Austrian Board on Geographical Names
(Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Kartographische Ortsnamenkunde)

TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES
FOR MAP AND OTHER EDITORS,
FOR INTERNATIONAL USE

AUSTRIA

7th Edition
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1 Languages

1.1 General remarks

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

1.2 National language

1.2.1 General remarks

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

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 ("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 1\textsuperscript{st} 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\textsuperscript{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: Gämshalpe.

   Variants are allowed in special cases. Example: Waldschänke or Waldschütze.

   On the other hand official usage prescribes: Gemstel- (Gemstelpaß, Gemstelboden)\textsuperscript{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**

<table>
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<th>Orthographic equivalents</th>
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<th>Orthographic equivalents</th>
<th>Pronunciation (IPA alphabet)</th>
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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 i, ū, 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. 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. VfGH⁶ 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

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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 1977⁸. 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/BgbAuth/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).
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

\[
\begin{align*}
A & \quad a & E & \quad e & Lj & \quad lj & Š & \quad š \\
B & \quad b & F & \quad f & M & \quad m & T & \quad t \\
C & \quad c & G & \quad g & N & \quad n & U & \quad u \\
Č & \quad č & H & \quad h & Nj & \quad nj & V & \quad v \\
Č & \quad č & I & \quad i & O & \quad o & Z & \quad z \\
D & \quad d & J & \quad j & P & \quad p & Č & \quad č \\
Dj & \quad dj & K & \quad k & R & \quad r & Dž & \quad dž \\
Dž & \quad dž & L & \quad l & S & \quad s & & \\
\end{align*}
\]

1.3.2.3 Pronunciation

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9 Vowel quantity and stress cannot be predicted from ordinary spelling.
10 t before s.
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 Croatian 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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\[^{11}\] n 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

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</tbody>
</table>

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 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.

\(^{16}\) http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/UNEGN/docs/8th-uncsgn-docs/inf/8th_UNCSGNG_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. 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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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/BLETT-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

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 1975¹⁸, pp. 21–31 or the Geographical Names Database of Austria, CD-Rom, Vienna 2001.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ache</td>
<td>running water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alm</td>
<td>alpine pasture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alp, Alpe</td>
<td>alpine pasture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alt, -er, -e, -es</td>
<td>old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an</td>
<td>at, on, upon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Au</td>
<td>flood plain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auf</td>
<td>on, upon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bach</td>
<td>rivulet, brook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berg</td>
<td>mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bergwerk</td>
<td>mine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bichl</td>
<td>hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bründl</td>
<td>drinking-water spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brunn(en)</td>
<td>drinking-water spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bühel</td>
<td>hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burg</td>
<td>castle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denkmal</td>
<td>monument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deutsch, -er, -e, -es</td>
<td>German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorf</td>
<td>village</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Gsheid
watershed

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

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
Schroffen  craggy rock
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
vorder, -er, -e, -es
Wald
Warte
Wasserfall
Weg
Weide
Weiler
Weingarten
weiß, -er, -e, -es
Werd
Wiese
Wildbach
windisch, -er, -e, -es
Wirtshaus
zwischen

source of river
fore
wood, forest
outlook-tower
waterfall
path, track
pasture
hamlet
vineyard
white
island
meadow
fast-running brook
Slovenian, Slavic
inn
between

4.2 Slovenian

bel-i, -a, -o
bistrica
blato
borovec
brdo
breg
breza
cerkev
cesta
črn-i, -a, -o
dobrava
dol
dolina
dolnj-i, -a, -e
dvor
gora
gorica
gornj-i, -a, -e
gozd
grad
greben

white
fast-running brook
swamp
pine
hill
slope
birch
church
road
black
grove
low ground
valley
lower
homestead
mountain
hill
upper
wood
castle
ridge
grič — hill
gama — 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
vrh
zgornji, -a, -e
zvrh, -i, -a, -e

gate
summit, mountain
upper
upper

4.3 Burgenland Croatian

bijeli, -a, -o
brig
cesta
crkva
doljni, -a, -e
draga
dabrava
gaj
gmajna
gora
gornji, -a, -e
grb
grm
hrvatski, -a, -o
jarak
jezero
kapela
kod
kratki, -a, -o
krič
križ
lapat
loza
mal, -a, -o
malin
marof
medjá, meja
na
nimški, -a, -o
novi, -a, -o
paša
polje
potok
pri

white
hill
road, way
church
lower
dałe, dell
grove, wood
grove
commune
mountain
upper
hill
bush, shrub
Croatian
ditch, narrow dale
lake
chapel
at
short
cleared land
cross
field
wood
small, little
mill
farm
boundary
at, on, upon
German
new
pasture
field
brook
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
dom  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
kö
közép
kút
liget
magyar
mező
nagy
német
ól
patak
puszta
rét
sár
sík
telek
templom
tó
új
víz
völgy

stone
middle, central
well
small wood, grove
Hungarian
meadow, field
large, great
German
old
brook, rivulet
farm
meadow
swamp
flat
piece of land
church
lake
new
water, water course
valley

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Decoding</th>
<th>English equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>am, an</td>
<td>on, upon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B., -b.</td>
<td>Bach, -bach</td>
<td>rivulet, brook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B., -bg.</td>
<td>Berg, -berg</td>
<td>mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.</td>
<td>Brunnen</td>
<td>drinking-water spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bgw., -bgw.</td>
<td>Bergwerk, -bergwerk</td>
<td>mine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhf., -bhf.</td>
<td>Bahnhof, -bahnhof</td>
<td>railway station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bk., -bk.</td>
<td>Brücke, -brücke</td>
<td>bridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>der, die, das</td>
<td>the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dkm., -dkm.</td>
<td>Denkmal, -denkmal</td>
<td>monument</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fb., -fb.</td>
<td>Fabrik, -fabrik</td>
<td>works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fh.</td>
<td>Forsthaus</td>
<td>forester’s home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fr., -fr.</td>
<td>Ferner, -ferner</td>
<td>glacier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geb., -geb.</td>
<td>Gebirge, -gebirge</td>
<td>mountains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Decoding</td>
<td>English equivalent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghf., -ghf.</td>
<td>Gasthof, -gasthof</td>
<td>inn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gl., -gl.</td>
<td>Gletscher, -gletscher</td>
<td>glacier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gr., -gr.</td>
<td>Graben, -graben</td>
<td>narrow valley, bed of controlled brook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gr., G.</td>
<td>Groß, -er, -e, -es</td>
<td>large, great</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H., -h.</td>
<td>Haus, -haus</td>
<td>house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H.</td>
<td>Hohe, -r, -s</td>
<td>high</td>
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<td>H.</td>
<td>Höhle</td>
<td>cave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hfn., -hfn.</td>
<td>Hafen, -hafen</td>
<td>harbour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hn., -hn.</td>
<td>Horn, -horn</td>
<td>mountain peak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HO</td>
<td>Hochofen</td>
<td>blast furnace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot., -hot.</td>
<td>Hotel, -hotel</td>
<td>hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hst.</td>
<td>Haltestelle</td>
<td>railway stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ht.</td>
<td>Hinter, -er, -e, -es</td>
<td>hinder, rear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Htt., -htt.</td>
<td>Hütte, -hütte</td>
<td>hut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i.</td>
<td>im, in</td>
<td>in the, in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J., -j.</td>
<td>Joch, -joch</td>
<td>high pass, mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jh.</td>
<td>Jagdhaus, Jägerhaus</td>
<td>game-keeper's house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jhtt., -jhtt.</td>
<td>Jagdhütte, -jagdhütte</td>
<td>hunting lodge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K., -k.</td>
<td>Kopf, -kopf</td>
<td>mountain top</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kg., -kg.</td>
<td>Kogel, -kogel</td>
<td>dome-shaped mountain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kl.</td>
<td>Klein, -er, -e, es</td>
<td>small, little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kls., -kls.</td>
<td>Kloster, -kloster</td>
<td>monastery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KM</td>
<td>Kunstmühle</td>
<td>mill operated by steam or electricity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KO</td>
<td>Kalkofen</td>
<td>lime kiln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kp., -kp.</td>
<td>Kuppe, -kuppe</td>
<td>dome-shaped mountain</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kpl., -kpl.</td>
<td>Kapelle, -kapelle</td>
<td>chapel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Krw., -krw.</td>
<td>Kraftwerk, -kraftwerk</td>
<td>power station</td>
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<tr>
<td>LG</td>
<td>Lehmgube</td>
<td>clay pit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M., -m.</td>
<td>Mühle, -mühle</td>
<td>mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mkt.</td>
<td>Markt</td>
<td>market</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mot.</td>
<td>Motel</td>
<td>motel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt.</td>
<td>Mittlere, -r, -s</td>
<td>middle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nd.</td>
<td>Nieder, -er, -e, -es</td>
<td>lower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nördl.</td>
<td>Nördliche, -r, -s</td>
<td>northern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ob.</td>
<td>Ober, -er, -e, -es</td>
<td>upper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Östl.</td>
<td>Östliche, -r, -s</td>
<td>eastern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P., -p.</td>
<td>Pass, -pass</td>
<td>mountain pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pg.</td>
<td>Pegel</td>
<td>water gauge</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Decoding</td>
<td>English equivalent</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q.</td>
<td>Quelle</td>
<td>spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.</td>
<td>Ruine</td>
<td>ruins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Res.</td>
<td>Reservoir</td>
<td>reservoir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.</td>
<td>See</td>
<td>lake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sch., -sch.</td>
<td>Scharte, -scharte</td>
<td>narrow high-alpine pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schießst.</td>
<td>Schießtätte</td>
<td>shooting stand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schl.</td>
<td>Schloss</td>
<td>castle, manor house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schst.</td>
<td>Schiffstation</td>
<td>stopping-place of ships</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sdlg., -sdlg.</td>
<td>Siedlung, -siedlung</td>
<td>settlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG</td>
<td>Schotter- oder Sandgrube</td>
<td>gravel or sand pit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sp., -sp.</td>
<td>Sportplatz</td>
<td>sports-ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St.</td>
<td>Sankt</td>
<td>Saint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stb., -stb.</td>
<td>Steinbruch, -steinbruch</td>
<td>quarry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sttl., -sttl.</td>
<td>Sattel, -sattel</td>
<td>mountain pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Südl.</td>
<td>Südliche, -r, -s</td>
<td>southern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SW</td>
<td>Sägewerk</td>
<td>sawmill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.</td>
<td>Teich</td>
<td>pond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unt.</td>
<td>Unter, -er, -e, -es</td>
<td>lower, low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vd.</td>
<td>Vorder, -er, -e, -es</td>
<td>fore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>verf.</td>
<td>verfallen</td>
<td>ruinous, dilapidated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W.</td>
<td>Wald</td>
<td>wood, forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westl.</td>
<td>Westliche, -r, -s</td>
<td>western</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wh., -wh.</td>
<td>Wirtshaus, -wirtshaus</td>
<td>inn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wr.</td>
<td>Wiener</td>
<td>Vienna, Viennese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ws., -ws.</td>
<td>Wiese, -wiese</td>
<td>meadow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wssf.</td>
<td>Wasserfall</td>
<td>waterfall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Z.</td>
<td>Zisterne</td>
<td>cistern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zgl.</td>
<td>Ziegelei</td>
<td>brickyard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZO</td>
<td>Ziegelofen</td>
<td>brickkiln</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZW</td>
<td>Ziegelwerk</td>
<td>brickworks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX

A. Administrative division with code numbers
(see map IV)

1. Land Burgenland

Statutarstadt
105: Jennersdorf
106: Mattersburg
107: Neusiedl am See

Politischer Bezirk
108: Oberpullendorf
109: Oberwart

2. Land Kärnten (Carinthia)

Statutarstadt
204: Klagenfurt Land
205: Sankt Veit an der Glan
206: Spittal an der Drau

Politischer Bezirk
207: Villach Land
208: Völkermarkt
209: Wolfsberg

3. Land Niederösterreich (Lower Austria)

Statutarstadt
311: Horn
312: Korneuburg
313: Krems (Land)
314: Lilienfeld
315: Melk

Politischer Bezirk
316: Mistelbach
317: Mödling
318: Neunkirchen
319: Sankt Pölten (Land)
320: Scheibbs
321: Tulln
322: Waidhofen an der Thaya
325: Zwettl
324: Wien-Umgebung
4. Land Oberösterreich (Upper Austria)

Statutarstadt

409: Kirchdorf an der Krems
401: Linz
410: Linz-Land
402: Steyr
411: Perg
403: Wels
412: Ried im Innkreis

Politischer Bezirk

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

Statutarstadt

503: Salzburg-Umgebung
501: Salzburg
504: Sankt Johann im Pongau

Politischer Bezirk

505: Tamsweg
502: Hallein
506: Zell am See

6. Land Steiermark (Styria)

Statutarstadt

610: Leibnitz
601: Graz
611: Leoben

Politischer Bezirk

612: Liezen
602: Bruck an der Mur
614: Murau
603: Deutschlandsberg
620: Murtal
604: Feldbach
613: Mürzzuschlag
605: Fürstenfeld
615: Radkersburg
606: Graz-Umgebung
616: Voitsberg
607: Hartberg
617: Weiz
7. Land Tirol (Tyrol)

Statutarstadt
705: Kufstein

701: Innsbruck-Stadt
706: Landeck

Politischer Bezirk
707: Lienz

702: Imst
708: Reutte

703: Innsbruck-Land
709: Schwaz

704: Kitzbühel

8. Land Vorarlberg

Politischer Bezirk
807: Lienz

801: Bludenz
804: Feldkirch

802: Bregenz

9. Land Wien (Vienna)

Statutarstadt
900: Wien

Gemeindebezirk

\[19\] 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

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

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

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

Source: STATISTIK AUSTRIA