, weekend hut
chemický, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	chemical
chladicí, <i>adj.</i>	cooling, refrigerating
chlum, <i>m.</i> ; chlumeček, <i>dimin.</i> (Chlumčany, Chlumeč)	(wooded) hill
chráněná krajinná oblast, <i>f.</i>	protected landscape area
chráněná oblast přirozené akumulace vod, <i>f.</i>	water-supply preserve
chráněné území, <i>n.</i>	preserve, protected area
chráněný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	protected, preserved
chrást, <i>m.</i> (Chrast, Chrášťany)	leaves
chýše, <i>f.</i> (Chyše, Chyšky)	shanty
církev československá husitská, <i>f.</i>	Czechoslovak Hussite Church
civilní, <i>adj.</i>	civil
cvičiště, <i>n.</i>	exercising ground, athletic ground
čáp, <i>m.</i>	stork
část obce, <i>f.</i>	part of municipality
černý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	black
čertův, ova, ovo, <i>adj.</i>	devil's
červený, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	red
český, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	Bohemian; Czech
čistý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	clean, clear
dar, <i>m.</i>	gift
děd, <i>m.</i>	old man
deštný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	rainy
díl, <i>m.</i>	part
divadlo, <i>n.</i>	theatre
divoký, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	wild
dlouhý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	long
dobrý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	good
dolní, <i>adj.</i>	lower
doubrava, <i>f.</i> (Doubravice)	oak forest
dřevěný, -á, -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, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	court
dvůr, <i>m.</i> ; dvory, <i>pl.</i> (Dvorce, Dvořiště)	farmstead, courtyard

džbán, <i>m.</i> ; džbány, <i>pl.</i>	jug, pitcher
elektrárna, <i>f.</i>	power station, generating station
evangelický, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	evangelical
galerie, <i>f.</i>	gallery
garáž, <i>f.</i> ; garáže, <i>pl.</i>	garage
gejzír, <i>m.</i>	geyser
geologický, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	geological
habr, <i>m.</i> ; habry, <i>pl.</i>	hornbeam
habřina, <i>f.</i>	hornbeam wood
hadí, <i>adj.</i>	snake
háj, <i>m.</i> ; háje, <i>pl.</i> ; hájek, <i>dimin.</i> ; háječek, <i>dimin.</i>	grove
hájovna, <i>f.</i>	gamekeeper's lodge
halda, <i>f.</i>	dump
hamr, <i>m.</i> ; hamry, <i>pl.</i> ; hamerský, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	smeltery
hangár, <i>m.</i>	hangar
hať, <i>f.</i> ; haťe, <i>pl.</i>	fascine, faggot
havran, <i>m.</i>	crow
hejtman, <i>m.</i>	captain, hetman
hladký, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	smooth
hlavní, <i>adj.</i>	main, principal, capital
hlína, <i>f.</i>	earth, clay
hliniště, <i>n.</i>	finding place of clay
hluboký, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	deep
hluk, <i>m.</i>	noise
holý, -á, -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> ; hrádek, <i>dimin.</i> (Hradec)	(fortified) castle
hradiště, <i>n.</i> (Hradisko)	fortified settlement
hranice, <i>f.</i> ; hraniční, <i>adj.</i>	frontier, boundary
hrazený, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	enclosed, fenced
hrob, <i>m.</i> (Hrobce)	grave
hrubý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	rough, (<i>hist.</i>) 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> (Hvozdná)	deep forest
jaderná elektrárna, <i>f.</i>	nuclear power-station
javor, <i>m.</i> (Javorná, Javorník)	maple tree
javorový, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	maple
javořina, <i>f.</i>	maple wood
ječný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	barley
jedlový, -á, -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)
kalný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	muddy, cloudy
kámen, <i>m.</i> (Kameník, Kamenice); kamenný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	stone
kamenolom, <i>m.</i> (stone)	quarry, stone pit
kanál, <i>m.</i>	canal, channel
kaple, <i>f.</i>	chapel
katastrální území, <i>n.</i>	cadastral district
klášter, <i>m.</i> (Kláštepec)	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
knížecí, <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
koráb, <i>m.</i>	argosy
koruna, <i>f.</i>	crown
koryto, <i>n.</i>	trough, bed
kostel, <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, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	smith('s)
králové, <i>arch.adj.</i>	queen's
královský, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i> (Kralovice)	royal
králův, ova, ovo, <i>adj.</i>	king's
kras, <i>m.</i>	karst
krásný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	beautiful
krasový, -á, é, , <i>adj.</i>	karstic
kravský, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	cow('s)
krkavec, <i>m.</i>	raven

kruh, <i>m.</i>	circle
krušný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	hard, severe
krvavý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	bloody, blood-red
křemel, <i>m.</i>	flint, quartz
kříž, <i>m.</i> ; kříže, <i>pl.</i> ; křížový, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	cross
kyselka, <i>f.</i>	acidulous water
labuť, <i>f.</i>	swan
lada, <i>n.pl.</i>	fallow
lán, <i>m.</i> ; lány, <i>pl.</i>	field, land
lanová dráha, <i>f.</i>	cableway line, funicular, ropeway
lanová dráha kabinová, <i>f.</i>	cable-railway
lanová dráha pro přepravu materiálu	freight funicular
lanová dráha sedačková	chair lift
lázně, <i>f.pl.</i>	spa, watering place
léčebný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	sanitary, medical
lehký, -á, -é, <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
lhotka, <i>f.</i> ; lhotka, <i>dimin.</i> [<i>hist.</i>]	village settled under preferential conditions by temporary tax-free inhabitants
libý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	dear, pleasant
lípa, <i>f.</i> ; lípy, <i>pl.</i> ; lipka, <i>dimin.</i>	lime tree
lipový, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	lime
liščí, <i>adj.</i>	fox
loděnice, <i>f.</i>	shipyard
loket, <i>m.</i>	elbow, curve
lom, <i>m.</i> (Lomec)	bend, quarry
louka, <i>f.</i> ; louky, <i>pl.</i> ; loučky, <i>dimin.pl.</i>	grassland, meadow, hayfield
lovecký, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	hunting
lučina, <i>f.</i>	mead, grassland
luh, <i>m.</i> ; lužný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i> (Podluží)	meadow
luka, <i>n.pl.</i>	meadow
lysý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	bald, bare
malý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	small
mariánský, -á, -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 část, <i>f.</i>	part of a town
městský obvod, <i>m.</i>	district, bailiwick
meziříčí, <i>n.</i>	area demarcated from several rivers
milý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	dear
místní část, <i>f.</i>	local part of a settlement
mladý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	young
mlýn, <i>m.</i> ; mlýny, <i>pl.</i> (Mlýnec); mlýnský, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	mill
mnich, <i>m.</i>	monk
mnichův, -ova, -ovo, <i>adj.</i>	monk's
močál, <i>m.</i>	bog, marsh, swamp
modrý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	blue
mohyla, <i>f.</i>	tumulus, barrow
mokrý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	wet

mokřina, <i>f.</i> ; mokřiny, <i>pl.</i>	wet ground, wetland
moravský, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	Moravian
most, <i>m.</i> ; mosty, <i>pl.</i> ; mostek, <i>dim.</i> ; můstek, <i>dimin.</i>	bridge
motel, <i>m.</i>	motel
muzeum, <i>n.</i>	museum
myslivna, <i>f.</i>	gamekeeper's lodge
mýtina, <i>f.</i>	clearing, glade
mýto, <i>n.</i>	toll, duty
na, <i>prep.</i>	in
nábřeží, <i>n.</i>	quay
nad, <i>prep.</i>	above, on, upon
nádraží, <i>n.</i>	railway station
nákladové nádraží, <i>n.</i>	goods station, freight station
naleziště, <i>n.</i>	finding place
náměstí, <i>n.</i>	square, place
národní park, <i>m.</i>	national park
národní přírodní památka, <i>f.</i>	national monument of nature
národní přírodní rezervace, <i>f.</i>	national wildlife preserve
návrší, <i>n.</i>	knoll
nemocnice, <i>f.</i>	hospital
nízký, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	low
nížina, <i>f.</i>	lowlands
noclehárna, <i>f.</i>	lodging house
nový, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	new
obec, <i>f.</i>	municipality
oblast, <i>f.</i>	region, area
obora, <i>f.</i> ; obory, <i>pl.</i>	enclosure, preserve
obrazárna, <i>f.</i>	art gallery
obytná zástavba, <i>f.</i>	housing (estate)
ochoz, <i>m.</i>	gallery, by-pass
ochranné pásmo, <i>n.</i>	preventive zone
odkaliště, <i>n.</i>	settling basin
odpad, <i>m.</i>	waste, refuse
odpočívka, <i>f.</i>	resting place, rest area
odval, <i>m.</i>	mineral pile, dump, heap, refuse
okres, <i>m.</i>	district, county
olše, <i>f.</i> (Olší)	alder tree
olšina, <i>f.</i>	alder wood
osika, <i>f.</i>	aspen tree
osobní, <i>adj.</i>	personal
ostroh, <i>m.</i>	headland
ostrov, <i>m.</i> (Ostrovec)	island
ostrý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	sharp
ovoce, <i>n.</i> ; ovocný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	fruit
ozdravovna, <i>f.</i>	health resort, convalescent home
ozubnice, <i>f.</i>	cog-railway, rack-railway
pahorek, <i>m.</i> ; pahorky, <i>pl.</i>	small hill
pahorkatina, <i>f.</i>	hilly country
památník, <i>m.</i>	memorial
pancíř, <i>m.</i>	armour (-plate)

panenský, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	virginal
pánev, <i>m.</i>	basin
panský, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	manorial
parkoviště, <i>n.</i>	parking (place)
paseka, <i>f.</i> ; paseky, <i>pl.</i>	clearing, glade
pastvina, <i>f.</i> ; pastviny, <i>pl.</i>	pasture
pec, <i>f.</i>	stove, furnace
písečný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	sand(y)
písek, <i>m.</i>	sand
pískovna, <i>f.</i>	sand-pit
pískový, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	sandy
planina, <i>f.</i>	plateau, table-land
planý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	idle, barren
pleš, <i>f.</i>	baldhead
plošina, <i>f.</i>	plateau
plovárna, <i>f.</i>	swimming-pool
plynovod, <i>m.</i>	gas-main, gas pipeline
pod, <i>prep.</i>	below
podhradí, <i>n.</i>	extramural settlement below a castle
podhůří, <i>n.</i>	slopes
pohled, <i>m.</i> ; pohledy, <i>pl.</i>	sight, view
pohoří, <i>n.</i>	range (of mountains)
pole, <i>n.</i> ; polní, <i>adj.</i>	field
polední, <i>adj.</i>	midday, (<i>hist.</i>) southern
police, <i>f.</i> ; polička, <i>dimin.</i>	shelf, cupboard
polom, <i>m.</i>	forest area damaged by wind
pomezí, <i>n.</i> ; pomezní, <i>adj.</i>	confines, borderland
pomník, <i>m.</i>	monument
potok, <i>m.</i> ; potůčky, <i>dimin.pl.</i>	brook, creek
potrava, <i>f.</i> ; potravinářský, -á, -é, <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
prám, <i>m.</i> ; prámový, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	ferry-boat
proláklna, <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
průplav, <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
pustý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	desert, waste
radnice, <i>f.</i>	town hall, city hall
rameno, <i>n.</i>	arm; river branch
raný, -á, -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, <i>f.</i>	substation
ruda, <i>f.</i> ; rudný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	ore
rybník, <i>m.</i> (Rybniště)	pond, lake
řeka, <i>f.</i> (Pořící)	river
říše, <i>f.</i>	empire (Reich)
sad, <i>m.</i> ; sady, <i>pl.</i>	orchard, public gardens
sanatorium, <i>n.</i>	sanatorium
sedlo, <i>n.</i>	saddleback
seník, <i>m.</i>	hayloft
severní, <i>adj.</i>	north(ern)
sidliště, <i>n.</i>	housing estate
silážní stavba, <i>f.</i>	silo
silnice, <i>f.</i>	road, highway, route
skála, <i>f.</i> ; skály, <i>pl.</i> ; skalka, <i>dimin.</i> (Skalice)	rock
skalní, <i>adj.</i>	rock(y)
skanzen, <i>m.</i>	open-air museum
sklad, <i>m.</i>	store, stock
skládka, <i>f.</i>	tip, dump
slaný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	salt(y)
slatina, <i>f.</i>	bog
slezský, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	Silesian
sloup, <i>m.</i>	pole, post, shaft, column
slunečný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	sunny
smrčina, <i>f.</i> ; smrčiny, <i>pl.</i>	spruce wood
smrk, <i>m.</i> ; smrček, <i>dimin.</i>	spruce
sněžný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	snow(y)
sobotka, <i>f. dim.</i>	Saturday
sociální, <i>adj.</i>	social
sokol, <i>m.</i>	falcon
solný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	salt(y)
souš, <i>f.</i>	dry land
soutěska, <i>f.</i>	defile, pass, gorge
spálený, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	burnt

sportovní, <i>adj.</i>	sporting, sport
srnčí, <i>n.</i> ; srnčí, <i>adj.</i>	roe
stadion, <i>m.</i>	stadium
stáj, <i>f.</i>	stable
stanice, <i>f.</i>	station
starý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	old
stát, <i>m.</i> ; státní, <i>adj.</i>	State
stavební, <i>adj.</i>	building
stolec, <i>m.</i>	throne
stráň, <i>f.</i>	hillside
stráž, <i>f.</i> ; stráže, <i>pl.</i> (Strážisté)	guard
strážný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	watch, guard(ian)
strojírenství, <i>n.</i> ; strojírenský, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	engineering, machine
strom, <i>m.</i>	tree
střední, <i>adj.</i>	central, middle
střela, <i>f.</i>	shot
střelnice, <i>f.</i>	shooting-range
stříbro, <i>n.</i> ; stříbrný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	silver
studánka, <i>f.</i> (Studénka, Studénky)	fountain, well
studený, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	cold
studna, <i>f.</i> (Studnice); studničný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	well
suchý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	dry
svatý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	holy, saint
svět, <i>m.</i>	world
světec, <i>m.</i>	saint
světlý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	light
svoboda, <i>f.</i>	freedom, liberty
svobodný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	free
synagoga, <i>f.</i>	synagogue
šachta, <i>f.</i>	shaft, pit
šance, <i>f.</i>	chance, hope
šance, <i>f.pl.</i>	fortification
šipka, <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, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	generous
štít, <i>m.</i> ; štíty, <i>pl.</i>	shield, peak
štola, <i>f.</i>	drift, gallery
šumný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	pretty
tábořiště, <i>n.</i>	camping ground, encampment
tabule, <i>f.</i>	table
tanečnice, <i>f.</i>	danceuse
tělocvična, <i>f.</i>	gymnasium
tepelná elektrárna, <i>f.</i>	thermal power plant (station)
teplárna, <i>f.</i>	heating station
tepluvod, <i>m.</i>	heating duct
teplý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i> (Teplíce, Teplička)	warm
tetřev, <i>m.</i>	wood grouse
textilní, <i>adj.</i>	textile

těžní věž, <i>f.</i>	head frame, head-gear tower
tichý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	silent, still, quiet
tis, <i>m.</i> ; tisový, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	yew tree
tmavý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	dark
transformovna, <i>f.</i>	substation, transformer station (yard)
trávník, <i>m.</i>	lawn
trh, <i>m.</i> ; trhový, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	market
trn, <i>m.</i> ; trnový, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	thorn
troska, <i>f.</i> ; trosky, <i>pl.</i>	wreck, ruin
třída, <i>f.</i>	class; road, avenue
turistický, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	tourist(s'), touring
týn, <i>m.</i> [<i>hist.</i>] (Týnec, Týniště)	stronghold, enclosed place, fenced court, yard
u, <i>prep.</i>	at
učiliště, <i>n.</i>	educational establishment
údolí, <i>n.</i> ; údolní, <i>adj.</i>	valley
uherský, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	Hungarian
uhlí, <i>n.</i> ; uhelný, -á, -é, , <i>adj.</i>	coal
uhlíř, <i>m.</i> ; uhlířský, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	coalman, collier
újezd, <i>m.</i> [<i>hist.</i>] (Újezdec)	riding
ulice, <i>f.</i>	street
úpravna pitné vody, <i>f.</i>	waterworks
ústav, <i>m.</i>	institute
ústí, <i>n.</i>	mouth, estuary
úterý, <i>n.</i>	Tuesday
úval, <i>m.</i> ; úvaly, <i>pl.</i>	dale
úzký, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	narrow
v, <i>prep.</i>	in
val, <i>m.</i> ; valy, <i>pl.</i>	mound, line
valašský, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	Valachian
vápenka, <i>f.</i>	limekiln
vápno, <i>n.</i> ; vápenný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	lime
velký, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	large, big, great
vepřové, <i>n.</i> ; vepřový, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	pork, swine
ves, <i>f.</i> (Vesce)	village
veselí, <i>n.</i>	merriment, merry-making
veselý, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	merry
větrník, <i>m.</i>	windmill
větrný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	wind(y)
věž, <i>f.</i>	tower
vír, <i>m.</i>	whirl
višňový, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	morello
vítězný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	winning, victorious
vladař, <i>m.</i>	sovereign, prince
vlčí, <i>adj.</i>	wolf's, wolfish
voda, <i>f.</i> ; vodní, <i>adj.</i>	water
vodní nádrž, <i>f.</i>	water reservoir

vodojem, <i>m.</i>	water tank, water reservoir, water tower
vodopád, <i>m.</i>	waterfall
vojenský, -á, -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
vydra, <i>f.</i>	otter
výhled, <i>m.</i> ; výhledy, <i>pl.</i>	view
vyhlídka, <i>f.</i>	view point
východní, <i>adj.</i>	east(ern)
vysílač, <i>m.</i>	transmitter
výsluní, <i>n.</i>	sunny side
vysoký, -á, -é, <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
výzkum, <i>m.</i> ; výzkumný, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	research
zadní, <i>adj.</i>	hinder, back
zahrada, <i>f.</i> ; zahrádky, <i>dimin.pl.</i>	garden
základní sídelní jednotka, <i>f.</i>	basic settlement unit
zámek, <i>m.</i> ; zámeček, <i>dimin.</i>	castle
západní, <i>adj.</i>	west(ern)
zásobník, <i>m.</i>	reservoir
zastávka, <i>f.</i> (whistle)	stop
závodiště, <i>n.</i>	race course
závrt, <i>m.</i>	sinkhole
zelený, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	green
zemědělský podnik, <i>m.</i>	farm
zima, <i>f.</i> ; zimní, <i>adj.</i>	winter
zlatý, -á, -é, <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
žďár, <i>m.</i> [<i>hist.</i>]	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, -á, -é, <i>adj.</i>	iron
židovský, -á, -é, <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

akvd.	akvadukt
arch.nalez.	archeologické naleziště
art.std.	artéská studna
b.	bouda, boudy, horská bouda
bot.	botel
camp.	camping
CČSH	církev československá husitská
ch.	chata, chaty, chatová kolonie
ch.ú.	chráněné území
chlad.věž	chladicí věž
CHKO	chráněná krajinná oblast
CHOPAV	chráněná oblast přirozené akumulace vod
cvič.	cvičiště
ČOV	čistírna odpadních vod
div.	divadlo
dv.	dvůr
g.	gejzír
gal.	galérie
gar.	garáž, garáže
h.	hora
háj.	hájojna
hal.	halda
hang.	hangár
hlin.	hliniště
hm.	hamr
horkov.	horkovod
host.	hostinec
hot.	hotel
hr.	hrad
hř.	hřiště
hřb.	hřbitov
hřbč.	hřebčín
hvězd.	hvězdárna
jader.el.	jaderná elektrárna
jesk.	jeskyně
jez.	jezero
k.ú.	katastrální území
kab.	lanová dráha kabinová
kam.	kamenolom
kan.	kanál
kap.	kaple
kl.	klášter
knih.	knihovna
kop.	kopec
kor.	koryto
kost.	kostel

kost.věž	kostelní věž
koup.	koupaliště
kras.	krasová proláklina, krasový závrt
kys.	kyselka
lan.	lanová dráha
láz.	lázně
lod.	loděnice
mat.	lanová dráha pro přepravu materiálu
ml.	mlýn
moh.	mohyla
mot.	motel
muz.	muzeum
mysl.	myslivna
nábř.	nábřeží
nádr.	nádraží
nalez.	naleziště
nám.	náměstí
nem.	nemocnice
níž.	nížina
nocl.	noclehárna
NP	národní park
NPP	národní přírodní památka
NPR	národní přírodní rezervace
o.	ostrov
ob.	obora
obl.	oblast
obraz.	obrazárna
obyt.	obytná zástavba
ochr.pás.	ochranné pásmo
odkal.	odkaliště
odv.	odval
odp.	odpad
odpoč.	odpočívka
okr.	okres
ostr.	ostrov
ozdr.	ozdravovna
ozub.	ozubnice
p.	potok
pah.	pahorek, pahorkatina
pam.	památník
park.	parkoviště
pas.	paseka
písk.	pískovna
plan.	planina
ploš.	plošina
plov.	plovárna
plynv.	plynovod
poh.	pohoří

pom.	pomník
PP	přírodní památka
PR	přírodní rezervace
pr.	průsmyk
prm.	pramen
prop.	propast
prost.	prostor
prům.	průmysl
prům.pod.	průmyslový podnik
průp.	průplav
předm.	předměstí
přehr.	přehrada
přír.div.	přírodní divadlo
příst.	přístav, přístaviště
přív.	přívoz
raš.	rašeliniště
rez.	rezervace
ropv.	ropovod
rov.	rovina
rozhl.	rozhledna
rozv.	rozvalina
rozvd.	rozvodna
ryb.	rybník
ř.	řeka
san.	sanatorium
sed.	sedlo
sedač.	lanová dráha sedačková
sen.	seník
sídl.	sídlíště
sil.	silážní stavba
skan.	skanzen
skl.	sklad, skládka
sout.	soutěska
st.	stanice
stad.	stadion
střel.	střelnice
syng.	synagoga
šach.	šachta
šk.	škola
št.	štola
tab.	tábořiště
těl.	tělocvična
tepel.el.	tepelná elektrárna
tepl.	teplárna
teplov.	teplovod
těž.věž	těžní věž
trf.	transformovna
tř.	třída
uč.	učiliště
úd.	údolí

ul.	ulice
úpr.pit.vody	úpravna pitné vody
úst.	ústav
v.	vrch, vrchy
váp.	vápenka
vdj.	vodojem
vdp.	vodopád
větr.el.	větrná elektrárna
vod.el.	vodní elektrárna
vod.n.	vodní nádrž
vrch.	vrchovina
vřes.	vřesoviště
vysíl.	vysílač
výst.	výstaviště
výšk.silo	výškové silo
z.	železniční zastávka
zahr.	zahrada
zám.	zámek
zásob.	zásobník
zast.	železniční zastávka
záv.	závodiště
zeměd.pod.	zemědělský podnik
zoo	zoologická zahrada
zot.	zotavovna
zříc.	zřícenina
zříd.	zřídlo
ZSJ	základní sídelní jednotka
zvon.	zvonice
žst.	železniční stanice

Abbreviations of Czech Adjectives and Prepositions on Maps

arch.	archeologický, -á, -é
astr.	astronomický, -á, -é
aut.	autobusový, -á, -é
biol.	biologický, -á, -é
chem.	chemický, -á, -é
chrán.	chráněný, -á, -é
civ.	civilní
čer.	černý, -á, -é
červ.	červený, -á, -é
čes.	český, -á, -é
dl.	dlouhý, -á, -é
dol.	dolní
dřev.	dřevěný, -á, -é
evang.	evangelický, -á, -é
geol.	geologický, -á, -é
hl.	hlavní
hlb.	hluboký, -á, -é

hor.	horní
hranič.	hraniční
již.	jižní
kam.	kamenný, -á, -é
král.	královský, -á, -é
léč.	léčebný, -á, -é
leh.	lehký, -á, -é
let.	letní
lov.	lovecký, -á, -é
m.	malý, -á, -é
mor.	moravský, -á, -é
n.	nad
n.	nový, -á, -é
nákl.	nákladový, -á, -é
níz.	nízký, -á, -é
odkal.	odkalovací
os.	osobní
ov.	ovocný, -á, -é
p.	pod
pol.	polní
potr.	potravinářský, -á, -é
prám.	prámový, -á, -é
prostř.	prostřední
před.	přední
přír.	přírodní
rekr.	rekreační
sev.	severní
skal.	skalní
slez.	slezský, -á, -é
soc.	sociální
sol.	solný, -á, -é
sport.	sportovní
st.	starý, -á, -é
stát.	státní
staveb.	stavební
stroj.	strojírenský, -á, -é
stř.	střední
sv.	svatý, -á, -é
text.	textilní
tur.	turistický, -á, -é
úd.	údolní
usaz.	usazovací
vel.	velký, -á, -é
voj.	vojenský, -á, -é
vých.	východní
vys.	vysoký, -á, -é
vyš.	vyšší
výzk.	výzkumný, -á, -é
zad.	zadní
záp.	západní

zel.	zelený, -á, -é
zim.	zimní
žid.	židovský, -á, -é

Administrative Division of the Czech Republic by Regions and Districts

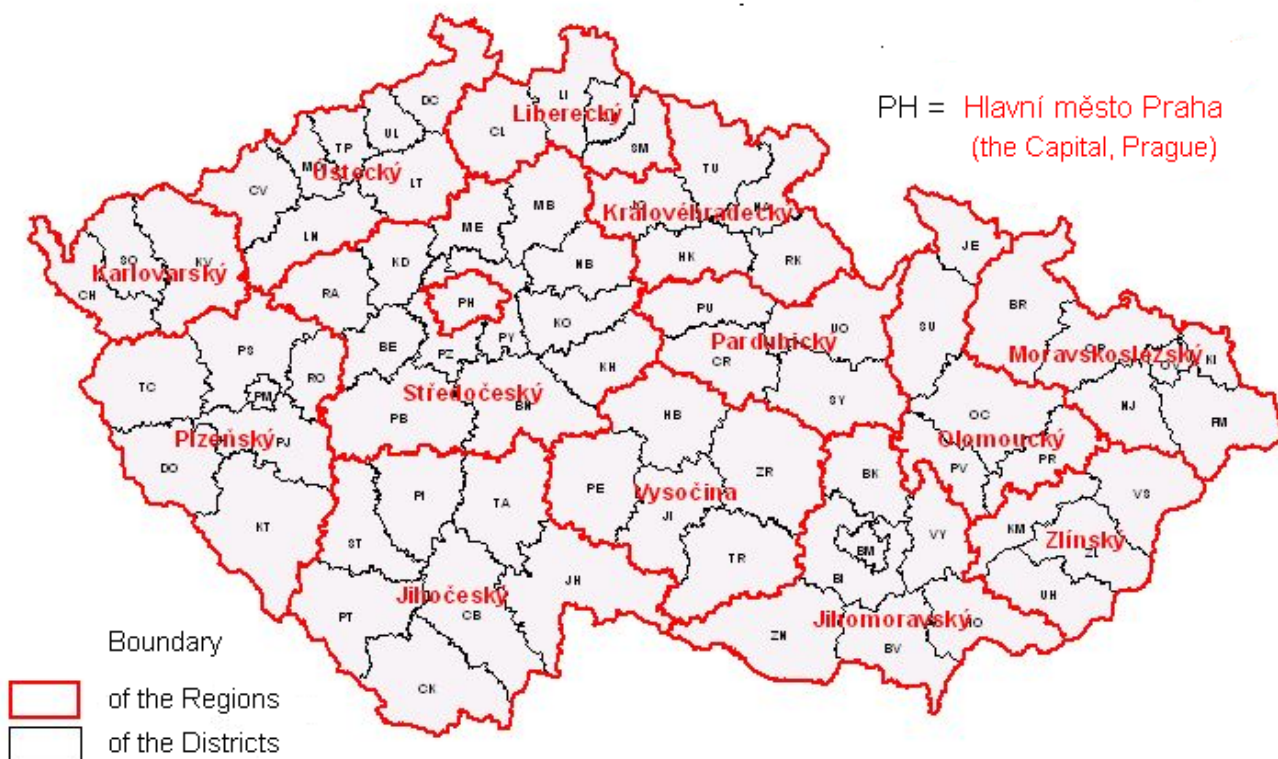
In compliance with the State administration the territory of the Czech Republic has been divided into 13 regions (“*kraj*” in Czech) and 76 districts (“*okres*” in Czech); there is one exception to that because the territory of the capital Prague received a special legal status. Most regions have been named after town where region offices have been established (*Plzeňský kraj, Karlovarský kraj, Ústecký kraj, Liberecký kraj, Královéhradecký kraj, Pardubický kraj, Olomoucký kraj, Zlínský kraj*). Nevertheless five regions have derived their names from the geographical location (*Středočeský kraj, Jihočeský kraj, Jihomoravský kraj, Moravskoslezský kraj, Vysočina*). The offices of these regions have been established in Prague, České Budějovice, Brno, Ostrava and Jihlava. 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 alphabetical codes printed after the district names refer to the numbers entered into the attached map):

Benešov BN
 Beroun BE
 Blansko BK
 Brno-město BM
 Brno-venkov BI
 Bruntál BR
 Břeclav BV
 Cheb CH
 Chomutov CV
 Chrudim CR
 Česká Lípa CL
 České Budějovice CB
 Český Krumlov CK
 Děčín DC
 Domažlice DO
 Frýdek-Místek FM
 Havlíčkův Brod HB
 Hodonín HO
 Hradec Králové HK
 Jablonec nad Nisou JN
 Jeseník JE
 Jičín JC
 Jihlava JI
 Jindřichův Hradec JH
 Karlovy Vary KV
 Karviná KI

Kladno KL
Klatovy KT
Kolín KO
Kroměříž KM
Kutná Hora KH
Liberec LB
Litoměřice LT
Louny LN
Mělník ME
Mladá Boleslav MB
Most MO
Náchod NA
Nový Jičín NJ
Nymburk NB
Olomouc OC
Opava OP
Ostrava-město OV
Pardubice PU
Pelhřimov PE
Písek PI
Plzeň-jih PJ
Plzeň-město PM
Plzeň-sever PS
Praha-východ PY
Praha-západ PZ
Prachatice PT
Prostějov PV
Přerov PR
Příbram PB
Rakovník RA
Rokycany RO
Rychnov nad Kněžnou RK
Semily SM
Sokolov SO
Strakonice ST
Svitavy SY
Šumperk SU
Tábor TA
Tachov TC
Teplice TP
Trutnov TU
Třebíč TR
Uherské Hradiště UH
Ústí nad Labem UL
Ústí nad Orlicí UO
Vsetín VS
Vyškov VY
Zlín ZL
Znojmo ZN
Žďár nad Sázavou ZR

Map of the Regions and Districts of the Czech Republic



On 1st March 2002 there were 6 254 municipalities, 15 047 parts of the municipalities and 21 806 basic settlement units on the territory of the Czech Republic. At the same time there were within 6 254 municipalities 519 towns, 16 statutory towns, i.e. České Budějovice, Brno, Havířov, Hradec Králové, Jihlava, Karlovy Vary, Kladno, Liberec, Most, Olomouc, Opava, Ostrava, Pardubice, Plzeň, Ústí nad Labem, Zlín and the capital Prague.

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