TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES FOR CARTOGRAPHY - AUSTRIA

(Submitted by the Dutch-German speaking Division)
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1 LANGUAGES

1.1 General remarks

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

1.2 National language

1.2.1 General remarks

The national language is German in its standard form written in the Roman script. The so-called "German script", historically a graphic variant of the Roman script, is seldom used now. It never occurs in modern maps and official gazetteers so that it can be disregarded here.

1.2.2 The German alphabet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>O</th>
<th>U</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>Q</td>
<td>W</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>q</td>
<td>w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>Z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>n</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to the normal alphabetical sequence there exist the so-called "umlaut letters" ä Ä, ö Ö, ü Ü and ß ("scharfes s") without a corresponding upper case letter. In capitalized words ß is substituted, as a rule, by SS. In alphabetical indexes and gazetteers the umlaut letters generally are treated like the corresponding simple letters e, o, u, and ß is treated like ss. But different procedures may also be found, especially in older publications, e.g. ä, ö, ü treated like ae, oe, ue.

1.2.3 Spelling rules for German geographical names

The rules given below are officially used by the Survey of Austria (Landesaufnahme) since 1969 and are generally in concordance with those in current use in the other German speaking countries:

"General Rules for the German spelling of geographical names

Geographical names are normally not subject to the general spelling rules. They are, rather, spelled in the officially approved or customary form. However, in the following respects the German geographical names comply with the general spelling rules except for individual cases where another officially approved version exists.

* Annex to the Technical Instruction No. 2, Federal Survey, Department L 2, February 1969
1. Capitalization

a) Adjectives and particles forming part of geographical names are capitalized. This also holds true for the -isch derivative.
Examples: Großer Priel; Hohe Tauern; Großes Walsertal; Mährische Thaya; Steirische Kalkspitze.

b) Word forms with final -er which are derived from geographical names are capitalized.
Examples: Gurktaler Alpen; Wiener Becken; Millstätter See.

2. Use of one word, two words or hyphen

a) Geographical and other names as determinative elements

aa) Generally, compounds consisting of a single or compound geographical name or a personal name plus a primary word are written in one word.
Examples: Karwendelgebirge; Glocknergruppe; Eberhardsbach; Leopoldsberg.

bb) The hyphen is often used - either in order to improve intelligibility or to emphasize the name - when the geographical name is followed by a compound primary word which forms the determinative element.
Example: Großglockner-Hochalpenstraße.
Where intelligibility is not impaired, writing in one word is preferable.
Example: Alpenvorland.

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

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

b) Derivatives with final -er

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

bb) There are geographical names with final -er which are not derivatives in the above sense. These names are written solid in accordance with 2a.
Examples: Glocknergruppe; Brennerpass.
Where the derivatives with final -er of geographical names designate persons writing in one word is preferred.
Example: Jägerkapelle; Lunzerkreuz (after a peasant by the name of "Lunzer"); Steinerscharte (after a mountaineer by the name of "Steiner").
cc) If the syllable -er is attached to a geographical name ending in -ee, only two e's are written.
Examples: Altausseer See; Egelseer Bach.

c) Adjectives as determinative elements

aa) Spelling in one word is generally used for compounds consisting of noninflected adjectives such as "groß, klein, alt, neu" or points of the compass plus geographical names.
Examples: Mitteleuropa; Osttirol; Obersteiermark; Niederösterreich; Großglockner; Hochkar.
On the other hand official usage prescribes: Groß-Nonndorf; Klein-Ulrichschlag; Alt-Urfahr.

bb) The hyphen is used with compounds consisting of uninflected adjectives ending in -isch which are derived from the names of places, countries and peoples plus geographical names.
Example: Steirisch-Tauchen.
On the other hand official usage prescribes: Kroatisch Minihof; Steirisch Laßnitz; Windisch Bleiberg.

d) Compounds consisting of geographical names

The hyphen is used when a geographical name is composed of two geographical names.
Examples: Rudolfsheim-Fünfhaus; Wünschendorf-Pirching.

1.2.4 Linguistic substrata recognizable in German place names of Austria

Whereas a thorough research may bring to light pre-Celtic, Celtic and (in Burgenland) Hungarian origins of German place names two linguistic substrata are recognizable even by the layman, i.e. a Romance substratum, especially in Vorarlberg and the Tyrol and a Slavic substratum in the eastern part of the country.
An elementary knowledge of these two substrata is advantageous for a better understanding of the geographical names of the respective areas.

1.2.5 German dialects

Two main German dialects are spoken in Austria, (1) the Allemannic dialect in Vorarlberg and the adjacent parts of the Tyrol, (2) the Bavarian dialect in the rest of the country. There is a great deal of regional and local variations within these two main dialects.
1.2.6 Dialect/standard German

The geographical names reflect to a certain degree the regional and local dialects, especially in those provinces where the social status of the dialect is comparatively high which is the case especially in Vorarlberg and Tyrol, although even in these provinces pure dialectal spellings are rather rare.

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

1.3 Minority languages

1.3.1 Slovenian

1.3.1.1 General remarks

Slovenian, the official language of the Yugoslav constituent republic Slovenia, has in Austria the status of a minority language only. It is spoken beside German in the southern border district of Carinthia. Slovenian is used in school and church service and has an official standing in the communities and the local courts of the bilingual area. It is written in the Roman script.

1.3.1.2 The Slovenian alphabet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>g</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>m</th>
<th>Š</th>
<th>š</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>T</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>c</td>
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<td>o</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>u</td>
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<td>Č</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>p</td>
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<td>v</td>
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<td>D</td>
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<td>e</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>S</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>Ž</td>
<td>ž</td>
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<td>F</td>
<td>f</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.3.1.3 Geographical names

Inhabited places with a considerable portion of Slovenian speaking population are designated by official boards on the roadside showing the place names in German and Slovenian, whereas the official gazetteer of Austria and the official Austrian Map 1:50,000 disregard the Slovenian name variants.

Names of geographical-topographical objects other than inhabited places generally are entered by the Survey of Austria into the official maps in a form corresponding to German spelling rules, although translations from Slovenian into German are forbidden. The names must be written as they are spoken by the local population, but the sounds are represented in writing in accordance with German not Slovenian writing and reading conventions.
An exception is made in the comparatively rare cases where a geographical name consists of more than one separately spoken Slovenian word. Such syntactical units (mostly noun plus adjective) are written according to Slovenian spelling rules, using the diacritical marks of this language.

1.3.2 Burgenland Croatian

1.3.2.1 General remarks

Burgenland Croatian is spoken in isolated villages or groups of villages throughout the Burgenland province. It is closely related to Croato-Serbian, one of the national languages of Yugoslavia. But there are differences in phonetics, grammatical structure and semantics which give Burgenland Croatian the character of a separate literary language although the written standard at present is not very stable. The language is used in school and church service. It uses the Roman script.

1.3.2.2 The Burgenland Croatian alphabet (identical with the Croato-Serbian Roman alphabet):

A a   E e   Lj lj   Š s
B b   F f   M m   T t
C č   G g   N n   U u
Č Ć   H h   Nj nj   V v
Đ đ   I i   O o   Ž ž
Dž dž   J j   P p   Č č
D d   L l   R r

1.3.2.3 Geographical names

The Croatian names of inhabited places are not in official use. The official gazetteer as well as the official maps contain only the corresponding German names. The Austrian Map 1:50,000 represents a limited number of Croatian names other than inhabited place names but mostly in a Germanized spelling whereas the cadastral maps of Croatian speaking or bilingual villages make ample use of Croatian field names in their original spelling.

1.3.3 Hungarian

1.3.3.1 General remarks

Hungarian, the national language of Hungary, has in Austria the status of a minority language only. It is spoken in two small isolated areas in central and southern Burgenland and used in school and church service. Hungarian uses the Roman script.
1.3.3.2 The Hungarian alphabet:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Lowercase</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Lowercase</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Lowercase</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A a</td>
<td>Á á</td>
<td>G g</td>
<td>N n</td>
<td>T t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B b</td>
<td>Gy gy</td>
<td>Ny ny</td>
<td>Ty ty</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C c</td>
<td>H h</td>
<td>O o, Ő Ő</td>
<td>Ú ú, Ü ť</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cs cs</td>
<td>I i I í</td>
<td>Ó ó Ő Ő</td>
<td>Ú ú Ť Ŧ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D d</td>
<td>J j</td>
<td>P p</td>
<td>V v</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dz dz</td>
<td>K k</td>
<td>R r</td>
<td>Ŷ y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dzs dzs</td>
<td>L l</td>
<td>S s</td>
<td>Z z</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ee Ř ř</td>
<td>Ly ly</td>
<td>Sz sz</td>
<td>Ž ů Ž Ž</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F f</td>
<td>M m</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Former Cz cz is replaced now by Cc.

1.3.3.3 Geographical names

The Hungarian name forms of inhabited places are not official and therefore not shown in the official gazetteer and in official maps. Also the geographical names other than inhabited place names do not occur in the Austrian Map 1:50,000 because of the small area of this minority language. But the cadastral maps of Hungarian speaking or bilingual villages contain Hungarian field names in Hungarian spelling mostly together with the corresponding German names.

1.3.4 Czech

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

2 NAMES AUTHORITIES AND NAMES STANDARDIZATION

In consequence to the federal structure of Austria the legal situation is rather complicated. For the purposes of international cartography the following statements will suffice:

2.1 The names of inhabited places of all categories are standardized. They are published by the federal authority

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

2.2 The geographical names other than inhabited place names, i.e. the names of mountains, hills, valleys, rivers, lakes, glaciers, woods etc. etc. are officially collected and published in maps by the federal authority

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

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

These two official agencies concerned with the publication of geographical names are assisted in their work by boards on geographical names:

2.5.1 For Austria as a whole:

Abteilung für Kartographische Ortsnamenkunde
der Österreichischen Kartographischen Kommission
in der Österreichischen Geographischen Gesellschaft,
Karl Schweighofergasse 3, A-1071 Wien (Vienna)

2.5.2 For the provinces of Austria:

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

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

Styria: Steirische Ortsnamenkommission beim Steiermärkischen
Landesarchiv, Bürgergasse 2 A, A-8010 Graz

Tyrol: Tiroler Nomenklaturkommission, Amt der Tiroler
Landesregierung, Tiroler Landesarchiv, Herreng. 1,
A-6010 Innsbruck

Vorarlberg: Vorarlberger Nomenklaturkommission im Amte der Vor-
arlberger Landesregierung, Montfortstr. 12,
A-6900 Bregenz

Vienna: Wiener Nomenklaturkommission im Wiener Stadt- und
Landesarchiv, Magistrat der Stadt Wien, Abt. 8,
Rathaus, A-1082 Wien

3 **SOURCE MATERIAL**

3.1 Maps

Österreichische Karte 1:50,000, ed. by the Bundesamt für Eich-
und Vermessungswesen (Landesaufnahme), 213 sheets, Wien (Vienna)

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

3.2 Gazetteers

3.2.1 Official:

Ortsverzeichnis 1971, edited by the Österreichisches Statisti-
sches Zentralamt, 9 vol., Wien (Vienna) 1974 - 1977. This gazet-
teer of inhabited places is constantly revised and published
every ten years.
### 3.2.2 Private:

Gazetteer of Austria, Studies in Theoretical Cartography, vol.3, ed. in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations by J. Breu, Vienna 1973. This gazetteer gives a selection of the official geographical names of Austria, especially for international use. The introduction contains (in German and English) a detailed description of the fundamentals of the Standardization of Geographical Names in Austria, explanatory remarks on pronunciation, source material, German spelling rules etc. The pronunciation is given with each headword by means of the symbols of the International Phonetic Association Alphabet. A glossary of geographical appellatives is annexed.

### 4 GLOSSARY OF APPELLATIVES, ADJECTIVES AND OTHER WORDS NECESSARY FOR THE UNDERSTANDING OF MAPS AND CADASTRAL PLANS:

#### 4.1 German

For a more detailed glossary see J. Breu: Geographisches Namenbuch von Österreich, Wien (Vienna) 1975, pp. 21-31.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>German</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ache</td>
<td>running water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alm</td>
<td>alpine pasture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alp(e)</td>
<td>alpine pasture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alt,-er,-e,-es</td>
<td>old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an</td>
<td>at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Au</td>
<td>flood plain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auf</td>
<td>on, upon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bach</td>
<td>rivulet, brook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berg</td>
<td>mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergwerk</td>
<td>mine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bichl</td>
<td>hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bründl</td>
<td>drinking-water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunn(en)</td>
<td>drinking-water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bühel</td>
<td>hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burg</td>
<td>castle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denkmal</td>
<td>monument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deutsch,-er, -e,-es</td>
<td>German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorf</td>
<td>village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eck</td>
<td>mountain crest, hill crest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eisenbahn</td>
<td>railway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabrik</td>
<td>works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feld</td>
<td>field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fels(en)</td>
<td>rock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ferner</td>
<td>glacier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluß</td>
<td>river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forsthaus</td>
<td>forester's house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friedhof</td>
<td>cemetery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gasthof</td>
<td>inn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gebirge</td>
<td>mountains, group of vineyards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gletscher</td>
<td>glacier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graben</td>
<td>narrow valley, bed of controlled Brook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groß,-er,-e,-es</td>
<td>large, great water shed wood, forest river island flat, usually sandy, uncultivated land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gscheid</td>
<td>water shed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hart</td>
<td>wood, forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haufen</td>
<td>river island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heide</td>
<td>flat, usually sandy, uncultivated land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hinter,-er,-e,-es</td>
<td>hinder, rear homestead cave wood mountain peak hut in the high pass canal chapel cirque glacier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hof</td>
<td>homestead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Höchel</td>
<td>cave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holz</td>
<td>wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horn</td>
<td>mountain peak</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hütte</td>
<td>hut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joch</td>
<td>in the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanal</td>
<td>in</td>
</tr>
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<td>Kapelle</td>
<td>high pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kar</td>
<td>canal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kees</td>
<td>chapel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kees</td>
<td>cirque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kees</td>
<td>glacier</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kirche church
Klamm gorge
klein, -er, -e, -es small, little
Kloster monastery
Kofel cone- or dome-shaped mountain
Kogel dome-shaped mountain
Kreuz cross
kroatisch, -er, -es Croatian
Lacke puddle, small lake
Seite slope
eine, -er, -es cave, den
Markt market
Maierhof farm
mittler, -er, -e, -es middle
Moor swamp
Moos swampland
Mugel hill
Mühle mill
neu, -er, -e, -es new
Nock mountain, crag
ober, -er, -e, -es upper
Paß mountain pass
Quelle spring
Remise cleared land
Rohr reed, swamp
Sattel mountain pass
Scharte narrow high-alpine pass
Schloß castle, manor-house
claggy rock
Schroffen alpine refuge
Schutzhaus alpine shelter
Schutzhütte ring hut
See lake
Spitz mountain peak, peninsula
Steig town, city
Stein foot path
Steinbruch rock, peak
Straße quarry
Sumpf road
Säule swamp
Tal valley
Tauern mountain pass
Teich pasture land
Tratc pond
Über low
Ursprung source of river
vorder, -er, -es fore
Wald wood, forest
Warte outlook-tower
Wasserfall water-fall
Weg path, track
Weide pasture
Weiler hamlet
Weinstadt vineyard
Werd White island
Wiese meadow
Wildbach fast-running brook
Slovenian

4.2 Slovenian

bel-i, -a, -o white
bistrica white
brdo wall of rock
bistrica fast-running
bistrica brook
bistrica field
brdo hill
brdo hill
brdo black
brdo valley
brdo near, at
brdo valley
brdo at
brdo near, at
brdo valley
brdo near, at
brdo valley
crn-i, -a, -o black
bistrica fast-running
bistrica brook
bistrica field
bistrica near, at
bistrica valley
bistrica near, at
bistrica valley
bistrica near, at
bistrica valley
bistrica near, at
bistrica valley
bistrica near, at
bistrica valley
bistrica near, at
bistrica valley
dolina valley
dolina valley
dolina valley
dolina valley
dolina valley
dolnj-i, -a, -e lower
dolnj-i, -a, -e mountain
dolnj-i, -a, -e mountain
dolnj-i, -a, -e mountain
dolnj-i, -a, -e mountain
dolnj-i, -a, -e mountain
gore hill
gore hill
gore hill
gore hill
gorica upper
gorica upper
gorica upper
gorica upper
gorica upper
gorica upper
gornj-i, -a, -e upper
grad castle
grad castle
grad castle
grad castle
grad castle
grad castle
ejzer lake
jejzer lake
jejzer lake
jejzer lake
jejzer lake
jejzer lake
kriz cross
kriz cross
kriz cross
kriz cross
kriz cross
kriz cross
mal-i, -a, -o small
mal-i, -a, -o little
mal-i, -a, -o little
mal-i, -a, -o little
mal-i, -a, -o little
mal-i, -a, -o little
most bridge
most bridge
most bridge
most bridge
most bridge
most bridge
na at
na at
na at
na at
na at
na at
nov-i, -a, -o new
nov-i, -a, -o new
nov-i, -a, -o new
nov-i, -a, -o new
nov-i, -a, -o new
nov-i, -a, -o new

planina alpine pasture
planina alpine pasture
planina alpine pasture
planina alpine pasture
planina alpine pasture
planina alpine pasture
polje field
polje flat
potok brook
potok flat
ravn-i, -a, -o near, at
ravn-i, -a, -o near, at
slovenski, -a, -o Slovenian
slovenski, -a, -o Slovenian
spodnji, -a, -e lower
spodnji, -a, -e lower
srednji, -a, -e middle, central
srednji, -a, -e middle, central
star-i, -a, -o old
star-i, -a, -o old
suh-i, -a, -o dry
suh-i, -a, -o dry
svet-i, -a, -o saint
svet-i, -a, -o saint
trata laws, pasture
trata laws, pasture
trata laws, pasture
trata laws, pasture
trata laws, pasture
v v
v v
velik-i, -a, -o large, great
velik-i, -a, -o large, great
ves village
ves village
vrata gate
vrata gate
zigornj-i, -a, -e upper
zigornj-i, -a, -e upper
4.3 Burgenland Croatian

bijel-i, -a, -o
borovitje
brig
cesta
crika
dolnj-i, -a, -e
draga
dubrava
gaj
glavica
gora
gornj-i, -a, -e
grba
grm
hrvatsk-i, -a, -o
jarak
jezero
ekod
kratk-i, -a, -o
krc

4.4 Hungarian

alsó
berk
csatorna
csúcs
domb
dülő
egyház
ér
erdő
falú
fehér
fekețe
felső
föld
forrás
gödör
halom
hegy
hely
homok
horvát
kereszt

white
juniper grove
hill
road, way
church
lower
dale, dell
grove, wood
grove
summit of a
hill
mountain
upper
hill
bush, shrub
Croatian
ditch, narrow
dale
lake
at
short
cleared land

loza
mal-i, -a, -o
marof
meja
na
nisik-i, -a, -o
nov-i, -a, -o
pasa
polje
potok
pri
ravnica
šelo
širok
srndj-i, -a, -e
star-i, -a, -o
tratin
u
va
velik-i, -a, -o
vr

wood
small, little
farm
boundary
at
German
cro
pasture
field
brook
at
flat ground
village
broad
middle, central
old
lawn, grass
in
in
large, great
garden

garden
small, little
stone
middle, central
well
small wood,
grove
Hungarian
meadow, field
large, great
German
old
brook, rivulet
farm
meadow
swamp
flat
piece of land
church
lake
new
water, water
course
valley
## Abbreviations Used in the Official Map of Austria 1:50,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Decoding</th>
<th>English equivalent</th>
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<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>am, an</td>
<td>on, upon</td>
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<tr>
<td>B., -b.</td>
<td>Bach, -bach</td>
<td>rivulet, brook</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bhf., -bhf.</td>
<td>Bahnhof, -bahnhof</td>
<td>railway station</td>
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<td>B., -bg.</td>
<td>Berg, -berg</td>
<td>mountain</td>
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<td>Bgw., -bgw.</td>
<td>Bergwerk, -bergwerk</td>
<td>mine</td>
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<td>Ek., -bk.</td>
<td>Brücke, -brücke</td>
<td>bridge</td>
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<td>B.</td>
<td>Brunnen</td>
<td>drinking-water spring</td>
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<td>Dkm., -dkm.</td>
<td>Denkmal, -denkmal</td>
<td>monument</td>
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<td>d.</td>
<td>der, die, das</td>
<td>the</td>
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<td>Fb., -fb.</td>
<td>Fabrik, -fabrik</td>
<td>works</td>
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<td>Fr., -fr.</td>
<td>Ferner, -ferner</td>
<td>glacier</td>
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<td>Fh.</td>
<td>Forsthaus</td>
<td>forester's home</td>
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<td>Ghf., -ghf.</td>
<td>Gasthof, -gasthof</td>
<td>inn</td>
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<td>Geb., -geb.</td>
<td>Gebirge, -gebirge</td>
<td>mountains</td>
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<td>Gl., -gl.</td>
<td>Gletscher, -gletscher</td>
<td>glacier</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gr., -gr.</td>
<td>Gräben, -gräben</td>
<td>narrow valley, bed of controlled brook</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gr., G.</td>
<td>Groß, -er, -e, -es</td>
<td>large, great harbour</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hfn., -hfn.</td>
<td>Hafen, -hafen</td>
<td>harbour</td>
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<td>Har.</td>
<td>Haltostelle</td>
<td>stop</td>
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<td>H., -h.</td>
<td>Haus, -haus</td>
<td>house</td>
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<td>Hft.</td>
<td>Hinter, -er, -e, -es</td>
<td>hinder, rear</td>
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<td>HO</td>
<td>Hochofen</td>
<td>blast-furnace</td>
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<td>H.</td>
<td>Hohe, -r, -s</td>
<td>high</td>
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<td>H.</td>
<td>Höhle</td>
<td>cave</td>
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<td>Hn., -hn.</td>
<td>Horn, -horn</td>
<td>mountain peak</td>
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<td>Hot., -hot.</td>
<td>Hotel, -hotel</td>
<td>hotel</td>
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<td>Htt., -htt.</td>
<td>Hütte, -hütte</td>
<td>hut</td>
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<td>i.</td>
<td>im, in</td>
<td>in the, in</td>
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<td>Jh.</td>
<td>Jagdhaus, Jägerhaus, Hegerhaus</td>
<td>game-keeper's house</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jhtt., -jhtt.</td>
<td>Jagdhütte, -jagdhütte</td>
<td>hunting-lodge</td>
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<tr>
<td>J. , -j.</td>
<td>Joch, -joch</td>
<td>high pass, mountain</td>
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<tr>
<td>K0</td>
<td>Kalkofen</td>
<td>lime-kiln</td>
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<td>Kpl., -kpl.</td>
<td>Kapelle, -kapelle</td>
<td>chapel</td>
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<td>Kls., -kls.</td>
<td>Kloster, -kloster</td>
<td>monastery</td>
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<td>Kl.</td>
<td>Klein, -er, -e, -es</td>
<td>small, little</td>
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<td>Kg., -kg.</td>
<td>Kogel, -kogel</td>
<td>dome-shaped mountain</td>
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<tr>
<td>K., -k.</td>
<td>Kopf, -kopf</td>
<td>mountain-top</td>
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<td>Krw., -krw.</td>
<td>Kraftwerk, -kraftwerk</td>
<td>power station</td>
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<td>KM</td>
<td>Kunstmühle</td>
<td>mill operated by steam or electricity</td>
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<td>Kp., -kp.</td>
<td>Kuppe, -kuppe</td>
<td>dome-shaped mountain</td>
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<td>LG</td>
<td>Lehengruppe</td>
<td>clay-pit</td>
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<td>Mkt.</td>
<td>Markt</td>
<td>market</td>
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<td>Mt.</td>
<td>Mittlere, -r, -s</td>
<td>middle</td>
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<td>Mot.</td>
<td>Hotel</td>
<td>motel</td>
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<td>M., -m.</td>
<td>Mühle, -mühle</td>
<td>mill</td>
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<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Translation</td>
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<td>Nd.</td>
<td>Nieder, -er, -e, -es</td>
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<td>Nördl.</td>
<td>Nördliche, -r, -s</td>
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<td>Ob.</td>
<td>Ober, -er, -e, -es</td>
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<td>Östl.</td>
<td>Ostliche, -r, -s</td>
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<td>P.</td>
<td>Paß, -paß</td>
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<td>Pg.</td>
<td>Pegel</td>
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<td>Q.</td>
<td>Quelle</td>
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<td>Res.</td>
<td>Reservoir</td>
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<td>R.</td>
<td>Ruine</td>
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<td>SW</td>
<td>Sägewerk</td>
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<td>St.</td>
<td>Sandkasten</td>
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<td>Sttl., -sttl.</td>
<td>Sattel, -sattel</td>
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<td>Sch., -sch.</td>
<td>Scharte, -scharte</td>
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<td>Schl.</td>
<td>Schloß</td>
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<td>SG</td>
<td>Schotter- oder Sandgrube</td>
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<td>S.</td>
<td>See</td>
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<td>Sdlg., -sdlg.</td>
<td>Siedlung, -siedlung</td>
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<td>Stbl., -stb.</td>
<td>Steinbruch, -steinbruch</td>
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<td>Sp., -sp.</td>
<td>Sportplatz</td>
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<td>Südl.</td>
<td>Südliche, -r, -s</td>
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<td>T.</td>
<td>Teich</td>
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<td>Unt.</td>
<td>Unter, -er, -e, -es</td>
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<td>(verf.)</td>
<td>verfallen</td>
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<td>Vd.</td>
<td>Vorder, -er, -e, -es</td>
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<td>Wald</td>
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<td>Wasserfall</td>
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<td>Wr.</td>
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<td>Wiese, -wiese</td>
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<td>Wirtshaus, -wirtshaus</td>
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<td>Ziegelofen</td>
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<td>Ziegelwerk</td>
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<tr>
<td>Z.</td>
<td>Zisterne</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

lower, northern, upper, eastern, mountain pass, water-gauge, spring, reservoir, ruins, sawmill, Saint, mountain pass, narrow high-alpine pass, shooting-stand, stopping-place of ships, castle, manor-house, gravel- or sand-pit, lake, settlement, quarry, sports-ground, southern, pond, lower, low, ruinous, dilapidated, forest, wood, forest, water-fall, western, Vienna, meadow, inn, brick-yard, brick-kiln, brick-works, cistern