

Geographic Names Standardization Policy for Croatia

United States Board on Geographic Names
Foreign Names Committee



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1. Introduction

a. Purpose

This geographic names standardization policy has been prepared as an aid to those geographic names experts who are the working staff for the United States Board on Geographic Names (BGN) in the standardization of the geographic names of Croatia for United States Government use. The BGN and its staff work to effect consistent treatment of geographic name spellings in U.S. Government databases, publications, maps, and charts. The country policies are intended to satisfy, in part, the statutory requirements levied upon the BGN in Public Law USC 80-242 to develop principles, policies and procedures for geographic names standardization, and to promulgate decisions with respect to the principles of geographic nomenclature and orthography.

b. Background

Croatia gained its independence in 1991 after spending seventy-three years as a constituent member of various incarnations of Yugoslavia. Prior to this time, Croatia had been a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Croatia's independence set in motion the dissolution of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Croatian war for independence from the former Yugoslavia began in the early 1990s in areas of Croatia populated by ethnic-Serbs. By July 1991, the Yugoslav People's Army invaded Croatia, and within a month, combined with local ethnic-Serb allies, controlled nearly one-third of Croatia's territory. As the war progressed, ethnic Serbs declared their independence as the Republic of Serbian Krajina. The war ended in 1995, after the Croatian military undertook Operation Storm.

Following the war, Croatia refocused on developing a democratic system of governance and rebuilding. Croatia integrated into both NATO and the European Union, joining in 2009 and 2013, respectively.

2. Languages and Language Policy

a. Demographics

The 2011 Croatian Census revealed a total population of 4,456,096. Of those, 90.42% declared themselves as Croats. The next largest ethnic groups were ethnic Serbs (4.36%), ethnic Bosniaks (0.9%), ethnic Italians (0.42%), ethnic Albanians (0.41%), and ethnic Roma (0.40%). Croatia's demographics have been influenced throughout history by mass migration movements, including the post-World War II expulsion of local German and Italian populations, immigration from poorer parts of the former Yugoslavia, and emigration of all ethnicities to the West. As with other regions of the former Yugoslavia, ethnicity and religion are essentially synonymous, with most ethnic-Croats adhering to Roman Catholicism and most ethnic Serbs adhering to Eastern Orthodoxy.

b. Languages

The Croatian Constitution recognizes Croatian (hrv) as the official language across the territory of the Republic of Croatia. The Croatian language is a local, standardized variant of the pluricentric Serbo-Croatian macro-language. It is mutually intelligible with other standardizations of this language, including Serbian, Bosnian, and Montenegrin. Minority languages are in official use in local government units (e.g., second-order administrative divisions, populated places) where more than one-third of the population consists of a particular minority, or if allowed under local legislation. Czech (cze), Hungarian (hun), Italian (ita), Ruthenian (rue), Serbian (srp), and Slovak (slk) are considered official in specific municipalities in Croatia. While there have been some official efforts to “purify” the Croatian language by substituting loanwords with Croatianized terms, the vernacular Croatian and Serbian languages used in everyday speech within Croatia are identical to one another.

For the purposes of geographic names standardization, Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian are grouped (together with Montenegrin) in a catch-all language code (hbs). Where minor dialectical differences exist, those different names will be captured with the ‘hbs’ language code, and the appropriate dialect code.

c. Geographic Names Standardization

There is no official body tasked with standardizing geographic names in Croatia. The most authoritative source is the State Geodetic Administration of the Republic of Croatia.

Official Croatian maps are generally produced in Croatian. Minority language names are collected whenever possible and are assigned the appropriate language code. In all cases, Croatian names will have first priority. In cases where the minority language name and the Croatian language name are identical, only the Croatian language name will be captured. In those cases where Serbian-language names are official, a native-script Serbian Cyrillic entry may be entered, linked to the approved name with an ‘hbs’ language code.

Geographic features collected from authoritative native Croatian maps should be coded with the Bosnian/Croatian/Montenegrin/Serbian (‘hbs’) language code. In instances where minor dialectical differences exist, those different names will be captured with the ‘hbs’ language code and the appropriate dialect code.

3. Toponymic Policies

a. Script and Orthography

Croatian is written in the Latin script. In Croatia, minority languages that use the Cyrillic script are allowed to use the script for official purposes in local government areas where one-third of the population consists of that particular minority. In Croatia, this includes the Serbian and Ruthenian (Rusyn) minorities. Alphabetization in the Latin script generally follows the same course as English, however, characters with diacritic marks (listed below in section 3c) are considered letters in their own right and, for purposes of (non-English) alphabetization, follow the letter from

which they are derived. Thus, “Ćirilovo Brdo” would follow “Čitluk,” which would follow “Cer,” for example. In addition, the digraphs “Dž,” “Lj,” and “Nj” are considered single letters in the Latin scripts for the purposes of alphabetization, though within the GNDB the characters are entered separately.

b. Romanization

The Serbian Cyrillic alphabet is romanized using the BGN/PCGN Table of Correspondences for Serbian Cyrillic-Roman.

c. Diacritics

The following diacritics are encountered in standardized name forms in Croatia:

<u>Character Name</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Unicode Value</u>
Capital C with wedge	Č	010C
Capital C with acute accent	Ć	0106
Capital D with bar	Đ	0110
Capital S with wedge	Š	0160
Capital Z with wedge	Ž	017D
Small c with wedge	č	010D
Small c with acute accent	ć	0107
Small d with bar	đ	0111
Small s with wedge	š	0161
Small z with wedge	ž	017E

d. Generic Terms

A generic is a term that describes a feature. Examples include words such as ‘river,’ ‘hill,’ and ‘lake.’ Except in cases in which the generic type does not identify the feature type, generics appearing in standardized name forms should be considered true generics. Otherwise, the term is considered to be a false generic and should not be collected as a generic.

Generic terms in Croatia are usually separated from the specific with a space. In instances where the generic is combined with the specific in one term, no generics are to be captured. Generics are capitalized. Generic terms are captured for all features except populated places (PPL). In accordance with BGN policy, the first letter of any generic term that appears as a separate word is capitalized, even if it occurs in lower case in official sources.

e. Hyphenation, Capitalization, and Abbreviations

Croatian names follow general BGN policy in regard to hyphenation, capitalization, and abbreviation. The initial letter of prepositions in place names is never capitalized, unless the preposition occurs as the first element in a compound place name.

Abbreviated names should be spelled out completely in BGN standard names, and the abbreviated form captured as a variant name and as name on source.

f. Long and Short Forms

First-order administrative division names are accorded long forms. Second-order administrative divisions are accorded both long and short forms.

Short forms are provided for the BGN standard names of railroad stations, railroad stops, and populated places that contain prepositions. When supported by evidence from official sources, optional short forms are provided for BGN standard names that contain generic terms, e.g., *planina, rijeka*. In such cases the specific name element becomes the short form name. Short forms are not added to variant names and should be removed when a formerly approved name becomes a variant name.

g. Numbers

Cardinal and ordinal numerals that occur in geographic names should be spelled out completely in BGN standard names.

4. Political Geography Policy

a. Country Name and Capital

Country Name

Conventional short form: Croatia
Conventional long form: Republic of Croatia
Approved short form: Hrvatska
Approved long form: Republika Hrvatska

Capital

Approved name: Zagreb

b. First-order Administrative Divisions

Croatia is composed of 21 first-order administrative divisions (ADM1s). One of those ADM1s is the capital city, Zagreb. The rest are counties (singular: *županija*, plural: *županije*). For maps of Croatia, please see Appendix B .

Name	GEC	GEC	Seat
1 Bjelovarsko-Bilogorska Županija	HR01	HR-07	Bjelovar
2 Brodsko-Posavska Županija	HR02	HR-12	Slavonski Brod
3 Dubrovačko-Neretvanska Županija	HR03	HR-19	Dubrovnik
4 Istarska Županija	HR04	HR-18	Pazin
5 Karlovačka Županija	HR05	HR-04	Karlovac
6 Koprivničko-Križevačka Županija	HR06	HR-06	Koprivnica
7 Krapinsko-Zagorska Županija	HR07	HR-02	Krapina
8 Ličko-Senjska Županija	HR08	HR-09	Gospić
9 Međimurska Županija	HR09	HR-20	Čakovec

Name	GEC	GEC	Seat
10 Osječko-Baranjska Županija	HR10	HR-14	Osijek
11 Požeško-Slavonska Županija	HR11	HR-11	Požega
12 Primorsko-Goranska Županija	HR12	HR-08	Rijeka
13 Šibensko-Kninska Županija	HR13	HR-15	Šibenik
14 Sisačko-Moslavačka Županija	HR14	HR-03	Sisak
15 Splitsko-Dalmatinska Županija	HR15	HR-17	Split
16 Varaždinska Županija	HR16	HR-05	Varaždin
17 Virovitičko-Podravska Županija	HR17	HR-10	Virovitica
18 Vukovarsko-Sremska Županija	HR18	HR-16	Vukovar
19 Zadarska Županija	HR19	HR-13	Zadar
20 Zagrebačka Županija	HR20	HR-01	Zagreb
21 Grad Zagreb	HR21	HR-21	*

c. Conventional Names and Anglicized Variants

Name	NAME TYPE	UFI	UNI	Designation
Bjelovar-Bilogora	VA	9030963	14838300	ADM1
Brod-Posavina	VA	9030978	14838301	ADM1
Dalmatia	C	-78102	-114400	RGN
Danube	C	-78134	-1267701	STM
Dinaric Alps	C	-78455	-114898	MTS
Drava	C	-1975877	15248504	STM
Dubrovnik-Neretva	VA	9031000	14838302	ADM1
Great Alfold	C	-842100	-1254970	PLN
Gulf of Trieste	C	-131344	-199916	GULF
Istria	C	-119396	-4851883	PEN
Istria	VA	9031015	14838304	ADM1
Karlovac	VA	9031018	14838305	ADM1
Koprivnica-Krizevci	VA	9031063	14838306	ADM1
Krapina-Zagorje	VA	9031068	14838307	ADM1
Lika-Senj	VA	9031073	14838308	ADM1
Medimurje	VA	9031077	14838309	ADM1
Osijek-Baranja	VA	9031080	14838310	ADM1
Pozega-Slavonia	VA	9031081	14838311	ADM1
Primorje-Gorski Kotar	VA	9031083	14838312	ADM1
Sibenik-Knin	VA	9031087	14838313	ADM1
Sisak-Moslavina	VA	9031090	14838314	ADM1
Slavonia	C	-96006	-140355	RGN
Split-Dalmatia	VA	9031093	14838315	ADM1
Varazdin	VA	9031097	14838318	ADM1
Virovitica-Podravina	VA	9032239	14854700	ADM1

Name	NAME TYPE	UFI	UNI	Designation
Vukovar-Srijem	VA	9031103	14838320	ADM1
Zadar	VA	9031104	14838321	ADM1
Zagreb City	VA	9031110	14838322	ADM1
Zagreb County	VA	9031106	14838324	ADM1

d. Unique Geopolitical Situations

Montenegro: At the time of writing, Croatia and Montenegro are engaged in ongoing demarcation activities near the Prevlaka Peninsula.

Serbia: Serbia and Croatia disagree over some portions of the Danube River boundary. The United States treats Baranja, Vukovarska Ada and Šarengradska Ada as Croatian.

Slovenia: Croatia and Slovenia have an ongoing dispute over a maritime boundary in Piran Bay and the land boundary along the Dragonja River. At the time of writing, the boundary dispute is under adjudication by an arbitral tribunal. The United States shows a portion of Dragonja River boundary as containing an area of undesignated sovereignty.

For the latest country-specific boundary dispute information, consult the US Department of State.

5. Source Material

The best authoritative maps and charts were produced by the Yugoslav Military Geographic Institute (Vojnogeografski Institut). In addition, the Croatian National Geodetic Administration maintains a web-based geoportal where a thorough variety of geographic information can be obtained. The following is a listing of source material, prioritized according to recommended usage for geographic name selection.

Primary sources:

1. Croatian National Geodetic Administration. <http://geoportal.dgu.hr>
2. Preglednotopografska Karta, 1:300,000, Vojnogeografski Institut (VGI), 1988-1990.
3. Topografska Karta, 1:50,000 (TK50) and 1:100,000 (TK100), Vojnogeografski Institut (VGI), 1980s.
4. Karta, 1:25,000, 1:50,000, and 1:100,000, Vojnogeografski Institut (VGI), 1970s.
5. Karta JNA, 1:25,000 and 1:50,000, Vojnogeografski Institut (VGI), 1960s.

Appendix A. Glossary of Generic Terms

<i>Serbian term</i>	<i>English equivalent (feature designation code)</i>
A	
Ada	island [in a river] (ISL)
Aerodrom	airfield (AIRF)
Akumulaciono Jezero	reservoir (RSV)
Autobuska Stanica	bus station (BLDG)
B	
Banja	sanatorium (SNTR); spa, bath (SPA)
Bara	pool (POOL), swamp (SWMP), marsh (MRSH); abandoned watercourse (STMQ)
Bašta	garden (GDN)
Bezdan	abyss, sinkhole (SINK)
Bilo	crest (RDGE), ridge (RDGE)
Blato	swamp (SWMP), marsh (MRSH)
Bolnica	hospital (HSP)
Brana	dam, barrier (DAM)
Brdo	hill (HLL), hills (HLLS), mountain (MT), peak(PK), ridge(RDGE)
Brijeg	hill (HLL), mountain (MT), ridge (RDGE)
Bulevar	boulevard (ST)
Bunar	well (WLL)
C	
Česma	spring(SPNG), fountain (SPNG)
Crkva	church (CH)
Čuka	peak (PK), mountain (MT), small hill (HLL)
Ćuprija	bridge (BDG)
D	
Do	Intermittent stream (STMI); stream (STM); valley (VAL); pit (DPR), dale (DPR), trough (DPR), (karst) depression (DPR), sinkhole (SINK); karst (KRST)
Dolina	valley (VAL); (karst) depression (DPR)
Dvor	palace (PAL), manor (EST)
Džamija	mosque (MSQE)
F	
Fabrika	factory, plant (MFG)
G	
Glava	hill (HLL), mountain (MT), peak (PK), promontory (PROM)
Gora	mountain (MT), hill (HLL); forest (FRST), wood (FRST)
Gradina	ruins (RUIN)
Greben	ridge (RDGE), cliff (CLF), rock (RK)
Grob	tomb (TMB)
Groblje	graveyard (CMTY)
Grobница	mausoleum (TMB), crypt (TMB), vault (TMB)

Serbian term	English equivalent (feature designation code)
H	
Han	inn (HTL)
Hidrocentrala	hydroelectric power station (PSH)
Hidroelektrana	hydroelectric power station (PSH)
Hram	temple (TMPL), church (CH)
Hum	hill (HLL), mountain (MT)
I	
Izvor	spring (SPNG), source of a river (STMH)
J	
Jama	pit (DPR), cave (CAVE), hollow (DPR), hole (SINK), sink hole (SINK), pot hole (SINK)
Jezero	lake (LK), pond (PND)
K	
Kamen	rock (RK), hill (HLL), mountain (MT), peak (PK), ridge (RDGE)
Kanal	canal (CNL), channel (CHN), canalized stream (STMC)
Kapela	chapel (CH)
Kasarna	barracks (BRKS)
Kladenac	well (WLL), spring (s) (SPNG)
Klisura	gorge (GRGE), ravine (RVN); crag (RK), rock (RK), defile (PASS)
Koliba	hut (HUT)
Kotlina	ravine (RVN), valley (VAL)
Krš	karst (KRST); rocks (RKS); cliff(s) (CLF)
Kula	tower (TOWR)
L	
Livada	pasture (GRAZ), meadow (MDW)
Lječilište	sanatorium (SNTR)
Luka	harbor (HBR), bay (BAY)
M	
Manastir	monastery (MSTY)
Mehana	inn (HTL), tavern
Medresa	Muslim secondary school (SCH)
Mlin	mill (ML)
Most	bridge (BDG)
Muzej	museum (MUS)
N	
Nacionalni Park	national park (PRK)
Njiva	field (FLD)
O	
Obala	shore (SHOR), coast (CST); bank (BNK); pier (PIER)
Općina	municipality, community, township, borough (ADM2), (ADM3)
Ostrvo	island (ISL)
Otok	island (ISL)
Otoka	arm of a river (STMX)

Serbian term	English equivalent (feature designation code)
P	
Padina	ravine (RVN), valley (VAL); slope (SLP), escarpment (SCRP)
Pećina	cave (CAVE)
Peštar	cave (CAVE)
Planina	mountain (MT), mountains (MTS), mountain range (MTS), ridge (RDGE)
Polje	plain (PLN), field (FLD)
Ponor	sinkhole (SINK), hollow (DPR), chasm (GRGE)
Ponornica	lost river (STMSB)
Potok	stream (STM)
Prijevoj	saddle (SDL)
Prisoje	slope (SLP)
Put	road (RD)
R	
Ribnjak	fish pond (PNDSF)
Rid	spur (SPUR), cliff (CLF), ridge (RDGE)
Rit	spur (SPUR), cliff (CLF), ridge (RDGE)
Rijeka	stream (STM), inlet (INLT)
Rudnik	mine (MN)
Rupa	sinkhole (SINK), depression (DPR), valley (VAL)
S, Š	
Samostan	monastery (MSTY)
Sedlo	saddle (SDL), ridge (RDGE)
Sokak	street (ST)
Spomenik	monument (MNMT)
Stadion	stadium (STDM)
Stanica	station (RSTN)
Stijena	cliffs (CLF), rock (RK), peak (PK), mountain (MT), ridge (RDGE)
Strana	slope (SLP), hillside (SLP), hill (HLL), mountain (MT)
Šuma	forest (FRST), woods (FRST)
T	
Trg	square (SQR); market (MKT), marketplace (MKT)
Turbe	tomb (TMB)
Tvrđava	fortress (FT)
U	
Ulica	street (ST)
Ušće	mouth of a river (STMM)
V	
Vijenac	curved street, mountains (range)
Vinograd	vineyard (VIN)
Vir	whirlpool (WHRL), spring (SPNG), well (WLL), pool (POOL)
Vis	peak (PK); hill (HLL)
Voda	spring (SPNG), stream (STM)
Vrelo	spring (SPNG)
Vrh	hill (HLL), mountain (MT), peak (PK), ridge (RDGE)

<i>Serbian term</i>	<i>English equivalent (feature designation code)</i>
Z, Ž	
Železnička/ Željeznička Stanica	railroad station (RSTN)

Appendix B. Croatia First-order Administrative Divisions

