

Geographic Names Standardization Policy for Switzerland

United States Board on Geographic Names
Foreign Names Committee



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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 the standardization of the geographic names of Switzerland for United States Government use. The BGN and its staff work to effect consistent treatment of geographic name spellings in US 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

The estimated population of Switzerland is 8,236,600 persons, according to 2014 population and household statistics published by the *Bundesamt für Statistik* (Federal Statistical Office, FSO).¹ The largest ethnic group is of German heritage (65%), followed by those of French (18%), Italian (10%), Romansh (1%), and other (6%) extraction.²

b. Languages

German, French, Italian, and Romansh³ are the official languages of Switzerland, though the latter is used only in the canton of Graubünden. Each canton determines its own official language(s). German (64.9%, ISO 639-3 code 'deu') is the most widely spoken, followed by French (22.6%, ISO 639-3 code 'fra'), Italian (8.3%, ISO 639-3 code 'ita'), and Romansh (0.5%, ISO 639-3 code 'roh').⁴ Appendix E contains a map depicting the distribution of official languages throughout Switzerland.

c. Geographic Names Standardization

Cantonal authorities, in close collaboration with cantonal nomenclature commissions and municipal authorities, are responsible for designating place names. The *Bundesamt für Landestopografie* (Swiss Federal Office of Topography - swisstopo)⁵ ensures that proposed

¹ *Population Size and Population Composition – Data Indicators*. Population and Households Statistics – STATPOP. English. <<http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/en/index/themen/01/02/blank/key/bevoelkerungsstand.html>> (Accessed 6 July 2015)

² CIA World Factbook. <<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/sz.html>> (Accessed 3 March 2015)

³ Alternate names: Rhaeto-Romance, Rheto-Romance, Romanche, Romansch, Rumantsch. Ethnologue: Languages of the World. <<http://www.ethnologue.com/language/roh>> (Accessed 3 March 2015)

⁴ Other languages with significant representation include English (4.6%, ISO 639-3 code 'eng'), Portuguese (3.4%, ISO 639-3 code 'por'), Albanian, (2.6%, ISO 639-3 code 'sqi'), Serbian/Croatian (2.5%, ISO 639-3 code 'hbs'), Spanish (2.2%, ISO 639-3 code 'spa'), Turkish (1.2%, ISO 639-3 code 'tur'), Arabic (0.5%, ISO 639-3 code 'ara'), and other (4.6%). Source: *Statistik Schweiz: Sprachen, Religionen – Daten, Indikatoren* (2012). German.

<<http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/de/index/themen/01/05/blank/key/sprachen.html>> (Accessed 3 March 2015)

⁵ Federal Office of Topography (swisstopo). English.

<<http://www.swisstopo.admin.ch/internet/swisstopo/en/home/topics/toponymie.html>> (Accessed 3 March 2015)

place names do not give rise to confusion. The office also provides recommendations for the cantonal nomenclature commissions so as to avoid changing current place names unnecessarily. Should a municipality require a name change (for example, as the result of an amalgamation), the proposal is subject to a consultation procedure and approval at the federal level; that is, the *Eidgenössische Vermessungsdirektion* (Federal Directorate of Cadastral Surveying, a unit within swisstopo) must implement the name change, which is published in the Swiss Federal Gazette.⁶

The *Verordnung über die geografischen Namen* (effective July 1, 2008),⁷ or ordinance governing geographic names, resolves and defines the responsibilities of the various bodies concerned with geographic names, including those of municipalities, towns, cities, roads, and stations. The ordinance also certifies the central role of the Directorate of Cadastral Surveying as the guarantor of official geographic names, except those of municipalities and stations, which federal authorities administer.⁸

3. Toponymic Policies

a. Orthography

German

The German alphabet as used in Switzerland consists of the 26 basic modern Latin letters, differing from the Standard German alphabet in one respect. The letter *ß* ('scharfes S' or 'eszett'; English 'sharp S'; International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) [ɛs'tʰɛt]), prevalent in Germany and Austria, fell into complete disuse in Switzerland by 1974.⁹ The sound of *ß* is represented in Switzerland by *ss*.

French

The French alphabet consists of 26 basic modern Latin letters.

Italian

The Italian alphabet consists of 21 basic modern Latin letters. The letters *J j*, *K k*, *W w*, *X x*, and *Y y* are used mainly in foreign loan words.

⁶ Federal Office of Topography (swisstopo). English.

<<http://www.swisstopo.admin.ch/internet/swisstopo/en/home/topics/toponymie.html>> (Accessed 3 March 2015)

⁷ *Verordnung über die geografischen Namen*. German. <<http://www.admin.ch/opc/de/classified-compilation/20071090/200807010000/510.625.pdf>> (Accessed 3 March 2015)

⁸ *The Portal for Cadastral Surveying*. English. <<http://www.cadastre.ch/internet/cadastre/en/home/topics/geonames.html>> (Accessed 3 March 2015)

⁹ On 1 January 1938, the Zürcher Erziehungsdirektion (Zürich Department of Education) determined that *eszett* would no longer be taught in schools within the canton of Zürich. Other cantons followed. *Eszett* appeared for the last time in a Swiss newspaper on 4 November 1974 in the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (NZZ). Source: *Leitfaden zur deutschen Rechtschreibung* (2012). Schweizerische Bundeskanzlei. German.

<<http://www.bk.admin.ch/dokumentation/sprachen/04915/05018/index.html?lang=de>> (Accessed 3 March 2015)

Romansh

The Romansh alphabet consists of 23 basic modern Latin letters. The letters *K k*, *W w*, and *Y y* are found only in foreign loan words.

b. Romanization

Romanization is not required for German, French, Italian, or Romansh.

c. Diacritics and Special Characters

The section below contains a reference of common diacritical marks found in place names for each of Switzerland's four official languages.

German

The following diacritics are found in German geographic names:

Character Name	Character	Unicode Value
A with diaeresis, Latin capital letter	Ä	00C4
A with diaeresis, Latin small letter	ä	00E4
O with diaeresis, Latin capital letter	Ö	00D6
O with diaeresis, Latin small letter	ö	00F6
U with diaeresis, Latin capital letter	Ü	00DC
U with diaeresis, Latin small letter	ü	00FC

Though sometimes called 'umlaut letters,' *Ä ä*, *Ö ö*, and *Ü ü* generally are not considered to be distinct characters in the German alphabet. These diacritic letters indicate unique vowels. In some alphabetical indexes and gazetteers, they may be converted into a digraph (*Ae ae*, *Oe oe*, *Ue ue*). The BGN uses diacritics rather than digraphs. Names with digraphs should be entered as variants, provided the approved name contains a diacritic.

French

The following diacritics and ligature are found in French geographic names:

Character Name	Character	Unicode Value
E with acute, Latin small letter	é	00E9
A with grave, Latin small letter	à	00E0
E with grave, Latin small letter	è	00E8
I with grave, Latin small letter	ì	00EC
O with grave, Latin small letter	ò	00F2
U with grave, Latin small letter	ù	00F9
I with diaeresis, Latin small letter	ï	00EF
A with circumflex, Latin small letter	â	00E2
E with circumflex, Latin small letter	ê	00EA
I with circumflex, Latin small letter	î	00EE
Latin small letter c with cedilla	ç	00B8

Character Name	Character	Unicode Value
Latin small ligature oe ¹⁰	œ	0153

Italian

The following diacritics are found in Italian geographic names:

Character Name	Character	Unicode Value
A with acute, Latin small letter	á	00E1
A with grave, Latin small letter	à	00E0
E with grave, Latin small letter	è	00E8
O with grave, Latin small letter	ò	00F2
U with grave, Latin small letter	ù	00F9

Romansh

The following diacritics are found in Romansh geographic names:

Character Name	Character	Unicode Value
A with grave, Latin small letter	à	00E0
E with grave, Latin small letter	è	00E8
O with grave, Latin small letter	ò	00F2
U with grave, Latin small letter	ù	00F9

d. Generic Terms

A generic is a term used to describe a geographic feature, such as ‘river,’ ‘hill,’ and ‘lake.’ If the term does not identify the actual feature, it should be considered a false generic and not be added to the generic field of the Geographic Names Database (GNDB).¹¹ Generic terms are not collected for populated places. Appendix A contains a reference of common German, French, Italian, and Romansh generic terms that may be encountered in geographic names sources.

e. Hyphenation, Capitalization, and Spelling¹²

In principle, cantonal authorities or common usage (naturalization) determine hyphenation, capitalization, and spelling of geographic names. More general rules of orthography do not apply to such names. Thus, whenever modern spelling rules change, older spelling of geographic names should be preserved. Example:

¹⁰ Though rare, *Latin small ligature oe* may appear even in modern Swiss texts and maps. Examples: *Corne du Bœuf*, *Knæringue*, and *Kæstlach*.

¹¹ For example, a number of places in Switzerland have the name *Ursprung* but are not a source of water.

¹² Rules in this section and more detailed guidance may be found in *Empfehlungen zur Schreibweise der Gemeinde- und Ortschaftsnamen / Richtlinien zur Schreibweise der Stationsnamen* (Version 1.0 vom 20. Januar 2010), available on *Das Portal der amtlichen Vermessung* of the Swiss Cadastral Office: <http://www.cadastre.ch/internet/cadastre/de/home/topics/geonames/doku.html> (Accessed 3 March 2015)

- *Vorderthal* and *Thalwil*, which contain the generic word *thal* ('valley'), even though current spelling deletes the 'h.'

In the end, however, the latest spellings from the most authoritative Swiss sources should be considered correct. Other rules, particularly applicable to understanding geographic names, include:

- New geographic names should as much as possible comport with naming and spelling traditions exhibited in proximate community, town, and cultural feature names.
- Ideally, geographic names should not be composed of two languages. When this does occur, the spelling of the new name retains the original spelling of the components.
Examples:

- *Molésoweg* (no German equivalent exists for *Molésow*) and
- *Route de Flamatt* (no French equivalent exists for *Flamatt*); but
- *Freiburgerstrasse* because a German equivalent exists for the French *Fribourger* ('free citizen')
- *Hagenthal-le-Haut* (German substantive with a French modifier)

Note that in some cantons, two approved names exist due to language prevalence. Usually the first name is the primary name and the second one the secondary name. Examples:

- *Bern/Berne*
- *Fribourg/Freiburg*

Appendix E ("Geographic Distribution of the Official Languages of Switzerland") may be used to determine primacy among multiple names for a given place in a given region.

- The first letter of a geographic name, including the initial letter of a preposition or an adjective that belongs to the name, should be capitalized. Examples:
 - *Ober Spis*
 - *Im Dorfli*
- Abbreviated adjectives and articles should be expanded before entering geographic names in the GNDB, with care taken to preserve the correct relationships of gender and case between adjective and substantive. Examples:
 - *Unter Lehmatt*, not *Unt. Lehmatt*
 - *Ober Lehmatt*, not *Ob. Lehmatt*
 - *Vorder Rengg*, not *Vord. Rengg*
 - *Hinter Rengg*, not *Hint. Rengg*

- *Oetwil an der Limmat*, not *Oetwil a.d. Limmat*
- *Grand Mont Calme*, not *Gd. Mont Calme*

- If a geographic name consists of multiple words, the first word (whether substantive, article, adjective, or preposition) is capitalized. As a rule, articles and prepositions within geographic names are in lower case. Adjectives are usually in upper case. Examples:
 - *Büren an der Aare*
 - *Plaunca avon Purtgera*
 - *Sur la Noir Bois*
 - *Le Grand Creux*
 - *Le Long Pré*

- Two or more geographic feature names should be connected by a hyphen when they are combined to describe a single feature. Examples:
 - *Freienstein-Teufen*
 - *Station Blausee-Mitholz*
 - *Collonge-Bellerive*
 - *Arbedo-Castione*
 - *Pambio-Noranco*

f. Long and Short Forms

Long forms of geographic names are typically seen with administrative divisions. Short forms of these names usually appear on maps and lists. Long and short forms of names of populated places are approved when supported by official evidence. In most instances, the short name should be ranked as the primary name. Variant names shall not have short forms in the GND. Example:

- Long form: *Kanton Aargau*
- Short form: *Aargau*

g. Abbreviations

BGN policy directs that geographic names not be abbreviated in the GDNB. Example:

- *Sankt Jost*, not *St. Jost*

Nevertheless, the following abbreviations for cultural features may appear on maps of Switzerland:¹³

<i>Abzweigung</i>	<i>Abzw.</i>	bifurcation, fork
<i>an der</i>	<i>a.d.</i>	at, on
<i>Bahnhof</i>	<i>Bhf., Bf.</i>	train station
<i>Hauptbahnhof</i>	<i>HB</i>	main train station
<i>Platz</i>	<i>Pl.</i>	square, public open place
<i>Station</i>	<i>Stat.</i>	station
<i>Strasse</i>	<i>Str.</i>	street, road
<i>Zentrum</i>	<i>Zentr.</i>	center

Directions may appear abbreviated as well:

<i>Nord</i>	N	north
<i>Ost</i>	O	east
<i>Süd</i>	S	south
<i>West</i>	W	west

Most other features have one geographic name. Occasionally, a populated place with a name that exists more than once in Switzerland will be distinguished in texts and tables by a paranthetic *Kantonkürzel*, a two-letter abbreviation of the canton in which the place is located.¹⁴

Examples:

- *Aesch (BL), Aesch (LU), and Aesch (ZH)*, where letters in parentheses stand for the canton names *Basel-Landschaft, Luzern, and Zürich*, respectively.

A comprehensive list of abbreviations of canton names may be found in Appendix B. Common modifiers in Swiss place names may be found in Appendix C.

h. Numbers

Arabic and Roman numerals rarely appear in Swiss geonames. When found, Arabic cardinal numbers should be expanded and Roman cardinal numbers retained.¹⁵ Geographic names containing numbers in foreign languages remain untranslated. Examples:

- *Entre la Première et la Deuxième Combe* ('*Entre la 1^{ère} et la 2^e Combe*')
- *Entre les Deux Tours* ('*Entre les 2 Tours*')
- *Trois Chasseurs* ('*3 Chasseurs*')

¹³ *Empfehlungen zur Schreibweise der Gemeinde- und Ortschaftsnamen / Richtlinien zur Schreibweise der Stationsnamen* (Version 1.0 vom 20. Januar 2010), *Bundesamt für Landestopografie*. German.

<http://www.cadastre.ch/internet/cadastre/de/home/topics/geonames/doku.parsys.45948.downloadList.44586.DownloadFile.tmp/empfehlungrichtlgmdeortschaftstatnamenversion1020100120de.pdf> (Accessed 3 March 2015)

¹⁴ The *Kantonkürzel* is for clarification purposes only and should not be construed to be part of the geographic name.

¹⁵ Ordinal numbers are always spelled out and declined appropriately.

- *Quattro Strade* ('4 Strade')
- *Sieben Brünnen* ('7 Brünnen')

i. Unique Linguistic Situations

With respect to the German language, Switzerland exhibits an example of diglossia; that is, the Swiss use Standard German (*Hochdeutsch*, literally, 'High German') in written communications and are actively or passively bilingual in the language. However, both at home and in the workplace they speak dialects of Swiss German (*Schwyzerdütsch*, ISO 639-3 code 'gsw') specific to their native regions, cantons, and even villages. The various dialects of Swiss German serve a social differentiation function and can be unintelligible to speakers of other dialects, as well as to native speakers of German as spoken in Germany and Austria.¹⁶ Because cantonal authorities and nomenclature commissions designate place names, variations in pronunciation due to local dialects may influence orthography.

4. Political Geography Policy

a. Country Name

Conventional Short Form	Switzerland
Conventional Long Form	Swiss Confederation
German Short Form	Schweiz
German Long Form	Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
French Short Form	Suisse
French Long Form	Confédération Suisse
Italian Short Form	Svizzera
Italian Long Form	Confederazione Svizzera
Romansh Short Form	Svizra
Romansh Long Form	Confederaziun Svizra

b. Capital Name

Conventional Short Form English	Bern
Conventional Short Form German	Bern
Conventional Short Form French	Berne
Conventional Short Form Italian	Berna
Conventional Short Form Romansh	Berna

¹⁶ *Statistik Schweiz. Sprachen, Religionen – Daten, Indikatoren* (2012). German. <<http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/de/index/themen/01/05/blank/key/sprachen.html>> (Accessed 3 March 2015). See also: 'German, Swiss.' *Ethnologue: Languages of the World*. English. <<https://www.ethnologue.com/language/gsw>> (Accessed 3 March 2015)

c. First-order Administrative Divisions

As of 1 January 2015, Switzerland is divided into 26 first-order administrative divisions (ADM1), called cantons; 148 second-order administrative divisions (ADM2), called districts; and 2,324 third-order administrative divisions (ADM3), called municipalities.¹⁷ Appendix D contains a map illustrating the locations of ADM1s:

Name	GEC	GENC	Seat
Aargau	SZ01	CH-AG	Aarau
Appenzell Innerrhoden	SZ10	CH-AI	Appenzell
Appenzell Ausserrhoden	SZ02	CH-AR	Herisau
Berne (F) / Bern (G) ¹⁸	SZ05	CH-BE	Berne (F) / Bern (G)
Basel-Landschaft	SZ03	CH-BL	Liestal
Basel-Stadt	SZ04	CH-BS	Basel
Fribourg (F) / Freiburg (G)	SZ06	CH-FR	Fribourg (F) / Freiburg (G)
Genève	SZ07	CH-GE	Geneva
Glarus	SZ08	CH-GL	Glarus
Graubünden (G) / Grigioni (I) / Grischun (R)	SZ09	CH-GR	Chur (G) / Coira (I) / Cuiira (R)
Jura	SZ26	CH-JU	Delémont
Luzern	SZ11	CH-LU	Lucerne
Neuchâtel	SZ12	CH-NE	Neuchâtel
Nidwalden	SZ13	CH-NW	Stans
Obwalden	SZ14	CH-OW	Sarnen
Sankt Gallen	SZ15	CH-SG	Sankt Gallen
Schaffhausen	SZ16	CH-SH	Schaffhausen
Solothurn	SZ18	CH-SO	Solothurn
Schwyz	SZ17	CH-SZ	Schwyz
Thurgau	SZ19	CH-TG	Frauenfeld
Ticino	SZ20	CH-TI	Bellinzona
Uri	SZ21	CH-UR	Altdorf
Vaud	SZ23	CH-VD	Lausanne
Valais (F) / Wallis (G)	SZ22	CH-VS	Sion (F,G)
Zug	SZ24	CH-ZG	Zug
Zürich	SZ25	CH-ZH	Zürich

¹⁷ *Amtliches Gemeindeverzeichnis der Schweiz – MS-Excel Version*. German, French, Italian. Bundesamt für Statistik BFS. Neuchâtel, 1 January 2015. Available for download on the Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft website under “Statistik Schweiz”: <http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/de/index/infothek/nomenklaturen/blank/blank/gem_liste/03.html> (Accessed 13 July 2015) Cantons and regions remain stable; however, small cities and villages often come together to form new municipalities and break apart as frequently to regain administrative independence or to join different municipalities. Sometimes, two municipalities join to become a larger municipality, taking the hyphenated name of the constituents. The link above provides an annual accounting of such activity.

¹⁸ Some cantons have more than one official language. ADM1 and seat names are given for each official language, where G = German, F = French, I = Italian, and R = Romansh.

d. Conventional Names

Name	UFI	UNI	Designation
Alps	-2551001	-3512719	MTS
Bern	-2551235	14750822	PPLC
Geneva	-2552151	-3514232	PPLA
Great Saint Bernard Pass	-2552279	-3514422	PASS
Great Saint Bernard Tunnel	-2552280	-3514425	TNL
Lake Constance	-2553468	15216774	LK
Lake Geneva	-2552150	-3514225	LK
Lake of Lucerne	-2554692	-3517735	LK
Lucerne	-2552994	-3515417	PPLA
Matterhorn	-2553077	-3515526	MT
Rhaetian Alps	-2553753	-3516423	MTS
Rhine River			
Rhine (Short)	-2152115	-2984289	STM
Saint Gotthard	-2553992	-3516783	MTS
Saint Gotthard Pass			
Saint Gotthard (Short)	-2553994	-3516788	PASS
Saint Gotthard Tunnel	-2552251	-3514367	TNLRR
Saint Moritz	-2554009	-3516814	PPL
Simplon Tunnel	-2554244	-3517128	TNL

e. Unique geopolitical situations

For the latest information on country-specific boundary disputes, please visit the Boundaries and Sovereignty Encyclopedia (B.A.S.E.), US Department of State (Online), URL: <http://base.us-state.osis.gov/home.asp>.

Due to deglaciation induced by climate change, Italian scientific and military experts are redrawing the Swiss-Italian border, which could move in places by up to 100 meters. Because glaciers in the southern Alps are melting at a faster rate than those in the north, Switzerland stands to lose territory to Italy.¹⁹ The border was last changed in 1861 when Italy became a unified state. Because of Italy's relatively recent political unification, many of the treaties affecting the boundary were negotiated by the various historic kingdoms and republics of northern Italy. As a result of this political division and the alpine nature of the boundary, a myriad of treaties, conventions, acts, and agreements (among other vehicles) determine the Swiss-Italian border.²⁰

¹⁹ US Department of State Boundaries and Sovereignty Encyclopedia (B.A.S.E.). <<http://base.us-state.osis.gov/>>

²⁰ Synopses of major actions and recent treaties and acts to 1961 may be found in the US Department of State *International Boundary Study, No. 12 (October 23, 1961), Italy-Switzerland Boundary*. <https://www.intelink.gov/basestate/images/IBS_012_Italy_Switzerland61.pdf>

The Swiss canton of Ticino surrounds Campione d'Italia, an Italian municipality and exclave with an area of 2.6 km² (0.9 km² land and 1.7 km² lake).²¹ According to 2013 survey data, Campione d'Italia has a population of 2,074 residents.²² Italian is spoken in the exclave, which belongs administratively to the Italian province of Como.

The Rhine River, as well as the Swiss cantons of Schaffhausen, Zürich, and Thurgau, surround Büsingen am Hochrhein, a German town and exclave with an area of 7.62 km² and a population of 1,390.²³ German is spoken in the exclave, which belongs administratively to the German federal state of Baden-Württemberg.

5. Source Material

The preferred authority for Swiss map and chart sources is the Federal Office of Topography (swisstopo). Other preferred sources include those produced by Swiss Confederation agencies, including the Federal Directorate of Cadastral Surveying. Academic institutions and commercial vendors may be used for reference; however, these sources are not authoritative unless they contain a caveat that they are produced for, or approved by, the Swiss government.

Online interactive map of Switzerland, maintained by the Swiss Confederation in collaboration with the cantons. Search feature available with scale that varies from entire country coverage down to 10 meter resolution. For a given place, user may toggle among color maps, gray scale maps, and satellite imagery.

www.map.geo.admin.ch

The Portal for Cadastral Surveying, contains a variety of products, including cadastral maps, digital terrain models, and an official index of cities and towns.

<http://www.cadastre.ch/internet/cadastre/en/home.html>

Swiss Geography, maintained by the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs. Contains maps and aerial views of the towns of Bern, Zurich, Basel, Geneva, Lausanne, Winterthur, St. Gallen, Lucerne, and Lugano. Adjustable scale, with a feature enabling the user to draw lines and figures in the map.

<http://www.swissworld.org/en/geography/>

Historisches Lexikon der Schweiz (HLS), published by the *Schweizerischen Akademie der Geistes- und Sozialwissenschaften* (Swiss Academy of Humanities and Social Sciences) with financial support from the Swiss Confederation, is a thirteen-volume encyclopedia of Swiss history containing about 36,200 articles. The HLS provides toponymic, administrative, and historic information about many Swiss place names and geographic features. Published in

²¹ *Comune di Campione D'Italia (CO)*. Italian. <<http://www.comune.campione-d-italia.co.it/index.php>> (Accessed 10 July 2015).

²² *Comuni-Italiani.it*. "Popolazione Campione d'Italia 1861-2013." Italian. <<http://www.comuni-italiani.it/013/040/statistiche/popolazione.html>>

²³ *Büdingen am Hochrhein, die deutsche Gemeinde in der Schweiz*. "Gemeindeverwaltung Büsingen: Fakten und Daten." German. <<http://www.buesingen.de/>> (Accessed 10 July 2015) Also available: <<http://www.buesingen.ch/>>

German, French, Italian, and—in abbreviated version—in Romansch, the HLS comes in both hard copy and online versions.

<http://www.hls-dhs-dss.ch/d/home>

Swiss Postal Codes, allows the user to find a given Swiss postal code either by typing in the address or placing the cursor over a specific spot on a map of the country.

<http://ch.postleitzahl.org/>

Kleiner Sprachatlas der deutschen Schweiz, Helen Christen, Elvira Glaser, Matthias Friedli, Manfred Renn (Frauenfeld, SW: Huber Frauenfeld, 2011). A language atlas compiled by linguists from the University of Zurich, providing the history and disposition of Swiss dialects. Both book and online versions contain color maps, while the latter also offers audio files of several native dialect speakers for instruction and comparison.

<http://www.ksds.uzh.ch/index.html>

Appendix A: Glossary of Generic Terms

Generic				Feature Designation Name	Feature Designation Code
German	French	Italian	Romansh		
<i>Alp</i>	<i>alp</i>	<i>alp</i>	<i>alp</i>	mountain	MT
<i>Au</i>	<i>prairie</i>	<i>prato</i>	<i>prà</i>	forest, meadow	FRST, MDW
<i>Bach</i>	<i>ruisseau</i>	<i>ruscello</i>	<i>aua</i>	stream	STM
<i>Berg</i>	<i>montagne</i>	<i>montagna</i>	<i>muntozna</i>	mountain	MT
<i>Bergwerk</i>	<i>mine</i>	<i>miniera</i>	<i>miniera</i>	mine	MN
<i>Brunn(en)</i>	<i>fontaine</i>	<i>sorgente</i>	<i>funtauna</i>	spring	SPNG
<i>Bühl</i>	<i>colline</i>	<i>collina</i>	<i>collina</i>	hill	HLL
<i>Burg</i>	<i>château</i>	<i>castello</i>	<i>chastè</i>	castle	CSTL
<i>Denkmal</i>	<i>monument</i>	<i>monumento</i>	<i>monument</i>	monument	MNMT
<i>Dorf</i>	<i>village</i>	<i>villaggio</i>	<i>vitg, vischnanca</i>	populated place	PPL
<i>Eck, Egg</i>	<i>crête</i>	<i>cresta</i>	<i>con</i>	mountain, hill	MT, HLL
<i>Eisenbahn</i>	<i>chemin de fer</i>	<i>ferrovia</i>	<i>tren, viafier</i>	railroad	RR
<i>Feld</i>	<i>champ</i>	<i>campo</i>	<i>champagna</i>	field	FLD
<i>Fels(en)</i>	<i>falaise, escarpment</i>	<i>scogliera</i>	<i>grip</i>	cliff, rock	CLF, RK
<i>Ferner</i>	<i>glacier</i>	<i>ghiacciaio</i>	<i>glatscher, vadretg</i>	glacier	GLCR
<i>Fluss</i>	<i>rivière</i>	<i>fiume</i>	<i>flum</i>	stream	STM
<i>Friedhof</i>	<i>cimetière</i>	<i>cimitero, necropoli</i>	<i>santeri</i>	cemetery	CMTY
<i>Gasthof</i>	<i>auberge, hôtel</i>	<i>albergo</i>	<i>ustaria</i>	hotel	HTL
<i>Gletscher</i>	<i>glacier</i>	<i>ghiacciaio</i>	<i>glatscher, vadretg</i>	glacier	GLCR
<i>Graben</i>	<i>fossé</i>	<i>fossa, -o</i>	<i>foss</i>	gorge, ditch	GRGE, DTCH
<i>Grat</i>	<i>crête</i>	<i>cresta</i>	<i>cresta</i>	ridge	RDGE
<i>Heide</i>	<i>bruyère</i>	<i>brughiera</i>	<i>pastgira</i>	heath, wood	HTH, FRST
<i>Hof</i>	<i>ferme</i>	<i>fattoria</i>	<i>bain</i>	homestead	FRM
<i>Höhle</i>	<i>grotte, caverne</i>	<i>grotta</i>	<i>grotta, cuvel, chaverna</i>	cave	CAVE
<i>Holz / Hölzli</i>	<i>bois</i>	<i>bosco</i>	<i>lain</i>	forest, grove	FRST, OCH
<i>Horn</i>	<i>corne</i>	<i>corno, colmo</i>	<i>piz</i>	peak, promontory	PK, PROM
<i>Insel</i>	<i>île</i>	<i>isola</i>	<i>insla</i>	island	ISL
<i>Joch / Jochli</i>	<i>col</i>	<i>giogo</i>	<i>pass</i>	pass	PASS
<i>Kanal</i>	<i>canal</i>	<i>canale</i>	<i>chanal</i>	canal	CNL
<i>Kapelle</i>	<i>chapelle</i>	<i>cappella</i>	<i>chaplutta, chappela</i>	chapel	CH
<i>Kar</i>	<i>cirque glaciaire</i>	<i>circo glaciale</i>	<i>fop glazial</i>	cirque	CRQ
<i>Kirche</i>	<i>église</i>	<i>chiesa</i>	<i>baselgia</i>	church	CH
<i>Klamm</i>	<i>gorge</i>	<i>gola</i>	<i>chavorgia</i>	gorge	GRGE

Generic				Feature Designation Name	Feature Designation Code
German	French	Italian	Romansh		
<i>Kloster</i>	<i>couvent, monastère, cloître</i>	<i>convento, monastero</i>	<i>claustra</i>	monastery, convent	MSTY, CVNT
<i>Leite(n)</i>	<i>pente</i>	<i>pendia, pendenza</i>	<i>pista</i>	slope	SLP
<i>Markt</i>	<i>marché</i>	<i>mercato</i>	<i>martgà</i>	populated place	PPL
<i>Meierhof</i>	<i>ferm</i>	<i>fattoria</i>	<i>migiuria</i>	farm	FRM
<i>Mühle</i>	<i>moulin</i>	<i>mulino</i>	<i>mulin</i>	mill	ML
<i>Nock</i>	<i>escarpé</i>	<i>scogliera</i>	<i>crap</i>	promontory, rock	PROM, RK
<i>Pass</i>	<i>col</i>	<i>passo</i>	<i>pass</i>	mountain pass	PASS
<i>Platte</i>	<i>plateau</i>	<i>cengia</i>	<i>platta</i>	plateau	PLAT
<i>Quelle</i>	<i>source</i>	<i>fonte</i>	<i>funtauna</i>	spring	SPNG
<i>Sattel</i>	<i>col de montagne</i>	<i>passo di montagna</i>	<i>sella</i>	pass	PASS
<i>Scharte</i>	<i>brèche</i>	<i>sella</i>	<i>furcla</i>	pass	PASS
<i>Schloss</i>	<i>château</i>	<i>castello</i>	<i>chastè</i>	castle	CSTL
<i>Schutzhütte</i>	<i>refuge</i>	<i>rifugio</i>	<i>refugi</i>	hut	HUT
<i>See</i>	<i>mer, lac</i>	<i>mare, lago</i>	<i>mar, lai</i>	lake	LK
<i>Spitz(e)</i>	<i>cime, pointe</i>	<i>picco di montagna</i>	<i>piz</i>	mountain peak	PK
<i>Stadt</i>	<i>ville, cité</i>	<i>città</i>	<i>citad</i>	populated place	PPL
<i>Steig</i>	<i>chemin</i>	<i>sentiero</i>	<i>senda</i>	trail	TRL
<i>Stein</i>	<i>pic, sommet</i>	<i>vetta</i>	<i>crap</i>	peak	PK
<i>Steinbruch</i>	<i>carrière</i>	<i>cava di pietra</i>	<i>chava da crappa</i>	quarry	MNQR
<i>Strasse</i>	<i>route, rue, avenue</i>	<i>via, strada</i>	<i>via, strada</i>	street, road	ST
<i>Sumpf</i>	<i>marais</i>	<i>palude</i>	<i>morast</i>	swamp	SWMP
<i>Tal / Thal</i>	<i>vallée, val</i>	<i>valle, valletta</i>	<i>val, vallada</i>	valley	VAL
<i>Teich</i>	<i>étang</i>	<i>laghetto</i>	<i>lajet</i>	pond	PND
<i>Tratt</i>	<i>pâturage</i>	<i>pascolo</i>	<i>acla</i>	grazing area	GRAZ
<i>Ursprung</i>	<i>source</i>	<i>fonte</i>	<i>funtauna</i>	headwaters	STMH
<i>Wald</i>	<i>forêt, bois</i>	<i>foresta, forestale</i>	<i>gnaud</i>	forest	FRST
<i>Weg</i>	<i>chemin</i>	<i>via, passo, sentiero</i>	<i>via, strada, senda</i>	promenade, road, street, trail	PRMN, RD, ST, TRL
<i>Weide</i>	<i>pâture, pâturage, prairie</i>	<i>pascolo</i>	<i>pastgira</i>	grazing area, field	FLD, GRAZ
<i>Weingarten</i>	<i>vigne</i>	<i>vigna, vigneto</i>	<i>vigna</i>	vineyard	VIN, VINS
<i>Wiese</i>	<i>pré, prairie</i>	<i>prato</i>	<i>prà, prada</i>	meadow	MDW
<i>Wildbach</i>	<i>torrent</i>	<i>torrente</i>	<i>torrent</i>	stream	STM
<i>Wirtshaus</i>	<i>auberge</i>	<i>locanda</i>	<i>ustaria</i>	hotel	HTL

Appendix B: Abbreviations of Canton Names

	German	French	Italian	Romansh
AG	Aargau	Argovie	Argovia	Argovia
AI	Appenzell Innerrhoden	Appenzell Rhodes- Intérieures	Appenzello Interno	Appenzell Dadens
AR	Appenzell Ausserrhoden	Appenzell Rhodes- Extérieures	Appenzello Esterno	Appenzell Dadora
BE	Bern	Berne	Berna	Berna
BL	Basel-Landschaft	Bâle-Campagne	Basilea Campagna	Basilea-Champagna
BS	Basel-Stadt	Bâle-Ville	Basilea Città	Basilea-Citad
FR	Freiburg	Fribourg	Friburgo	Friburg
GE	Genf	Genève	Ginevra	Genevra
GL	Glarus	Glaris	Glarona	Glaruna
GR	Graubünden	Grisons	Grigioni	Grischun
JU	Jura	Jura	Giura	Giura
LU	Luzern	Lucerne	Lucerna	Lucerna
NE	Neuenburg	Neuchâtel	Neuchâtel	Neuchatel
NW	Nidwalden	Nidwald	Nidvaldo	Sutsilvania
OW	Obwalden	Obwald	Obvaldo	Sursilvania
SG	Sankt Gallen	Saint-Gall	San Gallo	Son Gagl
SH	Schaffhausen	Schaffhouse	Sciaffusa	Schaffusa
SO	Solothurn	Soleure	Soletta	Soloturn
SZ	Schwyz	Schwyz (or Schwytz)	Svitto	Sviz
TG	Thurgau	Thurgovie	Turgovia	Turgovia
TI	Tessin	Tessin	Ticino	Tessin
UR	Uri	Uri	Uri	Uri
VD	Waadt	Vaud	Vaud	Vad
VS	Wallis	Valais	Vallese	Vallais
ZG	Zug	Zoug	Zugo	Zug
ZH	Zürich	Zurich	Zurigo	Turitg

Appendix C: Modifiers in Swiss Place Names

German	French	Italian	Romansh	English
<i>alt, -er, -e, -es</i> ²⁴	<i>vieux</i>	<i>vecchio</i>	<i>veglia</i>	old
<i>an</i>	<i>en, sous</i>	<i>a, su</i>		at, on, upon
<i>auf</i>	<i>à</i>	<i>sopra, su</i>		on, upon
<i>deutsch, -er, -e, -es</i>	<i>allemand</i>	<i>tedesco</i>	<i>german</i>	German
<i>gross, -er, -e, -es</i>	<i>grand, grande</i>	<i>grande</i>	<i>grond</i>	large, great
<i>hinter, -er, -e, -es</i>	<i>derrière</i>	<i>sotto, dietro</i>	<i>davos</i>	hinder, rear
<i>im</i>	<i>dans, à, en, au</i>	<i>in</i>		in the
<i>in</i>	<i>dans, à, en</i>	<i>in</i>		in
<i>klein, -er, -e, -es</i>	<i>petit, petite</i>	<i>piccolo, piccola</i>	<i>pitschen</i>	small, little
<i>mittel: mittler, mittlere, mittleres</i>	<i>moyen, central</i>	<i>mezzo</i>	<i>med, media</i>	middle
<i>neu(-), -er, -e, -es</i>	<i>neuf, neuve, nouveau, nouvelle</i>	<i>nuovo, nuova</i>	<i>nov</i>	new
<i>ober(-), -er, -e, -es</i>	<i>supérieure, au-dessus, du dessus</i>	<i>superiore, sopra</i>	<i>sur(a)</i>	upper, above
<i>schwarz(-), -er, -e, -es</i>	<i>noir</i>	<i>nero</i>	<i>nair</i>	black
<i>über</i>	<i>dessus</i>	<i>sopra, sopra</i>	<i>sur</i>	above
<i>unter, -er, -e, -es</i>	<i>dessous</i>	<i>sotto</i>	<i>sut</i>	low, below
<i>vorder, -er, -e, -es</i>	<i>avant</i>	<i>davanti</i>	<i>davant</i>	fore
<i>weiss, -er, -e, -es</i>	<i>blanc, -he</i>	<i>bianco</i>	<i>alv</i>	white
<i>zwischen</i>	<i>entre</i>	<i>tra</i>	<i>tranter</i>	between

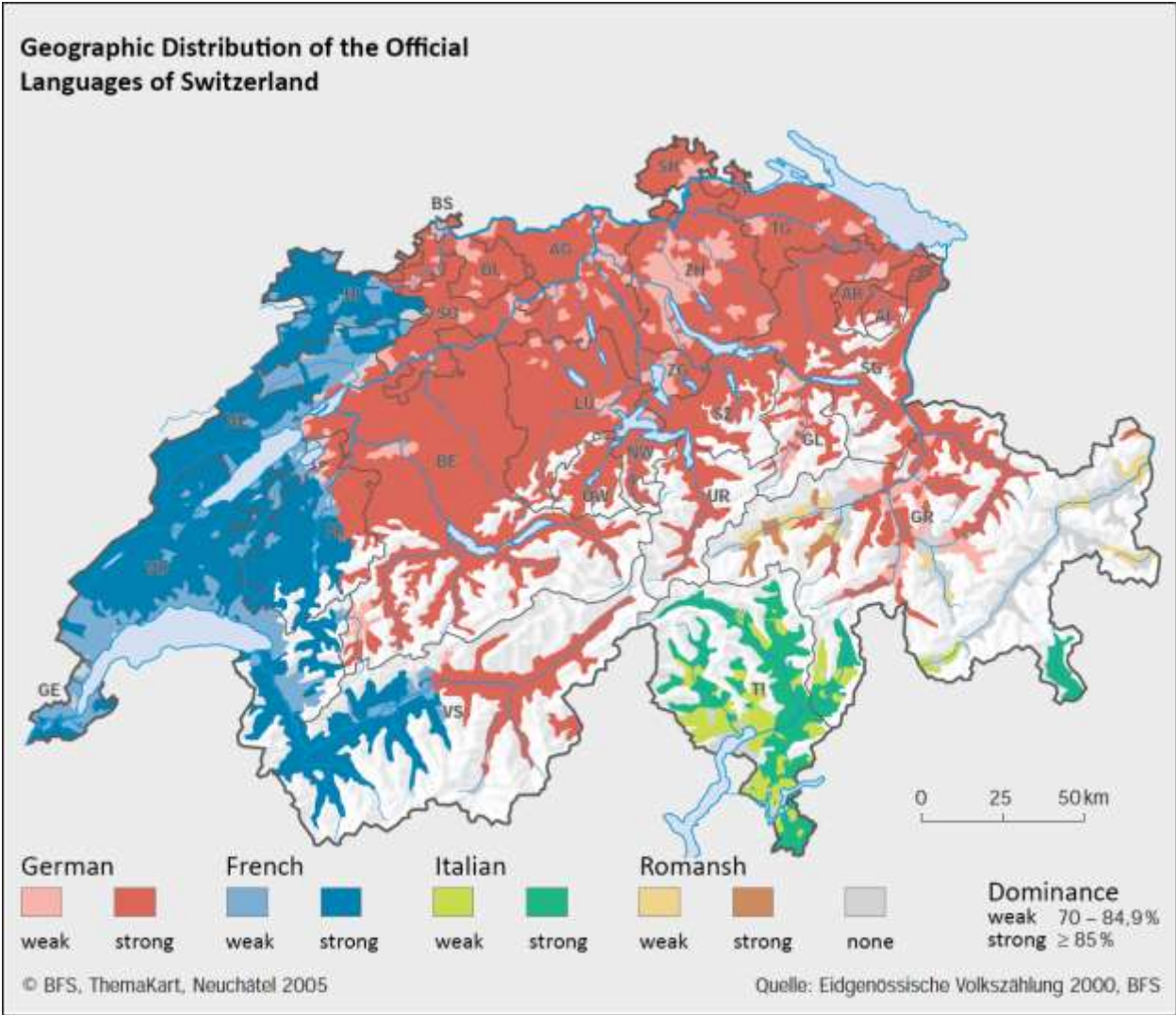
²⁴ All German nouns possess one of three genders: masculine, feminine, or neuter. Adjective endings inflect to indicate the case and number of the nouns they modify. In the nominative singular, adjective endings are: -er (masculine), -e (feminine), and -es (neuter).

Appendix D: First-Order Administrative Division (ADM1) Map of Switzerland²⁵



²⁵ Source: *Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection*. University of Texas Libraries.
http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/europe/switzerland_admin_2000.pdf (Accessed 3 March 2015)

Appendix E: Geographic Distribution of the Official Languages of Switzerland²⁶



²⁶ Source: *Eidgenössische Volkszählung (2000) Sprachenlandschaft in der Schweiz*. Statistik Schweiz. German. <<http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/de/index/themen/01/22/publ.html?publicationID=1737>> (Accessed 13 March 2015)