

TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES
FOR MAP AND OTHER EDITORS

AUSTRIA

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	Languages
1.1	General remarks
1.2	National language
1.2.1	General remarks
1.2.2	The German alphabet
1.2.3	Spelling rules for German geographical names
1.2.4	Pronunciation of German geographical names
1.2.5	Linguistic substrata recognizable in German place names of Austria
1.2.6	German dialects
1.3	Minority languages
1.3.1	Slovenian
1.3.1.1	General remarks
1.3.1.2	The Slovenian alphabet
1.3.1.3	Pronunciation
1.3.1.4	Geographical names
1.3.2	Burgenland Croatian
1.3.2.1	General remarks
1.3.2.2	The Burgenland Croatian alphabet
1.3.2.3	Pronunciation
1.3.2.4	Geographical names
1.3.3	Hungarian
1.3.3.1	General remarks
1.3.3.2	The Hungarian alphabet
1.3.3.3	Pronunciation
1.3.3.4	Geographical names
2	Names authorities and names standardization
3	Source material
4	Glossary of words frequently occurring in geographical names as generic and/or specific elements and of descriptive terms as well, which are useful for the understanding of maps
4.1	German
4.2	Slovenian
4.3	Burgenland Croatian
4.4	Hungarian
5	Abbreviations used in the official Map of Austria 1 : 50,000

Annex: Administrative division with code numbers

Map I. The boundaries of the German dialects in Austria

Map II. Austria - Minority languages

Map III. Toponymic committees

Map IV. Standardized names

Map V. Administrative division

1 Languages

1.1 General remarks

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

1.2 National language

1.2.1 General remarks

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

1.2.2 The German alphabet

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

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* derivative.

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

- b) Word forms with final *-er* which are derived from geographical names are capitalized:

Examples : Gurktaler Alpen; Wiener Becken; Millstätter See.

2. Use of one word, two words or hyphen

- a) Geographical and other names as determinative elements:

- aa) 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.

- dd) 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 adjectives such as „groß, klein, alt, neu“ or points of the compass plus geographical names.

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

On the other hand official usage prescribes :

Groß-Nondorf; Klein-Ulrichschlag; Alt-Urfahr.

- bb) The hyphen is used with compounds consisting of uninflected adjectives ending in *-isch* which are derived from the names of places, countries and peoples plus geographical names.

Example : Steirisch-Tauchen.

On the other hand official usage prescribes : Kroatisch Minihof; Steirisch Laßnitz; Windisch Bleiberg.

- d) Compounds consisting of geographical names:

The hyphen is used when a geographical name is composed of two geographical names.

Examples : Rudolfsheim-Fünfhaus; Wünschendorf-Pirching.

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 will be brought to an end in 2005 at the latest. 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 effect the spelling:

- a) *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*.

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

A hyphen is, however, recommended in some cases, e.g. in compound words with three successive identical vowels.

Example: *See-Eck*.

- c) 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*.

- d) 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, 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).

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

<i>Spelling</i>	<i>Pronunciation (IPA alphabet)</i>	<i>Spelling</i>	<i>Pronunciation (IPA alphabet)</i>
a	a, a:	mm	m
ä	E, E:	n	n; N
aa	a:	ng	N
ae	E, E:	nn	n
ah	a:	o	O, o:, o
äh	E:	ö	œ, ø:
ai	a ^õ	oe	œ, ø:
au	a ^ö	oh	o:
äu	Oì	öh	ø:
ay	a ^õ	oi	Oì
b	b; p	oo	o:
bb	b; p	oy	Oì
c	k, ts	p	p
ch	ç, x; k	pf	pf
ck	k	ph	f
d	d; t	pp	p
dd	d	qu	kv
dt	t	r	r, ũ
e	E, e:, W, <i>mute</i> ; e	rh	r
ee	e:	rr	r
eh	e:	s	s, z; S
ei	a ^õ	sch	S
eih	a ^õ	ß	s
eu	Oì	ss	s
ey	a ^õ	t	t
f	f	th	t
ff	f	tsch	tS
g	g; k, ç	tt	t
gg	g; k	tz	ts
h	h; <i>mute</i>	u	ö, u:, u
i	õ, i:, i	ü	ì, y:
ie	i:, õ, iW, i:W	ue	ì, y:
ieh	i:	uh	u:
ih	i:	üh	y:
j	j	v	f, v
k	k	w	v
kk	k	x	ks
l	l	y	õ, i:
ll	l	yh	õ, i:
m	m	z	ts

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 small parts of the Tyrol; (2) the Bavarian dialect in the rest of the country. 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, which means 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 for cartographic relevance

(see also map II)

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		

1.3.1.3 Pronunciation

See Toponymic Guidelines for Map and Other Editors - Slovenia.

1.3.1.4 Geographical names

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 Slovenian. Both name forms have been entered in the official Gazetteer of Austria 1991 (Gazetteer of Inhabited Places = 'Ortsverzeichnis') and are shown in 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.

An exception is made in the comparatively rare cases where a geographical name consists of more than one separately spoken Slovenian word. Such syntactical units (mostly noun plus adjective) are written according to Slovenian spelling rules, using the diacritical marks of this language.

1.3.2 Burgenland Croatian

1.3.2.1 General remarks

Burgenland Croatian 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		

1.3.2.3 Pronunciation

<i>Spelling</i>	<i>Pronunciation (IPA alphabet)</i>	<i>Spelling</i>	<i>Pronunciation (IPA alphabet)</i>
a	a ¹ , a:	l	l
b	B	lj	á
c	Ts	m	m
č	tS	n	n; N ³
ć	tC	nj	ù
d	d; t ²	o	O ¹ ; O:
dj	dz ¹	p	p
dž	Dò	r	r
e	E ¹ , E:	s	s
f	F	š	S
g	G	t	t
h	H	u	u ¹ , u:
i	i ¹ , i:	v	v
j	J	z	z
k	K	ž	ò

Notes :

- 1 Vowel quantity and stress cannot be predicted from ordinary spelling.
- 2 t before s.
- 3 Before g and k.

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 new edition of the official gazetteer as well as the official map will contain the German and Croat names. 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

A	a	G	g	Ny	ny	U	u
Á	á	Gy	gy	O	o	Ú	ú
B	b	H	h	Ó	ó	Û	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		

Note : Former *Cz cz* is replaced now by *C c*.

1.3.3.3 Pronunciation

See Toponymic Guidelines for Map and Other Editors - Hungary.

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) and will be shown in the new edition of the official gazetteer and in official maps. Also the geographical names other than populated place names do not occur in the Austrian Map 1 : 50,000 because of the small area of this minority language. But the

cadastral maps of Hungarian-speaking or bilingual villages contain Hungarian field names in Hungarian spelling mostly together with the corresponding German names.

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:

Statistik Österreich

Hintere Zollamtstraße 2b, A - 1033 Wien (Vienna).

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

Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen, Gruppe Landesaufnahme

(Federal Office of Metrology and Surveying)

Krotenthallergasse 3, A - 1080 Wien (Vienna)

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.

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".

Although this board legally has no official standing its decisions are of great practical importance as it functions as a clearing-house 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.

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.
- Tyrol: The standardization of geographical names is under the care of the Tiroler Landesarchiv beim Amt der Tiroler Landesregierung, Michael-Gaismair-Straße 1, A - 6010 Innsbruck.
- 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

Ortsverzeichnis 1993 (Gazetteer of Inhabited Places) edited by the Statistik Österreich, 9 vol., Wien (Vienna) 1993. This gazetteer is completely revised every ten years, partly also in between.

Gazetteer of Austria, Studies in Theoretical Cartography, vol. 3, ed. by Josef Breu in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations, Vienna 1975. Revised edition 2001 "Geographical Names Database of Austria, CD-Rom, ed. by Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Kartographische Ortsnamenkunde, vienna 2001. It 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 as well, which are useful for the understanding of maps

4.1 German

For a more detailed glossary, see Josef Breu, *Gazetteer of Austria* (Vienna, 1975), pp. 21-31; Geographical Names Database of Austria, CD-Rom, Vienna 2001.

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
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
Schroffen, Schrofen	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	jarak	ditch, narrow dale
borovičje	juniper grove	jezero	lake
brig	hill	kapela	chapel
cesta	road, way	kod	at
crikva	church	kratk-i, -a, -o	short
dolnj-i, -a, -e	lower	krči	cleared land
draga	dale, dell	križ	cross

dubrava	grove, wood	lapat	field
gaj	grove	loza	wood
glavica	summit of a hill	mal-i, -a, -o	small, little
gmajna	commune	malin	mill
gora	mountain	marof	farm
gornj-i, -a, -e	upper	medja, meja	boundary
grba	hill	na	at
grm	bush, shrub	nimšk-i, -a, -o	German
hrvatsk-i, -a, -o	Croatian	nov-i, -a, -o	new
paša	pasture	sridnj-i, -a, -e	middle, central
polje	field	star-i, -a, -o	old
potok	brook	tratina	lawn, grass
pri	at	u	in
put	path, track	va	in
ravnica	flat ground	velik-i, -a, -o	large, great
selo	village	vinograd	vineyard
sinokoš(a)	meadow	vrh	topp of a hill
širok	broad	vrt	garden

4.4 Hungarian

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

horvát	Croatian	víz	water, water course
kereszt	cross	völgy	valley

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, 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

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

3. Land Niederösterreich (Lower Austria)

<i>Statutarstadt</i>	<i>Politischer Bezirk</i>
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301: Krems	305: Amstetten
302: Sankt Pölten	306: Baden
303: Waidhofen an der Ybbs	307: Bruck an der Leitha
304: Wiener Neustadt	308: Gänserndorf
309: Gmünd	318: Neunkirchen
310: Hollabrunn	319: Sankt Pölten
311: Horn	320: Scheibbs
312: Korneuburg	321: Tulln
313: Krems	322: Waidhofen an der Thaya
314: Lilienfeld	323: Wiener Neustadt
315: Melk	324: Wien-Umgebung
316: Mistelbach	325: Zwettl
317: Mödling	

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>	608: Judenburg
601: Graz	609: Knittelfeld
<i>Politischer Bezirk</i>	610: Leibnitz
602: Bruck an der Mur	611: Leoben

603: Deutschlandsberg
604: Feldbach
605: Fürstenfeld
606: Graz-Umgebung
607: Hartberg

612: Liezen
613: Mürzzuschlag
614: Murau
615: Radkersburg
616: Voitsberg

7. Land Tirol (Tyrol)

Statutarstadt

701: Innsbruck

Politischer Bezirk

702: Imst

703: Innsbruck

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)

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

<i>Official designation</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Bundesland	see <i>Land</i>
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 <i>Politische Bezirke</i> (and <i>Statutarstädte</i>)

Markt	<i>Ortschaft</i> with market right
Marktgemeinde	commune with the title <i>Marktgemeinde</i>
Ortschaft	as a rule total of houses (populated place) with common "conscription numbering"
Ortschaftsanteil	<i>Ortschaftsanteile</i> are parts of <i>Ortschaften</i> situated in different communes
Ortschaftsbestandteil	in terms of official statistics a part of an <i>Ortschaft</i> remarkable for its separate location and special local importance
Ortsgemeinde	see <i>Gemeinde</i>
Ortsverwaltungsteil	subdivision of the administrative district of the commune for administrative purposes, in larger communes in Burgenland
Politischer Bezirk (Verwaltungsbezirk)	administrative unit between <i>Land</i> and commune (administrative district)
Rotte	2 or more non-contiguous houses
Stadt	commune with the title <i>Stadt</i> (town), only in Vorarlberg
Stadtgemeinde	commune with the title <i>Stadtgemeinde</i> (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 <i>Politischer Bezirk</i>
Verwaltungsbezirk	see <i>Politischer Bezirk</i>
Weiler	3-9 houses close together (hamlet)