Austrian Board on Geographical Names (Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Kartographische Ortsnamenkunde)

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

**AUSTRIA**

8th Edition
2025

---

1st – 3rd edition by Josef Breu and Otto Back;
4th edition: updates by Isolde Hausner;
5th edition: updates by Hubert Bergmann and Isolde Hausner;
6th edition: updates by Hubert Bergmann, Isolde Hausner and Peter Jordan;
7th edition: updates by Hubert Bergmann and Peter Jordan,
8th edition: updates by Regina Falkensteiner, Peter Jordan, Gernot Peter Obersteiner, Christiane Pabst, Roman Stani-Fertl

# Table of contents

All links to websites were verified in March 2025.


Table of contents ..... 2
1 Languages ..... 4
1.1 General remarks ..... 4
1.2 National language ..... 4
1.2.1 General remarks ..... 4
1.2.2 The German alphabet ..... 4
1.2.3 Spelling rules for German geographical names ..... 4
1.2.4 Pronunciation of German geographical names ..... 6
1.2.5 Linguistic substrata recognizable in German place names of Austria ..... 8
1.2.6 German dialects (see map 7.1) ..... 8
1.3 Minority languages of cartographic relevance (see map 7.2) ..... 9
1.3.1 General remarks ..... 9
1.3.2 Slovenian ..... 10
1.3.3 Burgenland Croatian ..... 11
1.3.4 Hungarian ..... 12
2 Names authorities and names standardization ..... 13
2.1 Federal Office of Metrology and Surveying (Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen – BEV). 13
2.2 For Austria as a whole ..... 13
2.3 For the federal provinces of Austria ..... 14
3 Source material ..... 15
3.1 National maps and cartographic models ..... 15
3.2 Gazetteers ..... 15
3.3 Administrative and statistical units (see maps 7.3 to 7.5) ..... 16
3.4 Geographical information systems of the Austrian federal provinces ..... 16
4 Glossary ..... 17
4.1 German ..... 17
4.2 Slovenian ..... 20
4.3 Burgenland Croatian ..... 21
4.4 Hungarian ..... 23
5 Abbreviations used in the official Map of Austria 1:50 000 ..... 25
6 Annexes ..... 27
6.1 Annex 1: Austria's administrative and statistical subdivision (see maps 7.3 to 7.5) ..... 27
6.2 Annex 2: Designations of units of administration and settlement ..... 30

7 Maps ..... 31
7.1 German dialects in Austria ..... 32
7.2 Settlements with official bilingual names ..... 33
7.3 Federal provinces [Bundesländer] and their capitals ..... 34
7.4 Political Districts [Politische Bezirke] ..... 35
7.5 Statistical units – NUTS 3 ..... 36

# 1 Languages

## 1.1 General remarks

German is the official language in Austria without prejudice to the rights provided by federal law for linguistic minorities. Minority languages have official status regionally, additionally to German.

The following six autochthonous ethnic groups exist in Austria: the Burgenland Croat, the Slovene, the Hungarian, the Czech, the Slovak as well the Roma ethnic group. But only the first three are of toponymic relevance and have official place names in their respective language.

## 1.2 National language

### 1.2.1 General remarks

German is the official language 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). Before 2017, no capital letter exists for *ß*. Since 2017, the capital *ß* [Unicode 1E9E] has been officially part of German orthography. In capitalized words, however, the letter *ß* is mostly 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 always 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 not always 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 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. Examples: *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 solidly in accordance with 2a. Examples: *Glocknergruppe; Schoberpass*.

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

Considering the principles outlined above, the following categories of names, for which there are no legally binding rules, should be considered in relation to toponymy: names of mountains, fields, rivers and lakes, glaciers, Alpine pastures, mountain huts, paths, ruins, passes.

Regarding geographical names, the new orthography affects spelling in the following way:

- *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: Examples: *Schoberpass;* but: *Wald am Schoberpaß* [1]*, Grazer Schloßberg.*

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

- 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*.

### 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, Austrian

[1] The place name keeps the spelling with *ß* because an amendment of the official name is only possible with a legislative resolution.

[2] In Accordance with the official decree by the Provincial Government of Vorarlberg in 1961, which is still in force.

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 despite 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 in Austria. Dialectal and colloquial pronunciations have been disregarded.

*Pronunciation Key*

| Orthographic equivalents | Pronunciation (IPA alphabet) | Orthographic equivalents | Pronunciation (IPA alphabet) |
|---|---|---|---|
| *a* | a, aː | *m* | m |
| *ä* | ɛ, ɛː | *mm* | m |
| *aa* | aː | *n* | n |
| *ae* | ɛ, ɛː | *nn* | n |
| *ah* | aː | *o* | o, oː, ɔ |
| *äh* | ɛː | *ö* | ø, øː, oe |
| *ai* | aɪ | *oe* | øː |
| *au* | aʊ | *oh* | oː |
| *äu* | ɔʏ | *öh* | øː |
| *ay* | aɪ | *oo* | oː |
| *b* | b, p | *p* | p |
| *bb* | b, p | *ph* | f |
| *c* | k, ts | *pp* | p |
| *ch* | ç, x, k | *qu* | kv |
| *ck* | k | *r* | r, ɒ |
| *d* | d, t | *rh* | r |
| *dd* | d | *rr* | r |
| *dt* | t | *s* | s, z, ʃ |
| *e* | ɛ, eː, ə, e, *mute* | *sch* | ʃ |
| *ee* | eː | *ß* | s |
| *eh* | eː | *ss* | s |
| *ei* | aɪ | *t* | t |
| *eih* | aɪ | *th* | t |
| *eu* | ɔʏ | *tsch* | tʃ |
| *ey* | aɪ | *tt* | t |
| *f* | f | *tz* | ts |

[3] First edition: Breu, Josef (co-editor for phonetics: Otto Back): *Geographisches Namenbuch Österreichs* (Gazetteer of Austria). 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.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *ff* | f | *u* | ʊ, uː, u |
| *g* | g, k, ç | *ü* | ʏ, yː |
| *gg* | g, k | *ue* | ʏ, yː |
| *h* | h, *mute* | *uh* | uː |
| *i* | ɪ, iː, i | *üh* | yː |
| *ie* | iː, ɪ, iə, iːə | *v* | f, v |
| *ieh* | iː | *w* | v |
| *ih* | iː | *x* | ks |
| *j* | j | *y* | ɪ, iː, ɣ, yː, ʏ |
| *k* | k | *yh* | ɪ, iː |
| *kk* | k | *z* | ts |
| *l* | l | | |
| *ll* | l | | |

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

Whereas 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 [Tirol] 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 (see map 7.1)

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 federal provinces. There is a great deal of regional and local variation within these two main dialects.

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 striking conspicuous feature of Bavarian and Alemannic dialects is the diminutive suffix with *-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.

On 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 7.2)

### 1.3.1 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 Croatian language shall be accepted as official languages in certain administrative and judicial districts of Carinthia (Kärnten), Styria (Steiermark) 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 Croatian 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. The Austrian Constitutional Court (VfGH)[6] had to review the VGG in 2001 and repealed parts of para. 2 section (1) 2. as unconstitutional (cf. VfGH 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) and proposed a threshold of 10 %. As a consequence of this judgement BGBl. 46/2011 was passed and a percentage of 17.5 % was agreed as a political compromise between the earlier 25 % and the 10 % proposed by the Court. Minor deviations from this percentage are possible when this is found locally acceptable.

Accompanying the Act and actually signed already before (26 April 2011) the Act was passed by all relevant parties, with reference to the Slovene minority in Carinthia a Memorandum concerning bilingual topographical signs had been signed mentioning inter alia the possibility that, in addition to the 164 populated places defined by the Act, Carinthian municipalities may use their autonomy to place further bilingual signs for populated places and other features. This possibility has in the meantime been used by several municipalities.

[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.
[6] VfGH = Verfassungsgerichtshof (Constitutional Court).

### 1.3.2 Slovenian

#### 1.3.2.1 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 official places names are dispersed over four Political Districts [Politische Bezirke], i.e. Hermagor, Villach-Land, Klagenfurt-Land and Völkermarkt, and thus roughly reflect the so-called bilingual area, but do not cover this area completely. Slovenian is used in schools and church services 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.

#### 1.3.2.2 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* | | |

#### 1.3.2.3 Pronunciation

See Toponymic Guidelines for Map and Other Editors – Slovenia.

#### 1.3.2.4 Geographical names

Slovenian names of populated places are in official use since 1977 [7]. In 2011, the number of bilingual names of populated places with common conscription numbering was by Law BGBl. 46/2011 expanded from 93 to 164, roughly based on a share of 17.5 % Slovenian speaking population according to the population census 2001. In the meantime, based on the Memorandum, already a larger number of populated places has officially been named bilingually. The names are represented on town signs at the entrance and end of a populated place as well as on road (directional) signs. They are also documented by the Digital Landscape Model (DLM) – Object Range Names (Digitales Landschaftsmodell – Namen) and on the Austrian Map 1:50 000.

Names of geographical-topographical features, other than populated 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; Tolsta Košuta*

[7] Topography Decree for Carinthia (BGBl. 307/1977)

### 1.3.3 Burgenland Croatian

#### 1.3.3.1 General remarks

Burgenland Croatian has the status of a minority language. It is spoken in 6 (of 7) Political Districts of the province of Burgenland 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 schools and church services and has an official standing in municipalities and local courts. Burgenland Croatian is written in the Roman script.

#### 1.3.3.2 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* | | |

#### 1.3.3.3 Pronunciation (IPA alphabet)

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

#### 1.3.3.4 Geographical names

The Burgenland 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 populated places where topographical terminology and signs have to be either in the German and Burgenland Croatian language (47) or in the German and Hungarian language (4) and has been confirmed by BGBl. 46/2011. The names occur on town signs at the entrance and the end of a populated place as well as on road (directional) signs and have been entered in the Digital Landscape Model (DLM) – Object Range Names of the Federal Office of Metrology and Surveying and are shown on the official Austrian Map 1:50 000.

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

The Austrian Map 1:50 000 represents a limited number of Burgenland Croatian names other than populated place names, but mostly in a Germanized spelling, whereas the cadastral maps of bilingual villages make ample use of Burgenland Croatian field names in their original spelling.

### 1.3.4 Hungarian

#### 1.3.4.1 General remarks

Hungarian, the national language of Hungary, has in Austria the status of a minority language. It is spoken in two federal districts of the province of Burgenland and used in schools and church services.

Hungarian is written in the Roman script.

#### 1.3.4.2 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* | | |

#### 1.3.4.3 Pronunciation

See Toponymic Guidelines for Map and Other Editors – Hungary.

#### 1.3.4.4 Geographical names

The Hungarian name forms of populated places have been officially recognized in four cases since June 2000, based on the 2001 census (see under item 1.3.2.4). They appear on town signs at the entrance and the end of a populated place as well as on road (directional) signs. They are also documented by the Digital Landscape Model (DLM) – Object Range Names and on the official Austrian Map 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

## 2.1 Federal Office of Metrology and Surveying (Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen – BEV)

Due to the federal structure of Austria the legal situation for the instalment of a national name authority is rather complicated. For the purposes of international cartography, the following statements will suffice:

The names of inhabited places of all categories and administrative units are standardized and in every sense official, i.e. set by public authorities. They are documented by the Digital Landscape Model (DLM) – Object Range Names conducted by the

Federal Office of Metrology and Surveying [Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen – BEV]
Schiffamtsgasse 1–3,
1020 Vienna [Wien], Austria,
http://www.bev.gv.at

Geographical names other than names of inhabited places, streets, other traffic areas and administrative units, i.e. the names of natural features like mountains, hills, valleys, rivers, lakes, glaciers, woods etc. are officially collected and published on maps by the same federal authority.

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.[11] An online version is available under: www.austrianmap.at The Federal Office of Metrology and Surveying has charge of the Digital Landscape Model (DLM) – Object Range Names, which contains all toponyms on its official maps and is enlarged continuously.

The Federal Office of Metrology and Surveying is assisted in its work by boards on geographical names:

## 2.2 For Austria as a whole

Austrian Board on Geographical Names of the Austrian Cartographic Commission within the Austrian Geographical Society and Associated with the Austrian Academy of Sciences [Arbeitsgemeinschaft für Kartographische Ortsnamenkunde (AKO) der Österreichischen Kartographischen Kommission in der Österreichischen Geographischen Gesellschaft und In Verbindung mit der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften] (https://ortsnamen.at).

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.

[11] See also Recommendation No 46: Austrian Conference on Spatial Planning – Recommendation for the Standardization of Geographical Names. 15th May 1998 [Empfehlung Nr. 46: ÖROK-Empfehlung zur Standardisierung geographischer Namen. 15. Mai 1998]. https://www.oerok.gv.at/fileadmin/bestellservice/publikationen_empfehlung_pdf/oerok_empfehlung_46.pdf]

## 2.3 For the federal provinces of Austria

For the federal provinces the following place-name boards and institutions function as clearing houses for geographical names:

Burgenland: *Burgenländische Nomenklaturkommission* beim Amt der Burgenländischen Landesregierung – Abteilung 7 – Bildung, Kultur und Wissenschaft – Referat Landesarchiv, Europaplatz 1, 7001 Eisenstadt, Austria. post.a7-landesarchiv@bgld.gv.at

Carinthia [Kärnten]: no active place-name board

Lower Austria [Niederösterreich]: *Niederösterreichisches Landesarchiv und Niederösterreichische Landesbibliothek* beim Amt der Niederösterreichischen Landesregierung, Gruppe Kultur, Wissenschaft und Unterricht, Landhausplatz 1, 3109 Sankt Pölten, Austria. noe.gv.at/Bildung/Landesarchiv-/Landesarchiv.wai.html

Salzburg: *Salzburger Ortsnamenkommission*, c/o a. o. Univ.-Prof. Dr. Thomas Lindner, Fachbereich Linguistik, Universität Salzburg, Erzabt-Klotz-Straße 1, 5020 Salzburg, Austria. Thomas.Lindner@plus.ac.at

Styria [Steiermark]: *Steirische Ortsnamenkommission* beim Steiermärkischen Landesarchiv, Karmeliterplatz 3, 8010 Graz, Austria. landesarchiv.steiermark.at

Tyrol [Tirol]: *Tiroler Nomenklaturkommission* beim Tiroler Landesarchiv beim Amt der Tiroler Landesregierung, Michael-Gaismair-Straße 1, 6020 Innsbruck, Austria. https://www.tirol.gv.at/kunst-kultur/landesarchiv/

Upper Austria [Oberösterreich]: *Oberösterreichische Nomenklaturkommission* beim Adalbert-Stifter-Institut des Landes Oberösterreich, Adalbert-Stifter-Platz 1, 4020 Linz, Austria. https://www.stifterhaus.at/

Vienna [Wien]: *Wiener Stadt- und Landesarchiv*, Magistrat der Stadt Wien, Abteilung 8, Guglgasse 14, Top 508, 1110 Wien, Austria. wien.gv.at/kultur/archiv/

Vorarlberg: no active place-name board [12]

[12] The Vorarlberg place-name board has been dissolved in 1961 after the state government established Schreibweise von Örtlichkeiten in Vorarlberg as binding.

# 3 Source material

## 3.1 National maps and cartographic models

All maps are published by the Federal Office of Metrology and Surveying:

*Österreichische Karte 1:50 000-UTM* (Austrian Map 1:50 000) edited in co-operation with the Institute of Military Geography, 191 map sheets in UTM projection, revised according to relevant changes and printed in six-year intervals.

*Kartographisches Modell 1:50 000 – Vektor* (Cartographic Model 1:50 000) in digital format, revised according to relevant changes.

*Österreichische Karte 1:250 000-UTM* (Austrian Map 1:250 000), edited in co-operation with the Institute of Military Geography, 12 map sheets in UTM projection, revised and printed in three-year intervals.

*Kartographisches Modell 1:250 000 – Vektor* (Cartographic Model 1:250 000), available in digital format, revised in half-year intervals.

*Österreichische Karte 1:500 000* (Austrian Map 1:500 000 1 map sheet, a topographic edition revised and printed in three-year intervals, a political edition revised according to relevant changes, in Lambert Conformal Conic System.

*Kartographisches Modell 1:500 000 – Vektor* (Cartographic Model 1:500 000), available in digital format, revised in half-year intervals.

*Kartographisches Modell 1:1 000 000 – Vektor* (Cartographic Model 1:1 000 000), available in digital format, revised annually.

https://www.bev.gv.at/Services/Produkte/Landkarten.html

https://www.bev.gv.at/en/Services/Products/Maps.html

https://www.bev.gv.at/Services/Produkte/Kartographische-Modelle.html

https://www.bev.gv.at/en/Services/Products/Carthographic-Models.html

## 3.2 Gazetteers

*Digital Landscape Model (DLM) – Object Range Names*, the geographical names database edited by the Federal Office of Metrology and Surveying.

*Gazetteer of Österreichische Karte 1:500 000* edited by the Federal Office of Metrology and Surveying.

Previous Gazetteers whose contents were integrated into the DLM: Statistik Austria (ed.): *Ortsverzeichnis 2001* [Gazetteer of Inhabited Places]. 9 vol. Wien 2004–2005. This gazetteer was discontinued after 2001.

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.

## 3.3 Administrative and statistical units (see maps 7.3 to 7.5)

The Austrian administrative system comprises three sub-national levels and is only partly corresponding with the European Statistical System of the Statistical Office of the European Union (Eurostat). The administrative subdivisions of Austria are corresponding with the following statistical subdivisions of Eurostat:

- Federal provinces [*Länder*] correspond with level NUTS 2[13],

- NUTS 3 – only statistical units without any administrative function,

- Political Districts and Statutory Cities [*Politische Bezirke* und *Statutarstädte*] corresponded with the fomer level NUTS 4 (This statistical level does not exist anymore.),

- Municipalities [*Gemeinden*] correspond with level LAU[14] of Eurostat.

Topical information on the names of federal provinces, Political Districts, municipalities, and statistical divisions based on administrative units is available from Statistics Austria – Regional divisions. A concise overview of the administrative and statistical units can be found in 6.1 Annex 1 and in chapter 7 Maps 7.3 to 7.5.

## 3.4 Geographical information systems of the Austrian federal provinces

Each Austrian province operates its own geographical information system in which cadastral maps, aerial photographs, orthophotos and other regional geodata for the respective province can be found. Access to the corresponding websites is provided via the link geoland.at. The provinces are also jointly publishing a digital map of Austria, which also includes street names and house numbers. This open-source map (license CC.BY 4.0) can be accessed via the link basemap.at.

[13] NUTS = *Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics* (*Nomenclature des unités territoriales statistiques,* European standard for statistical units)

[14] LAU = *Local Administrative Unit* (European standard for statistical units)

# 4 Glossary

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

| | |
|---|---|
| *Ache* | running water |
| *Alm, Alp, Alpe* | alpine pasture |
| *alt, -er, -e, -es* | old |
| *an* | at, on, upon |
| *Au* | flood plain |
| *auf* | on, upon |
| *Außer-, äußer-, -er, -e, -es* | outer |
| *Bach* | rivulet, brook |
| *Berg* | mountain |
| *Bergwerk* | mine |
| *Bichl* | hill |
| *Bründl, 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 |

[15] 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.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Gletscher* | glacier |
| *Graben* | narrow valley, bed of controlled brook |
| *groß, -er, -e, -es* | large, great |
| *Gschaid, 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 |
| *Inner-, inner- -er, -e -es,* | inner |
| *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, lair |
| *Markt* | market |
| *Meierhof* | farm |
| *Mitter-* | middle |
| *mittler-, -er, -e, -es* | middle |
| *Moor, Moos* | swamp, 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, mountain range |
| *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 |
| *Wört(h)* | island |
| *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 |
| *Šent, šent* | saint |
| *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 |
| *vas (ves)* | village |
| *velik-i, -a, -o* | large, great |
| *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, municipality |
| *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 on the official Map of Austria 1:50 000

| Abbreviation | Decoding | English equivalent |
|---|---|---|
| a. | am, an | on, upon |
| B., -b. | Bach, -bach | rivulet, brook |
| Bg., -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 |
| Gh., -gh. | Gasthof, -gasthof | inn |
| Ghf., -ghf. | Gasthof, -gasthof | inn |
| Gl., -gl. | Gletscher, -gletscher | glacier |
| Gr., -gr. | Graben, -graben | narrow valley, bed of controlled brook |
| G. | Groß, -er, -e, -es | large, great |
| H., -h. | Haus, -haus | house |
| H. | Hohe, -r, -s | high |
| H. | Höhle | cave |
| Hf., -hf. | 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 |
| KA | Kläranlage | sewage treatment plant |
| Kg., -kg. | Kogel, -kogel | dome-shaped mountain |
| Kl. | Klein, -er, -e, es | small, little |
| Kls., -kls. | Kloster, -kloster | monastery |
| 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 |
| OM | Ombrometer | precipitation measuring station |
| Östl. | Östliche, -r, -s | eastern |
| P., -p. | Pass, -pass | mountain pass |
| -pl. | Platz | public place |
| Q. | Quelle | spring |
| R. | Ruine | ruins |
| Res. | Reservoir | reservoir |
| S., -s. | See, -see | lake |
| Sch., -sch. | Scharte, -scharte | narrow high-alpine pass |
| Schießst. | Schießstätte | shooting stand |
| Schl. | Schloss | castle, manor house |
| Schst. | Schiffstation | ship landing |
| Sdlg., -sdlg. | Siedlung, -siedlung | settlement |
| SG | Schotter- oder Sandgrube | gravel or sand pit |
| Sp., -sp. | Spitze | peak, summit |
| St. | Sankt | Saint |
| Stb., -stb. | Steinbruch, -steinbruch | quarry |
| Sttl., -sttl. | Sattel, -sattel | mountain pass |
| Südl. | Südliche, -r, -s | southern |
| T., -t. | Teich, -teich | pond |
| Tst. | Torfstich | peat cutting |
| Unt. | Unter, -er, -e, -es | lower, low |
| Vd. | Vorder, -er, -e, -es | fore |
| Westl. | Westliche, -r, -s | western |
| Wh., -wh. | Wirtshaus, -wirtshaus | inn |
| Wr. | Wiener | Vienna, Viennese |
| Wssf. | Wasserfall | waterfall |

# 6 Annexes

## 6.1 **Annex 1: Austria's administrative and statistical subdivision** (see maps 7.3 to 7.5)

| ***NUTS 2 code*** | ***federal province [Land]*** | ***NUTS 3 code*** | ***NUTS 3 name*** | ***code*** | ***Political District, Statutory City [Politischer Bezirk, Statutarstadt]*** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | |
| **Federal Province Burgenland [Land Burgenland]** | | | | | |
| AT11 | Burgenland | AT111 | Mittelburgenland | 108 | Oberpullendorf |
| | | AT112 | Nordburgenland | 101 | Eisenstadt |
| | | | | 102 | Rust |
| | | | | 103 | Eisenstadt-Umgebung |
| | | | | 106 | Mattersburg |
| | | | | 107 | Neusiedl am See |
| | | AT113 | Südburgenland | 104 | Güssing |
| | | | | 105 | Jennersdorf |
| | | | | 109 | Oberwart |
| **Federal Province Lower Austria [Land Niederösterreich]** | | | | | |
| AT12 | Niederösterreich | AT121 | Mostviertel-Eisenwurzen | 303 | Waidhofen an der Ybbs |
| | | | | 305 | Amstetten |
| | | | | 315 | Melk |
| | | | | 320 | Scheibbs |
| | | AT122 | Niederösterreich-Süd | 304 | Wiener Neustadt *(Stadt)* |
| | | | | 314 | Lilienfeld |
| | | | | 318 | Neunkirchen |
| | | | | 323 | Wiener Neustadt *(Land)* |
| | | | | 306 | Baden *(partly)* |
| | | AT123 | Sankt Pölten | 302 | Sankt Pölten *(Stadt)* |
| | | | | 319 | Sankt Pölten *(Land), (partly)* |
| | | AT124 | Waldviertel | 301 | Krems an der Donau *(Stadt)* |
| | | | | 309 | Gmünd |
| | | | | 311 | Horn |
| | | | | 313 | Krems *(Land)* |
| | | | | 322 | Waidhofen an der Thaya |
| | | | | 325 | Zwettl |
| | | AT125 | Weinviertel | 310 | Hollabrunn |
| | | | | 308 | Gänserndorf *(partly)* |
| | | | | 316 | Mistelbach *(partly)* |
| | | AT126 | Wiener Umland / Nordteil | 312 | Korneuburg |
| | | | | 321 | Tulln |
| | | | | 308 | Gänserndorf *(partly)* |
| | | | | 316 | Mistelbach *(partly)* |
| | | | | 302 | Sankt Pölten *(Land) (partly)* |
| | | AT127 | Wiener Umland / Südteil | 307 | Bruck an der Leitha |
| | | | | 317 | Mödling |
| | | | | 306 | Baden *(partly)* |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Federal Province Vienna [Land Wien]** | | | | | |
| AT13 | Wien | AT130 | Wien | 900 | Wien |
| | | | | 901 | Wien 1, Innere Stadt |
| | | | | 902 | Wien 2, Leopoldstadt |
| | | | | 903 | Wien 3, Landstraße |
| | | | | 904 | Wien 4, Wieden |
| | | | | 905 | Wien 5, Margareten |
| | | | | 906 | Wien 6, Mariahilf |
| | | | | 907 | Wien 7, Neubau |
| | | | | 908 | Wien 8, Josefstadt |
| | | | | 909 | Wien 9, Alsergrund |
| | | | | 910 | Wien 10, Favoriten |
| | | | | 911 | Wien 11, Simmering |
| | | | | 912 | Wien 12, Meidling |
| | | | | 913 | Wien 13, Penzing |
| | | | | 914 | Wien 14, Hietzing |
| | | | | 915 | Wien 15, Rudolfsheim-Fünfhaus |
| | | | | 916 | Wien 16, Ottakring |
| | | | | 917 | Wien 17, Hernals |
| | | | | 918 | Wien 18, Währing |
| | | | | 919 | Wien 19, Döbling |
| | | | | 920 | Wien 20, Brigittenau |
| | | | | 921 | Wien 21, Floridsdorf |
| | | | | 922 | Wien 22, Donaustadt |
| | | | | 923 | Wien 23, Liesing |
| **Federal Province Carinthia [Land Kärnten]** | | | | | |
| AT21 | Kärnten | AT211 | Klagenfurt-Villach | 201 | Klagenfurt am Wörthersee |
| | | | | 202 | Villach |
| | | | | 204 | Klagenfurt-Land |
| | | | | 207 | Villach-Land |
| | | AT212 | Oberkärnten | 210 | Feldkirchen |
| | | | | 203 | Hermagor |
| | | | | 206 | Spittal an der Drau |
| | | AT213 | Unterkärnten | 205 | Sankt Veit an der Glan |
| | | | | 208 | Völkermarkt |
| | | | | 209 | Wolfsberg |
| **Federal Province Styria [Land Steiermark]** | | | | | |
| AT22 | Steiermark | AT221 | Graz | 601 | Graz |
| | | | | 606 | Graz-Umgebung |
| | | AT222 | Liezen | 612 | Liezen |
| | | AT223 | Östliche Obersteiermark | 621 | Bruck-Mürzzuschlag |
| | | | | 611 | Leoben |
| | | AT224 | Oststeiermark | 622 | Hartberg-Fürstenfeld |
| | | | | 623 | Südoststeiermark |
| | | | | 617 | Weiz |
| | | AT225 | West- und Südsteiermark | 603 | Deutschlandsberg |
| | | | | 610 | Leibnitz |
| | | | | 616 | Voitsberg |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | AT226 | Westliche Obersteiermark | 614 | Murau |
| | | | | 620 | Murtal |
| **Federal Province Upper Austria [Land Oberösterreich]** | | | | | |
| AT31 | Oberösterreich | AT311 | Innviertel | 404 | Braunau |
| | | | | 408 | Grieskirchen |
| | | | | 412 | Ried |
| | | | | 414 | Schärding |
| | | AT312 | Linz-Wels | 401 | Linz |
| | | | | 410 | Linz-Land |
| | | | | 403 | Wels |
| | | | | 418 | Wels-Land |
| | | | | 405 | Eferding |
| | | | | 416 | Urfahr-Umgebung *(partly)* |
| | | AT313 | Mühlviertel | 406 | Freistadt |
| | | | | 411 | Perg |
| | | | | 413 | Rohrbach |
| | | | | 416 | Urfahr-Umgebung *(partly)* |
| | | AT314 | Steyr-Kirchdorf | 402 | Steyr |
| | | | | 415 | Steyr-Land |
| | | | | 409 | Kirchdorf |
| | | AT315 | Traunviertel | 407 | Gmunden |
| | | | | 417 | Vöcklabruck |
| **Federal Province Salzburg [Land Salzburg]** | | | | | |
| AT32 | Salzburg | AT321 | Lungau | 505 | Tamsweg |
| | | AT322 | Pinzgau-Pongau | 504 | Sankt Johann im Pongau |
| | | | | 506 | Zell am See |
| | | AT323 | Salzburg und Umgebung | 501 | Salzburg |
| | | | | 502 | Hallein |
| | | | | 503 | Salzburg-Umgebung |
| **Federal Province Tyrol [Land Tirol]** | | | | | |
| AT33 | Tirol | AT331 | Außerfern | 708 | Reutte |
| | | AT332 | Innsbruck | 701 | Innsbruck-Stadt |
| | | | | 703 | Innsbruck-Land |
| | | AT333 | Osttirol | 707 | Lienz |
| | | AT334 | Tiroler Oberland | 702 | Imst |
| | | | | 706 | Landeck |
| | | AT335 | Tiroler Unterland | 704 | Kitzbühel |
| | | | | 705 | Kufstein |
| | | | | 709 | Schwaz |
| **Federal Province Vorarlberg [Land Vorarlberg]** | | | | | |
| AT34 | Vorarlberg | AT341 | Bludenz-Bregenzer Wald | 801 | Bludenz |
| | | | | 802 | Bregenz *(partly)* |
| | | AT342 | Rheintal-Bodenseegebiet | 803 | Dornbirn |
| | | | | 804 | Feldkirch |
| | | | | 802 | Bregenz *(partly)* |

## 6.2 Annex 2: Designations of units of administration and settlement

| **Official Designation** | **Definition, Description** |
|---|---|
| *Bundesland* | see *Land* |
| *Dorf* | contiguous settlement with 10 or more houses (*village*) |
| *Einschicht* | 2 isolated houses close together |
| *Bezirk* | subdivision of Vienna (*district*) |
| *Gemeinde (Ortsgemeinde)* | *commune, municipality*, smallest administrative unit |
| *Gemeindebezirk* | see *Bezirk* |
| *Gerichtsbezirk* | judicial district |
| *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 (below the state) self-governing administrative unit of the Republic of Austria (*federal province*), in turn divided into *Politische Bezirke* and *Statutarstädte* |
| *LAU* | *Local Administrative Unit* (European standard for statistical units) |
| *Markt* | *Ortschaft* with market right |
| *Marktgemeinde* | municipality with the title *Marktgemeinde* |
| *NUTS* | *Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics* (European standard for statistical units) |
| *Ortschaft* | populated place with common conscription numbering |
| *Ortsgemeinde* | see *Gemeinde* |
| *Ortsverwaltungsteil* | subdivision of the municipality for administrative purposes, in larger municipalities in Burgenland |
| *Politischer Bezirk* | Non-self-governing administrative unit with functions of deconcentrated state administration between Land and municipality (*Political District*) |
| *Rotte* | 2 or more non-contiguous houses |
| *Stadt* | municipality with the title *Stadt* (*town*), only in Vorarlberg |
| *Stadtgemeinde* | municipality with the title *Stadtgemeinde* (*urban commune*) |
| *Statutarstadt,* also: *Stadt mit eigenem Statut* | municipality 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*) |

# 7 Maps

## 7.1 German dialects in Austria

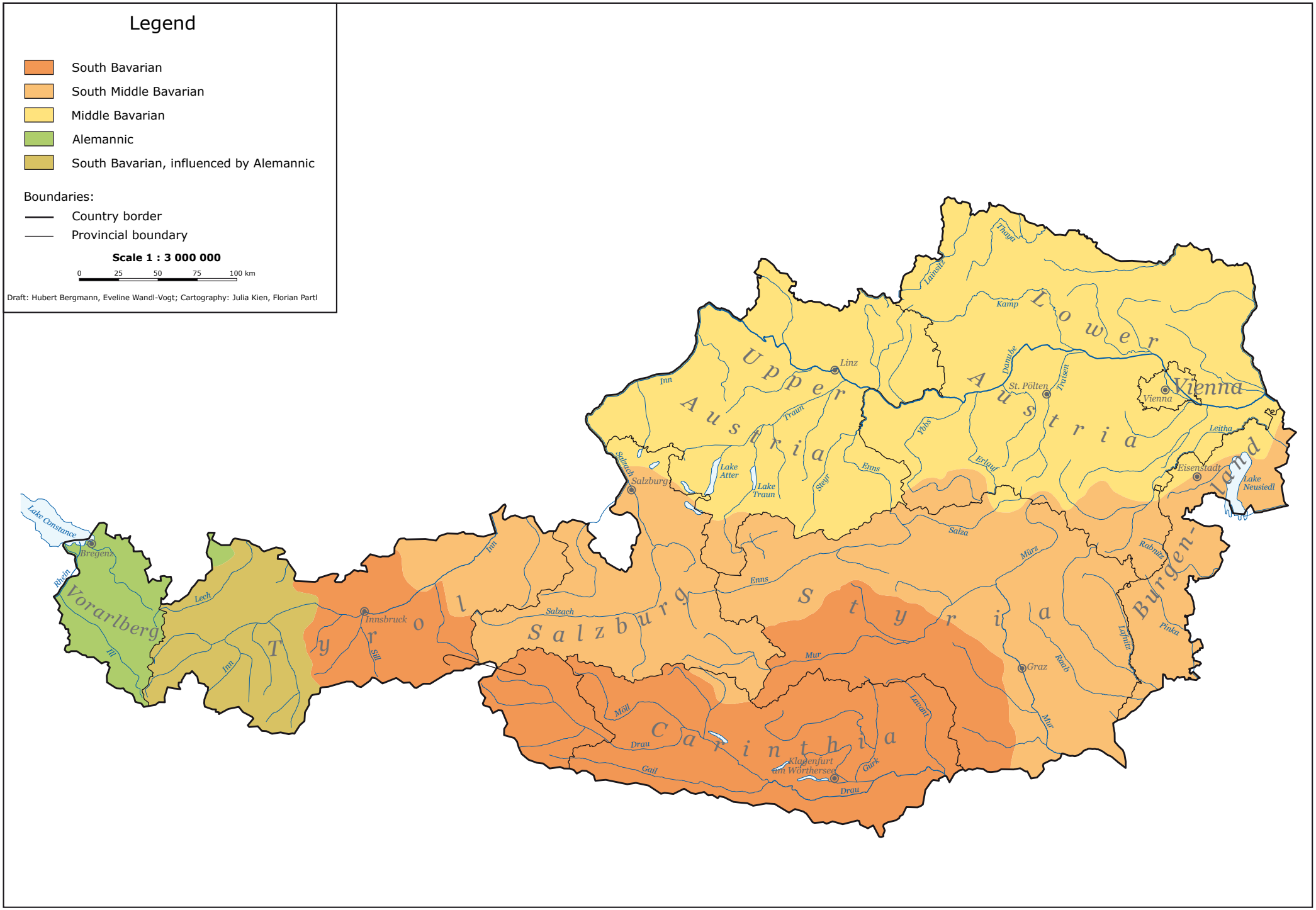
## 7.2 Settlements with official bilingual names

## 7.3 Federal provinces [Bundesländer] and their capitals

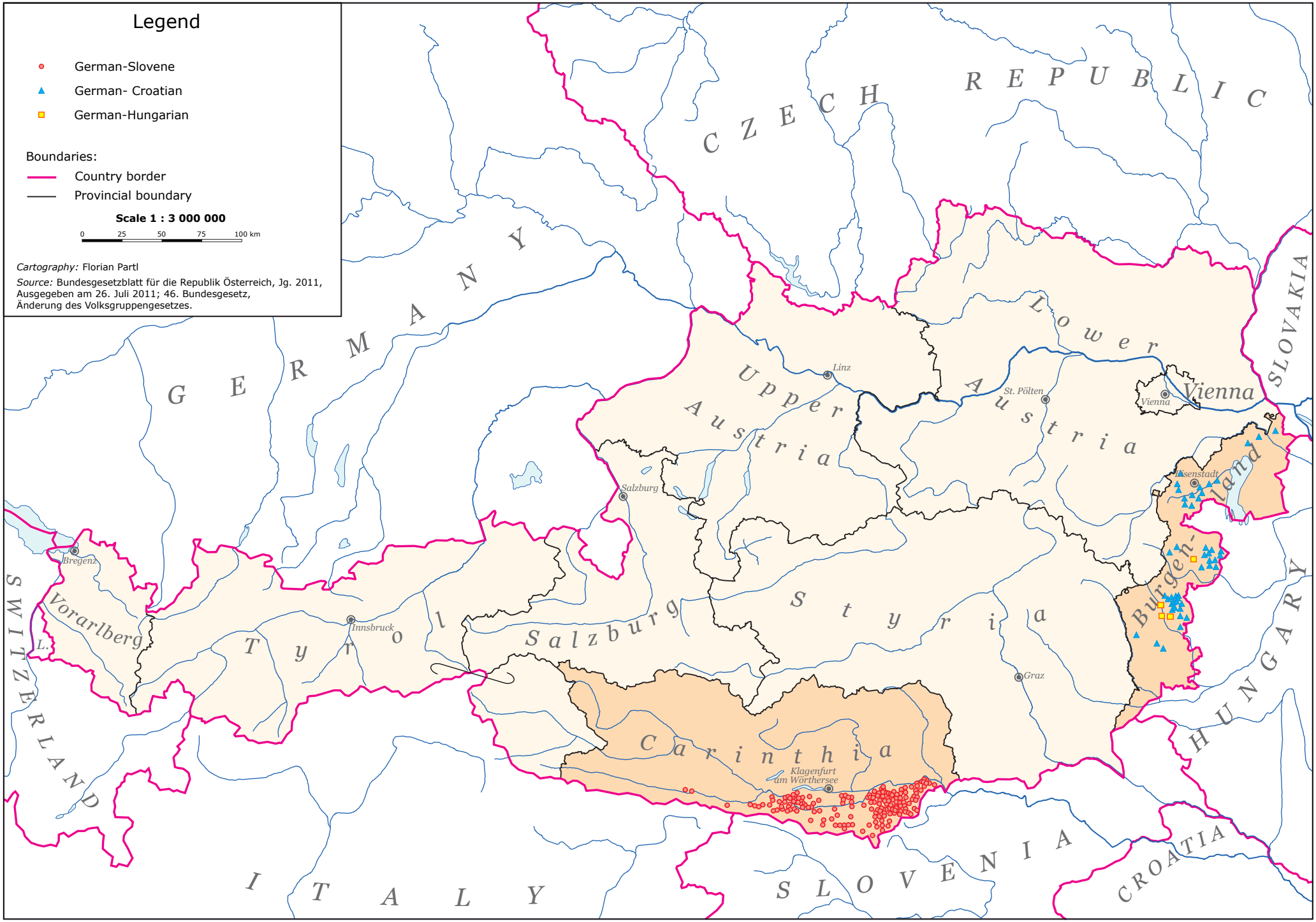
## 7.4 Political Districts [Politische Bezirke]

## 7.5 Statistical units – NUTS 3

# 7. 1 German Dialects in Austria



# 7.2 Settlements with official bilingual names in Austria



## 7.3 Federal provinces (Bundesländer) (see also 6.1 Annex 1)

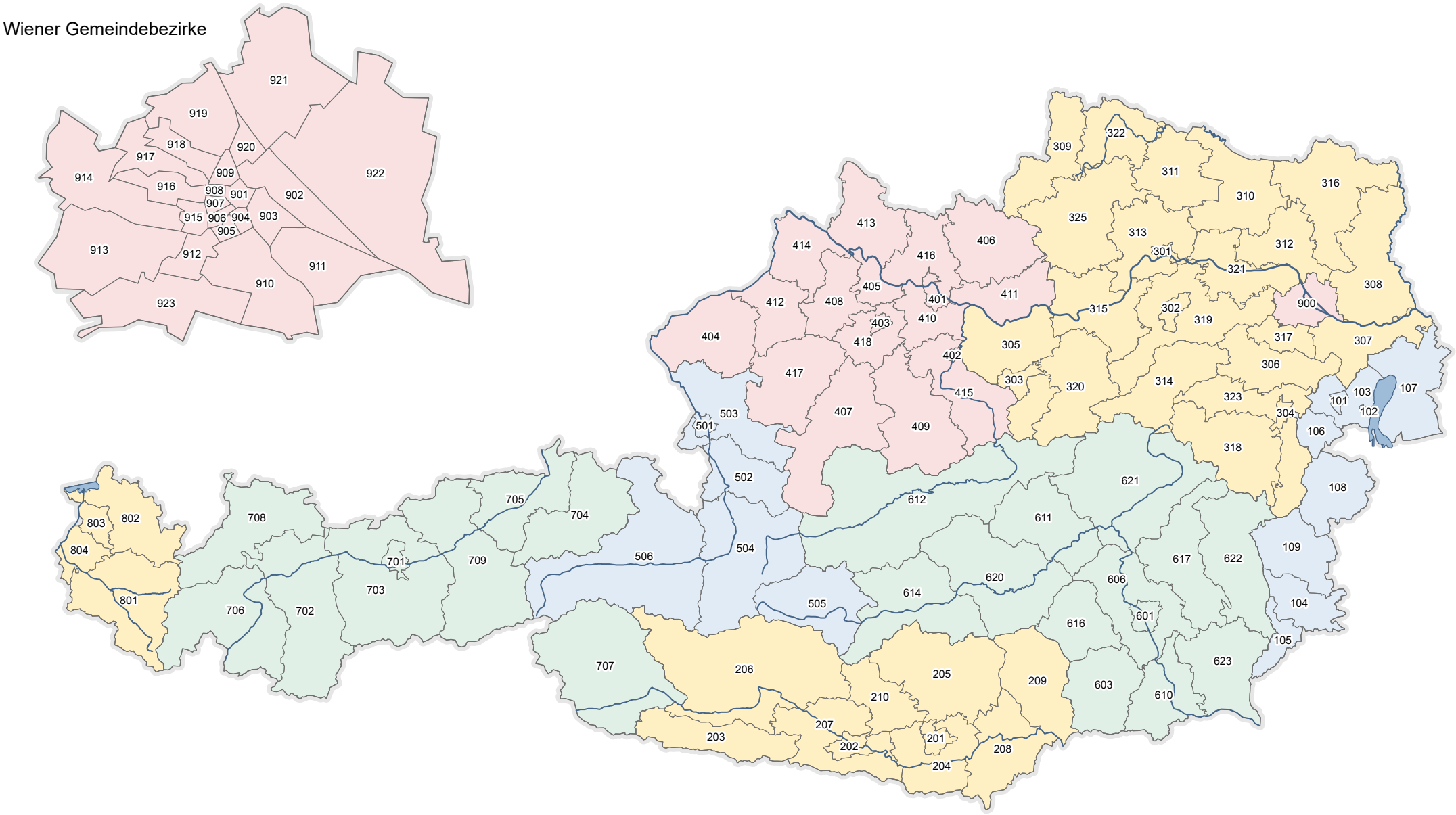
*Territorial status as of 1st January 2025*

STATISTIK AUSTRIA.
Erstellt am 11.01.2024.

# 7.4 Political Districts (Politische Bezirke) (see also 6.1 Annex 1)

*Territorial status as of 1st January 2025*

STATISTIK AUSTRIA
Die Informationsmanager




0 25 50 km



STATISTIK AUSTRIA.
Erstellt am 11.01.2024.

# 7.5 Statistical units – NUTS 3 (see also 6.1 Annex 1)

*Territorial status as of 1st January 2025*

0 25 50 km



STATISTIK AUSTRIA.
Erstellt am 11.01.2024.