Austrian Board on Geographical Names

(Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Kartographische Ortsnamenkunde)

TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES

FOR MAP AND OTHER EDITORS,

FOR INTERNATIONAL USE

AUSTRIA

7th Edition

2012

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

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The national language is German in its standard form written in the Roman script.

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*		

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) *Ä ä, Ö ö, Ü ü,* and the letter *ß ß* ("scharfes S" or "Eszett"). In capitalized words, however, the letter *ß* is usually substituted 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.

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 (e.g. title, first name, last name) including abbreviations.
   Example: *Otto-Ludwig-Haus; Dr.-Ignaz-Seipel-Platz.*

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; Windisch-Grutschen.*

   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 1st July, 1996, all German-speaking countries adopted "new rules for German orthography". The implementation began, at the latest, in the academic year 1998/1999 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*[1].

Accumulation of consonants or vowels: in compounds triple consonants preceding a vowel are no longer reduced. 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)*[2].

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

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[1] The place name keeps the spelling with *ß* according to official usage.
[2] According to official decree by the Provincial Government of Vorarlberg in the 1950s, 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[3], 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

Orthographic equivalents	Pronunciation (IPA alphabet)	Orthographic equivalents	Pronunciation (IPA alphabet)
a	a, aː	*ch*	ç, x, k
ä	ɛ, ɛː	*ck*	k
aa	aː	*d*	d, t
ae	ɛ, ɛː	*dd*	d
ah	aː	*dt*	t
äh	ɛː	*e*	ɛ, eː, ə, e, *mute*
ai	aɪ	*ee*	eː
au	aʊ	*eh*	eː
äu	ɔʏ	*ei*	aɪ
ay	aɪ	*eih*	aɪ
b	b, p	*eu*	ɔʏ
bb	b, p	*ey*	aɪ
c	k, ts	*f*	f

[3] First edition: Breu, 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.

Orthographic equivalents	Pronunciation (IPA alphabet)	Orthographic equivalents	Pronunciation (IPA alphabet)
ff	f	*pp*	p
g	g, k, ç	*qu*	kv
gg	g, k	*r*	r, ɒ
h	h, *mute*	*rh*	r
i	ɪ, iː, i	*rr*	r
ie	iː, ɪ, iə, iːə	*s*	s, z, ʃ
ieh	iː	*sch*	ʃ
ih	iː	*ß*	s
j	j	*ss*	s
k	k	*t*	t
kk	k	*th*	t
l	l	*tsch*	tʃ
ll	l	*tt*	t
m	m	*tz*	ts
mm	m	*u*	ʊ, uː, u
n	n	*ü*	ʏ, yː
nn	n	*ue*	ʏ, yː
o	o, oː, ɔ	*uh*	uː
ö	ø, øː, œ	*üh*	yː
oe	øː	*v*	f, v
oh	oː	*w*	v
öh	øː	*x*	ks
oo	oː	*y*	ɪ, iː, y, yː, ʏ
p	p	*yh*	ɪ, iː
ph	f	*z*	ts

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.[4] 1976/396) was enacted.[5] 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.

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[4] BGBl. = Bundesgesetzblatt (Federal Law Gazette).

[5] 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.

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[6] 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 the number of bilingual topographic signs was enlarged in 2011.

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 and Styria. 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.[7]

1.3.1.4 Geographical names

Slovenian names of populated places are in official use since 1977[8]. Populated places with common conscription numbering ("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 "Digital Landscape Model (DLM) – Range Names" of the Federal Office of Metrology and Surveying. They are partly also shown on the official Austrian Map 1:50,000, e.g. *Rechberg (Reberca)*, *Zauchen (Suha)*. In 2011, the number of bilingual names of populated places with common conscription numbering was by Law BGBl. 46/2011 (http://www.ris.bka.gv.at/Dokumente/BgblAuth/BGBLA_2011_I_46/COO_2026_100_2_689819.pdf [last viewed on 1st March 2012]) expanded from 93 to 164, roughly based on a share of 17.5% Slovenian-speaking population according to the population census 2001. They will be documented by the "Digital Landscape Model (DLM) – Range Names" and partly also by the Austrian Map 1:50,000.

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[6] VfGH = Verfassungsgerichtshof (Constitutional Court).
[7] www.gu.gov.si/fileadmin/gu.gov.si/pageuploads/PROJEKTI/Registri/KSZI/top_guide.pdf [last viewed on 1st March 2012]
[8] Topography Decree for Carinthia (BGBl 305/1977 [Topographieverordnung]).

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 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 the 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

Spelling	Pronunciation (IPA alphabet)	Spelling	Pronunciation (IPA alphabet)
a	a, aː [9]	*č*	tʃ
b	b	*ć*	tɕ
c	ts	*d*	d, t [10]

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[9] Vowel quantity and stress cannot be predicted from ordinary spelling.
[10] *t* before *s.*

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Spelling	Pronunciation (IPA alphabet)		Spelling	Pronunciation (IPA alphabet)
dj	ɟ		*n*	n, ŋ[11]
dž	dʒ		*nj*	ɲ
e	ε, ε:[12]		*o*	ɔ, ɔ:[13]
f	f		*p*	p
g	ɢ		*r*	r
h	h		*s*	s
i	i, i:[14]		*š*	ʃ
j	j		*t*	t
k	k		*u*	u, u:[15]
l	l		*v*	v
lj	ʎ		*z*	z
m	m		*ž*	ʒ

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 "Digital Landscape Model (DLM) – Range Names" of the Federal Office of Metrology and Surveying and are 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 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.

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[11] *ŋ* before *g* and *k*.
[12] See footnote nr. 9.
[13] See footnote nr. 9.
[14] See footnote nr. 9.
[15] See footnote nr. 9.

1.3.3.2 The Hungarian alphabet

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

1.3.3.3 Pronunciation

See Toponymic Guidelines for Map and Other Editors – Hungary.[16]

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 on the basis of the census 2001 on the 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 areal spread of this minority language. But the cadastral maps of 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 documented by the "Digital Landscape Model (DLM) – Range Names" conducted by the

> Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen
> (Federal Office of Metrology and Surveying)
> Schiffamtsgasse 1–3, 1020 Wien (Vienna), Austria
> http://www.bev.gv.at [last viewed on 1st March 2012]

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 same federal authority.

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[16] http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/UNGEGN/docs/8th-uncsgn-docs/inf/8th_UNCSGN_econf.94_INF.09.pdf [last viewed on 1st March 2012].

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.[17] A free version is available under: www.austrianmap.at [last viewed on 1st March 2012]. The Federal Office of Metrology and Surveying has charge of the "Digital Landscape Model (DLM) – Range Names", which contains all toponyms from its official maps and which shall be enlarged.

The Federal Office of Metrology and Surveying is assisted in its 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 und "In Verbindung mit der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften" (Austrian Board on Geographical Names of the Austrian Cartographic Commission within the Austrian Geographical Society and "Associated to the Austrian Academy of Sciences") (www.oeaw.ac.at/dinamlex/AKO/AKO.html [last viewed on 1st March 2012]).

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, 7001 Eisenstadt, Austria.
http://www.burgenland.at/landesarchiv [last viewed on 1st March 2012]

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, 3109 Sankt Pölten, Austria.
www.noe.gv.at/Bildung/Landesarchiv-/Landesarchiv.wai.html [last viewed on 1st March 2012]

Salzburg: *Salzburger Ortsnamenkommission,* Salzburger Landesregierung, Abt. 7 (Raumplanung), Alpenstraße 96, 5020 Salzburg, Austria.

Styria: *Steirische Ortsnamenkommission* beim Steiermärkischen Landesarchiv, Karmeliterplatz 3, 8010 Graz, Austria.
www.verwaltung.steiermark.at/cms/ziel/8581/DE/ [last viewed on 1st March 2012]

Tyrol: *Tiroler Nomenklaturkommission* beim Tiroler Landesarchiv beim Amt der Tiroler Landesregierung, Michael-Gaismair-Straße 1, 6010 Innsbruck, Austria.
www.tirol.gv.at/themen/kultur/landesarchiv [last viewed on 1st March 2012]

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[17] 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].

Upper Austria: *Oberösterreichische Ortsnamenkommission* beim Oberösterreichischen Landesarchiv beim Amt der Oberösterreichischen Landesregierung, Anzengruberstraße 19, 4020 Linz, Austria. www.landesarchiv-ooe.at [last viewed on 1st March 2012]

Vienna: The *Wiener Nomenklaturkommission* has concluded the standardization of geographical names. New cases are treated by the Wiener Stadt- und Landesarchiv, Magistrat der Stadt Wien, Abteilung 8, Guglgasse 14, Top 508, 1110 Wien, Austria. www.archiv.wien.at [last viewed on 1st March 2012]

3   Source material

1. Maps

Österreichische Karte 1:25,000V-UTM, ed. by Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen and Institut für Militärisches Geowesen, 764 map sheets in UTM projection, enlarged version of 1:50,000-UTM, completed 2009, revised in seven-year intervals.

Österreichische Karte 1:50,000-UTM, ed. by Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen and Institut für Militärisches Geowesen, 191 map sheets in UTM projection, completed 2009, revised in seven-year intervals (for a map sheet overview see

http://www.bev.gv.at/pls/portal/docs/PAGE/BEV_PORTAL_CONTENT_ALLGEMEIN/0200_PRODUKTE/PDF/BLATT-UND_AKTUALITAETSUEBERSICHT_OEK50.PDF [last viewed on 26th June 2012]).

Kartographisches Modell 1:50,000 – Raster, ed. by Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen, available in digital format, revised in seven-year intervals.

Kartographisches Modell 1:200,000 – Raster, ed. by Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen, available in digital format, revised according to relevant changes.

Österreichische Karte 1:250,000-UTM, ed. by Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen, 12 map sheets in UTM projection, completed 2011, revised according to relevant changes.

Kartographisches Modell 1:500,000 – Raster, ed. by Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen, available in digital format, revised according to relevant changes.

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 was discontinued after 2001. Its contents were integrated into the "Digital Landscape Model (DLM) – Range Names", the geographical names database of the Federal Office of Metrology and Surveying.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Kartographische Ortsnamenkunde (AKO, ed.): *Geographische Namendatenbank Österreich* [Geographical Names Database of Austria]. CD-ROM. Wien 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[18], pp. 21–31 or the 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, on, upon
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

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[18] Breu, Josef: *Geographisches Namenbuch Österreichs* [Gazetteer of Austria]. Wien 1975 (= Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften. Veröffentlichungen des Instituts für Kartographie. Forschungen zur theoretischen Kartographie 3). – CD-ROM: Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Kartographische Ortsnamenkunde (AKO, ed.): *Geographische Namendatenbank Österreich* [Geographical Names Database of Austria]. CD-ROM. Wien 2000.

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(n)	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
Schrof(f)en	craggy rock
Schutzhaus	alpine refuge
Schutzhütte	alpine sheltering hut
schwarz, -er, -e, -es	black
See	lake
Spitz(e)	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
Trat(t)e	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, Slavic
Wirtshaus	inn
zwischen	between

4.2   Slovenian

bel-i, -a, -o	white
bistrica	fast-running brook
blato	swamp
borovec	pine
brdo	hill
breg	slope
breza	birch
cerkev	church
cesta	road
črn-i, -a, -o	black
dobrava	grove
dol	low ground
dolina	valley
dolnj-i, -a, -e	lower
dvor	homestead
gora	mountain
gorica	hill
gornj-i, -a, -e	upper
gozd	wood
grad	castle
greben	ridge

grič	hill
jama	cave
jezero	lake
kamen	stone, rock
koča	hut
križ	cross
log	grove
loka	swampy meadow
mal-i, -a, -o	small, little
med	between
mlin	mill
most	bridge
na	at, on, upon
nov-i, -a, -o	new
otok	island
peč	wall of rock
planina	alpine pasture
polje	field
pot	path, track
potok	brook
pri	near, at
ravn-i, -a, -o	flat
rut	cleared land
sedlo	mountain pass
slap	waterfall
slovenj-i, -a, -e	Slovenian
spodnj-i, -a, -e	lower
srednj-i, -a, -e	middle, central
star-i, -a, -o	old
studenec	drinking-water spring
suh-i, -a, -o	dry
svet-i, -a, -o	saint
tolst-i, -a, -o	big, large
trata	lawn, pasture
travnik	meadow
trg	market
v	in
velik-i, -a, -o	large, great
ves (vas)	village

vrata	gate
vrh	summit, mountain
zgornj-i, -a, -e	upper
zvrhnj-i, -a, -e	upper

4.3 Burgenland Croatian

bijel-i, -a, -o	white
brig	hill
cesta	road, way
crikva	church
dolnj-i, -a, -e	lower
draga	dale, dell
dubrava	grove, wood
gaj	grove
gmajna	commune
gora	mountain
gornj-i, -a, -e	upper
grba	hill
grm	bush, shrub
hrvatsk-i, -a, -o	Croatian
jarak	ditch, narrow dale
jezero	lake
kapela	chapel
kod	at
kratk-i, -a, -o	short
krči	cleared land
križ	cross
lapat	field
loza	wood
mal-i, -a, -o	small, little
malin	mill
marof	farm
medja, meja	boundary
na	at, on, upon
nimšk-i, -a, -o	German
nov-i, -a, -o	new
paša	pasture
polje	field
potok	brook
pri	at

put	path, track
ravnica	flat ground
selo	village
sinokoš(a)	meadow
širok	broad
sridnj-i, -a, -e	middle, central
star-i, -a, -o	old
tratina	lawn, grass
u	in
va	in
velik-i, -a, -o	large, great
vinograd	vineyard
vrh	top of a hill
vrt	garden

4.4   Hungarian

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

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

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
B., -bg.	Berg, -berg	mountain
B.	Brunnen	drinking-water spring
Bgw., -bgw.	Bergwerk, -bergwerk	mine
Bhf., -bhf.	Bahnhof, -bahnhof	railway station
Bk., -bk.	Brücke, -brücke	bridge
d.	der, die, das	the
Dkm., -dkm.	Denkmal, -denkmal	monument
Fb., -fb.	Fabrik, -fabrik	works
Fh.	Forsthaus	forester's home
Fr., -fr.	Ferner, -ferner	glacier
Geb., -geb.	Gebirge, -gebirge	mountains

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

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

ANNEX

A. Administrative division with code numbers

(see map IV)

1. Land Burgenland

Statutarstadt

101: Eisenstadt

102: Rust

Politischer Bezirk

103: Eisenstadt-Umgebung

104: Güssing

105: Jennersdorf

106: Mattersburg

107: Neusiedl am See

108: Oberpullendorf

109: Oberwart

2. Land Kärnten (Carinthia)

Statutarstadt

201: Klagenfurt Stadt

202: Villach Stadt

Politischer Bezirk

210: Feldkirchen

203: Hermagor

204: Klagenfurt Land

205: Sankt Veit an der Glan

206: Spittal an der Drau

207: Villach Land

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

313: Krems (Land)

314: Lilienfeld

315: Melk

316: Mistelbach

317: Mödling

318: Neunkirchen

319: Sankt Pölten (Land)

320: Scheibbs

321: Tulln

322: Waidhofen an der Thaya

323: Wiener Neustadt (Land)

324: Wien-Umgebung

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

410: Linz-Land

411: Perg

412: Ried im Innkreis

413: Rohrbach

414: Schärding

415: Steyr-Land

416: Urfahr-Umgebung

417: Vöcklabruck

418: Wels-Land

5. Land Salzburg

Statutarstadt

501: Salzburg

Politischer Bezirk

502: Hallein

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

606: Graz-Umgebung

607: Hartberg

610: Leibnitz

611: Leoben

612: Liezen

614: Murau

620: Murtal

613: Mürzzuschlag

615: Radkersburg

616: Voitsberg

617: Weiz

7. Land Tirol (Tyrol)

Statutarstadt

701: Innsbruck-Stadt

Politischer Bezirk

702: Imst

703: Innsbruck-Land

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

Gemeindebezirk[19]

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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[19] 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

| 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	first-level 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	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 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: *Stadt mit eigenem Statut*	commune not only in charge of the municipal administration but also exercising the administrative functions of a *Politischer Bezirk*
Verwaltungsbezirk	see *Politischer Bezirk*
Weiler	3–9 houses close together (hamlet)

German Dialects in Austria

Legend

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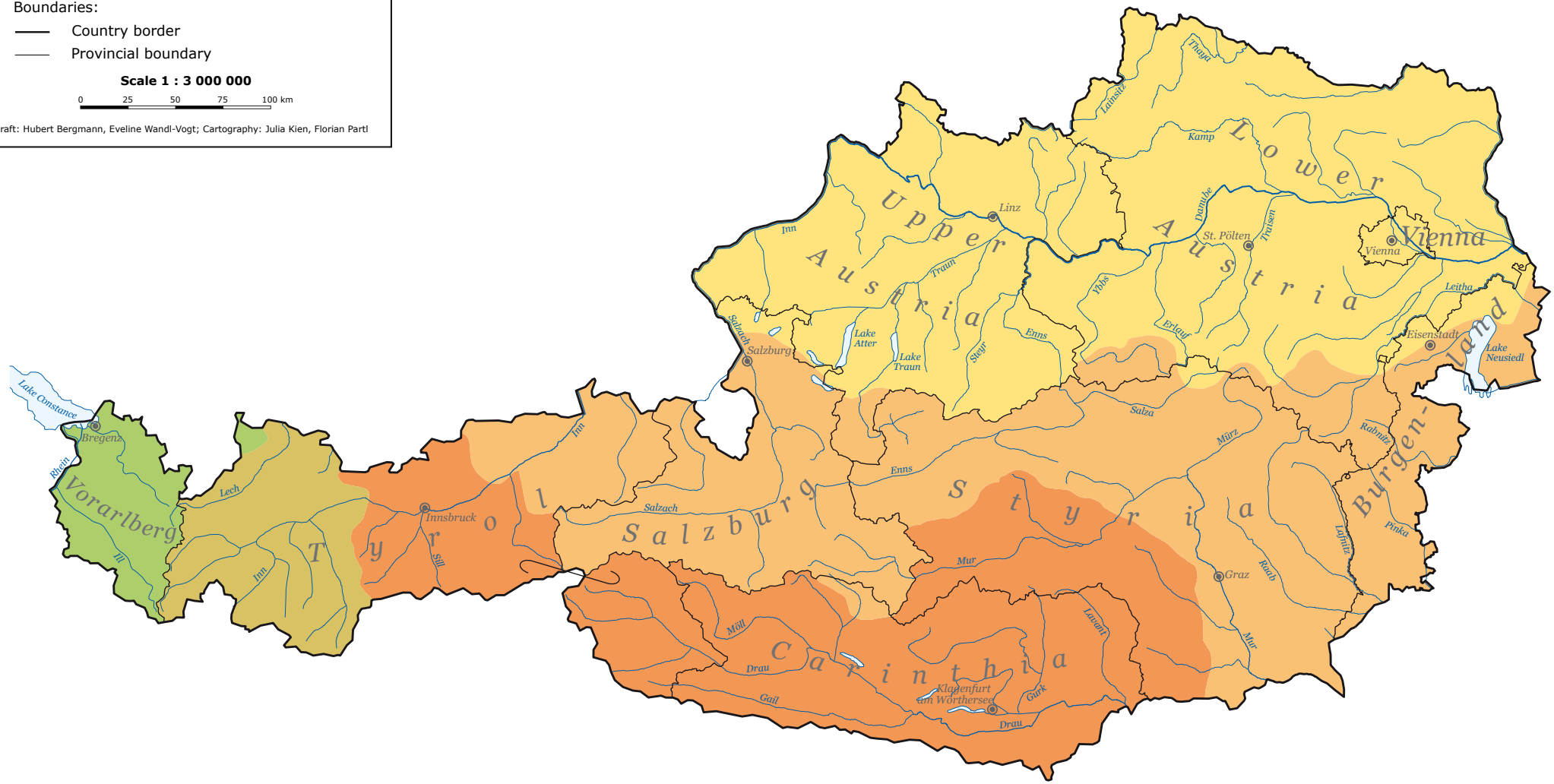- Alemannic
- South Bavarian, influenced by Alemannic

Boundaries:
- Country border
- Provincial boundary

Scale 1 : 3 000 000

0   25   50   75   100 km
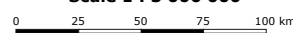
Draft: Hubert Bergmann, Eveline Wandl-Vogt; Cartography: Julia Kien, Florian Partl

Map I

Official bilingual names of settlements in Austria

Legend

- ○ German-Slovene
- ▲ German- Croatian
- ■ German-Hungarian

Boundaries:
- ⎯⎯ Country border
- ⎯⎯ Provincial boundary

Scale 1 : 3 000 000

0   25   50   75   100 km

Cartography: Florian Partl
Source: Bundesgesetzblatt für die Republik Österreich, Jg. 2011, Ausgegeben am 26. Juli 2011; 46. Bundesgesetz, Änderung des Volksgruppengesetzes.
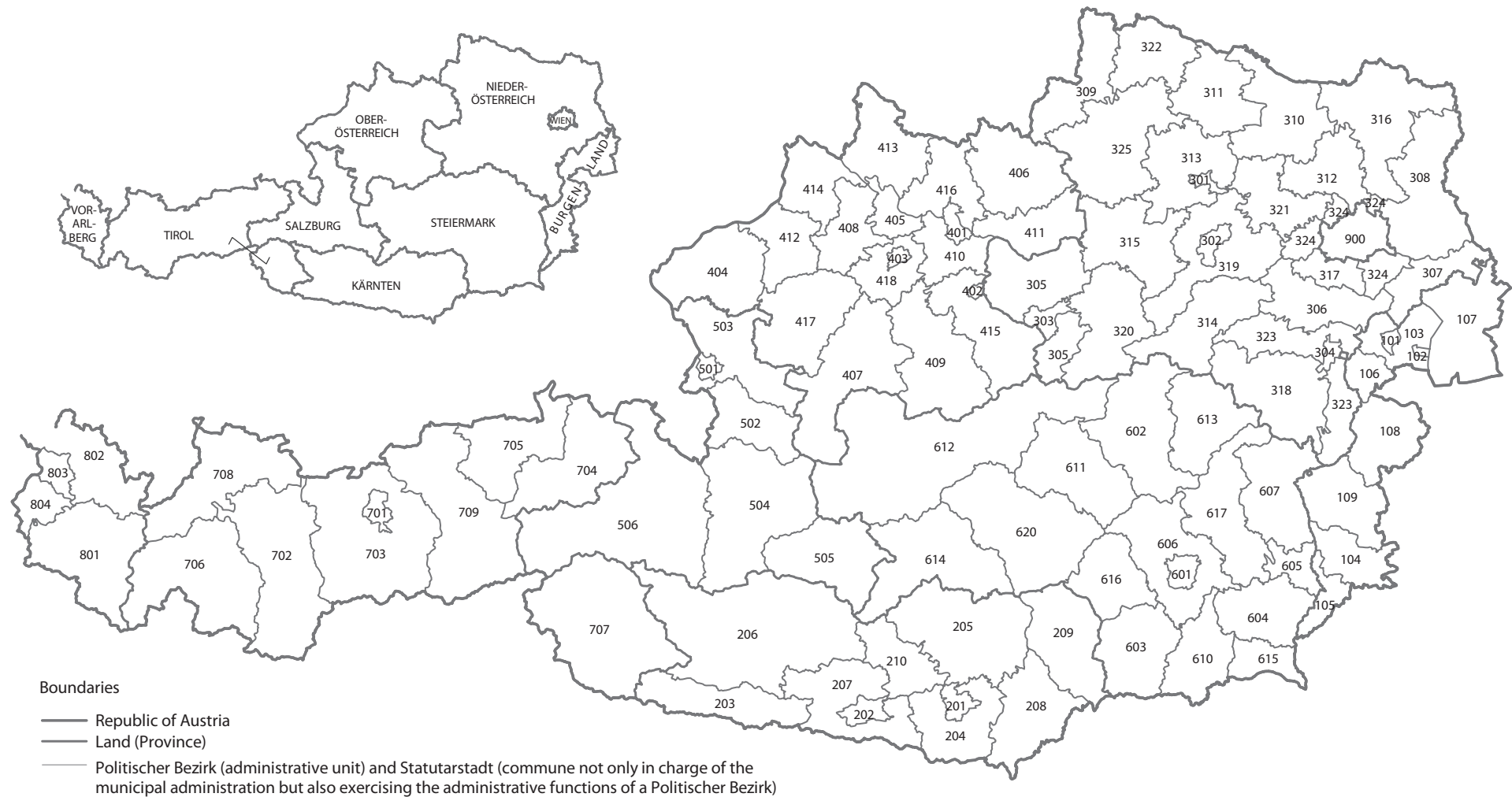
Map II

TOPONYMIC COMMITTEES
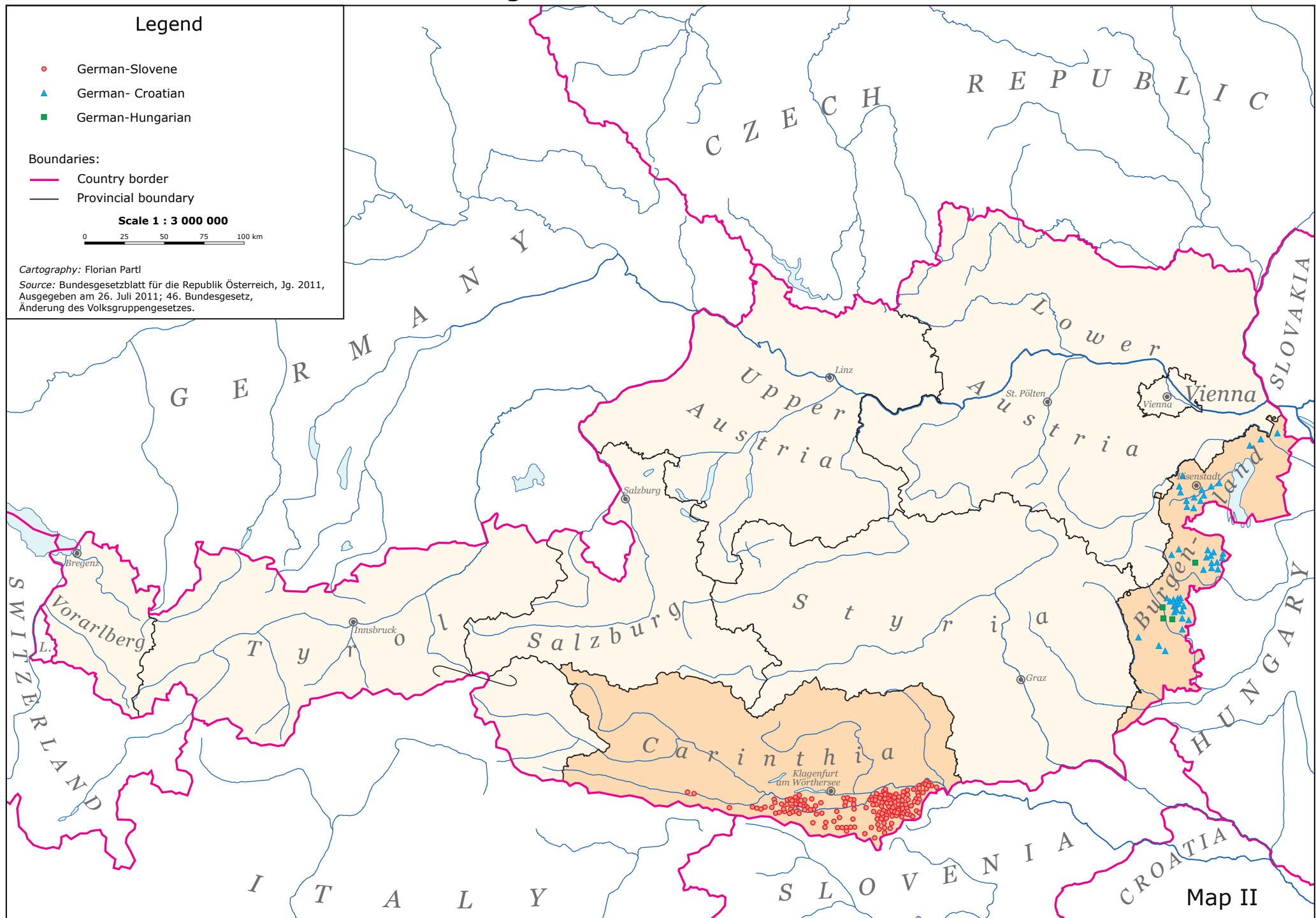
Area covered by Provincial Toponymic Committees

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

No Provincial Toponymic Committee

Rohrbach
Schärding
Freistadt
Eferding
Braunau a.Inn
Ried i.Innkreis
Grieskirchen
LINZ
Perg
Oberösterreich
Wels
Vöcklabruck
Steyr
Gmunden
Kirchdorf a.d.Krems
SALZBURG
Hallein
Liezen
Reutte
Kufstein
Imst.
Schwaz
Kitzbühel
Salzburg
Vorarlberg
Feldkirch
Bludenz
Landeck
INNSBRUCK
Tirol
Zell a.S.
St.Johann i.Pongau
Lienz
Tamsweg
Murau
Spittal a.d.Drau
Hermagor
Kärnten
Feldkirchen i.K.
Villach
KLAGENFURT
St.Veit a.d.Glan
Völkermarkt
Wolfsberg
Deutschlandsberg
Leibnitz
Judenburg
Knittelfeld
Voitsberg
GRAZ
Feldbach
Steiermark
Bruck a.d.Mur
Leoben
Mürzzuschlag
Weiz
Hartberg
Oberwart
Fürstenfeld
Güssing
Jennersdorf
Bad Radkersburg
Burgenland
Oberpullendorf
Mattersburg
Rust
EISENSTADT
Neusiedl a.See
Bruck a.d.Leitha
Gänsserndorf
Korneuburg
Tulln
Baden
Mödling
Wien
WIEN
ST.PÖLTEN
Amstetten
Scheibbs
Waidhofen a.d.Ybbs
Lilienfeld
Wr. Neustadt
Neunkirchen
Niederösterreich
Melk
Krems
Hollabrunn
Mistelbach
Zwettl
Hom
Gmünd
Waidhofen a.d.Thaya

BREGEZ
Dornbirn

km 50 100 150 200

Willkommen im
BEV
Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen

Status: 2012

Map III

AUSTRIA - ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION 2012

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 division with code numbers.

Source: STATISTIK AUSTRIA

Map IV