

Geographic Names Standardization Policy for Germany

United States Board on Geographic Names – Foreign Names Committee



June 2015

1. Introduction

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 standardizing the geographic names of Germany 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.

2. Languages and Language Policy

a. *Demographics*

There are approximately 80.8 million people living in Germany (31 December 2013). Of the population, Germans comprise 95.1%, Turks 2.3%, Italians 1.7%, Greeks 0.4%, and Poles 0.4%. Other ethnic groups comprise 0.1%.¹

b. *Languages*

German (ISO 639-3 code ‘deu’) is the nationwide official language. **Danish** (ISO 639-3 code ‘dan’), **North Frisian** (ISO 639-3 code ‘frf’), **Sater Frisian** (ISO 639-3 code ‘stq’), and **Sorbian (Wendish)** (ISO 639-3 code ‘wen’) are minority languages that are official in four first-order administrative divisions, but have a subordinate role and are of regional and local importance only. **Romany** (ISO 639-3 code ‘rom’) is also an official minority language throughout Germany where Romas and Sintis live.

c. *Geographic Names Standardization*

The **Ständiger Ausschuss für geographische Namen (StAGN)** (Permanent Committee on Geographical Names) is the geographic names standardization authority for the countries where German is official or partially official: Austria, Belgium, Germany, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, and Switzerland. Its office is located in Frankfurt am Main. StAGN is an active participant in professional meetings, such as the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN). StAGN has published toponymic guidance. Its 5th edition from 2010 is in the BGN Germany country file under *Reference Information* or from the link below. From the website, select *Publikationen/Downloads*.

www.stagn.de

Germany’s federal agency for geographic data, including names, is the **Bundesamt für Kartographie und Geodäsie (BKG)** (Federal Mapping Agency for Cartography and Geodesy). It was formerly known as the Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie (IfAG) (Institute for Applied Geodesy). The agency, as is StAGN, mentioned above, is located in Frankfurt am Main. Its products are the primary authoritative sources of geographic names in Germany.

www.bkg.bund.de

¹ German Statistics Office: www.destatis.de

3. Toponymic Policies

German is the nationwide official language.

Danish is one of the four official minority languages. It is used in the state of Schleswig-Holstein in Danish communities, in the city of Flensburg, the districts of Nordfriesland and Schleswig-Flensburg, and in the northern part of the district of Rendsburg-Eckernförde. It is common to find geographic names reflecting Danish influence. These names are used by Germans; so there will be no instances of a feature having a German name and a Danish name. They are both the same:

Aventoft

Braderup

Medelby



Frisian is one of the four official minority languages. It is used in the states of Niedersachsen and Schleswig-Holstein. It consists of two groups: **Sater Frisian** (ISO 639-3 code ‘stq’) in Niedersachsen (the Saterland or *Seelterlound* in the northern part of Cloppenburg district) and **North Frisian** (ISO 639-3 code ‘fr’) in Schleswig-Holstein (from the German-Danish border region southward to the town of Bredstedt (district of Nordfriesland); the islands of Sylt, Föhr, Amrum, and Helgoland (district of Pinneberg); and a number of small islands known as the “Halligen“). In the states of Niedersachsen and Schleswig-Holstein, German names in the Geographic Names Database (GNDB) will be ranked first and Frisian names will be ranked second:

Husum (Hüsum)

Niebuß (Naibel)



Sorbian (or Wendish) is one of the four official minority languages. It is used in the states of Brandenburg and Sachsen in a region called Lusatia. It consists of two groups: **Lower Sorbian** (ISO 639-3 code ‘wen’) in Brandenburg (Lübben, Lübbenau, Cottbus, and Spremberg) and **Upper Sorbian** (ISO 639-3 code ‘wen’) in Sachsen (Schleife, Weißwasser, Hoyerswerda, and Bautzen.). In the region of Lusatia in the states of Brandenburg and Sachsen, German names in the Geographic Names Database (GNDB) will be ranked first and Sorbian (Wendish) names will be ranked second:

Bautzen (Budyšin)

Weißwasser (Běła Woda)



Romany (ISO 639-3 ‘rom’) is one of the four official minority languages. It is used by the Roma and Sinti throughout Germany. There are no official Romany geographic names in Germany.

a. Orthography

German utilizes the standard 26-letter Latin alphabet. In addition, German uses the *Eszett* (ß), although on maps it might be found substituted with “ss,” particularly when a name is written in upper-case letters. Recently, the German language underwent an orthographic restructuring that concluded in 2005.² The *Eszett* (ß) is retained when it follows a long vowel or a vowel combination called a diphthong. When it follows a short vowel, “ss” is used. An exception is made for municipality names that are spelled according to the previous orthography:

<i>Groß Miltzow</i>	(long vowel + ß)
<i>Weißwasser</i>	(diphthong + ß)
<i>Passau</i>	(short vowel + ss)
<i>Landkreis Haßberge</i>	(municipality: short vowel + ß)

The *umlaut* diacritic is frequently used with three vowels: *ä, Ä, ö, Ö, and ü, Ü*. In non-German gazetteers and mapping, the *umlaut* diacritic might be omitted. In older publications, the *umlaut* diacritic might be written as the corresponding digraphs: *ae, Ae, oe, Oe, ue, and Ue*. This is always the case for website URLs. For additional information, see the *Toponymic Guidance* published by the Ständiger Ausschuss für geographische Namen (StAGN) in the Germany Country Folder under *Reference Information* or go to the StAGN website at www.stagn.de and select *Publikationen/Downloads*.

b. Romanization

Romanization is not required.

c. Diacritics

In accordance with each language’s orthography, the following diacritics occur in geographic names in Germany:

Danish

<u>Character</u>	<u>Unicode Value (Regional keyboard)</u>
Æ	00C6
æ	00E6
Å	00C5
å	00E5
Ø	00D8
ø	00F8

German

<u>Character</u>	<u>Unicode Value (Regional keyboard)</u>
Ä	00C4
ä	00E4
Ö	00D6
ö	00F6

² Ständiger Ausschuss für geographische Namen (StAGN), www.stagn.de

Û	00DC
ü	00FC
ß	00DF

Frisian

<u>Character</u>	<u>Unicode Value (Regional keyboard)</u>
Â	00C2
â	00E2
Ä	00C4
ä	00E4
Å	00C5
å	00E5
Ð	00D0
ð	00F0
Ê	00CA
ê	00EA
Í	00CD
í	00ED
Ô	00D4
ô	00F4
Ö	00D6
ö	00F6
Ú	00DA
ú	00FA
Û	00DC
ü	00FC

Sorbian (Wendish)

<u>Character</u>	<u>Unicode Value (Regional keyboard)</u>
Č	010C
č	010D
Ć	0106
ć	0107
Ě	011A
ě	011B
Ł	0141
ł	0142
Ń	0143
ń	0144
Ó	00D3
ó	00F3
Ř	0158
ř	0159

<u>Character</u>	<u>Unicode Value (Regional keyboard)</u>
Ř	0154
ř	0155
Š	0160
š	0161
Ŝ	015A
ŝ	015B
Ž	017D
ž	017E
Ẑ	0179
ẑ	017A

d. Generics

A generic is a term that describes a feature. Examples include words such as *Bach (stream)*, *Berg (hill)*, and *See (lake)*. A glossary of common generics shown on German sources is shown in Appendix A.

e. Hyphenation, Capitalization, and Spelling

German geographic names comply with the latest German grammatical and spelling rules.³ The Ständiger Ausschuss für geographische Namen (StAGN) has published extensive toponymic guidance. The latest edition from 2010 is in the Germany country folder under *Reference Information* or from the link www.stagn.de. From the website, select *Publikationen/Downloads*. Some rules, particularly applicable to understanding geographic names, include the following:

Compounds: In general, names consisting of two or more words, or a one-word personal name plus a generic, are combined and written as a singular name, i.e. compound.

Although some older maps show the generic term separated from the proper name by a hyphen, the generic is not to be separated:

Karwendelgebirge

Glocknergruppe

Eberhardsbach

Leopoldsberg

Adjectivals: Names consisting of adjectives are separated:

Großer Priel

Hohe Tauern

Großes Walsertal

Mährische Thaya

Steirische Kalkspitze

Identical letter strings: In compounds with three successive identical letters, all three of them are retained:

Schiffahrt

Irrriegel

³ German-language orthographic reform was completed in 2005.

An exception to the rule above is when the final syllable *-er* in the adjective consists of a proper name ending in *-ee*; in this situation only two successive *-e*'s are written rather than three:

Altausseer See (Incorrect: *Altausseeer See*)

Eszett: The *Eszett* (ß) is retained when it follows a long vowel or a vowel combination called a diphthong. When it follows a short vowel, “ss” is used. An exception is made for municipality names that are spelled according to the previous orthography:

Groß Miltzow (long vowel + ß)

Weißwasser (diphthong + ß)

Passau (short vowel + ss)

Landkreis Haßberge (municipality: short vowel + ß)

Hyphens: A hyphen is used to separate two names combined to reference a single feature or emphasize the name components. Full personal names, which contain more than one word, are always hyphenated. Geographic names with a generic or adjective are not hyphenated unless they are imbedded in hyphenated names:

Villingen-Schwenningen

Donau-Oder-Kanal

Dr.-Karl-Lueger-Ring

Schwarzenbach. (Incorrect: *Schwarzen-bach*)

Großer Gipfel (Incorrect: *Großer-Gipfel*)

e. Numbers

Geographic names containing numerals as integral parts, both cardinal and ordinal, should be treated according to the following principles:

- Arabic numerals are ordinarily expanded:
 - *Straße des siebzehnten Juni* (*Straße des 17. Juni*)
(The name with the numeral is to be collected and labeled as a variant name for reference.)
- Roman numerals are retained throughout:
 - *Oldendorf II*
- These principles apply to both initial and non-initial numerals.
- Numbers can be declined according to case and gender of the true generic in the name:
 - *Erster Leiterkogel*

f. Long and Short Forms

Long forms of geographic names are typically seen with administrative divisions (e.g., *Bezirk Wedding*). Short forms of these names (e.g., *Wedding*) are usually shown on maps and lists. Both forms are approved. In most instances, the short name should be ranked as the primary name.

Most other features have one approved geographic name. A populated place with a name that occurs twice or more often in Germany will usually have a long form consisting of an extension

to its name to uniquely specify location or association. BGN policy is to rank a short-form name over its long-form name; however, for populated places, the long-form name is usually preferred, since it is specific and eliminates doubt about which feature is referenced. The format of long-form names vary, too, consisting of a prepositional phrase or parenthetical name identifying location. Select the name as it is shown on the latest, authoritative sources:

<i>Frankfurt (short form)</i>	<i>Frankfurt am Main (long form)</i>
<i>Frankfurt (short form)</i>	<i>Frankfurt (Oder) (long form)</i>
<i>Neustadt (short form)</i>	<i>Neustadt an der Weinstraße (long form)</i>
<i>Neustadt (short form)</i>	<i>Neustadt am Main (long form)</i>

g. Generics and Abbreviations

A comprehensive list of generics that are shown on German cartographic products, can be found in Appendix A. A comprehensive list of abbreviations of generics and other German terms (modifiers, descriptors, etc.) commonly found on maps, can be found in Appendix B.

Abbreviations in geographic names must be written out in the GNDB:

<i>Fränk. Saale</i>	<i>Fränkische Saale</i>
<i>Schwarzenb.</i>	<i>Schwarzenbach</i>
<i>Rothenburg ob d. T.</i>	<i>Rothenburg ob der Tauber</i>

4. Political Geography Policy

a. Country Name

Conventional Short Form	Germany
Conventional Long Form	Federal Republic of Germany
Approved Short Form	Deutschland
Approved Long Form	Bundesrepublik Deutschland ⁴

b. Capital Name

Approved Form	Berlin
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c. First-order Administrative Divisions

The first-order administrative divisions (ADM1) of Germany are the sixteen (16) states:

Name	GEC (FIPS)	GENC (ISO)	Seat
Baden-Württemberg	GM01	DE-BW	Stuttgart
Bavaria – Conventional Bayern	GM02	DE-BY	Munich – Conventional München
Berlin	GM16	DE-BE	Berlin
Brandenburg	GM11	DE-BB	Potsdam
Bremen	GM03	DE-HB	Bremen
Hamburg	GM04	DE-HH	Hamburg
Hesse – Conventional	GM05	DE-HE	Wiesbaden

⁴ Geographic Names Database (GNDB)

Name	GEC (FIPS)	GENC (ISO)	Seat
Hessen			
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania – Conventional Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	GM12	DE-MV	Schwerin
Lower Saxony – Conventional Niedersachsen	GM06	DE-NI	Hannover
North Rhine-Westphalia – Conventional Nordrhein-Westfalen	GM07	DE-NW	Düsseldorf
Rhineland-Palatinate – Conventional Rheinland-Pfalz	GM08	DE-RP	Mainz
Saarland	GM09	DE-SL	Saarbrücken
Saxony – Conventional Sachsen	GM13	DE-SN	Dresden
Saxony-Anhalt – Conventional Sachsen-Anhalt	GM14	DE-ST	Magdeburg
Schleswig-Holstein	GM10	DE-SH	Kiel
Thuringia – Conventional Thüringen	GM15	DE-TH	Erfurt

For a reference map of the primary administrative divisions and their seats, see Appendix C.

d. *Administrative Division Structure*

Germany is divided into several administrative divisions. They vary among the states (ADM1). The table below shows the divisions and their feature designations⁵. Some states, that had *Regierungsbezirke* (ADM2), have abolished them, leaving this level of administration voided.

State	ADM1	ADM2	ADM3	ADM4
Baden-Württemberg	Land	Regierungsbezirk	Kreisfreie Stadt, Landkreis	Gemeinde, Stadt
Bayern	Freistaat	Regierungsbezirk	Kreisfreie Stadt, Landkreis	Gemeinde, Markt, Stadt
Berlin	Land	Bezirk		
Brandenburg	Land	(None)	Kreisfreie Stadt, Landkreis	Gemeinde, Stadt
Bremen	Land	(None)	Stadt	
Hamburg	Freie und Hansestadt	Bezirk		
Hessen	Land	Regierungsbezirk	Kreisfreie Stadt, Landkreis	Gemeinde, Stadt
Mecklenburg- Vorpommern	Land	(None)	Kreisfreie Stadt, Landkreis	Amt, Gemeinde, Stadt

⁵ Source: *PLZ-Suche.org*: www.plz-suche.org.

State	ADM1	ADM2	ADM3	ADM4
Niedersachsen	Land	<i>(Abolished)</i>	Kreisfreie Stadt, Landkreis, Region	Gemeinde, Stadt
Nordrhein- Westfalen	Land	Regierungsbezirk	Kreisfreie Stadt, Landkreis	Gemeinde, Stadt
Rheinland-Pfalz	Land	<i>(Abolished)</i>	Kreisfreie Stadt, Landkreis	Gemeinde, Stadt
Saarland	Land	<i>(None)</i>	Landkreis	Gemeinde, Kreisstadt, Stadt
Sachsen	Freistaat	<i>(Abolished)</i>	Kreisfreie Stadt, Landkreis	Gemeinde, Stadt
Sachsen-Anhalt	Land	<i>(Abolished)</i>	Kreisfreie Stadt, Landkreis	Gemeinde, Stadt
Schleswig-Holstein	Land	<i>(None)</i>	Kreis, Kreisfreie Stadt	Amt, Gemeinde, Stadt
Thüringen	Freistaat	<i>(None)</i>	Kreisfreie Stadt, Landkreis	Gemeinde, Stadt

e. Conventional Names

The Germany country file in the Geographic Names Database (GNDB) contains the following conventional names. To change the list by removing or adding names, BGN approval is required:

Name	UFI	UNI	Designation
Alps	-2551001	-3512719	MTS
Bavaria	-1744755	-2441998	ADM1
Bavarian Alps	-1974636	-2754634	MTS
Bavarian Forest	-1744749	-2442002	MTS
Black Forest	-1862304	-2570003	MTS
Bohemian Forest	-1749673	-2447342	MTS
Cologne	-1810561	-2513536	PPL
Danube	-78134	-1267701	STM
East Frisian Islands	-1840597	-2546389	ISLS
East Germany	11578126	13822707	PCLH
Elbe	-1765386	-2464755	STM
Ems	-2143891	15144268	STM
Fehmarn Belt	-1769094	-2468710	STRT
Frisian Islands	-2156854	-3206478	ISLS
Germany	-1775655	14063163	PCLI
Hesse	-1791414	-2492787	ADM1
Kiel Canal	-1835001	-2540077	CNL
Lake Constance	-2553468	15216774	LK
Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania	-1824278	14838169	ADM1
Munich	-1829149	-2533726	PPLA

Name	UFI	UNI	Designation
Neisse	-1830291	15156413	STM
North Frisian Islands	-1835077	-2540171	ISLS
North Rhine-Westphalia	-1835009	14838171	ADM1
Nuremberg	-1835238	6405781	PPLA3
Oder	-519389	15144269	STM
Ore Mountains	-1767441	-781035	MTS
Rhineland-Palatinate	-1849325	14838172	ADM1
Saar	-1854346	15156090	STM
Saxony	-1854402	14838173	ADM1
Saxony-Anhalt	-1854403	14838174	ADM1
Thuringia	-1874498	14838175	ADM1

f. Unique Geopolitical Situations (Exclaves and enclaves, disputed territories and names, undesignated sovereignty)

Exclaves

Germany has exclaves lying in the neighboring countries of Belgium and Switzerland:

Belgium: The following exclaves lie along the western side of the Vennbahn railroad line:

- *Münsterbildchen* Nordrhein-Westfalen (GM07)
- *Mützenich* Nordrhein-Westfalen (GM07)
- *Roetgener Wald* Nordrhein-Westfalen (GM07)
- *Rückschlag* Nordrhein-Westfalen (GM07)
- *Ruitzhof* Nordrhein-Westfalen (GM07)

Switzerland:

- *Büsingen am Hochrhein* Baden-Württemberg (GM01)

Enclaves

Germany has one enclave belonging to Austria:

Austria: The following enclave lies inside Bavaria:

- *Jungholz* Tirol (AU07)

Disputed Territories and Names

None

Undesignated Sovereignty

None

5. Source Material

The following sources are recommended for geographic names:

a. Online

Geoportal.de. Bundesamt für Kartographie und Geodäsie. Online name-search site. This source is ideal for searches of features shown only on large-scale maps, such as city sections, city parks, villages, farms, and streets.

www.geoportal.de

Online Atlas of Germany, Dienstleistungszentrum des Bundes für Geoinformation und Geodäsie, Bundesamt für Kartographie und Geodäsie. Select *WebAtlasDE* for the Germany map site. Search for a geographic name by entering the name in the field labeled *Suche*. Scales vary from small to large.

www.geodatenzentrum.de

Geographic Name Search Tool (1:250,000), Dienstleistungszentrum des Bundes für Geoinformation und Geodäsie, Bundesamt für Kartographie und Geodäsie. Select *Web-Anwendungen*. From the menu, select *Geographische Namen*. The geographic names are at the map scale of 1:250,000. You can also search here for historic place names - *Historische Ortsnamen*.

www.geodatenzentrum.de

Verwaltungskarte Deutschland, Administrative map of Germany, Bundesamt für Kartographie und Geodäsie (BKG), edition 2014. Select *Downloads*, then *Maps of Germany*.

www.bkg.bund.de

Bundesamt für Seeschifffahrt und Hydrographie (Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency). Hydrographic sources.

www.bsh.de/en

Destatis - Statistisches Bundesamt (Federal Statistical Office).

www.destatis.de/EN/Homepage.html

Berlin.de. Online map of the municipality of Berlin up to a scale of 1:5,000. Also provides aerial views over map area. A street search tool will locate the street on the map and provide the street's postal code and the district.

www.berlin.de/stadtplan

PLZ-Suche.org. Postal-code search. This website provides exact name and location of any searched populated place. It also provides information about the feature's administrative division, geographic coordinates, area size, and surrounding populated places.

www.plz-suche.org

Stadtplan.net. Commercial online map of Germany from small to large scale.

www.stadtplan.net

DB Bahn – Elektronisches Kursbuch. Online train schedule of Germany with name search capability.

<http://kursbuch.bahn.de/hafas/kbview.exe>

b. Hardcopy maps and charts

Amt für Militärisches Geowesen (AMilGeo). NGA Producer code is 043917.

Various scales (10,000, 25,000 Series M841, 50,000 Series M745, 100,000, 200,000, 500,000, 1,000,000). Ideal for scanning and registering. Since 2003, the producer has been incorporated into the **Amt für Geoinformationswesen der Bundeswehr (AGeoBw)**.

Bundesamt für Seeschifffahrt und Hydrographie (Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency) NGA Producer code is 043022.

Hydrographic charts. Various scales. Editions updated regularly. Can be scanned and registered. Primary sources for features along the coast and in the water.

Bundesamt für Kartographie und Geodäsie (BKG) (Federal Mapping Agency for Cartography and Geodesy). NGA Producer code is 043898.

It was formerly known as the **Institut für Angewandte Geodäsie (IfAG)** (Institute for Applied Geodesy). 1,000,000-scale administrative and regional maps from 1993-1994.

Bundesminister für Verkehr (Federal Transportation Ministry), Bundeswasserstraßenkarte, 1:1 million, 1991.

c. Reference texts

Geographisches Namenbuch - Bundesrepublik Deutschland (*Gazetteer – Federal Republic of Germany*), Institute for Applied Geodesy, Frankfurt am Main, Volume 1, 1981.

Kursbuch (*Train Table*), Deutsche Bundesbahn and Deutsche Reichsbahn, 1993. Route map included.

Das Postleitzahlenbuch (*The Postal Code Directory*), Deutsche Bundespost, 1993. Map included.

Müllers Großes Deutsches Ortsbuch (Neue Bundesländer), Müller Verlag, 1992. This is a gazetteer of former East Germany.

ADAC Maxi Atlas – Deutschland 1995/1996, 1:150,000, ADAC Verlag, 1992.

Appendix A. Glossary of Generic Terms⁶

Generic	Feature Designation Name	Feature Designation Code
<i>Ach(e)</i>	stream	STM
<i>Alp(e)</i>	alpine pasture; alpine cowherd's hut	GRAZ, HUT
<i>Au</i>	forests and meadows of the floodplain	FRST, MDW
<i>Autobahn</i>	autobahn; motorway; dual highway	RD
<i>Autobahn-Anschlussstelle</i>	autobahn approach; autobahn exit	RDJCT
<i>Autobahndreieck</i>	3-way autobahn interchange	RDJCT
<i>Autobahnkreuz</i>	4-way autobahn interchange	RDJCT
<i>Bach</i>	brook, rivulet	STM
<i>Bad</i>	spa	RSRT
<i>Bahn</i>	railroad	RR
<i>Bahnhof</i>	railroad station	RSTN
<i>Balje</i>	navigable channel in tidal flats	CHNM
<i>Bank</i>	bank	BNK
<i>Berg</i>	mountain, hill	MT, HLL
<i>Bergland</i>	mountainous (hilly) country; highland region	MTS
<i>Bodden</i>	shallow bay, lagoon	BAY, LGN
<i>Born</i>	fountain	SPNG
<i>Bruch</i>	marsh, bog, fen	MRSH, BOG
<i>Brücke</i>	bridge	BDG
<i>Brunn(en)</i>	well, fountain	WLL
<i>Bucht</i>	inlet, bay, bight	INLT, BAY, BGHT
<i>Burg</i>	castle	CSTL
<i>Damm</i>	dam	DAM
<i>Deich</i>	dike, embankment	DIKE
<i>Denkmal</i>	monument	MNMT
<i>Dorf</i>	village	PPL
<i>Düne</i>	dune	DUNE
<i>Eck</i>	mountain or hill crest; mountain with sharp ridges; peninsula	RDGE, PK, PEN
<i>Enge</i>	narrows, strait	NRWS, STRT
<i>Fähre</i>	ferry	FY
<i>Fahrwasser</i>	channel (in shallow waters)	CHNN
<i>Feld</i>	field	FLD
<i>Fels(en)</i>	cliff, rock	CLF, RK
<i>Ferner</i>	glacier	GLCR
<i>Flughafen</i>	airport, aerodrome	AIRP
<i>Fluss</i>	river, stream	STM
<i>Förde</i>	firth, fjord, inlet	FORD, FJD, INLT
<i>Furt</i>	ford	FORD
<i>Garten</i>	garden	GDN
<i>Gat, Gaten, Gatje</i>	narrow channel between bodies of water, strait	CHN, STRT

⁶ Source: Ständiger Ausschuss für geographische Namen (StAGN)

Generic	Feature Designation Name	Feature Designation Code
<i>Gau</i>	region	RGN
<i>Gebirge</i>	mountains, mountain range	MTS
<i>Geest</i>	high and dry land	UPLD
<i>Gemeinde</i>	commune, municipality	ADM4
<i>Gemeindeteil</i>	district (cf. par. 7.2)	ADM5
<i>Gewässer</i>	water features	LKS, PNDS
<i>Gipfel</i>	peak, top	PK
<i>Grat</i>	ridge, crest	RDGE
<i>Grund</i>	bank, shallow water, shoal	SHOL, BANK
<i>Hafen</i>	harbor	HBR
<i>Haff</i>	lagoon	LGN
<i>Haken</i>	narrow strip of land separating a lagoon from open water, sand spit	PT, SPIT
<i>Halbinsel</i>	peninsula	PEN
<i>Hallig</i>	low-lying islet	ISL
<i>Haus</i>	house, building	HSE, BLDG
<i>Heide</i>	heath; wood	HTH, FRST
<i>Heim</i>	home	FCL
<i>Hof</i>	homestead; farm	FRM
<i>Höft, Höved</i>	headland	HDLD
<i>Höhe</i>	height, hill, mountain	HLL, MT
<i>Holz</i>	wood; grove; forest	FRST, OCH
<i>Horn</i>	mountain peak; promontory	PK, PROM
<i>Hügel</i>	hill, hillock, knoll	HLL
<i>Hügelland</i>	hill-country	HLLS
<i>Huk</i>	headland, point	HDLD, PT
<i>Hütte</i>	hut, alpine hut, mountain lodge, cabin	HUT
<i>Insel</i>	island	ISL
<i>Kanal</i>	canal	CNL
<i>Kapelle</i>	chapel	CH
<i>Kirche</i>	church	CH
<i>Klettersteig (Pfad, Weg)</i>	foot path, mountain path, climbing path	TRL
<i>Kloster</i>	monastery	MSTY
<i>Koog</i>	piece of land, provided with dikes	ISL, DIKE
<i>Kreuz</i>	cross	SHRN
<i>Kuppe</i>	rounded hill, rounded mountain top	HLL, MT
<i>Land</i>	land	AREA
<i>Landeplatz</i>	landing place, airfield	AIRF
<i>Leuchtturm</i>	lighthouse	LTHSE
<i>Loch</i>	channel in tidal flats, bay or open water, gully	CHN, CHNM
<i>Maar</i>	eruptive depression, filled with water	DPR
<i>Markt</i>	inhabited place or municipality with market right	PPL
<i>Marsch(land)</i>	marshy land	MRSH
<i>Meer</i>	sea; lake	SEA, LK
<i>Moor, Moos</i>	bog, moor	BOG, MOOR

Generic	Feature Designation Name	Feature Designation Code
<i>Mühle</i>	mill	ML
<i>Noor</i>	lagoon	LGN
<i>Oog</i>	island	ISL
<i>Ort</i>	a) see 'Ortschaft' b) prominent coastal location, headland	LCTY, HDLD, PPLL, PPLX
<i>Ortschaft</i>	part of populated place	PPLX
<i>Pass</i>	mountain pass	PASS
<i>Plate</i>	large sandbank	BNK, BNK
<i>Priel</i>	tideway, tidal gully, slough	ESTY
<i>Ried</i>	swampland	SWMP
<i>Riff</i>	reef, bar	RF, BAR
<i>Rinne</i>	deep, sea channel, gully	CHN
<i>Ruine</i>	ruin	RUIN
<i>Sand</i>	sand	SAND
<i>Sandbank</i>	sand bank	SHOL
<i>Schloss</i>	castle; manor-house	CSTL, EST, HSEC
<i>See (m.)</i>	lake	LK
<i>See (f.)</i>	sea	SEA
<i>Sendeturm</i>	radio tower, TV tower	TOWR
<i>Spitz(e)</i>	point, peak, top, summit	PK, PT
<i>Stadt</i>	city, town	PPL
<i>Stadtteil</i>	part of city or town, district	PPLX
<i>Stausee</i>	reservoir, dam	RSV, DAM
<i>Steert</i>	tidal flats area ending with a tip	FLTT
<i>Stein</i>	stone, rock	RK
<i>Strand</i>	beach, shore	BCH, SHOR
<i>Straße</i>	street, road	RD
<i>Strom</i>	Stream	STM
<i>Sumpf</i>	marsh, swamp	MRSH, SWMP
<i>Tal</i>	valley	VAL
<i>Teich</i>	pond, small lake	PND
<i>Tief</i>	deep	CHN
<i>Tunnel</i>	tunnel	TNL
<i>Turm</i>	tower	TOWR
<i>Ufer</i>	coast, shore	CST, SHOR
<i>Watt</i>	tidal flat, mudflats, foreshore	FLTT, FLTM
<i>Weg</i>	way, path	TRL
<i>Weiher</i>	(fish)pond	PND
<i>Weil(er)</i>	hamlet	PPL
<i>Wiek</i>	shallow bay	BAY, COVE
<i>Wiese</i>	meadow	MDW
<i>Wohnplatz</i>	populated place	PPL

Appendix B. List of Abbreviations

The following list of abbreviations by StAGN is useful for the understanding of German maps:

Abbreviation	German Equivalent	English Equivalent
a	am, an, auf	at, on, upon
A	Alm, Alpe	alpine pasture
AD	Autobahndreieck	3-way autobahn interchange
AK	Autobahnkreuz	4-way autobahn interchange
AS	Anschlussstelle	interchange, junction
AT	Aussichtsturm	look-out, (observation) tower
B ...b	Berg	mountain, hill
B ...b (blue)	Bach	brook; rivulet
Bf ...bf	Bahnhof	railroad station
Bge ...bge	Berge	mountains, hills
Br ...br	Brücke	bridge
Br ...br (blue)	Brunnen, Brunnenhaus (offen und geschlossen)	spring, well, fountain
d	der, die, das	the
ehem	ehemalig	former
EW	Elektrizitätswerk, Kraftwerk	power station
Fdhf ...fdhf	Friedhof	cemetery
Ft	Furt	ford
Gbf	Güterbahnhof	railway cargo station
Geb ...geb	Gebirge	mountains, mountain range
Gde	Gemeinde	municipality
Gr ...gr (blue)	Graben	ditch
Gr	Groß	large, great
Grb ...grb	Grube (Bergwerk)	mine
H ...h	Höhe	high
H ...h	Höhle	cave, cavern
H ...h	Hütte	hut, alpine hut, mountain lodge, cabin
Hbf	Hauptbahnhof	main railroad station
Hfn ...hfn (blue)	Hafen	harbor
Hgl ...hgl	Hügel	hill, hillock, knoll
Hint	Hinter	back-, hind-
Hot ...hot	Hotel	hotel
Hp	Haltepunkt	railroad stop
Hst	Haltestelle	railroad stop
Hs ...hs	Haus	house, building
i	im, in	in
J ...j	Joch	mountain pass
JH	Jugendherberge	youth hostel
K ...k	Kopf	mountain top
K ...k	Kirche	church
Kan ...kan (blue)	Kanal	canal

Abbreviation	German Equivalent	English Equivalent
KD	Kulturdenkmal	cultural monument
Kl	Klein	small, little
<i>Kläranl (blue)</i>	Kläranlage	purification plant
Klbf	Kleinbahnhof	minor railroad station
Kol	Kolonie	group or row of homesteads
Kp ...kp	Kapelle	chapel
Kr ...kr	Kreuz	cross
Kr ...kr	Kreis	district (NUTS 3)
Kreisfr Krfr	Kreisfrei	free of district
Krhs	Krankenhaus	hospital
Kurhs	Kurhaus	kurhaus, casino at a spa
Landkr	Landkreis	district (NUTS 3)
LAU	Lokale administrative Einheit	local administrative unit
LSG	Landschaftsschutzgebiet	landscape protection zone
M ...m	Mühle	mill
Mittl	Mittel	middle
Mitr	Mitter	middle
ND	Naturdenkmal	natural monument
Ndr	Nieder	low, lower
Nördl	Nördlich	northern, northerly
NSG	Naturschutzgebiet	nature reserve
NUTS	Gebietseinheiten der Statistik	territorial units for statistics
Ob	Ober	upper, superior
Östl	Östlich	eastern, easterly
P ...p	Pass	mountain pass
PF	Personenfähre	passenger ferry
Pl ...pl	Platz	place
PW	Pumpwerk	pump-works
<i>Qu ...qu (blue)</i>	Quelle	spring, well, source
R	Ruine	ruin
Rbf	Rangierbahnhof	marshalling yard
RegBez	Regierungsbezirk	district
RetSt	Rettungsstation	first-aid station
Rhs	Rasthaus	road house
röm	römisch	Roman
Rst	Raststätte	road house
<i>S ...s (blue)</i>	See	lake
Siedlg ...siedlg	Siedlung	settlement
Schießst	Schießstand	shooting-stand
Schl ...schl	Schloss	castle; manor house
Schn ...schn	Schneise	(forest-)aisle
Scht ...scht	Schacht	shaft, pit
Sp ...sp	Spitz, Spitze	point, peak, top, summit
St	Sankt	Saint

Abbreviation	German Equivalent	English Equivalent
St ...st	Stein	stone, rock
Stadtkr	Stadtkreis	urban district
Str ...str	Straße	street, road
StOÜbPl	Standortübungsplatz	garrison training area
Südl	Südlich	southern, southerly
T ...t	Turm	tower
T ...t (blue)	Teich	pond
Talsp	Talsperre	barrage, dam
TrÜbPl	Truppenübungsplatz	military training area
Unt	Unter	under, low, lower, inferior
UW	Umspannwerk	transformer station
(verf)	verfallen	dilapidated
Vord	Vorder	fore
Wbh (blue)	Wasserbehälter	reservoir, tank, cistern
VSG	Vogelschutzgebiet	bird sanctuary
Westl	Westliche	western, westerly
Whr ...whr (blue)	Weiher	(fish)pond
Wf (blue)	Wasserfall	waterfall
WF	Wagenfähre	car ferry
WSG	Wasserschutzgebiet	water conservation area
WT (blue)	Wasserturm	water-tower
WW (blue)	Wasserwerk	waterworks
ZA	Zollamt	customs office
Zgl	Ziegelei	brickworks

Appendix C. First-order Administrative Division Map of Germany

