Item 17 of the Provisional Agenda :
Toponymic guidelines for map editors
and other editors

Toponymic guidelines for map editors and other editors, for International use

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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 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

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

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 mostly are treated like the corresponding simple letters *A a, O o, U u,* and *ß* is treated like *ss*. But different procedures may also be found, especially in older publications, e.g., *Ä ä, Ö ö, Ü ü* may be treated like *Ae ae, Oe oe, Ue ue.*

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.

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*; *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)   In general compounds consisting of a single or compound geographical name or a personal name plus a primary word are written as one word.

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

bb)   A hyphen is often used – either in order to improve legibility 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 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 including abbreviations.

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

b) Derivatives with final *-er*:

aa)   Two words are retained when the derivatives with final *-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 final *-er* of geographical names designate persons writing in one word is preferred.

Example: *Jägerkapelle*; *Lunzerkreuz* (after a peasant by the name *Lunzer*); *Steinerscharte* (after a mountaineer by the name *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 with a non-inflected adjective such as *groß*, *klein*, *alt*, *neu* 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*.

d) New rules for the German orthography

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

With respect to toponomastics and considering the principle 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: *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*.

Accumulation of consonants or vowels: in compounds with three successive identical letters all three of them are retained. Examples: *Schifffahrt-; 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*).

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

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 letter *v*). All this is true of geographical names to an even higher degree than of the general vocabulary, since

most of these names are naturally less well known and since names often show conventional spellings 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. Who wants to know how a given name is pronounced may consult the Gazetteer of Austria, ed. by Josef Breu (co-editor for phonetics: Otto Back), Vienna 1975[1], which shows the standard pronunciation by means of the International Phonetic Association (IPA) alphabet and contains a detailed treatise of this matter (pp. 38-45, in 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 not 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)
a	a, aː	*g*	g, k, ç
ä	ɛ, ɛː	*gg*	g, k
aa	aː	*h*	h, *mute*
ae	ɛ, ɛː	*i*	ɪ, iː, i
ah	aː	*ie*	iː, ɪ, iə, iːə
äh	ɛː	*ieh*	iː
ai	aɪ	*ih*	iː
au	aʊ	*j*	j
äu	ɔY	*k*	k
ay	aɪ	*kk*	k
b	b, p	*l*	l
bb	b, p	*ll*	l
c	k, ts	*m*	m
ch	ç, x, k	*ph*	f
ck	k	*pp*	p
d	d, t	*qu*	kv
dd	d	*r*	r, ɒ
dt	t	*rh*	r
e	ɛ, eː, ə, *mute*, e	*rr*	r
ee	eː	*s*	s, z; ʃ
eh	eː	*sch*	ʃ
ei	aɪ	*ß*	s
eih	aɪ	*ss*	s
eu	ɔY	*t*	t
ey	aɪ	*th*	t
f	f	*tsch*	tʃ

ff	f		*tt*	t
tz	ts		*v*	f, v
u	ʊ, uː, u		*x*	ks
ü	ʏ, yː		*y*	ɪ, iː, y, yː, ʏ
ue	ʏ, yː		*yh*	ɪ, iː
uh	uː		*z*	ts
üh	yː			

1.2.5 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, the Tyrol and in Salzburg, and a Slavic substratum in the south-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.

1.2.6 German dialects

Two main German dialects are spoken in Austria, (1) the Alemannic dialect in Vorarlberg and in small parts of the Tyrol; (2) the Bavarian dialect in the rest of the 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 provinces where the social status of the dialect is comparatively high, which is the case especially in Vorarlberg and the Tyrol, although even in these provinces 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 literary 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 also 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. 1976 the Federal Statute on the Legal Status of National Minority Groups in Austria ("Volksgruppengesetz" [VGG], BGBl.[2] 1976/396) was enacted. 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 had to review the VGG in 2001 and repealed parts of para. 2 section (1) 2. as unconstitutional (cf. VfGH[3] 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.

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 the 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.

1.3.1.2   The Slovenian alphabet

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

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[2] BGBl. = Bundesgesetzblatt (Federal Legal Gazette).
[3] VfGH = Verfassungsgerichtshof (Austrian Constitutional Court).

1.3.1.3   Pronunciation

See Toponymic Guidelines for Map and Other Editors – Slovenia.[4]

1.3.1.4   Geographical names

Slovenian names of inhabited places are in official use since 1976. Inhabited places ("Ortschaften") with on principle 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 1991 (Gazetteer of Inhabited Places = "Ortsverzeichnis") 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.

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

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

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[4] www.sigov.si/kszi/ang/top_guide.pdf [11.01.2006].

1.3.2.3 Pronunciation

Spelling	Pronunciation (IPA alphabet)		Spelling	Pronunciation (IPA alphabet)
a	a, aː[5]		*l*	l
b	b		*lj*	ʎ
c	ts		*m*	m
č	tʃ		*n*	n, ŋ[6]
ć	tɕ		*nj*	ɲ
d	d, t[7]		*o*	ɔ, ɔː[8]
dj	ɟ		*p*	p
dž	dʒ		*r*	r
e	ɛ, ɛː[9]		*s*	s
f	f		*š*	ʃ
g	ɢ		*t*	t
h	h		*u*	u, uː[10]
i	i, iː[11]		*v*	v
j	j		*z*	z
k	k		*ž*	ʒ

1.3.2.4 Geographical names

The Croatian names of inhabited places are 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") and will be 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.

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[5] Vowel quantity and stress cannot be predicted from ordinary spelling.
[6] Before g and k.
[7] t before s.
[8] Vowel quantity and stress cannot be predicted from ordinary spelling.
[9] See footnote nr. 8.
[10] See footnote nr. 8.
[11] See footnote nr. 8.

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

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

1.3.3.3 Pronunciation

See Toponymic Guidelines for Map and Other Editors – Hungary.[12]

1.3.3.4 Geographical names

The Hungarian name forms of inhabited places are official since June 2000 (see under item 1.3.2.4), they are shown in the new edition 2001 of the official gazetteer 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 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:

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[12] http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/INF.09.pdf [11.01.2006].

Statistik Austria

Guglgasse 13, A – 1110 Wien (Vienna).

http://www.statistik.gv.at [11.01.2006]

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)

Krotenthallergasse 3, A – 1080 Wien (Vienna)

http://www.bev.gv.at [11.01.2006]

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.[13]

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 in der Österreichischen Geographischen Gesellschaft (Austrian Geographical Society) und "In Verbindung mit der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften" (www.oeaw.ac.at/dinamlex/AKO/AKO.html [11.01.2006]).

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

2. For the provinces of Austria:
(see also map III)

Burgenland:	*Burgenländische Nomenklaturkommission* beim Amte der Burgenländischen Landesregierung – Abteilung 7 – Kultur, Wissenschaft und Archiv, Europaplatz 1, A – 7001 Eisenstadt. http://www.burgenland.at/nomenklaturkommission [27.01.2006]
Lower Austria:	The standardization of geographical names is under the care of the Niederösterreichisches Landesarchiv beim Amt der Niederösterreichischen Landesregierung, Abt. III/3, Landhausplatz 1 (Haus Franz-Schubert-Platz 4) , A – 3109 Sankt Pölten.
Salzburg:	*Salzburger Ortsnamenkommission* beim Salzburger Institut für Raumforschung und Wohnen, Alpenstraße 47, A – 5033 Salzburg.
Styria:	*Steirische Ortsnamenkommission* beim Steiermärkischen Landesarchiv, Karmeliterplatz 3, A- 8010 Graz.

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[13] 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. 15th May, 1998].

Tyrol: The toponymic committee in the Tyrol is for the time being vacant (the Tiroler Landesarchiv beim Amt der Tiroler Landesregierung, Michael-Gaismair-Straße 1, A – 6010 Innsbruck has concluded its function as consultant).

Upper Austria: *Oberösterreichische Ortsnamenkommission* beim Oberösterreichischen Landesarchiv beim Amt der Oberösterreichischen Landesregierung, Anzengruberstraße 19, A – 4020 Linz.

Vorarlberg: *Vorarlberger Nomenklaturkommission* im Amte 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, Rathaus, A – 1080 Wien.

All the provincial commissions are official.

3   Source material

1. Maps

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

Österreichische Karte 1:50 000, ed. by the Bundeamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen, 191 map sheets, in the UTM projection; the edition started in 2002 and will be completed in 2009.

2. Gazetteers

Statistik Austria (ed.): *Ortsverzeichnis 2001* [Gazetteer of Inhabited Places]. 9 vol. Wien 2004-2005. On CD-ROM: Statistik Austria (ed.): *Ortsverzeichnis 2001* [Gazetteer of Inhabited Places]. CD-ROM. Wien 2005. This gazetteer is completely revised every ten years.

Breu, Josef: *Geographisches Namenbuch Österreichs* [Gazetteer of Austria]. Wien 1975 (= Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften. Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Kartographie. Forschungen zur theoretischen Kartographie 3).[14] 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.

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[14] Revised edition: Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Kartographische Ortsnamenkunde (ed.): *Geographische Namendatenbank Österreich* [Geographical Names Database of Austria]. CD-ROM. Austrian Academy of Sciences Press, Vienna 2000.

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[15], pp. 21-31 or the Geographical Names Database of Austria, CD-Rom, Vienna 2001.[16]

Ache	running water
Alm	alpine pasture
Alp, Alpe	alpine pasture
alt, -er, -e, -es	old
an	at
Au	flood plain
auf	on, upon
Bach	rivulet, brook
Berg	mountain
Bergwerk	mine
Bichl	hill
Bründl	drinking-water spring
Brunn(en)	drinking-water spring
Bühel	hill
Burg	castle
Denkmal	monument
deutsch, -er, -e, -es	German
Dorf	village
Eck, Egg	mountain crest, hill crest
Eisenbahn	railway
Fabrik	works
Feld	field
Fels(en)	rock
Ferner	glacier
Fluss	river
Forsthaus	forester's house

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[15] Breu, Josef: *Geographisches Namenbuch Österreichs*. Wien 1975 (= Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften. Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Kartographie. Forschungen zur theoretischen Kartographie 3). Revised edition: Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Kartographische Ortsnamenkunde (ed.): *Geographische Namendatenbank Österreich* [Geographical Names Database of Austria]. CD-ROM. Austrian Academy of Sciences Press, Vienna 2000.
[16] Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Kartographische Ortsnamenkunde (ed.): *Geographische Namendatenbank Österreich* [Geographical Names Database of Austria]. CD-ROM. Vienna 2000.

Friedhof	cemetery
Gasthof	inn
Gebirge	mountains, group of vineyards
Gletscher	glacier
Graben	narrow valley, bed of controlled brook
groß, -er, -e, -es	large, great
Gscheid	water shed
Hart	wood, forest
Haufen	river island
Heide	flat, usually sandy, uncultivated land
hinter, -er, -e, -es	hinder, rear
Hof	homestead
Höhle	cave
Holz	wood
Horn	mountain peak
Hütte	hut
Im	in the
In	in
Joch	high pass
Kanal	canal
Kapelle	chapel
Kar	cirque
Kees	glacier
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, -e, -es	Croatian
Lacke	puddle, small lake
Leite, Leiten	slope
Lueg	cave, den
Markt	market
Meierhof	farm
mitter, -er, -e, -es	middle
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	patch of wood
Reut	cleared land
Rohr	reed, swamp
Sattel	mountain pass
Scharte	narrow high-alpine pass
Schloss	castle, manor-house
Schrofen, Schroffen	craggy rock
Schutzhaus	alpine refuge
Schutzhütte	alpine sheltering hut
Schwarz, -er, -e, -es	black
See	lake
Spitz, Spitze	mountain peak, peninsula
Stadt	town, city
Steig	foot path
Stein	rock, peak
Steinbruch	quarry
Straße	road
Sumpf	swamp
Tal	valley
Tauern	mountain pass
Teich	pond
Trate	pasture land
über	above
unter, -er, -e, -es	low
Ursprung	source of river
vorder, -er, -e, -es	fore
Wald	wood, forest
Warte	outlook-tower
Wasserfall	waterfall
Weg	path, track
Weide	pasture
Weiler	hamlet
Weingarten	vineyard
weiß, -er, -e, -es	white
Werd	island

Wiese	meadow		
Wildbach	fast-running brook		
windisch, -er, -e, -es	Slovenian		
Wirtshaus	inn		
zwischen	between		

4.2 Slovenian

bel-i, -a, -o	white	*črn-i, -a, -o*	black
bistrica	fast-running brook	*dobrava*	grove
blato	swamp	*dol*	low ground
borovec	pine	*dolina*	valley
brdo	hill	*dolnj-i, -a, -e*	lower
breg	slope	*dvor*	homestead
breza	birch	*gora*	mountain
cerkev	church	*gorica*	hill
cesta	road	*gornj-i, -a, -e*	upper
gozd	wood	*pri*	near, at
grad	castle	*ravn-i, -a, -o*	flat
greben	ridge	*rut*	cleared land
grič	hill	*sedlo*	mountain pass
jama	cave	*slap*	waterfall
jezero	lake	*slovenj-i, -a, -e*	Slovenian
kamen	stone, rock	*spodnj-i, -a, -e*	lower
koča	hut	*srednj-i, -a, -e*	middle, central
križ	cross	*star-i, -a, -o*	old
log	grove	*studenec*	drinking-water spring
loka	swampy meadow	*suh-i, -a, -o*	dry
mal-i, -a, -o	small, little	*svet-i, -a, -o*	saint
med	between	*tolst-i, -a, -o*	big, large
mlin	mill	*trata*	lawn, pasture
most	bridge	*travnik*	meadow
na	at	*trg*	market
nov-i, -a, -o	new	*v*	in
otok	island	*velik-i, -a, -o*	large, great
peč	wall of rock	*ves (vas)*	village
planina	alpine pasture	*vrata*	gate
polje	field	*vrh*	summit, mountain
pot	path, track	*zgornj-i, -a, -e*	upper
potok	brook	*zvrhnj-i, -a, -e*	upper

4.3   Burgenland Croatian

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

4.4   Hungarian

alsó	lower	*felső*	upper
berek	grove	*föld*	field
csatorna	canal	*forrás*	spring, well
csúcs	summit	*gödör*	pit
domb	hill	*halom*	hill
dűlő	balk, strip of arable land	*hegy*	mountain
egyház	church	*hely*	place, site
ér	small brook	*homok*	sand
erdő	wood	*horvát*	Croatian
falu	village	*kereszt*	cross
fehér	white	*kert*	garden

kis	small, little		*puszta*	farm
kő	stone		*rét*	meadow
közép	middle, central		*sár*	swamp
kút	well		*sík*	flat
liget	small wood, grove		*telek*	piece of land
magyar	Hungarian		*templom*	church
mező	meadow, field		*tó*	lake
nagy	large, great		*új*	new
német	German		*víz*	water, water course
ó	old		*völgy*	valley
patak	brook, rivulet			

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

Abbreviation	*Decoding*	*English equivalent*
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, Hegerhaus	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 also Map V)

1. Land Burgenland

Statutarstadt
101: Eisenstadt
102: Rust

Politischer Bezirk
101: Eisenstadt (Stadt)
103: Eisenstadt-Umgebung
104: Güssing

105: Jennersdorf
106: Mattersburg
107: Neusiedl am See
108: Oberpullendorf
109: Oberwart
102: Rust (Stadt)

2. Land Kärnten (Carinthia)

Statutarstadt
201: Klagenfurt
202: Villach

Politischer Bezirk
210: Feldkirchen
203: Hermagor
204: Klagenfurt-Land

201: Klagenfurt (Stadt)
205: Sankt Veit an der Glan
206: Spittal an der Drau
207: Villach Land
202: Villach Stadt
208: Völkermarkt
209: Wolfsberg

3. Land Niederösterreich (Lower Austria)

Statutarstadt
301: Krems an der Donau
302: Sankt Pölten
303: Waidhofen an der Ybbs
304: Wiener Neustadt

Politischer Bezirk
305: Amstetten
306: Baden
307: Bruck an der Leitha
308: Gänserndorf
309: Gmünd
310: Hollabrunn

311: Horn
312: Korneuburg
301: Krems an der Donau (Stadt)
313: Krems (Land)
314: Lilienfeld
315: Melk
316: Mistelbach
317: Mödling
318: Neunkirchen
319: Sankt Pölten (Land)
302: Sankt Pölten (Stadt)
320: Scheibbs

321: Tulln

322: Waidhofen an der Thaya

303: Waidhofen an der Ybbs (Stadt)

324: Wien-Umgebung

323: Wiener Neustadt (Land)

304: Wiener Neustadt (Stadt)

325: Zwettl

4. Land Oberösterreich (Upper Austria)

Statutarstadt

401: Linz

402: Steyr

403: Wels

Politischer Bezirk

404: Braunau am Inn

405: Eferding

406: Freistadt

407: Gmunden

408: Grieskirchen

409: Kirchdorf an der Krems

401: Linz (Stadt)

410: Linz-Land

411: Perg

412: Ried im Innkreis

413: Rohrbach

414: Schärding

402: Steyr (Stadt)

415: Steyr-Land

416: Urfahr-Umgebung

417: Vöcklabruck

403: Wels (Stadt)

418: Wels-Land

5. Land Salzburg

Statutarstadt

501: Salzburg

Politischer Bezirk

502: Hallein

501: Salzburg (Stadt)

503: Salzburg-Umgebung

504: Sankt Johann im Pongau

505: Tamsweg

506: Zell am See

6. Land Steiermark (Styria)

Statutarstadt

601: Graz

Politischer Bezirk

602: Bruck an der Mur

603: Deutschlandsberg

604: Feldbach

605: Fürstenfeld

601: Graz (Stadt)

606: Graz-Umgebung

607: Hartberg

608: Judenburg

609: Knittelfeld

610: Leibnitz

611: Leoben

612: Liezen

614: Murau

613: Mürzzuschlag

615: Radkersburg

616: Voitsberg

617: Weiz

7. Land Tirol (Tyrol)

Statutarstadt

701: Innsbruck

Politischer Bezirk

702: Imst

703: Innsbruck-Land

701: Innsbruck-Stadt

704: Kitzbühel

705: Kufstein

706: Landeck

707: Lienz

708: Reutte

709: Schwaz

8. Land Vorarlberg

Politischer Bezirk

801: Bludenz

802: Bregenz

803: Dornbirn

804: Feldkirch

9. Land Wien (Vienna)

Statutarstadt

900: Wien

Politischer Bezirk[17]

901: Wien 1.Bezirk: Innere Stadt

902: Wien 2.Bezirk: Leopoldstadt

903: Wien 3.Bezirk: Landstraße

904: Wien 4. Bezirk: Wieden

905: Wien 5.Bezirk: Margareten

906: Wien 6. Bezirk: Mariahilf

907: Wien 7.Bezirk: Neubau

908: Wien 8.Bezirk: Josefstadt

909: Wien 9.Bezirk: Alsergrund

910: Wien 10.Bezirk: Favoriten

911: Wien 11.Bezirk: Simmering

912: Wien 12.Bezirk: Meidling

913: Wien 13.Bezirk: Hietzing

914: Wien 14.Bezirk: Penzing

915: Wien 15.Bezirk: Rudolfsheim-Fünfhaus

916: Wien 16.Bezirk: Ottakring

917: Wien 17.Bezirk: Hernals

918: Wien 18.Bezirk: Währing

919: Wien 19.Bezirk: Döbling

920: Wien 20.Bezirk: Brigittenau

921: Wien 21.Bezirk: Floridsdorf

922: Wien 22.Bezirk: Donaustadt

923: Wien 23.Bezirk: Liesing

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[17] The administrative districts of Wien (Vienna) identify with the political districts (*Politische Bezirke*) of the other eight provinces only in regard to statistics, but have not the same legal rights as the other Political Districts.

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

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

THE BOUNDARIES OF THE
GERMAN DIALECTS IN AUSTRIA

- Middle Bavarian
- Middle and South Bavarian transition zone
- South Bavarian
- Alemannic
- Multilingual area (Slovenian, Croatian, Hungarian)
- - - Eastern Boundary of single Alemannic traits in South Bavarian

Middle Bavarian

Alemannic

**Middle and South Bavarian transition zone**

South Bavarian

Map I
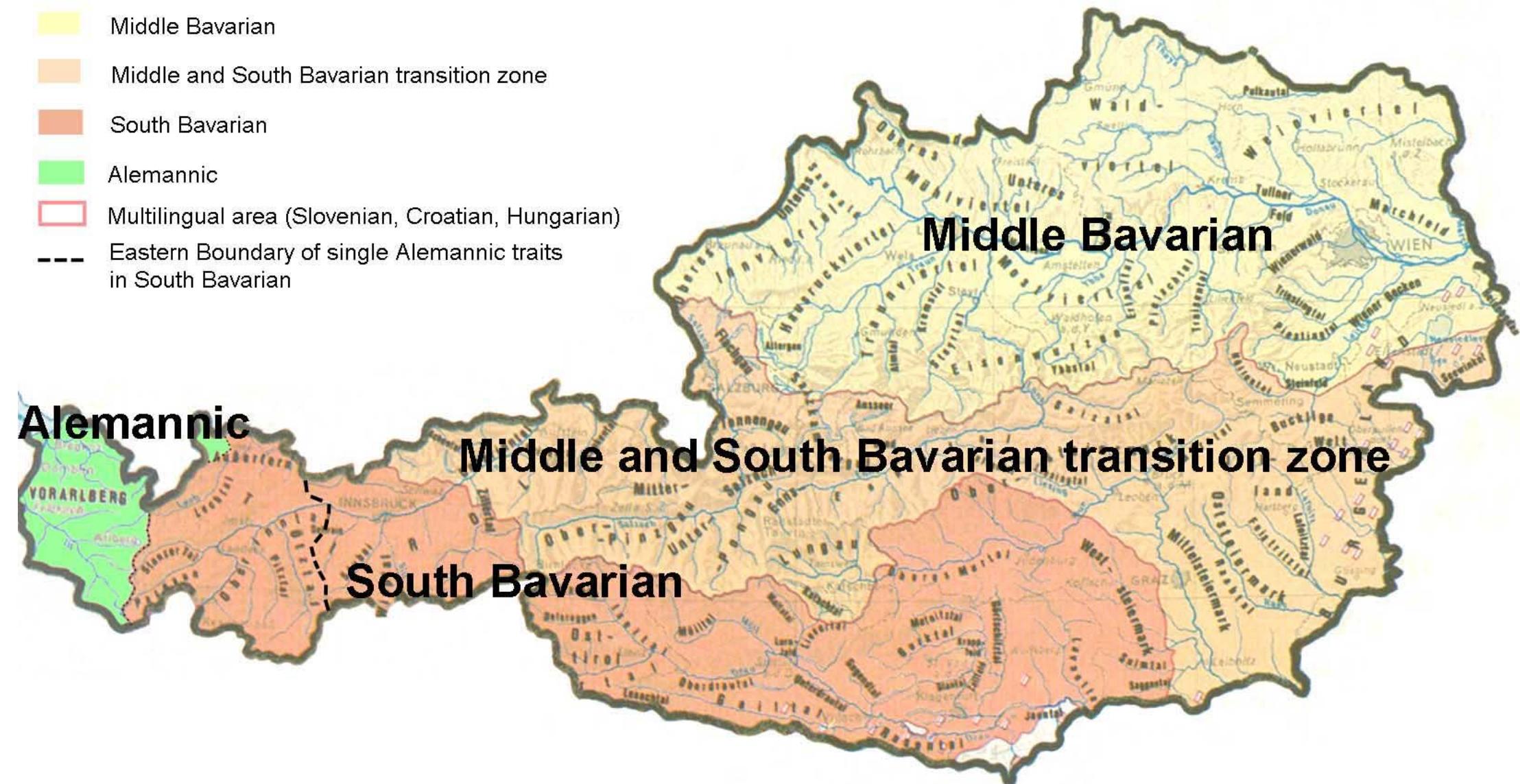
AUSTRIA - MINORITY LANGUAGES

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.

CARINTHIA

Klagenfurt

Italy

Slovenia

BURGEN-LAND

Slovakia

Hungary

Slovenia
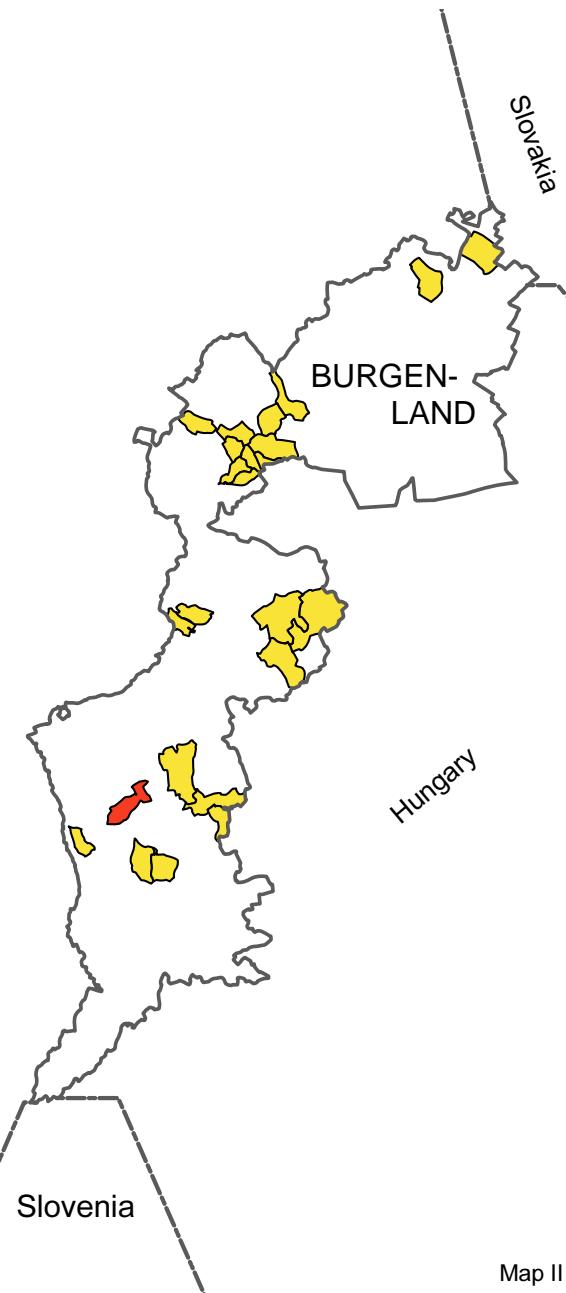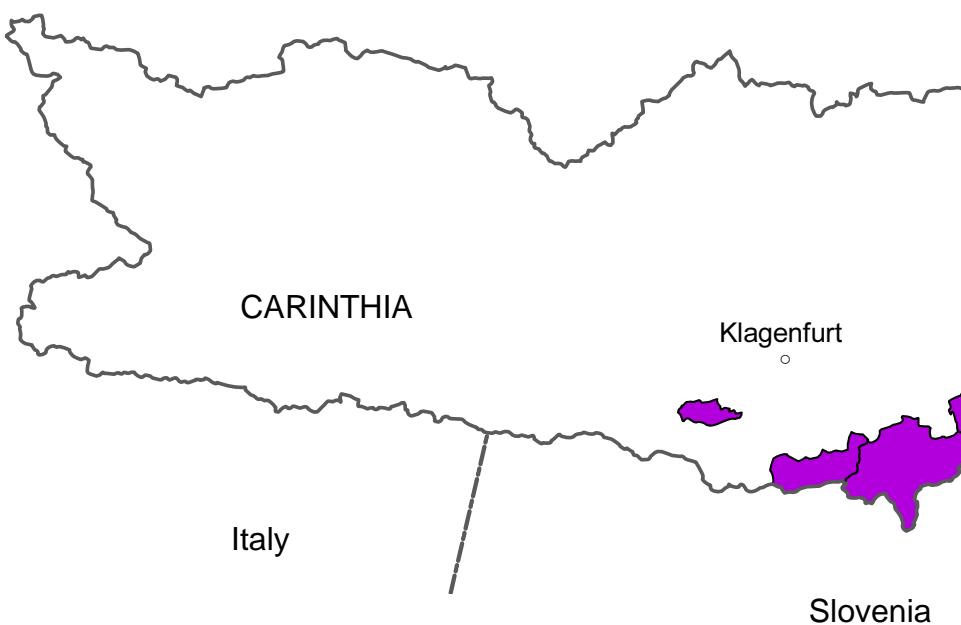
Map II

TOPONYMIC COMMITTEES

Area covered by Provincial Toponymic Committees

Standardization of geographical names
is under the care of the Provincial Archives

No Provincial Toponymic Committee
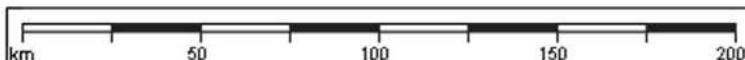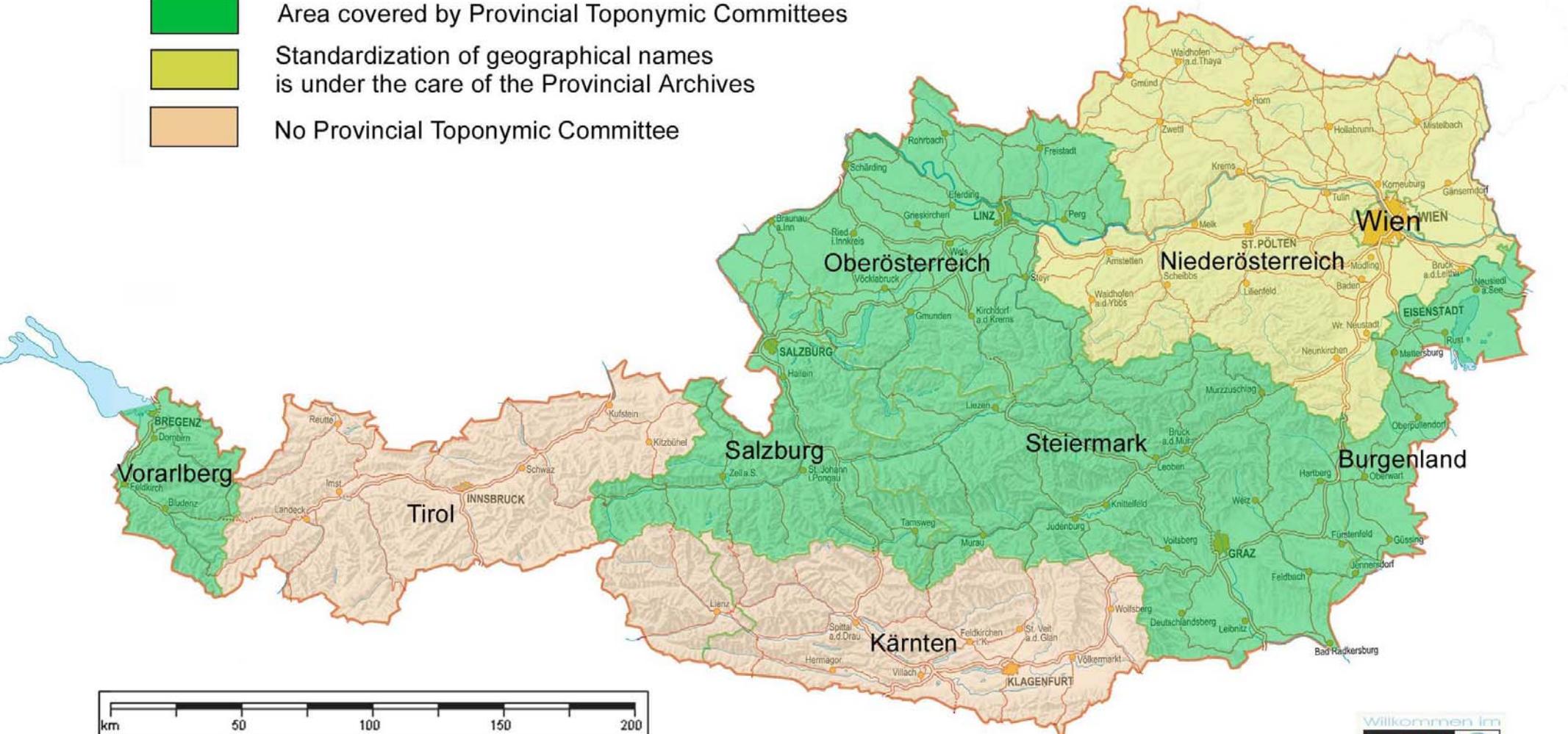
Grenzen: Bundesländer

Map III

Österreichische   Karte 1:50 000-UTM

Ausgabejahr

- 2002
- 2003
- 2004
- 2005
- bis Mitte 2006

Tschechien

Deutschland

Slowakei

Schweiz

Trentino-Südtirol

Venetien

Friaul-Julisch Venetien

Italien

Slowenien

Ungarn

Lombardei

BEV
Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen

Map IV
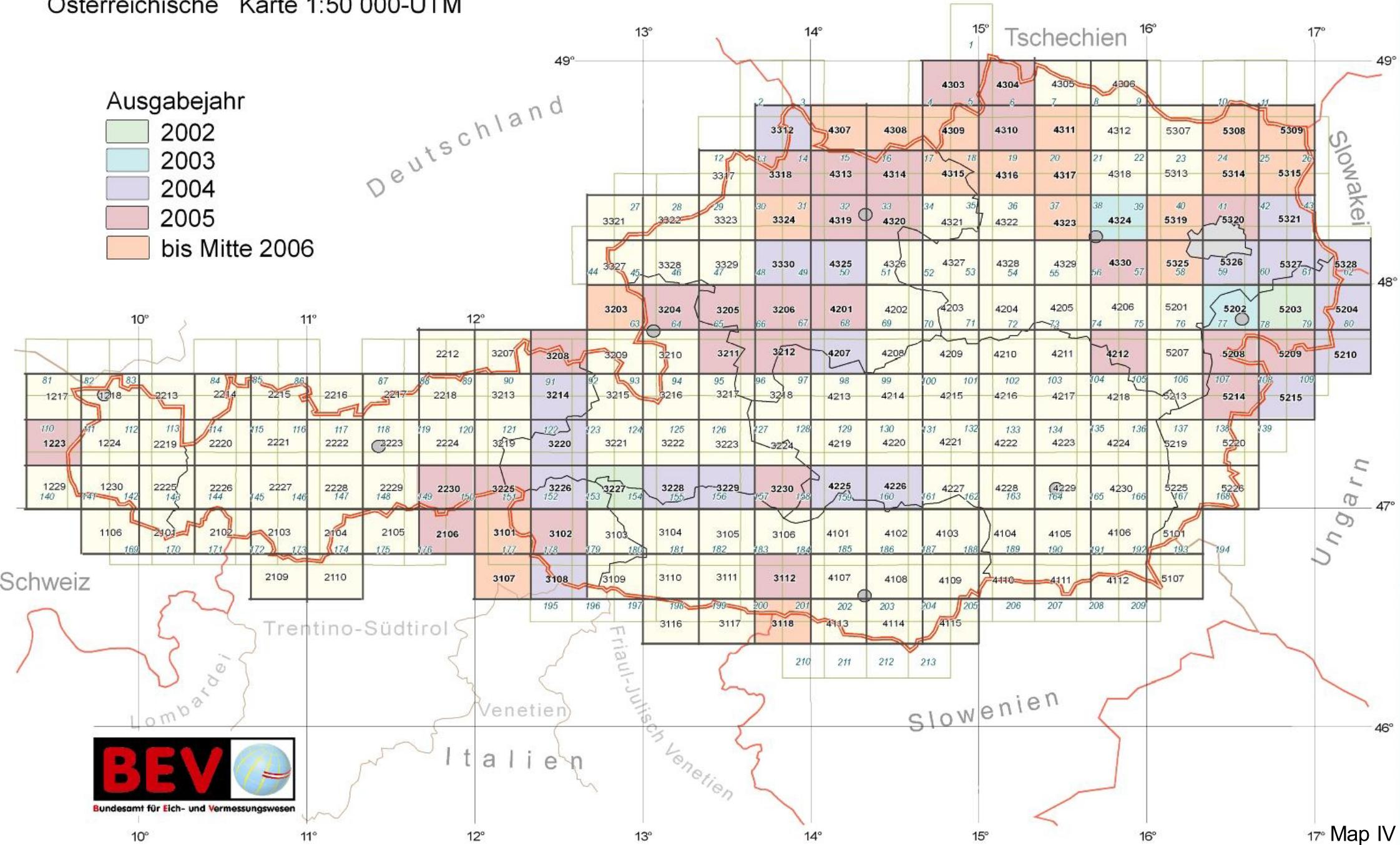
Stand: Oktober 2005

AUSTRIA - ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION 2006

NIEDER-
ÖSTERREICH

OBER-
ÖSTERREICH

WIEN

VOR-
ARL-
BERG

TIROL

SALZBURG

STEIERMARK

BURGENLAND

KÄRNTEN

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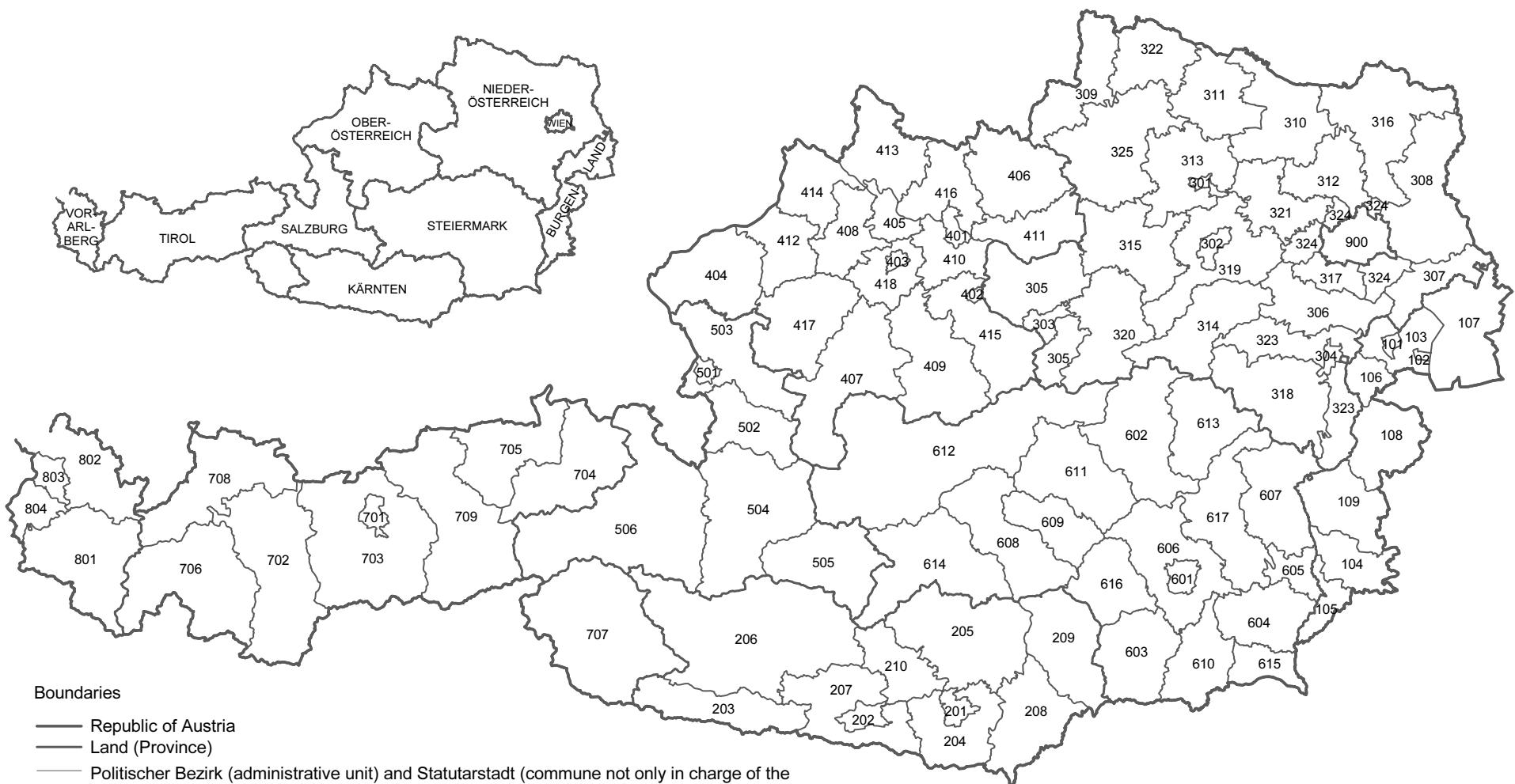
415 Code number: For list of administrative units see
ANNEX A. Administrative divisions with code numbers.

Quelle: STATISTIK AUSTRIA

Map V