

**TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES**  
**FOR MAP AND OTHER EDITORS,**  
**FOR INTERNATIONAL USE**

**AUSTRIA**

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# 1 Languages

## 1.1 General remarks

In Austria German is the only official national language. Minority languages have official status regionally, additionally to German.

## 1.2 National language

### 1.2.1 General remarks

The national language is German in its standard form written in the Roman script.<sup>1</sup>

### 1.2.2 The German alphabet

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

The German alphabet consists of 26 letters (which are the same as the basic modern Latin alphabet). In addition there are the so-called "umlaut letters" (diacritic letters) *Ää*, *Öö*, *Üü*, and the letter *ß* ("scharfes S" or eszett) without a corresponding upper case letter. In capitalized words the letter *ß* is substituted, as a rule, by *SS*. In alphabetical indexes and gazetteers one can find three ways of sorting the umlaut letters: (1) Treated like their base characters, (2) Treated as decomposed letters: vowel plus *e* (*Ae ae*, *Oe oe*, *Ue ue*), (3) Treated like extra letters and placed after their base letters (after *Az-*, *Oz-*, *Uz-*). The letter *ß* is treated like *ss*.

### 1.2.3 Spelling rules for German geographical names

The rules given below have been officially used by the Federal Survey of Austria (Landesaufnahme) since 1969 (Annex to the Technical Instruction No. 2, Department L2, February 1969) and are generally in concordance with those in current use in the other German-speaking countries.

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.

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<sup>1</sup> The so-called „German Script“ or Fraktura is seldom used now. It never occurs in modern maps and official gazetteers, so it can be disregarded here.

## 1. Capitalization

- a) Adjectives and participles forming part of geographical names are capitalized. This also holds true for the *-isch* derivatives.

Examples: *Großer Priel; Hohe Tauern; Großes Walsertal; Hängender Stein; Mährische Thaya; Steirische Kalkspitze.*

- b) Word forms with the suffix *-er* as derivations 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) In general compounds consisting of a single or compound geographical name or a personal name plus a generic element are written as one word.

Examples: *Wettersteingebirge; Glocknergruppe; Eberhardsbach; Leopoldsberg.*

- bb) A hyphen is often used in order to improve legibility, when the geographical name, which forms the determinative element, is followed by a compound generic element.

Example: *Großglockner-Hochalpenstraße.*

Where legibility is not impaired, writing in one word is preferred.

Example: *Alpenvorland.*

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

Example: *Donau-Oder-Kanal.*

Hyphens are, moreover, used when the determinative element consists of several words (first name, last name) including abbreviations.

Example: *Otto-Ludwig-Haus; Dr.-Karl-Lueger-Ring.*

- b) Derivatives with the suffix *-er*:

- aa) Two words are retained when the derivatives with the suffix *-er* of geographical names designate the location.

Examples: *Zillertaler Alpen; Neumarkter Sattel; Tuxer Joch; Ziersdorfer Bach; Lunzer See.*

- 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.*

When the derivatives with the suffix *-er* of geographical names designate persons, writing in one word is preferred.

Example: *Jägerkapelle; Lunzerkreuz* (after a peasant by the name *Lunzer*); *Steinerscharte* (after an alpinist by the name *Steiner*).

- cc) If the suffix *-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 with a non-inflected adjective such as *groß*, *klein*, *alt*, *neu*, *mittel*, *ober*, *unter*, *hoch*, *nieder* or points of the compass plus geographical names.

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

On the other hand official usage prescribes:

*Klein-Ulrichschlag*; *Alt-Urfahr*; *Alt-Nagelberg*.

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*; *Steirisch-Laßnitz*.

On the other hand, official usage prescribes: *Kroatisch Minihof*; *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*.

German orthography reform 1996:

On 1<sup>st</sup> July, 1996, all German-speaking countries adopted "new rules for German orthography". The implementation began, at the latest, in the academic year 1998/1999 (that is on 1<sup>st</sup> August in Germany, and on 1<sup>st</sup> September in Austria) and was brought to an end in 2005. In Austria the new spelling rules are obligatory for institutions under federal control with respect to orthography, namely schools at all levels and administrative bodies since 2008.

With respect to toponomastics and considering the principles mentioned above, the following categories of names for which there are no legally binding rules are to be considered: names of mountains, fields, rivers and lakes, glaciers, Alpine pastures, mountain huts, paths, ruins, passes.

With respect to geographical names the following aspects of the new orthography affect the spelling:

ss/ß-spelling: the German letter *ß* only occurs after a long vowel or diphthong. Examples: simple and compound names with *Fass-*, *Fluss-/fluss*, *Nuss-*, *Pass-/pass*, *Nass-*, *Ross-*, *Schloss* etc.

There are exceptions in cases where non-settlement names are used as elements of place names:

Example: *Schoberpass*; but: *Wald am Schoberpaß*<sup>2</sup>.

Accumulation of consonants or vowels: in compounds triple consonants preceding a vowel are no longer reduced. Examples: *Schiffahrt-*; *Irrriegel*.

A hyphen is, however, recommended in some cases, e.g. in compound words with three successive identical vowels. Example: *See-Eck*.

Reference to root word: certain words are to be spelled according to their root words. Example: *Gämsalpe*.

Variants are allowed in special cases. Example: *Waldschenke* or *Waldschänke*.

On the other hand official usage prescribes: *Gemstel-* (*Gemstelpaß*, *Gemstelboden*)<sup>3</sup>.

Final silent *h*: The adjective *rau* drops the silent *h* to conform to other words. Example: *Raukopf*.

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<sup>2</sup> The place name keeps the spelling with *ß* according to official usage.

<sup>3</sup> According to official decree by the Provincial Government of Vorarlberg in the 1950ies, which is still in force.

## 1.2.4 Pronunciation of German geographical names

German spelling is not always clearly indicative of pronunciation. In many cases it does not say anything about stress or vowel length; with some letters or groups of letters it is not always certain which sound they represent (e.g., the letters *v* and *y*). All this is true of geographical names to an even higher degree than of general vocabulary, since most of these names are naturally less well known and since names often show conventional spellings and sometimes dialectal spellings, both deviating from the present norm.

It is, therefore, not possible to give a simple pronunciation key covering the pronunciation of all geographical names. Whoever wants to find out how a given name is pronounced may consult the Geographical Names Data Base of Austria, ed. by the Austrian Academy of Sciences, Board on Geographical Names<sup>4</sup>, which shows the standard pronunciation by means of the International Phonetic Association (IPA) alphabet and contains a detailed treatise of this matter (German and English).

But in spite of the difficulties mentioned above, a basic table of the correspondence between spelling and pronunciation may be useful as general information, though it must be stressed that the following list is far from being exhaustive. An indication of the conditions under which the positional variants occur is not given, as only part of the cases can be covered by rules which in themselves mostly are too complicated to be included in a pronunciation key for cartographic purposes. Also, the following key does not cover some cases of spellings which deviate from the orthographic system of standard German. Furthermore, it does not include the pronunciation of foreign words rarely occurring in geographical names of Austria. Dialectal and colloquial pronunciations have been disregarded.

### Pronunciation Key

Ortho- graphic equi- valents	Pronunciation (IPA alphabet)	Ortho- graphic equi- valents	Pronunciation (IPA alphabet)
<i>a</i>	a, a:	<i>ih</i>	i:
<i>ä</i>	ɛ, ɛ:	<i>j</i>	j
<i>aa</i>	a:	<i>k</i>	k
<i>ae</i>	ɛ, ɛ:	<i>kk</i>	k
<i>ah</i>	a:	<i>l</i>	l
<i>äh</i>	ɛ:	<i>ll</i>	l
<i>ai</i>	ai	<i>m</i>	m
<i>au</i>	au	<i>ph</i>	f
<i>äu</i>	ɔʏ	<i>pp</i>	p
<i>ay</i>	ai	<i>qu</i>	kv
<i>b</i>	b, p	<i>r</i>	r, ʀ
<i>bb</i>	b, p	<i>rh</i>	r
<i>c</i>	k, ts	<i>rr</i>	r
<i>ch</i>	ç, x, k	<i>s</i>	s, z; ʃ
<i>ck</i>	k	<i>sch</i>	ʃ
<i>d</i>	d, t	<i>ß</i>	s
<i>dd</i>	d	<i>ss</i>	s

<sup>4</sup> First edition: Brey, Josef (co-editor for phonetics: Otto Back): Gazetteer of Austria (*Geographisches Namenbuch Österreichs*). Vienna 1975. (= Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften. Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Kartographie. Forschungen zur theoretischen Kartographie 3). – Second revised edition: Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Kartographische Ortsnamenkunde (ed.): *Geographische Namendatenbank Österreich* [Geographical Names Database of Austria]. CD-ROM. Austrian Academy of Sciences Press, Vienna 2000.

<i>dt</i>	t	<i>t</i>	t
<i>e</i>	ε, e:, ə, <i>mute</i> , e	<i>th</i>	t
<i>ee</i>	e:	<i>tsch</i>	tʃ
<i>eh</i>	e:	<i>tt</i>	t
<i>ei</i>	ai	<i>tz</i>	ts
<i>eih</i>	ai	<i>u</i>	u, u:, u
<i>eu</i>	ɔʏ	<i>ü</i>	ʏ, y:
<i>ey</i>	ai	<i>ue</i>	ʏ, y:
<i>f</i>	f	<i>uh</i>	u:
<i>ff</i>	f	<i>üh</i>	y:
<i>g</i>	g, k, ç	<i>v</i>	f, v
<i>gg</i>	g, k	<i>x</i>	ks
<i>h</i>	h, <i>mute</i>	<i>y</i>	ʏ, i:, y, y:, ʏ
<i>i</i>	ɪ, i:, i	<i>yh</i>	ʏ, i:
<i>ie</i>	i:, ɪ, iə, i:ə	<i>z</i>	ts
<i>ieh</i>	i:		

### 1.2.5 Linguistic substrata recognizable in German place-names of Austria

Whereas a thorough linguistic 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, Tyrol and in Salzburg, and a Slavic substratum in the eastern and southern parts of the country.

An elementary knowledge of these two substrata is advantageous for a better understanding of the geographical names of the respective areas.

### 1.2.6 German dialects

Two main German dialects are spoken in Austria, (1) the Alemannic dialect in Vorarlberg and in small parts of Tyrol; (2) the Bavarian dialect in the rest of Tyrol and the other seven provinces. There is a great deal of regional and local variation within these two main dialects (see map I).

The geographical names reflect to a certain degree the regional and local dialects, especially in those toponyms which are not part of the officially approved names categories, although purely dialectal spellings are rather rare.

Since, as a rule, dialectal pronunciation is reflected only to a small degree in written geographical names it is not necessary to give a detailed description in guidelines for cartography.

Some general remarks may suffice: Both, Alemannic and Bavarian belong to the High German dialects, that is to say that they have taken part to a full extent in the High German consonant shift, the result of which is also characteristic of modern standard German.

Some elements of the vowel changes, which took place from Middle High German to the New High German literary language (modern standard German) are found in Bavarian, but missing in most of the Alemannic sub-dialects of Austria, which have conserved the Middle High German vowel system. Thus, the change from Middle High German *î, û, iu* into literary New High German *ei, au, eu* is to be found also (with some phonetic modifications) in Bavarian. The monophthongizing of the Middle High German diphthongs *ie, uo, üe* to the monophthongs *ie, u, ü* in the New High German standard language has no parallels in the Alemannic and Bavarian dialects of Austria.



A conspicuous feature of Bavarian and Alemannic dialects is the diminutive suffix with *-l* (*-l*, *-le*, *-li*).

The main distinction between Middle and South Bavarian can be seen in the very strong weakening of consonants in the former. In this respect the South Bavarian dialects are nearer to standard German.

In maps the difference between the Bavarian and Alemannic dialect areas of Austria can be observed especially in the field of vocabulary. Examples: Glacier – Alemannic: *Gletscher*; Bavarian: *Ferner*, *Kees*, *Eisfeld*. Alpine pasture – Alemannic: *Alp*, *Alpe*; Bavarian: mostly *Alm*, in the western parts of the Tyrol also *Alp*, *Alpe*.

### 1.3 Minority languages of cartographic relevance

(see map II)

General remarks:

Art. 7 of the State Treaty ("Staatsvertrag") that re-established Austria as a sovereign, independent, and democratic republic in 1955 contains important clauses for the protection of the Slovene and Croat minorities. Art. 7 (2) states that – in addition to German – the Slovene and Croat language shall be accepted as official languages in certain administrative and judicial districts of Carinthia, Styria and Burgenland with Slovene, Croat or mixed population. The same provision further states that topographical terminology and inscriptions in those districts shall be in the Slovene or Croat language as well as in German. In 1976 the Ethnic Groups Act ("Volksgruppengesetz" [VGG], BGBl.<sup>5</sup> 1976/396) was enacted.<sup>6</sup> This statute applies to all recognized national minorities. It is – in contrast to the State Treaty mentioned above – not confined to Slovenes and Croats. Para. 2 Section (1) 2. VGG prescribes that dual naming shall appear on topographical signs in areas with a considerable portion (i. e. a quarter) of people belonging to a national minority.

The Austrian Constitutional Court (VfGH) had to review the VGG in 2001 and repealed parts of para. 2 section (1) 2. as unconstitutional (cf. VfGH<sup>7</sup> 13 December 2001, G 213/01). It ruled that the phrase "considerable portion (a quarter)" did not comply with the obligations under Art. 7 State Treaty (see para. 5. supra). As a consequence of this judgement more bilingual topographic signs need to be erected in the future<sup>8</sup>.

#### 1.3.1 Slovenian

##### 1.3.1.1 General remarks

Slovenian, the official language of Slovenia, has in Austria the status of a minority language. It is spoken beside German in some southern border districts of Carinthia. Slovenian is used in school and church service and is an alternative official language used by all authorities located in Carinthia competent for the bilingual area. It is written in the Roman script.

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<sup>5</sup> BGBl. = Bundesgesetzblatt (Federal Law Gazette).

<sup>6</sup> In 2000, the Ethnic Groups Law was anchored in the constitution (Art.8, para.2) as a defining national objective. In 2001, the government signed the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages. In 2006, Austria signed the UNESCO Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the diversity of cultural Expressions.

<sup>7</sup> VfGH = Verfassungsgerichtshof (Constitutional Court).

<sup>8</sup> This procedure is still in progress.

### 1.3.1.2 The Slovenian alphabet

<i>A</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>u</i>
<i>B</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>v</i>
<i>C</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Z</i>	<i>z</i>
<i>Č</i>	<i>č</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>Ž</i>	<i>ž</i>
<i>D</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>s</i>		
<i>E</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>Š</i>	<i>š</i>		
<i>F</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>t</i>		

### 1.3.1.3 Pronunciation

See Toponymic Guidelines for Map and Other Editors – Slovenia.<sup>9</sup>

### 1.3.1.4 Geographical names

Slovenian names of inhabited places are in official use since 1977<sup>10</sup>. Inhabited places ("Ortschaften") in communes as of 1955 (State Treaty) with at that time 25% and more Slovenian-speaking population are designated by official road-signs showing the place-names in German and in Slovenian. Both name forms have been entered into the official Gazetteer of Austria 2001 (Gazetteer of Inhabited Places = "Ortsverzeichnis") as well as into the geographical names database GEONAM of the Federal Office of Metrology and Surveying and are partly shown on the official Austrian Map 1:50 000.

Examples: *Rechberg* (*Reberca*); *Zauchen* (*Suha*).

Names of geographical-topographical objects, other than inhabited places, generally are entered by the survey of Austria on 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.

Examples: *Gorelza*; *Hrewelnik*.

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.

Examples: *Tolsti vrh*; *Velika ravna*.

## 1.3.2 Burgenland Croatian

### 1.3.2.1 General remarks

Burgenland Croatian has the status of a minority language. It is spoken in 6 (of 7) administrative districts of Burgenland province and is closely related to Croatian, the national language of Croatia. But there are differences in phonetics, grammatical structure and semantics which give Burgenland Croatian the character of a separate literary language.

<sup>9</sup> [www.gu.gov.si/fileadmin/gu.gov.si/pageuploads/PROJEKTI/Registri/KSZI/top\\_guide.pdf](http://www.gu.gov.si/fileadmin/gu.gov.si/pageuploads/PROJEKTI/Registri/KSZI/top_guide.pdf) [27.04.2009]

<sup>10</sup> Topography-Decree for Carinthia (BGBl 305/1977 [Topographieverordnung]).

The language is used in school and church service and has an official standing in communes and local courts. Burgenland Croatian is written in the Roman script.

### 1.3.2.2 The Burgenland Croatian alphabet

<i>A</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>Lj</i>	<i>lj</i>	<i>Š</i>	<i>š</i>
<i>B</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>t</i>
<i>C</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>u</i>
<i>Č</i>	<i>č</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>Nj</i>	<i>nj</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>v</i>
<i>Ć</i>	<i>ć</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>Z</i>	<i>z</i>
<i>D</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Ž</i>	<i>ž</i>
<i>Dj</i>	<i>dj</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>r</i>		
<i>Dž</i>	<i>dž</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>s</i>		

### 1.3.2.3 Pronunciation

Spelling	Pronunciation (IPA alphabet)	Spelling	Pronunciation (IPA alphabet)
<i>a</i>	a, a: <sup>11</sup>	<i>l</i>	l
<i>b</i>	b	<i>lj</i>	ʎ
<i>c</i>	ts	<i>m</i>	m
<i>č</i>	tʃ	<i>n</i>	n, ŋ <sup>12</sup>
<i>ć</i>	tɕ	<i>nj</i>	ɲ
<i>d</i>	d, t <sup>13</sup>	<i>o</i>	ɔ, ɔ: <sup>14</sup>
<i>dj</i>	ɟ	<i>p</i>	p
<i>dž</i>	dʒ	<i>r</i>	r
<i>e</i>	ɛ, ɛ: <sup>15</sup>	<i>s</i>	s
<i>f</i>	f	<i>š</i>	ʃ
<i>g</i>	g	<i>t</i>	t
<i>h</i>	h	<i>u</i>	u, u: <sup>16</sup>
<i>i</i>	i, i: <sup>17</sup>	<i>v</i>	v
<i>j</i>	j	<i>z</i>	z
<i>k</i>	k	<i>ž</i>	ʒ

<sup>11</sup> Vowel quantity and stress cannot be predicted from ordinary spelling.

<sup>12</sup> Before *g* and *k*.

<sup>13</sup> *t* before *s*.

<sup>14</sup> Vowel quantity and stress cannot be predicted from ordinary spelling.

<sup>15</sup> See footnote nr. 8.

<sup>16</sup> See footnote nr. 8.

<sup>17</sup> See footnote nr. 8.

#### 1.3.2.4 Geographical names

The Croatian names of inhabited places have been in official use since June 2000. A regulation enacted by the Federal Government in consultation with the Main Committee (Hauptausschuss) of the National Council (Nationalrat) was passed in June 2000 ("Topographieverordnung", BGBl. II/170/2000, 21 June 2000): It singles out the municipalities and incorporated villages where topographical terminology and signs have to be either in the German and Croat language or in the German and Hungarian language. The name forms have been entered in the official Gazetteer of Austria 2001 (Gazetteer of Inhabited Places = "Ortsverzeichnis") as well as into the geographical names database of the Federal Office of Metrology and Surveying and will be partly shown on the official Austrian Map 1:50 000. The Austrian Map 1:50 000 represents a limited number of Croatian names other than populated 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. It is spoken in four settlements in central and southern Burgenland and used in school and church service. Hungarian uses the Roman script.

#### 1.3.3.2 The Hungarian alphabet

<i>A</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>Ny</i>	<i>ny</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>u</i>
<i>Á</i>	<i>á</i>	<i>Gy</i>	<i>Gy</i>	<i>O</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>Ú</i>	<i>ú</i>
<i>B</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>H</i>	<i>Ó</i>	<i>ó</i>	<i>Û</i>	<i>ü</i>
<i>C</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>Ö</i>	<i>ö</i>	<i>Ű</i>	<i>ű</i>
<i>Cs</i>	<i>cs</i>	<i>Í</i>	<i>í</i>	<i>Ő</i>	<i>ő</i>	<i>V</i>	<i>v</i>
<i>D</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>J</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>y</i>
<i>Dz</i>	<i>dz</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>K</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>Z</i>	<i>z</i>
<i>Dzs</i>	<i>dzs</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>Zs</i>	<i>zs</i>
<i>E</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>Ly</i>	<i>Ly</i>	<i>Sz</i>	<i>sz</i>		
<i>É</i>	<i>é</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>t</i>		
<i>F</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Ty</i>	<i>ty</i>		

#### 1.3.3.3 Pronunciation

See Toponymic Guidelines for Map and Other Editors – Hungary.<sup>18</sup>

#### 1.3.3.4 Geographical names

The Hungarian name forms of inhabited places have been official since June 2000 (see under item 1.3.2.4), they are shown in the new edition of the official gazetteer published on the basis of the census 2001

<sup>18</sup> <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/INF.09.pdf> [11.01.2006].

and will be entered into the official maps 1:50 000. Geographical names other than populated place names do not occur on 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.

## 2 Names authorities and names standardization

In consequence of the federal structure of Austria the legal situation for the instalment of a nationwide names authority is rather complicated. For the purposes of international cartography the following statements will suffice:

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

Statistik Austria  
Guglgasse 13, A – 1110 Wien (Vienna).  
<http://www.statistik.at> [27.04.2009]

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

Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen, Gruppe Landesaufnahme  
(Federal Office of Metrology and Surveying)  
Schiffamtsgasse 1-3, A – 1020 Wien (Vienna)  
<http://www.bev.gv.at> [27.04.2009]

All names of the official Austrian Map 1:50 000 are standardized and are to be regarded as official names in so far as they form part of an official publication.<sup>19</sup> A free version is available under:

[www.austrianmap.at](http://www.austrianmap.at). The Federal Ministry of Metrology and Surveying has charge of the geographical names database GEONAM, which contains all toponyms from its official maps and which shall be enlarged.

The above-mentioned official agencies concerned with the publication of geographical names are assisted in their work by boards on geographical names:

### 1. For Austria as a whole:

*Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Kartographische Ortsnamenkunde* (AKO) der Österreichischen Kartographischen Kommission (Austrian Cartographic Commission) in der Österreichischen Geographischen Gesellschaft (Austrian Geographical Society) und "In Verbindung mit der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften" („Associated to the Austrian Academy of Sciences“) ([www.oeaw.ac.at/dinamlex/AKO/AKO.html](http://www.oeaw.ac.at/dinamlex/AKO/AKO.html) [27.04.2009]).

Although this board legally has no official standing, its decisions are of great practical importance as it functions as a clearinghouse of the main federal and provincial authorities and institutions of science and research as well as of private publishers concerned with geographical names.

## 2. For the provinces of Austria:

(see map III)

- Burgenland: *Burgenländische Nomenklaturkommission* beim Amt der Burgenländischen Landesregierung – Abteilung 7 – Kultur, Wissenschaft und Archiv, Europaplatz 1, A – 7001 Eisenstadt.  
<http://www.burgenland.at/landesarchiv> [27.04.2009]
- Lower Austria: The standardization of geographical names is under the care of the Niederösterreichisches Landesarchiv beim Amt der Niederösterreichischen Landesregierung, Gruppe Kultur, wissenschaft und Unterricht, Landhausplatz 1, A – 3109 Sankt Pölten.  
[www.noel.gv.at/Bildung/Landesarchiv-/Landesarchiv.wai.html](http://www.noel.gv.at/Bildung/Landesarchiv-/Landesarchiv.wai.html) [27.04.2009]
- Salzburg: *Salzburger Ortsnamenkommission*, Salzburger Landesregierung, Abt. 7 (Raumplanung). Alpenstraße 96, A – 5020 Salzburg.
- Styria: *Steirische Ortsnamenkommission* beim Steiermärkischen Landesarchiv, Karmeliterplatz 3, A- 8010 Graz.  
[www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/ziel/8581/DE/](http://www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/ziel/8581/DE/) [27.04.2009]
- Tyrol: *Tiroler Nomenklaturkommission* beim Tiroler Landesarchiv beim Amt der Tiroler Landesregierung und bei der Universität Innsbruck, Department *Linguistics*. Michael-Gaismair-Straße 1, A – 6010 Innsbruck.  
[www.tirol.gv.at/themen/kultur/landesarchiv](http://www.tirol.gv.at/themen/kultur/landesarchiv) [27.04.2009]
- Upper Austria: *Oberösterreichische Ortsnamenkommission* beim Oberösterreichischen Landesarchiv beim Amt der Oberösterreichischen Landesregierung, Anzengruberstraße 19, A – 4020 Linz.  
[www.landesarchiv-ooe.at](http://www.landesarchiv-ooe.at) [27.04.2009]
- Vorarlberg: *Vorarlberger Nomenklaturkommission* im Amt der Vorarlberger Landesregierung, Montfortstraße 12, A – 6900 Bregenz.
- Vienna: The *Wiener Nomenklaturkommission* has concluded the standardization of geographical names. New cases will be treated by the Wiener Stadt- und Landesarchiv, Magistrat der Stadt Wien, Abteilung 8, Guglgasse 14, Top 508, A – 1110 Wien.  
[www.archiv.wien.at](http://www.archiv.wien.at) [27.04.2009]

## 3 Source material

### 1. Maps

Österreichische Karte 1:50 000, ed. by the Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen, 191 map sheets, in the UTM projection; the edition started in 2002 and will be completed in 2009. Revisions take place in seven year intervals (see map IV).

Österreichische Karte 1:50 000, ed. by the Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen (Landesaufnahme), 213 map sheets. All 213 sheets contain standardized names. Revisions took place in seven year intervals.

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<sup>19</sup> See also *Empfehlung Nr. 46: ÖROK-Empfehlung zur Standardisierung geographischer Namen*. 15. Mai 1998 [Recommendation No 46: Austrian Conference on Spatial Planning – Recommendation for the Standardization of Geographical Names. 15<sup>th</sup> May, 1998].

## 2. Gazetteers

Statistik Austria (ed.): *Ortsverzeichnis 2001* [Gazetteer of Inhabited Places]. 9 vol. Wien 2004-2005.

CD-ROM: Statistik Austria (ed.): *Ortsverzeichnis 2001* [Gazetteer of Inhabited Places]. Wien 2005. This gazetteer is completely revised every ten years.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Kartographische Ortsnamenkunde ([AKO], ed.): *Geographische Namendatenbank Österreich* (Geographical Names Database of Austria). CD-ROM. Austrian Academy of Sciences Press, Vienna 2000. (First edition: Breu, Josef: *Geographisches Namenbuch Österreichs* [Gazetteer of Austria]. Wien 1975 [= Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften. Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Kartographie. Forschungen zur theoretischen Kartographie 3]). This gazetteer, edited in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations, 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 words frequently occurring in geographical names as generic and/or specific elements and of descriptive terms, useful for the understanding of maps

### 4.1 German

For a more detailed glossary, see Gazetteer of Austria, ed. by Josef Breu, Vienna 1975<sup>20</sup>, pp. 21-31 or the Geographical Names Database of Austria, CD-Rom, Vienna 2001.

<i>Ache</i>	running water
<i>Alm</i>	alpine pasture
<i>Alp, Alpe</i>	alpine pasture
<i>alt, -er, -e, -es</i>	old
<i>an</i>	at, on, upon
<i>Au</i>	flood plain
<i>auf</i>	on, upon
<i>Bach</i>	rivulet, brook
<i>Berg</i>	mountain
<i>Bergwerk</i>	mine
<i>Bichl</i>	hill

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<sup>20</sup> Breu, Josef: *Geographisches Namenbuch Österreichs*. Wien 1975 (= Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften. Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Kartographie. Forschungen zur theoretischen Kartographie 3). – CD-ROM: Geographical Names Database of Austria, Vienna 2000.

<i>Bründl</i>	drinking-water spring
<i>Brunn(en)</i>	drinking-water spring
<i>Bühel</i>	hill
<i>Burg</i>	castle
<i>Denkmal</i>	monument
<i>deutsch, -er, -e, -es</i>	German
<i>Dorf</i>	village
<i>Eck, Egg</i>	mountain crest, hill crest
<i>Eisenbahn</i>	railway
<i>Fabrik</i>	works
<i>Feld</i>	field
<i>Fels(en)</i>	rock
<i>Ferner</i>	glacier
<i>Fluss</i>	river
<i>Forsthaus</i>	forester's house
<i>Friedhof</i>	cemetery
<i>Gasthof</i>	inn
<i>Gebirge</i>	mountains, group of vineyards
<i>Gletscher</i>	glacier
<i>Graben</i>	narrow valley, bed of controlled brook
<i>groß, -er, -e, -es</i>	large, great
<i>Gscheid</i>	water shed
<i>Hart</i>	wood, forest
<i>Haufen</i>	river island
<i>Heide</i>	flat, usually sandy, uncultivated land
<i>hinter, -er, -e, -es</i>	hinder, rear
<i>Hof</i>	homestead
<i>Höhle</i>	cave
<i>Holz</i>	wood
<i>Horn</i>	mountain peak
<i>Hütte</i>	hut
<i>im</i>	in the
<i>in</i>	in
<i>Joch</i>	high pass
<i>Kanal</i>	canal
<i>Kapelle</i>	chapel
<i>Kar</i>	cirque
<i>Kees</i>	glacier
<i>Kirche</i>	church
<i>Klamm</i>	gorge
<i>klein, -er, -e, -es</i>	small, little



<i>Kloster</i>	monastery
<i>Kofel</i>	cone- or dome-shaped mountain
<i>Kogel</i>	dome-shaped mountain
<i>Kreuz</i>	cross
<i>kroatisch, -er, -e, -es</i>	Croatian
<i>Lacke</i>	puddle, small lake
<i>Leite, Leiten</i>	slope
<i>Lueg</i>	cave, den
<i>Markt</i>	market
<i>Meierhof</i>	farm
<i>mitter, -er, -e, -es</i>	middle
<i>mittler, -er, -e, -es</i>	middle
<i>Moor</i>	swamp
<i>Moos</i>	swampland
<i>Mugel</i>	hill
<i>Mühle</i>	mill
<i>neu, -er, -e, -es</i>	new
<i>Nock</i>	mountain, crag
<i>ober, -er, -e, -es</i>	upper
<i>Pass</i>	mountain pass
<i>Quelle</i>	spring
<i>Remise</i>	patch of wood
<i>Reut</i>	cleared land
<i>Rohr</i>	reed, swamp
<i>Sattel</i>	mountain pass
<i>Scharte</i>	narrow high-alpine pass
<i>Schloss</i>	castle, manor-house
<i>Schrofen, Schroffen</i>	craggy rock
<i>Schutzhaus</i>	alpine refuge
<i>Schutzhütte</i>	alpine sheltering hut
<i>schwarz, -er, -e, -es</i>	black
<i>See</i>	lake
<i>Spitz, Spitze</i>	mountain peak, peninsula
<i>Stadt</i>	town, city
<i>Steig</i>	foot path
<i>Stein</i>	rock, peak
<i>Steinbruch</i>	quarry
<i>Straße</i>	road
<i>Sumpf</i>	swamp
<i>Tal</i>	valley
<i>Tauern</i>	mountain pass

<i>Teich</i>	pond
<i>Trat(t)e</i>	pasture land
<i>über</i>	above
<i>unter, -er, -e, -es</i>	low
<i>Ursprung</i>	source of river
<i>vorder, -er, -e, -es</i>	fore
<i>Wald</i>	wood, forest
<i>Warte</i>	outlook-tower
<i>Wasserfall</i>	waterfall
<i>Weg</i>	path, track
<i>Weide</i>	pasture
<i>Weiler</i>	hamlet
<i>Weingarten</i>	vineyard
<i>weiß, -er, -e, -es</i>	white
<i>Werd</i>	island
<i>Wiese</i>	meadow
<i>Wildbach</i>	fast-running brook
<i>windisch, -er, -e, -es</i>	Slovenian, Slavic
<i>Wirtshaus</i>	inn
<i>zwischen</i>	between

## 4.2 Slovenian

<i>bel-i, -a, -o</i>	white	<i>most</i>	bridge
<i>bistrica</i>	fast-running brook	<i>na</i>	at, on, upon
<i>blato</i>	swamp	<i>nov-i, -a, -o</i>	new
<i>borovec</i>	pine	<i>otok</i>	island
<i>brdo</i>	hill	<i>peč</i>	wall of rock
<i>breg</i>	slope	<i>planina</i>	alpine pasture
<i>breza</i>	birch	<i>polje</i>	field
<i>cerkev</i>	church	<i>pot</i>	path, track
<i>cesta</i>	road	<i>potok</i>	brook
<i>črn-i, -a, -o</i>	black	<i>pri</i>	near, at
<i>dobrava</i>	grove	<i>ravn-i, -a, -o</i>	flat
<i>dol</i>	low ground	<i>rut</i>	cleared land
<i>dolina</i>	valley	<i>sedlo</i>	mountain pass
<i>dolnj-i, -a, -e</i>	lower	<i>slap</i>	waterfall
<i>dvor</i>	homestead	<i>slovenj-i, -a, -e</i>	Slovenian
<i>gora</i>	mountain	<i>spodnj-i, -a, -e</i>	lower
<i>gorica</i>	hill	<i>srednj-i, -a, -e</i>	middle, central
<i>gornj-i, -a, -e</i>	upper	<i>star-i, -a, -o</i>	old
<i>gozd</i>	wood	<i>studenec</i>	drinking-water spring

<i>grad</i>	castle	<i>suh-i, -a, -o</i>	dry
<i>greben</i>	ridge	<i>svet-i, -a, -o</i>	saint
<i>grič</i>	hill	<i>tolst-i, -a, -o</i>	big, large
<i>jama</i>	cave	<i>trata</i>	lawn, pasture
<i>jezero</i>	lake	<i>travnik</i>	meadow
<i>kamen</i>	stone, rock	<i>trg</i>	market
<i>koča</i>	hut	<i>v</i>	in
<i>križ</i>	cross	<i>velik-i, -a, -o</i>	large, great
<i>log</i>	grove	<i>ves (vas)</i>	village
<i>loka</i>	swampy meadow	<i>vrata</i>	gate
<i>mal-i, -a, -o</i>	small, little	<i>vrh</i>	summit, mountain
<i>med</i>	between	<i>zgornj-i, -a, -e</i>	upper
<i>mlin</i>	mill	<i>zvrhnj-i, -a, -e</i>	upper

### 4.3 Burgenland Croatian

<i>bijel-i, -a, -o</i>	white	<i>polje</i>	field
<i>brig</i>	hill	<i>potok</i>	brook
<i>cesta</i>	road, way	<i>pri</i>	at
<i>crikva</i>	church	<i>put</i>	path, track
<i>dolnj-i, -a, -e</i>	lower	<i>ravnica</i>	flat ground
<i>draga</i>	dale, dell	<i>selo</i>	village
<i>dubrava</i>	grove, wood	<i>sinokoš(a)</i>	meadow
<i>gaj</i>	grove	<i>širok</i>	broad
<i>gmajna</i>	commune	<i>mal-i, -a, -o</i>	small, little
<i>gora</i>	mountain	<i>malin</i>	mill
<i>gornj-i, -a, -e</i>	upper	<i>marof</i>	farm
<i>grba</i>	hill	<i>medja, meja</i>	boundary
<i>grm</i>	bush, shrub	<i>na</i>	at, on, upon
<i>hrvatsk-i, -a, -o</i>	Croatian	<i>nimšk-i, -a, -o</i>	German
<i>jarak</i>	ditch, narrow dale	<i>nov-i, -a, -o</i>	new
<i>jezero</i>	lake	<i>sridnj-i, -a, -e</i>	middle, central
<i>kapela</i>	chapel	<i>star-i, -a, -o</i>	old
<i>kod</i>	at	<i>tratina</i>	lawn, grass
<i>kratk-i, -a, -o</i>	short	<i>u</i>	in
<i>krči</i>	cleared land	<i>va</i>	in
<i>križ</i>	cross	<i>velik-i, -a, -o</i>	large, great
<i>lapat</i>	field	<i>vinograd</i>	vineyard
<i>loza</i>	wood	<i>vrh</i>	top of a hill
<i>paša</i>	pasture	<i>vrt</i>	garden

## 4.4 Hungarian

<i>alsó</i>	lower	<i>felső</i>	upper
<i>berek</i>	grove	<i>föld</i>	field
<i>csatorna</i>	canal	<i>forrás</i>	spring, well
<i>csúcs</i>	summit	<i>gödör</i>	pit
<i>domb</i>	hill	<i>halom</i>	hill
<i>dűlő</i>	balk, strip of arable land	<i>hegy</i>	mountain
<i>egyház</i>	church	<i>hely</i>	place, site
<i>ér</i>	small brook	<i>homok</i>	sand
<i>erdő</i>	wood	<i>horvát</i>	Croatian
<i>falu</i>	village	<i>kereszt</i>	cross
<i>fehér</i>	white	<i>kert</i>	garden
<i>kis</i>	small, little	<i>puszta</i>	farm
<i>kő</i>	stone	<i>rét</i>	meadow
<i>közép</i>	middle, central	<i>sár</i>	swamp
<i>kút</i>	well	<i>sík</i>	flat
<i>liget</i>	small wood, grove	<i>telek</i>	piece of land
<i>magyar</i>	Hungarian	<i>templom</i>	church
<i>mező</i>	meadow, field	<i>tó</i>	lake
<i>nagy</i>	large, great	<i>új</i>	new
<i>német</i>	German	<i>víz</i>	water, water course
<i>ó</i>	old	<i>völgy</i>	valley
<i>patak</i>	brook, rivulet		

## 5 Abbreviations used in the official map of Austria 1:50 000

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Decoding</i>	<i>English equivalent</i>
a.	am, an	on, upon
B., -b.	Bach, -bach	rivulet, brook
Bhf., -bhf.	Bahnhof, -bahnhof	railway station
B., -bg.	Berg, -berg	mountain
Bgw., -bgw.	Bergwerk, -bergwerk	mine
Bk., -bk.	Brücke, -brücke	bridge
B.	Brunnen	drinking-water spring
Dkm., -dkm.	Denkmal, -denkmal	monument
d.	der, die, das	the
Fb., -fb.	Fabrik, -fabrik	works
Fr., -fr.	Ferner, -ferner	glacier
Fh.	Forsthaus	forester's home

Ghf., -ghf.	Gasthof, -gasthof	inn
Geb., -geb.	Gebirge, -gebirge	mountains
Gl., -gl.	Gletscher, -gletscher	glacier
Gr., -gr.	Graben, -graben	narrow valley, bed of controlled brook
Gr., G.	Groß, -er, -e, -es	large, great
Hfn., -hfn.	Hafen, -hafen	harbour
Hst.	Haltestelle	railway stop
H., -h.	Haus, -haus	house
Ht.	Hinter, -er, -e, -es	hinder, rear
HO	Hochofen	blast-furnace
H.	Hohe, -r, -s	high
H.	Höhle	cave
Hn., -hn.	Horn, -horn	mountain peak
Hot., -hot.	Hotel, -hotel	hotel
Htt., -htt.	Hütte, -hütte	hut
i.	im, in	in the, in
Jh.	Jagdhaus, Jägerhaus	game-keeper's house
Jhtt., -jhtt.	Jagdhütte, -jagdhütte	hunting-lodge
J., -j.	Joch, -joch	high pass, mountain
KO	Kalkofen	lime-kiln
Kpl., -kpl.	Kapelle, -kapelle	chapel
Kls., -kls.	Kloster, -kloster	monastery
Kl.	Klein, -er, -e, es	small, little
Kg., -kg.	Kogel, -kogel	dome-shaped mountain
K., -k.	Kopf, -kopf	mountain-top
Krw., -krw.	Kraftwerk, -kraftwerk	power station
KM	Kunstmühle	mill operated by steam or electricity
Kp., -kp.	Kuppe, -kuppe	dome-shaped mountain
LG	Lehmgrube	clay-pit
Mkt.	Markt	market
Mt.	Mittlere, -r, -s	middle
Mot.	Motel	motel
M., -m.	Mühle, -mühle	mill
Nd.	Nieder, -er, -e, -es	lower
Nördl.	Nördliche, -r, -s	northern
Ob.	Ober, -er, -e, -es	upper
Östl.	Östliche, -r, -s	eastern
P., -p.	Pass, -pass	mountain pass
Pg.	Pegel	water-gauge
Q.	Quelle	spring
Res.	Reservoir	reservoir

R.	Ruine	ruins
SW	Sägewerk	sawmill
St.	Sankt	Saint
Sttl., -sttl.	Sattel, -sattel	mountain pass
Sch., -sch.	Scharte, -scharte	narrow high-alpine pass
Schießst.	Schießstätte	shooting-stand
Schst.	Schiffstation	stopping-place of ships
Schl.	Schloss	castle, manor-house
SG	Schotter- oder Sandgrube	gravel- or sand-pit
S.	See	lake
Sdlg., -sdlg.	Siedlung, -siedlung	settlement
Stb., -stb.	Steinbruch, -steinbruch	quarry
Sp., -sp.	Sportplatz	sports-ground
Südl.	Südliche, -r, -s	southern
T.	Teich	pond
Unt.	Unter, -er, -e, -es	lower, low
verf.	verfallen	ruinous, dilapidated
Vd.	Vorder, -er, -e, -es	fore
W.	Wald	wood, forest
Wssf.	Wasserfall	waterfall
Westl.	Westliche, -r, -s	western
Wr.	Wiener	Vienna
Ws., -ws.	Wiese, -wiese	meadow
Wh., -wh.	Wirtshaus, -wirtshaus	inn
Zgl.	Ziegelei	brick-yard
ZO	Ziegelofen	brick-kiln
ZW	Ziegelwerk	brick-works
Z.	Zisterne	cistern

## ANNEX

### A. Administrative division with code numbers

(see map V)

#### 1. Land Burgenland

<i>Statutarstadt</i>	105: Jennersdorf
101: Eisenstadt	106: Mattersburg
102: Rust	107: Neusiedl am See
<i>Politischer Bezirk</i>	108: Oberpullendorf
103: Eisenstadt-Umgebung	109: Oberwart
104: Güssing	

#### 2. Land Kärnten (Carinthia)

<i>Statutarstadt</i>	204: Klagenfurt-Land
201: Klagenfurt	205: Sankt Veit an der Glan
202: Villach	206: Spittal an der Drau
<i>Politischer Bezirk</i>	207: Villach Land
210: Feldkirchen	208: Völkermarkt
203: Hermagor	209: Wolfsberg

#### 3. Land Niederösterreich (Lower Austria)

<i>Statutarstadt</i>	311: Horn
301: Krems an der Donau	312: Korneuburg
302: Sankt Pölten	313: Krems (Land)
303: Waidhofen an der Ybbs	314: Lilienfeld
304: Wiener Neustadt	315: Melk
<i>Politischer Bezirk</i>	316: Mistelbach
305: Amstetten	317: Mödling
306: Baden	318: Neunkirchen
307: Bruck an der Leitha	319: Sankt Pölten (Land)
308: Gänserndorf	320: Scheibbs
309: Gmünd	321: Tulln
310: Hollabrunn	322: Waidhofen an der Thaya
323: Wiener Neustadt (Land)	325: Zwettl

#### 4. Land Oberösterreich (Upper Austria)

<i>Statutarstadt</i>	409: Kirchdorf an der Krems
401: Linz	410: Linz-Land
402: Steyr	411: Perg
403: Wels	412: Ried im Innkreis
<i>Politischer Bezirk</i>	413: Rohrbach
404: Braunau am Inn	414: Schärding
405: Eferding	415: Steyr-Land
406: Freistadt	416: Urfahr-Umgebung
407: Gmunden	417: Vöcklabruck
408: Grieskirchen	418: Wels-Land

#### 5. Land Salzburg

<i>Statutarstadt</i>	503: Salzburg-Umgebung
501: Salzburg	504: Sankt Johann im Pongau
<i>Politischer Bezirk</i>	505: Tamsweg
502: Hallein	506: Zell am See

#### 6. Land Steiermark (Styria)

<i>Statutarstadt</i>	609: Knittelfeld
601: Graz	610: Leibnitz
<i>Politischer Bezirk</i>	611: Leoben
602: Bruck an der Mur	612: Liezen
603: Deutschlandsberg	614: Murau
604: Feldbach	613: Mürzzuschlag
605: Fürstenfeld	615: Radkersburg
606: Graz-Umgebung	616: Voitsberg
607: Hartberg	617: Weiz
608: Judenburg	



## 7. Land Tirol (Tyrol)

<i>Statutarstadt</i>	705: Kufstein
701: Innsbruck	706: Landeck
<i>Politischer Bezirk</i>	707: Lienz
702: Imst	708: Reutte
703: Innsbruck-Land	709: Schwaz
704: Kitzbühel	

## 8. Land Vorarlberg

<i>Politischer Bezirk</i>	803: Dornbirn
801: Bludenz	804: Feldkirch
802: Bregenz	

## 9. Land Wien (Vienna)

<i>Statutarstadt</i>	911: Wien 11.Bezirk: Simmering
900: Wien	912: Wien 12.Bezirk: Meidling
<i>Gemeindebezirk</i> <sup>21</sup>	913: Wien 13.Bezirk: Hietzing
901: Wien 1.Bezirk: Innere Stadt	914: Wien 14.Bezirk: Penzing
902: Wien 2.Bezirk: Leopoldstadt	915: Wien 15.Bezirk: Rudolfshaus-Fünfhaus
903: Wien 3.Bezirk: Landstraße	916: Wien 16.Bezirk: Ottakring
904: Wien 4.Bezirk: Wieden	917: Wien 17.Bezirk: Hernals
905: Wien 5.Bezirk: Margareten	918: Wien 18.Bezirk: Währing
906: Wien 6. Bezirk: Mariahilf	919: Wien 19.Bezirk: Döbling
907: Wien 7.Bezirk: Neubau	920: Wien 20.Bezirk: Brigittenau
908: Wien 8.Bezirk: Josefstadt	921: Wien 21.Bezirk: Floridsdorf
909: Wien 9.Bezirk: Alsergrund	922: Wien 22.Bezirk: Donaustadt
910: Wien 10.Bezirk: Favoriten	923: Wien 23.Bezirk: Liesing

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<sup>21</sup> The communal districts (Gemeindebezirke) of Vienna (Wien) are subunits of the City and Commune of Vienna and not political districts. They identify with the political districts (Politische Bezirke) only in regard to statistics.

## B. Official designations of units of administration and settlement as occurring in the gazetteer of Austria

<b>Official designation</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<i>Bundesland</i>	see <i>Land</i>
<i>Dorf</i>	contiguous settlement with 10 or more houses (village)
<i>Einschicht</i>	2 isolated houses close together
<i>Gemeinde (Ortsgemeinde)</i>	smallest administrative unit (commune)
<i>Gerichtsbezirk</i>	jurisdictional territory of a local court
<i>Katastralgemeinde</i>	areal unit of the cadastre; the total of all real estate holdings joined together by common numbering of holdings (cadastral commune)
<i>Land</i>	subdivision of the Republic of Austria (province), in turn divided into <i>Politische Bezirke</i> and <i>Statutarstädte</i>
<i>Markt</i>	<i>Ortschaft</i> with market right
<i>Marktgemeinde</i>	commune with the title <i>Marktgemeinde</i>
<i>Ortschaft</i>	as a rule total of houses (populated place) with common "conscription numbering"
<i>Ortschaftsanteil</i>	<i>Ortschaftsanteile</i> are parts of <i>Ortschaften</i> situated in different communes
<i>Ortschaftsbestandteil</i>	in terms of official statistics a part of an <i>Ortschaft</i> remarkable for its separate location and special local importance
<i>Ortsgemeinde</i>	see <i>Gemeinde</i>
<i>Ortsverwaltungsteil</i>	subdivision of the administrative district of the commune for administrative purposes, in larger communes in Burgenland
<i>Politischer Bezirk (Verwaltungsbezirk)</i>	administrative unit between <i>Land</i> and commune (administrative district)
<i>Rotte</i>	2 or more non-contiguous houses
<i>Stadt</i>	commune with the title <i>Stadt</i> (town), only in Vorarlberg
<i>Stadtgemeinde</i>	commune with the title <i>Stadtgemeinde</i> (urban commune)
<i>Statutarstadt</i> , also:	commune not only in charge of the municipal administration but also exercising the administrative functions of a <i>Politischer Bezirk</i>
<i>Stadt mit eigenem Statut</i>	
<i>Verwaltungsbezirk</i>	see <i>Politischer Bezirk</i>
<i>Weiler</i>	3-9 houses close together (hamlet)

# German Dialects in Austria

## Legend

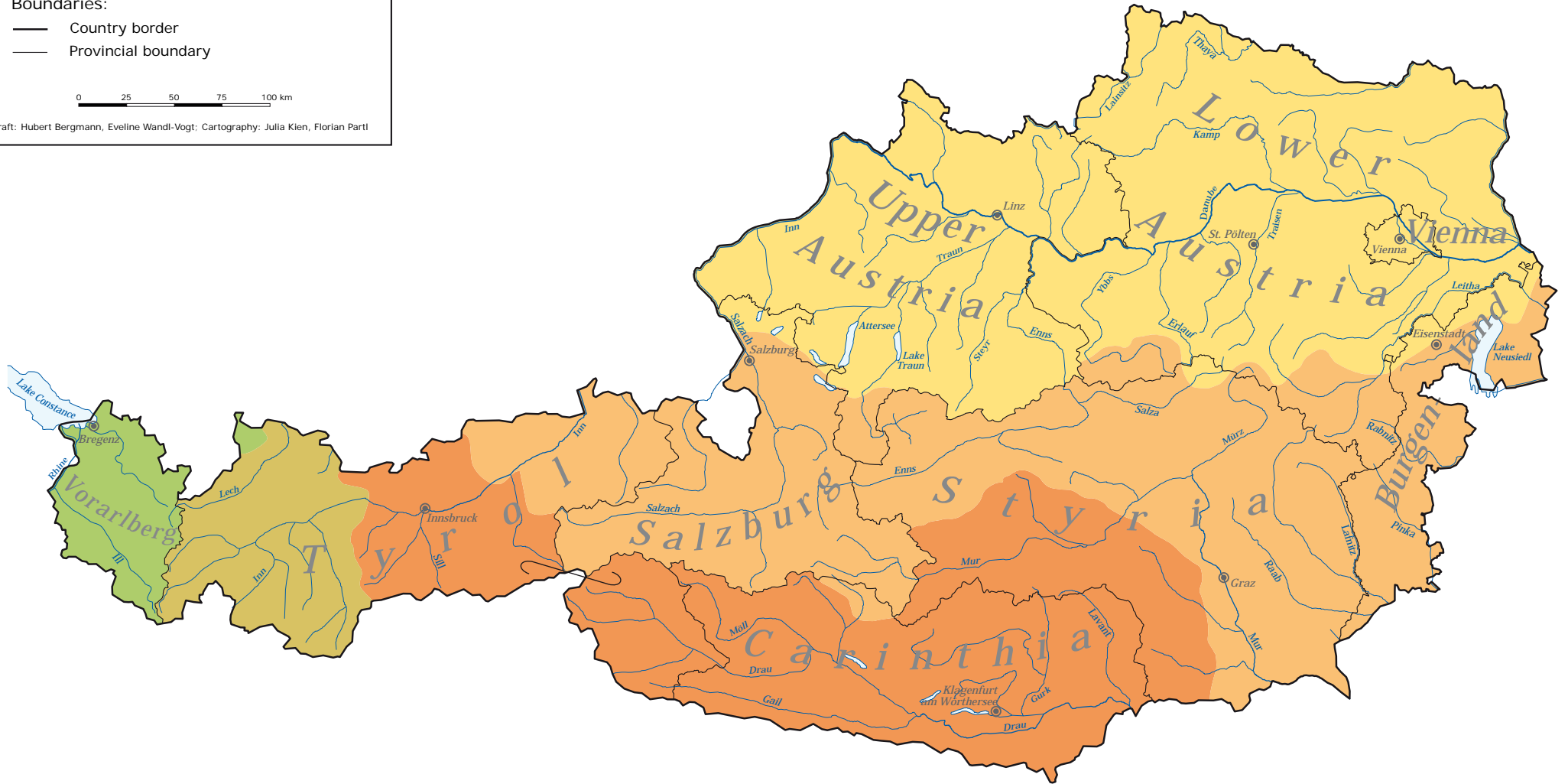
- South Bavarian
- South Middle Bavarian
- Middle Bavarian
- Alemannic
- South Bavarian, influenced by Alemannic

### Boundaries:

- Country border
- Provincial boundary

0 25 50 75 100 km

Draft: Hubert Bergmann, Eveline Wandl-Vogt; Cartography: Julia Kien, Florian Partl




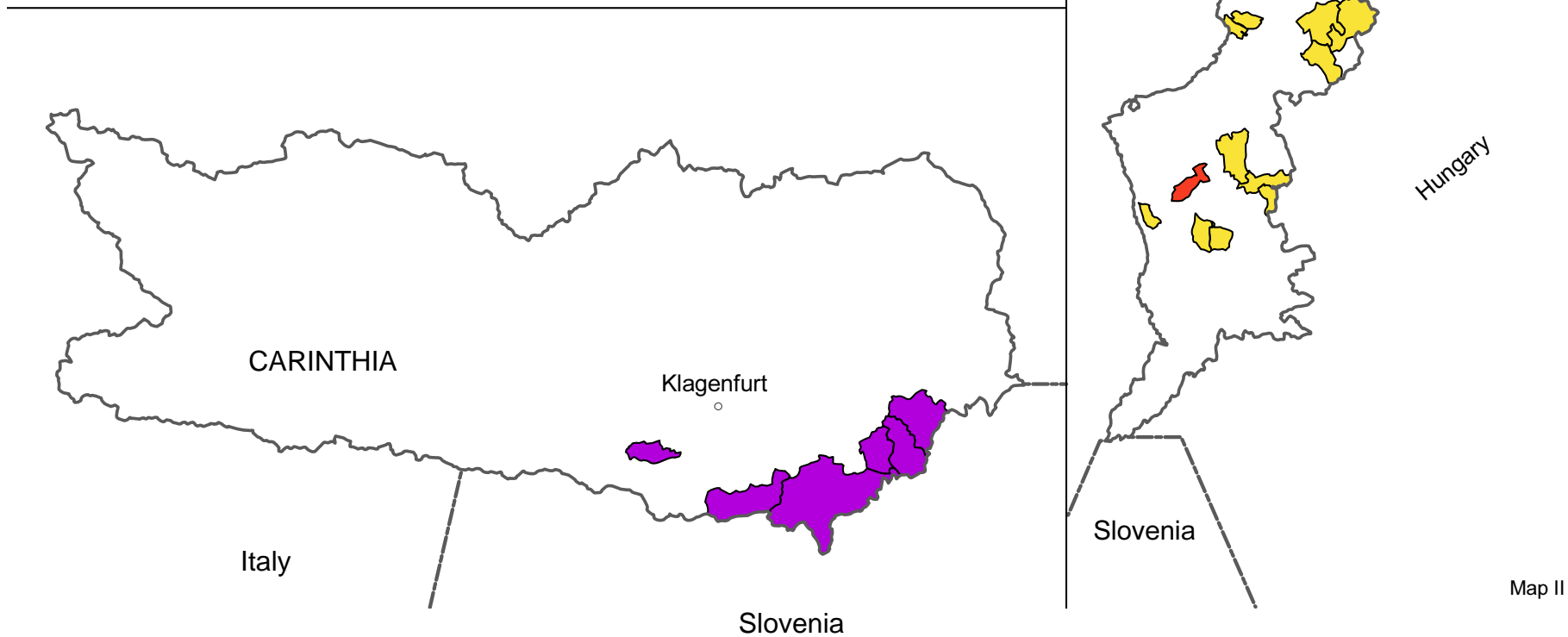
Map I

# AUSTRIA - MINORITY LANGUAGES




 Communes with 25% and more Slovenian-speaking population. Census 2001.

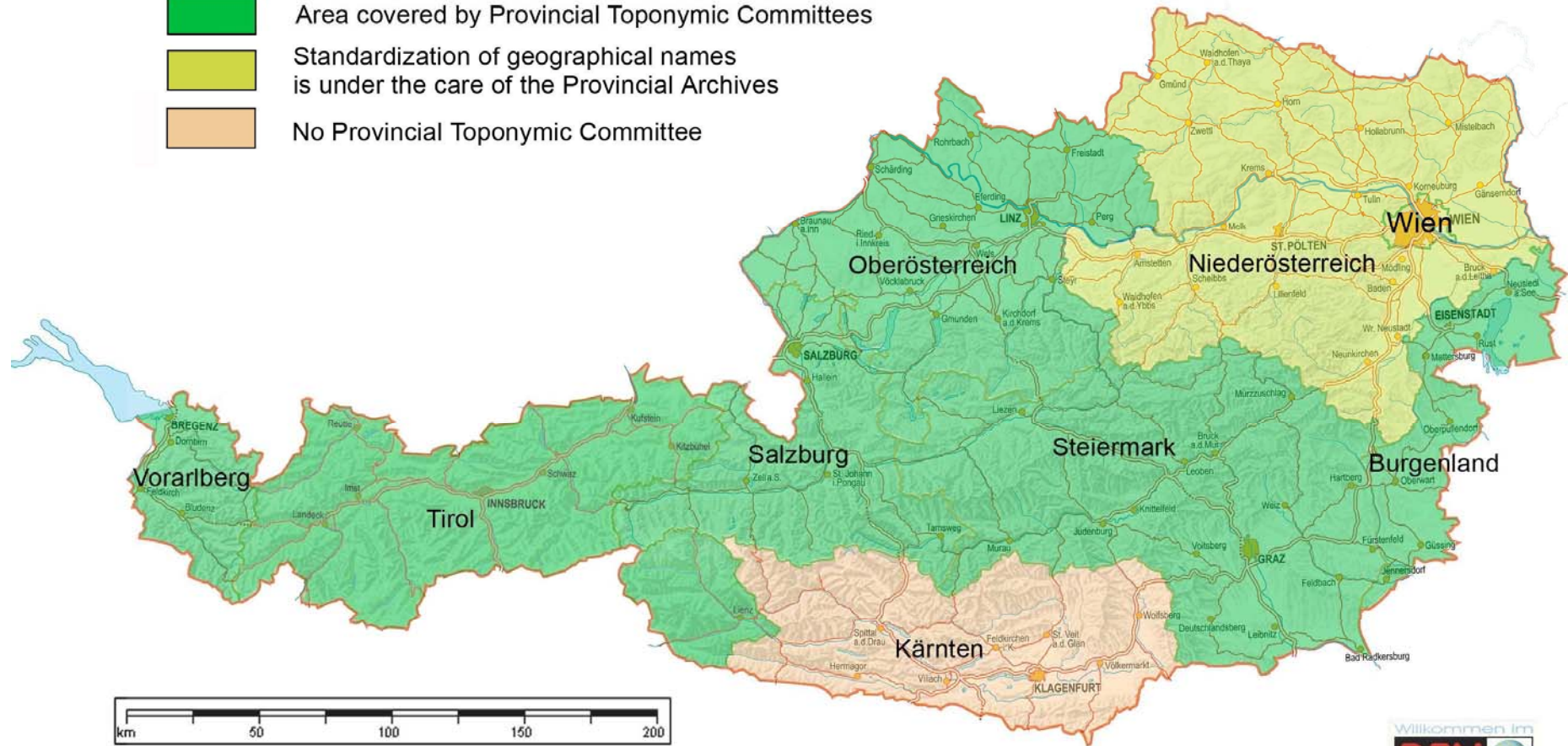
 Communes with 25% and more Burgenland Croatian-speaking population. Census 2001.

 Communes with 25% and more Hungarian-speaking population. Census 2001.



# TOPONYMIC COMMITTEES

-  Area covered by Provincial Toponymic Committees
-  Standardization of geographical names is under the care of the Provincial Archives
-  No Provincial Toponymic Committee

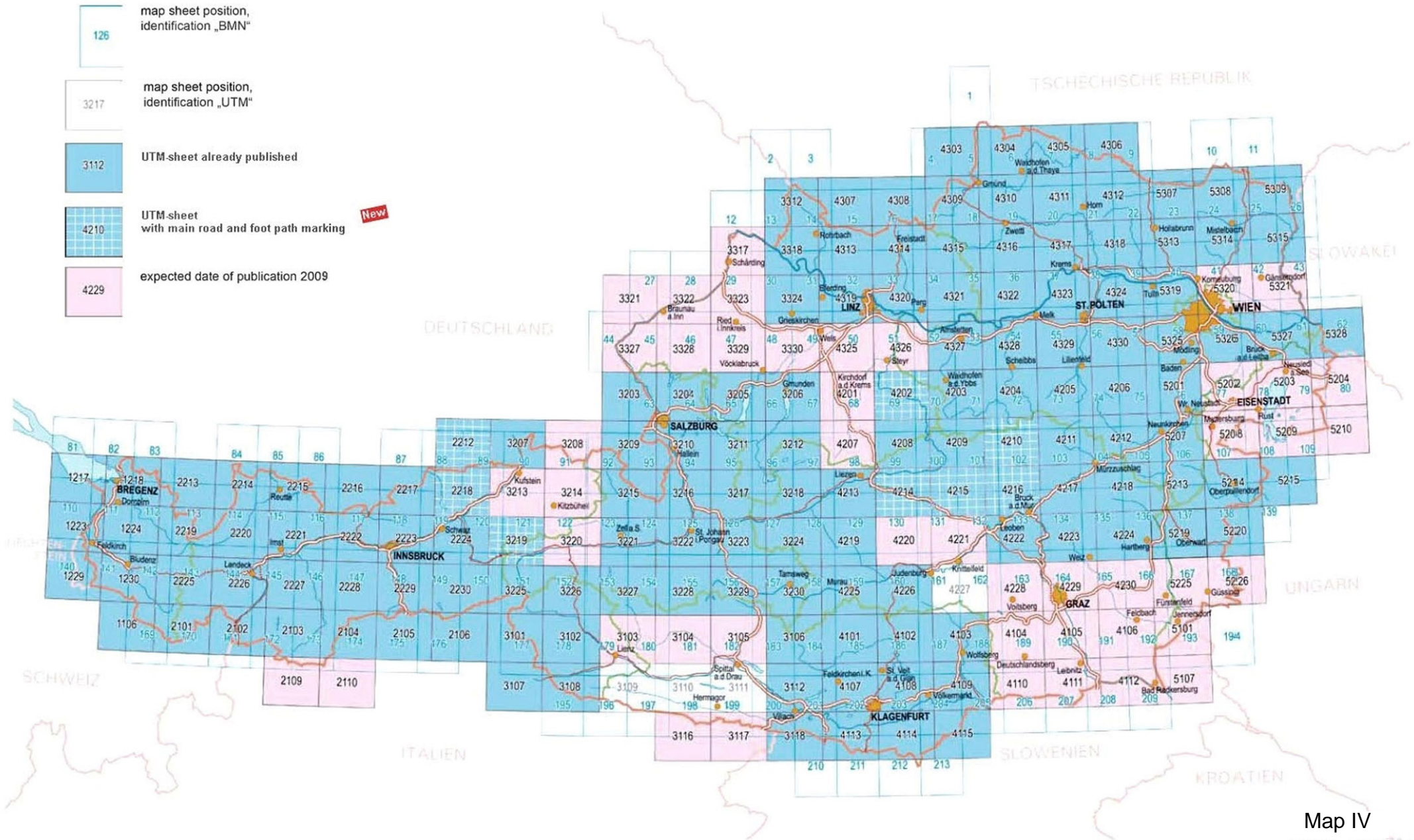


Grenzen: Bundesländer



# Topographic Map of Austria 1:50 000

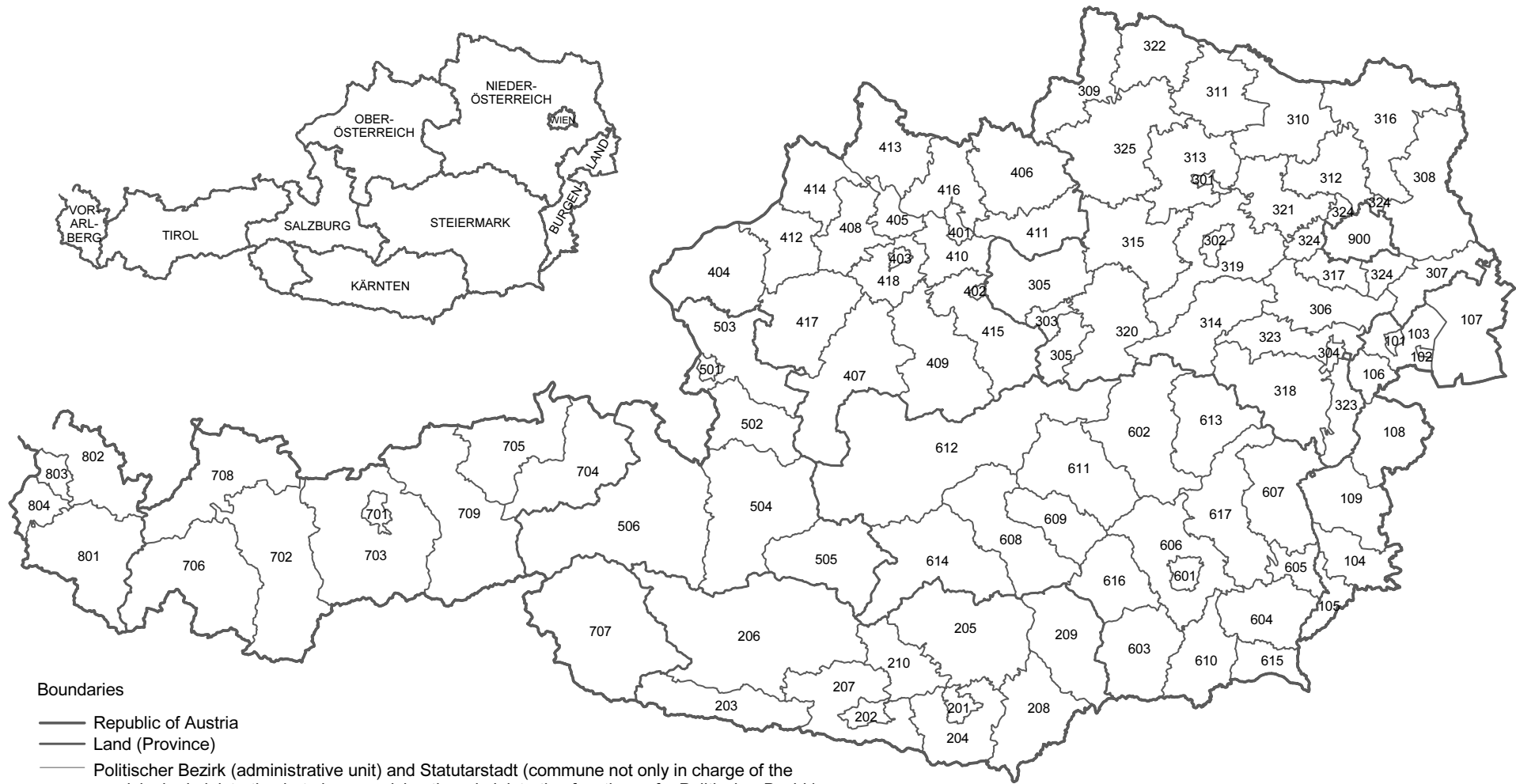
- 126 map sheet position, identification „BMN“
- 3217 map sheet position, identification „UTM“
- 3112 UTM-sheet already published
- 4210 UTM-sheet with main road and foot path marking New
- 4229 expected date of publication 2009



Map IV

Stand: Jänner 2009 © BEV

# AUSTRIA - ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION 2006



## Boundaries

- Republic of Austria
- Land (Province)
- Politischer Bezirk (administrative unit) and Statutarstadt (commune not only in charge of the municipal administration but also exercising the administrative functions of a Politischer Bezirk)

415 Code number: For list of administrative units see ANNEX A. Administrative divisions with code numbers.

Quelle: STATISTIK AUSTRIA

Map V