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MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND PHYSICAL PLANNING

SURVEYING AND MAPPING AUTHORITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES FOR SLOVENIA

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INTRODUCTION

In accordance with Resolution IV/4 of the United Nations on the standardization of geographical names, every country is supposed to produce toponymic guidelines. The following *Toponymic Guidelines for Slovenia* is intended for Slovene and foreign editors of maps and other works whose content refers to toponyms. The guidelines are in accordance with resolutions adopted at conferences on the standardization of geographical names of the United Nations, of which Slovenia has been a full member since 1992. In their form and contents they are similar to the toponymic guidelines of other countries. Together with the *Glossary of Toponymic Terminology* they form the basis for the work of Slovenia's Commission for the Standardization of Geographical Names.

The Commission for the Standardization of Geographical Names was first appointed in 1986 and again in 1990. Due to staff changes and the reorganization of the government bodies that participated in the Commission, it became inactive after 1991. The Government of the Republic of Slovenia reappointed the Commission in September 1995.

The primary task of the Commission is to direct and harmonize the work and to resolve problems in the field of standardization of geographical names in the Republic of Slovenia. The purpose of the standardization of geographical names is to define their written forms and make uniform the use of geographical names, both domestic and foreign.

Aleš Seliškar, Director
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1. Population

In Slovenia, the majority population is Slovene while autochthonous Italian and Hungarian ethnic minorities live in some municipalities. According to the 1991 population census, 1,965,986 people live in Slovenia, 87.84 % are Slovene, 0.16 % are Italian, and 0.43 % are Hungarian; the remaining 11.57 % are of Croatian, Serbian, Muslim, Macedonian, Montenegrin, Albanian, or other ethnic origin (*Statistical Annual 1995*, Volume XXXIV, Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Ljubljana, 1995).

2. Official Languages

The official language of the Republic of Slovenia is Slovene. In the territory of municipalities where Italian or Hungarian minorities live, Italian and Hungarian are also official languages (*Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia, Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia*, No. 33/1991). A small portion of the population who mostly immigrated in the last ten years use Croatian, Serbian, Macedonian, Albanian, or some other language as their mother tongue; however, these languages do not have the status of official or minority languages because they are not autochthonous in the territory of Slovenia. Slovene is understood or actively mastered by the great majority of the non-Slovene population.

Slovene is a Slavic language of Indo-European origin. Some two million Slovenes use it as the language of communication in Slovenia and around the world, and it ranks among the smallest of the Slavic languages. There are Slovene minorities in Italy (Friuli-Venezia Giulia, the surroundings of Gorizia and Udine, and the Trieste area), in Austria (Carinthia, Styria), and in Hungary (Szlovénviék, Porabje) where they are autochthonous and use Slovene geographical names for objects in their territories. In spite of various legislation regulations regarding the protection of the Slovene minorities in these territories, Slovene geographical names largely do not appear in official documents of these countries or on their maps.

Italian is a Romance language of Indo-European origin and together with Slovene is an official language in parts of the littoral Slovene municipalities of Koper/Capodistria, Izola/Isola, and Piran/Pirano. They use the Latin alphabet.

Hungarian is a Finno-Ugric language originating in the Urals and together with Slovene is an official language in parts of the Prekmurje municipalities of Hodoš-Šalovci/Hodos-Šalovci, Moravske Toplice, and Lendava/Lendva that stretch in a five to eight kilometer wide belt along the border with Hungary and include thirty-six settlements. Like the Italians, they use their own Latin alphabet.

Both minority languages are therefore of only local importance. The use of geographical names in bilingual territories is regulated by the Decree on Geographical Names in Plans and Maps in Ethnically-Mixed Territories (*Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia*, No. 11/1980). The borders of the ethnically-mixed territories are determined by the statutes of the corresponding municipalities. As determined by the Decree, on all plans and maps of these areas, the Slovene name must be put first and the Italian or Hungarian name second. The font and height of the letters must be the same for both languages. These guidelines apply to the names of settlements, hamlets, streets, names of pieces of land, names of landscapes, running and standing waters, mountain peaks, and mountain ranges.

For further information see *Toponimska navodila za Italijo in Madžarsko* (Toponymic Guidelines for Italy and Hungary). Geographical names in other languages that do not have their origin in Slovenia do not appear in documents and maps.

3. The Slovene Alphabet

The Slovene alphabet has twenty-five small and capital letters and belongs to the Latin system. The order of the letters simultaneously represents alphabetical order, according to which we arrange words and therefore geographical names. Of the cardinal letters in the Latin script, the Slovene alphabet does not have the consonant letters Q, X, Y, and W, but it contains letters Č, Š, and Ž. Letters from other Latin scripts that the Slovene alphabet does not have appear in writing of foreign and minority geographical names. With the exception of the diacritical marks on Č, Š, and Ž, other diacritical marks in the writing of Slovene geographical names are not used in toponymic and cartographical practice.

With the twenty-five letters of the Slovene alphabet we write twenty-nine phonemes; many phonemes are written with e (the phonemes /e/, / /, and / /) and o (the phonemes /o/ and / /). The phoneme / / is written with the digraph dž. In the table below, the Slovene alphabet is explained with five columns including the successive numbers of the letters, capital and small letters, the phones of the letters in the International Phonetic Alphabet, and examples of generic terms and geographical names. Examples of vowels are given in both stressed and unstressed forms with corresponding diacritical marks which in practice are not written.

No.	Letter	Phone	Generic term	Geographical name
1.	A a	[ʌ], [a:]	čas, nalóga; vás	Solkan, Réka; Láško
2.	B b	[b]	bílka	Brezje
3.	C c	[ts]	cunja	Cerovec
4.	Č č	[tʃ]	čaplja	Češnjevek
5.	D d	[d]	deblo	Davča
6.	E e	[e:], [ɛ], [ɛ:], []	césta; čep; peta; stebčr	Césta; Borje, Jesenice; Celje; Pekel, Gráben
7.	F f	[f]	frača	Frankolovo
8.	G g	[g]	goba	Gradišče
9.	H h	[h]	hrana	Horjul
10.	I i	[i], [i:]	nit, nikóli; lípa	Tržič, Pirán; Lípa
11.	J j	[j]	jelka	Javorje
12.	K k	[k]	koza	Kranj
13.	L l	[l]	lipa	Lipica
14.	M m	[m]	maslo	Medvode
15.	N n	[n]	nebo	Naklo
16.	O o	[o:], [], [:]	nóša; koš, obad; sôba	Lóg; Lom, Náklo; Bóhinj
17.	P p	[p]	polje	Petrovče
18.	R r	[r]	riba	Rakovnik
19.	S s	[s]	slama	Sevnica
20.	Š š	[ʃ]	šola	Šmartno
21.	T t	[t]	trava	Trebnje
22.	U u	[u], [u:]	kruh, uhó; kúhati	Buč, Lukávci; Rúdnik
23.	V v	[v]	vaza	Vipava
24.	Z z	[z]	zemlja	Zagorje
25.	Ž ž	[]	žemlja	Železniki

4. Slovene Dialects

Of all the Slavic languages, Slovene is the most divided according to dialects. According to the most recognized classification, it has more than forty dialects and distinctive speeches (Fran Ramovš, *Dialekti*, Ljubljana, 1935). These are divided into seven dialect groups that are distinguished primarily according to their phonetic differences and general hearing impression. These groups are Gorenjska, Štajerska, Primorska, Dolenjska with Bela krajina and Kolpa region subdialects, Pannonian, Carinthian, and Rovte. The Kočevje region where a majority German-speaking population lived until World War II is today a mixed dialect area because of postwar immigration of populations from various parts of Slovenia. Individual dialects and dialect groups differ in vocabulary, morphology, syntax, and phonetics mainly according to long stressed vowels.

5. Rules for Writing Geographical Names

The explanation of the writing of Slovene geographical names that follows between the two markers (§) has been extracted from *Slovene Orthography 1, Rules* (Editorial board: Jože Toporišič et al.), third revised edition, Državna založba Slovenije, Ljubljana 1994, pages 21-22. The rules were adopted at an assembly of the Slovene Academy of Sciences and Arts on May 18, 1989.

§

In Slovene orthography, geographical names are divided into settlement and non-settlement names: settlement names include the names of towns, villages, boroughs, and hamlets (*Trst*, *Kranjska Gora*, *Pliberk*, *Lome*); non-settlement names are all the other names (*Podrta gora*, *Slovenija*, *Jadransko morje*). For names of parts of settlements (*Pobrežje*, *Zelena jama*), the same rules apply as for non-settlement names.

Geographical names contain one or more words: *Ljubljana*, *Gorica*, *Novo mesto*, *Šmarje pri Jelšah*, *Severna Amerika*, *Spodnja Šiška*. They are mostly one-part names (*Dramlje*, *Vavta vas*, *Šmarje pri Jelšah*), some are two-part names (*Ljubljana Bežigrad*). Double names such as *Šmarje-Sap*, *Gorenja vas-Reteče*, *Pri Cerkvi-Struge* are very rare as are those beginning with prepositions such as *Pod Vasco*. Among multi-word names, those starting with a preposition or prepositional names are specially treated.

1. All the elements of settlement names begin with capital letters, the exceptions being non-prepositions and the nouns *mesto*, *trg*, *vas* (*vesca*), *selo* (*sela*, *selce*), and *naselje* (unless they begin a name):

– *Škofja Loka*, *Gornji Grad*, *Velika Nedelja*, *Bohinjska Bela*, *Blejska Dobrava*, *Rogaška Slatina*, *Dolenjske Toplice*, *Kanalski Lom*, *Kranjska Gora*, *Bloška Polica*, *Gornja Straža*, *Sladki Vrh*, *Železna Kapla*, *Gornji Senik*, *Drenov Grič*, *Mirna Peč*, *Kočevski Rog* (hamlet), *Velika Dolina*, *Zidani Most*, *Špeter Slovenov*, *Dolenje Mokro Polje*, *Zgornji Jakobski Dol*;

– *Črni Vrh nad Idrijo*, *Most na Soči*, *Šmarje pri Jelšah*, *Pri Žagi*, *Za Vrhom pri Črnicu*, *Vrh pri Sveti Trojici*, *Otočec pri Novem mestu*;

– *Dolenja vas, Stara vas, Spodnja vesca, Novo mesto, Stari trg, Opatje selo, Uršna sela, Dolenje selce, Ribiško naselje*;

– *Pri Treh Hišah*; in dialect *Ta na Bili*.

In place of a distinguishing prepositional addition, occasionally for technical reasons a nominative addition in parenthesis is used: *Črni Vrh nad Idrijo = Črni Vrh (Idrija)*.

Non-settlement descriptions after settlement names preserve their normal written form: *Gradišče v Slovenskih goricah, Zavrh pod Šmarno goro, Tolsti Vrh pri Ravnah na Koroškem*.

When names of settlements from other languages contain the words *vas, mesto, trg*, or *selo*, they are written in small letters when Slovenized or translated: *Carsko selo, Devinska Nova vas, Dunajsko Novo mesto*; however, if they are not Slovenized, they keep their foreign written form regarding capitalization: *Devinská Nová Ves*.

Distinguishing additions to settlement names (such as compass directions, etc.) are written with small letters, for example, *Ljubljana zahod, Celje okolica*. The addition *DEL* is written with a hyphen: *Rdeči Breg - DEL*.

Settlement names such as *Ivan Dol, Jazbin Vrh*, and *Jerman Vrh*, are sometimes treated as composite words and are therefore written together, for example, *Josipdol -a, Jordankal -a, Knezdol -a*.

2. In non-settlement names the first element is always written with a capital and non-first elements with small letters if they are not themselves proper names: *Zelena jama, Ulica stare pravde, Vodovodna cesta, Kongresni trg, Pod hrasti, Za vodo, Zmajski most, Ljudski vrt, Gospodarsko razstavišče, Zveza neodvisnih držav, Slovensko primorje, Bela krajina, Bližnji vzhod, Bršljinski potok, Težka voda, Panamski prekop, Niagarski slapovi, Ohridsko jezero, Severno morje, Tihi ocean, Rokavski preliv, Gibraltarska vrata, Velika gora, Kamniško sedlo, Babji zob, Kočevski rog* (mountain and region), *Ljubljanski grad* (elevation), *Arihova peč, Ptujsko polje, Dolge njive, Panonska nižina, Trnovski gozd, Krakovski gozd, Viktorijina puščava, Škocjanske jame, Potočka zijalka, Malo brezno, Goriška brda*; however *Julijske Alpe, Zadnja Trenta, Cesta v Mestni log, Velika Karlovica, Severna Amerika, Severna Irska, Nova Kaledonija, Zahodna Dvina, Nova Mehika, Bosna in Hercegovina*.

Special cases

Prepositional names have various forms in some syntax situations:

- a) most often the entire prepositional name, but with the identifying noun in front: *To je vas Pri Treh Hišah* (This is the village of Pri Treh Hišah); *Prihajam iz zaselka Pri Fari* (I come from the hamlet of Pri Fari); *Stanujemo v ulici Pod Zidom* (We live on Pod Zidom street); *Preselil se je v ulico Za Vodo* (He moved to Za Vodo street);
- b) just the object of the preposition: *Prihajam od Fare* (I come from Pri Fari); *Grem k Trem Hišam* (I am going to Pri Treh Hišah);
- c) the preposition and its object as one word: *Prihajam iz Podzida / iz Zavode* (I come from Pod Zidom / Za Vodo).

To these rules, we can add the following general instructions and explanations with examples.

Slovene geographical names are phonetically, orthographically, and morphologically adjusted to the standards of the literary language, and therefore in official use we have *Begunje*, not *Begne*; *Tolmin*, not *Tmin*; *Bovec*, not *Bec*; *Tolsti vrh*, not *Tovst vrh*; *Brdo*, not *Bardo*; *Orehova vas*, not *Orehova ves*; *Kolpa*, not *Kupa* (the latter forms are used locally). In specific cases when a geographical name was established in the mind of the general population before the standardizing of the Slovene literary language in the second half of the last century, the dialect form of the geographical name can be found in official use, for example, *Vučja Gomila* instead of *Volčja Gomila*, *Kuk* instead of *Kolk*, *Ovsiše* instead of *Ovsišče*, *Črešnjice* instead of *Češnjice*, *Stanečka vas* instead of *Staneška vas*, etc. In some geographical names the reason for discrepancies with the literary language was ignorance of orthographic or grammatical rules, for example, *Drakšl*, *Hajndl*, *Zakl* instead of *Drakšel*, *Hajndel*, *Zakel*; *Paunoviči* instead of *Pavnoviči*; *Daljne Njive* instead of *Daljnje Njive*; *Brezovi Dol* instead of *Brezov Dol*, while inflections of the type *iz Križevcevec*, *iz Puconec*, *v Belavškeku*, *na Flekuškeku* are treated as dialect alongside the literary *iz Križevcev*, *iz Puconcev*, *v Belavšku*, *na Flekušku*.

In some cases the dialect or regional character of a name is preserved in the accent, for example *Dólina*, *Dóbrava*, *Prístava* (in the literary language *dolina*, *dobráva*, *pristáva*). Like other words in the Slovene language, geographical names can be accented in different places: at the beginning (*Célje*, *Máribor*, *Rádgoná*), in the middle (*Črnómelj*, *Ljubljána*, *Jeseníce*), or on the final syllable (*Cerkljé*, *Lescé*, *Svetó* – these are least frequent). Therefore the location of the accent for the majority of the geographical proper names is not foreseen in advance, and there are a considerable number of names with two possible accents: *Pódčetrték* and *Podčetàtek*, *Ógljenšák* and *Ogljenšák*, *Pomján* and *Pómjan*, *Sólkan* and *Solkán*, etc. The correct accent variation (possibly two) is considered the one used locally if it is not contrary to the accent norms of the literary language.

Geographical names with unknown or insufficiently known etymological origin remained unchanged (in the literary language sense) in official use, for example *Mevkuž* (from the personal name *Miklavž*), *Šmarca* (from *Šent Mavricij*), the mountain *Na šeh* (from *na sušeh*), *Šoštanj* (from the German *Schönstein*), *Činžat* (from *senožet*), *Voje* (from *loge*), *Voklo* (from *lokev*), etc.

The origin of Slovene geographical names is very diverse: In addition to names of Slovene origin (*Gradišče*, *Podgora*, *Vransko*, *Bistrica*, *Triglav*), there are numerous names of German origin (*Rošpoh*, *Frajhajm*, *Boštanj*), Roman origin (*Solkan*, *Medana*, *Izola*, *Soča*, *Istra*), Hungarian origin (*Apače*, *Kaniža*), and Celtic or even older origin (*Celje*, *Kranj*, *Tamar*, *Sava*, *Karavanke*). More than half of Slovene geographical names originate from personal names (*Artmanja vas*, *Braslovče*, *Mengeš*, *Šmohor*), although with non-settlement geographical names their share is considerably smaller.

Double names are written with a hyphen. As a rule, both parts are inflected (*Hrastje-Mota*, *iz Hrastja-Mote*, *v Hrastju-Moti*) though in some case only part (*Pince-Marof*, *iz Pince-Marofa*, *v Pince-Marofu*) or only one part is used in the non-nominative case (*Zadláz-Čadrg*, *iz Zadlaza*, *v Zadlazu*) or both parts are inflected but not at the same time (*Šmarje-Sap*, *iz Šmarja*, *v Šmarju* or *iz Sapa*, *v Sapu*) (the examples cited are taken from chapter 7.2 of the lexicon *Slovenska krajevna imena*).

Non-Slovene geographical proper names as a rule are written in un-Slovenized form if the names are from areas where the Latin alphabet is used; otherwise, we both Slovenize them and pronounce them always using only Slovene phonemes. Geographical names from Latin alphabet areas are also Slovenized if they are names of:

- a) continents: *Evropa, Azija, Antarktika*;
- b) oceans and other large bodies of water: *Atlantik, Pacifik, Baltik*;
- c) countries: *Avstrija, Švedska, Španija*; frequently federal states: *Teksas, Kalifornija, Pensilvanija*, but *Liechtenstein, Ohio, Georgia, Iowa*;
- d) larger islands, archipelagos, and peninsulas: *Grenland, Korzika, Havaji, Jukatan*;
- e) most capitals: *Bukarešta, Praga, Varšava, Pariz*, but *Bonn, Washington, New York*;
- f) some larger, frequently mentioned cities: *Ženeva, Lozana, Krakov, Jeruzalem*;
- g) larger regions, mountain ranges, rivers, lakes: *Lombardija, Šampanja, Provansa, Škotska, Mazovše, Kordiljere, Karnijske Alpe, Adiža, Sena, Temza, Gardsko jezero*.

Multi-word names composed totally or partly from common noun components are as a rule translated: *Južna Amerika, Severno Ledeno morje, Ognjena zemlja, Združene države Amerike, Bližnji vzhod, Skalno gorovje, Dunajsko Novo mesto, Elizejske poljane, Peta avenija, Rdeči trg, Bela hiša, Brandenburška vrata*, etc.

It is incorrect to write geographical names from non-Latin areas unphonetically, for example, *Karachi* instead of *Karači*, *Baghdad* instead of *Bagdad*, *Djakarta* instead of *Džakarta*, *Seoul* instead of *Seul*, etc. Only Chinese names may be written according to the pinjin version (*Peking* and *Beijing*, *Šanghaj* and *Shanghai*).

Slovene variations of some exonyms are written phonetically, for example, *Rim, Neapelj, Firence, Benetke, Dunaj, Pulj, Reka, Solun, Carigrad*, as are the names (at least in the past) in Slovene ethnic areas outside the border of the Republic of Slovenia: *Celovec, Beljak, Gradec, Gorica, Čedad, Tržič, Trbiž, Gornji Senik, Monošter*. The corresponding foreign names are used along with the Slovene names usually only for identification, mostly in international or interlanguage communications: *Dunaj (Wien), Rim (Roma), Tržič (Monfalcone), Monošter (Szentgotthard)*, etc.

In writing Slovene geographical proper names, only letters of the Slovene alphabet are used (or in bilingual areas Italian or Hungarian letters) and no graphemes for special dialect sounds: therefore *Pušča* and *Kuzma* and not *Püšča* or *Küzma* as they are pronounced locally. Letters from other Latin alphabets may only be used in naming streets and squares if they are a component part of the proper name for which the street or square is named: *Clevelandska ulica, Zoisova cesta, Wolfova ulica, Trg Marxa in Engelsa*, etc. (they are pronounced with Slovene sounds but respecting the English, Italian, or German phonetic value of the letters).

6. Names Authorities and the Standardization of Geographical Names

The names of basic spatial units are officially maintained by the Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia and the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia in the computer-supported Register of Spatial Units in graphical and descriptive form. The procedure of naming, renaming, combining, and separating settlements and streets is dealt with by the *Regulations on Defining of Settlements and Streets and the Designation of Settlements, Streets, and Buildings and Guidelines for Registering the Areas of Territorial Units and House Numbers*, both published in the *Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia*, No. 11/1980. Changes, abrogations, new names, and related legislation are also published in the *Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia* (see Chapter 7).

The Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia is also responsible for the technical management of the computer graphical-descriptive *Register of Geographical Names* (see Chapter 7).

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Responsibility for deciding the remainder of geographical names has not yet been precisely defined. The interdisciplinary toponymic organ re-established in 1995 by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia is engaged in the standardization of geographical names in Slovenia.

Name of the organ: *Commission for the Standardization of Geographical Names*
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7. Toponymic Sources

7.1. Maps

The Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia manages, collects, maintains, updates, stores, and publishes basic topographical maps, topographical and general maps, aerial photographs, and all other official and systematically arranged geodetic spatial data which are in principle public and available to all users.

According to some estimates, there are between 150,000 and 200,000 geographical names in the territory of Slovenia. Not all geographical names on plans and maps are official nor have they been coordinated among materials of various scales, but the majority have been professionally surveyed and verified. The exceptions are place names (settlements and basic spatial units) taken from the Register of Spatial Units; however, because of the time taken by the renewal of the maps, official names only appear on maps that have been updated in the last few years.

Below are the names of systematic maps in current use. In addition to those listed there are several older systematic maps that can only serve as historical sources. On such maps, geographical names and texts are sometimes given in Serbian, German, Italian, or Hungarian.

The mathematical basis for all topographical and general maps is a Gauss-Krüger projection on a Bessel ellipsoid. Slovenia is uniformly divided on sheets or in one single sheet completely covered by plans and maps and their scanograms with the following scales:

Basic topographical maps 1:5,000 / 1:10,000 (BTM 5 / BTM 10)

The system consists of 2,530 1:5,000 scale sheets and 258 1:10,000 scale sheets, the latter covering mountainous and forested areas. About 100 sheets are renewed annually. They contain over 80 % of all geographical names in the territory of Slovenia. In making the maps the majority of the names were coordinated with the *Krajevni leksikon Slovenije* and verified at the Slovene Academy of Sciences and Arts, although this does not mean they have official status.

National topographical map 1:25,000 (NTM 25)

The system consists of 201 sheets containing data from the years 1985 and 1986. The new NTM 25 has been in the process of development since 1994 and will probably be finished by 1997. Geographical names outside the border of Slovenia on the old border sheets are written phonetically in Serbian. Some abbreviations and common names are also written in Serbian on the old sheets. The names of settlements on the new NTM 25 will be written in their official form according to data from the Register of Spatial Units. Geographical names on new border sheets are being verified by the Scientific Research Center of the Slovene Academy of Sciences and Arts. According to estimates, there are around 60,000 geographical names on the NTM 25.

Topographical map 1:50,000 (TM 50)

The system consists of 35 sheets. The map has not been regularly renewed and at present is about ten years old. The Atlas of Slovenia is based on the renewed TM 50 in the same scale and contains 223 sheets of A4 format. It also contains an index of names. The atlas was made by Geodetski zavod of the Republic of Slovenia.

General maps 1:250,000 (GM 250), 1:400,000 (GM 400), 1:750,000 (GM 750), and 1,000,000 (GM 1000)

Each of these maps shows Slovenia and the areas of the neighbouring countries in one sheet. All the general maps were last renewed in 1995. Geographical names were verified by the Scientific Research Center of the Slovene Academy of Sciences and Arts. Place names are written officially according to data in the Register of Spatial Units. Due to cartographic generalization some smaller settlements were omitted depending on the scale of the map. On GM 250 there are about 8,000 geographical names.

Land cadastre plans

Relative to the large number of geographical names, land cadastre plans are also important cartographic sources since with various coordinate systems and scales they cover all of Slovenia. There are around 30,000 land cadastre plans. In addition to place names and hydronyms they also contain microtoponyms, largely names of pieces of land that are not found to such an extent in BTM 5 and BTM 10. Almost 90 % of the plans were made by graphical means in scales of 1:2,880 (the majority), 1:1,440, 1:720 and 1:5,760; consequently, the coordinates of parcel borders are unclear. Newer plans of coordinate measurement are done in Gauss-Krüger projection in scales of 1:1,000, 1:2,000, and 1:2,500. For historical reasons the geographical names and texts on the maps are written not only in Slovene but also in German, Italian, or Hungarian. They have been corrected into Slovene but are not official. Because some plans were last renewed over one hundred years ago, they are unreliable as modern source in spite of their wealth of names.

7.2. Toponymiyc Gazetteers

In Slovenia there are many various gazetteers in digital and analogue (written) form. The following are considered the most complete and most important.

Register of Geographical Names (RGN)

The Register of Geographical Names is a graphical-descriptive database of geographical names for which the Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia is responsible. It contains names inside the border of Slovenia (endonyms) and those foreign geographical names which appear on the new NTM 25 border sheets. Its sources are mostly the basic topographical maps BTM 5 and BTM 10 and the national topographical map NTM 25. The system is also open for the entering of names from cartographic sources of other scales. In parallel with the updating of the contents of BTM 5 and BTM 10, names are taken

annually from around one hundred sheets. Names from the NTM 25 are taken randomly as needed. By the beginning of 1996, about 10 % of the BTM 5 and BTM 10 sheets and 13 % of the NTM 25 sheets had been covered. The names do not have official status, except for settlements whose names have been compared and coordinated by computer with the data in the Register of Spatial Units.

The Register of Geographical Names is composed of two linked databases: the first is written and contains names in their complete orthographically and grammatically correct form, while the second is graphical and contains names in the form written on the maps. In the graphical database, the position of each name on the map is marked with a polygon in the Gauss-Krüger coordinate system. Both databases list numerous attributes for each individual name so that inquiries regarding location and meaning are possible with the software that is part of the RGN. This was elaborated using DOS and UNIX operating systems in conjunction with the Oracle database and the Arc/Info geographical information system. The software uses fonts of various types for this purpose in the Slovene, English, Hungarian, Italian, Croatian, and German alphabets.

In the wider sense, the Register of Geographical Names is a component part of the digital topographical database and is currently used for computerized plotting of reproduction originals for the geographical names layer the BTM 5. The gradual standardization of the more important geographical names in the RGN is planned according to the principles of United Nations resolutions.

Register of Spatial Units (RSU)

The Register of Spatial Units is a digital, graphical-descriptive database of the basic spatial units of Slovenia and is the responsibility of the Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia and the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia. It is the only source with officially certified geographical names. The data is continually supplemented in accordance with the law.

According to the data in the RSU, Slovenia measures approximately 20,237 km². Homogeneously and entirely it is covered by the following hierarchy of units: the state, administrative units, cadastral districts, municipalities, settlements, statistical districts, and spatial districts. In addition to these, obligatory units for the RSU are house numbers belonging to the centroids of buildings. In future, the inclusion of the axes of streets is planned. To all the units, except house numbers and spatial and statistical districts, the officially certified name is assigned. Multi-word names of settlements are capitalized in accordance with Slovene orthography and are verified by the Committee for the Dictionary Section of Slovene Orthography at the Slovene Academy of Sciences and Arts. Bilingual names of municipalities and settlements are written in accordance with statements in the statutes of municipalities where members of the Italian and Hungarian minorities live. They are stated on the principle of equal use as prescribed by the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia. In addition to names, the RSU contains digital graphical presentation of borders and centroids of spatial units with the accuracy of the BTM 5 and their ciphers and identifiers.

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia occasionally publishes printed surveys of changes and the official situation of municipalities with their corresponding settlements on

the basis of the RSU. The last such brochure is entitled *Settlements According to Municipalities of the Republic of Slovenia, Methodological Material, No. 6*, Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Ljubljana 1995.

Lexicon of Place Names of Slovenia (Krajevni leksikon Slovenije)

The *Lexicon of Place Names of Slovenia* has been published in two versions. The first is in four volumes and contains the majority of geographical names on the territory of Slovenia with exhaustive descriptions of landscapes, places, and people. Although somewhat outdated, for the time being it is still the most extensive publication of its kind in Slovenia.

Authors: Roman Savnik in cooperation with France Planina (all volumes) and Živko Šifer (Volumes I and II)

Title: Lexicon of Place Names of Slovenia

Subtitle: A collection of official, topographical, geographical, historical, cultural, economic, and tourist data on all the places of Slovenia

Titles of individual volumes:

Volume I: Western Part of Slovenia, 1968

Volume II: Core of Central Slovenia and its Southeastern Part, 1971

Volume III: The World between the Savinjske Alps and the Sotla River, 1976

Volume IV: Podravje and Pomurje, 1980

Publisher: Državna založba Slovenije, Ljubljana

The second version is newer but less extensive, in only one volume and with substantially fewer names. In content it is similar to the first version; numerous colour photographs of places, survey maps, and statistical tables have been added. As with the first version, the majority of the data was collected by geography teachers in the field and can be considered reliable.

Milan Orožen Adamič, Drago Perko, Drago Kladnik: *Krajevni leksikon Slovenije*, Državna založba Slovenije, Ljubljana, 1995.

Slovene Place Names (Slovenska krajevna imena)

This book contains around 6,000 Slovene place names stated in nominative, genitive, and locative with prepositions, the adjectives formed from them, and the names for male inhabitants and occasionally for female inhabitants – all accented and with pronunciations where necessary. The sources of data were local people and the *Lexicon of Place Names of Slovenia* (first version). Capitalization of names was done in accordance with the new orthography, official regulations, and data from the RSU if necessary.

Franc Jakopin, Tomo Korošec, Tine Logar, Jakob Rigler, Roman Savnik, Stane Suhadolnik: *Slovenska krajevna imena*, zbirka Leksikoni Cankarjeve založbe, Cankarjeva založba, Ljubljana 1985.

Atlas of Slovenia (Atlas Slovenije)

The core of the *Atlas of Slovenia* is 223 1:50,000 scale topographical maps of A4 format. They cover the entire territory of Slovenia together with the border areas of neighbouring states and thus include almost the entire area settled by the autochthonous Slovene population. Added to the *Atlas* are thirteen city plans, an general map of Slovenia, descriptions of regions, statistical data, and an index of place names and the names of streets in the city plans. The place name index includes the name, type of object, position on the map (page number and cell), and includes places outside Slovenia.

Atlas Slovenije, Založba Mladinska knjiga and Geodetski zavod Slovenije, 2nd edition, Ljubljana 1992.

A Dictionary of Reversed Geographical Names from the Atlas of Slovenia (Odzadnji slovar zemljepisnih imen po Atlasu Slovenije)

This dictionary contains all the data from the place name index in the *Atlas of Slovenia* with geographical names arranged alphabetically beginning with the final and not the initial letters of names. It thus conveniently groups place names ending with the same letters.

Metka Furlan: *Odzadnji slovar zemljepisnih imen po Atlasu Slovenije*, Znanstvenoraziskovalni center Slovenske akademije znanosti in umetnosti, Inštitut za slovenski jezik Frana Ramovša, Etimološko-onomastična sekcija, Državna založba Slovenije, Ljubljana, 1993

8. Glossary of Generic Terms and Designations on Maps

Slovene has three grammatical numbers (singular, dual, plural), three genders (masculine, feminine, and neuter), and six cases. In the list below, Slovene adjectives are written as they most frequently appear on maps: for masculine nominative singular form with the inflection -i, for feminine and neuter nominative singular with the inflection -a or -o respectively, and after the consonants c, č, ž, š, and j in neuter nominative with the suffix -e instead of -o, for example, gorenje and rdeče.

<i>Slovene term</i>	<i>English translation</i>
alpski	alpine
ambulanta	dispensary, clinic
amfiteater	amphitheatre
antena	antenna
avenija	avenue
avstrijski	Austrian
avtobusno postajališče	bus stop
avtocesta	expressway, motorway
banka	bank
barje	moor, swamp, bog
beli	white
bencinska črpalka	filling station, petrol station
bivak	bivouac
boja	buoy

bolnica	hospital
bolnišnica	hospital
brdo	hill, hillock
breg	bank, shore, slope, hill
brezno	abyss, chasm
brežina	embankment
brod	ford, ferry
brzica	rapid
bulvar	boulevard
carina	customs
center	center
centralni	central
cerkev	church
cesta	street, road, way
cevovod	pipeline
cisterna	cistern
čer	reef, crag
črni	black
delta	delta
deponija	dump, tip
desni	right
dežela	country, land, province
dimnik	chimney
dok	dock
dol	down(ward), small valley
dolenji	lower
dolgi	long
dolina	valley
dolnji	lower
dom	home, center, residence
drevo	tree
država	state, country
državna meja	national boundary
ekvidistanca	contour interval
elektrarna	power station, power plant
estuarij	estuary
fontana	fountain
gasilski dom	fire station
gladek	smooth
glava	head
glavna cesta	main road, highway
glavni	principal, main
gledališče	theatre
globina	depth
globoki	deep
goli	treeless, bare
gondolska žičnica	cableway, gondola

gora	mountain
gorenji	upper, higher
gornji	upper, higher
gorovje	mountain range, mountains
gorska veriga	mountain chain, range
gorski hrbet	ridge
gorstvo	mountain group
gostilna	inn
gozd	wood, forest
gozdarska koča	forester's hut, refuge, lodge
gozdna koča	forest hut, refuge, lodge
grad	castle, manor
grapa	ravine
greben	ridge, crest
grič	hill, hillock
gričevje	hills
grmovje	bush, scrub
grob	grave, tomb
grobišče	cemetery, graveyard
hangar	hangar
hidroelektrarna	hydroelectric power plant
hiša	house
hladni	cold, cool
hotel	hotel
hrib	hill
hribovje	hilly area
hrvaški	Croatian
igla	needle
industrija	industry
inštitut	institute
italijanski	Italian
iz	of, from
izvir	spring, source
jadranski	Adriatic
jama	cave, cavern, pit
jedrska elektrarna	nuclear power plant
jez	dam
jezero	lake
jug	south
južni	southern
kamen	stone, rock
kamnolom	quarry
kamp	campground
kanal	canal
kanjon	canyon
kapela	chapel
katedrala	cathedral

klif	cliff
kmetija	farm
knjižnica	library
koča	hut, refuge, lodge
kolovoz	track, lane
kopa	rounded hill
kotlina	basin
krajina	landscape, region, country
kraški	karstic
krater	crater
kratki	short
križ	cross, crucifix
križišče	crossing, intersection
laguna	lagoon
led	ice
ledenik	glacier
ledina	piece of land
letališče	airport
levi	left
lovska koča	hunters' lodge, hut
luka	harbour, port
luknja	hole, pit, hollow
madžarski	Hungarian
makija	scrub
mali	small, little
markirana pot	marked path or trail
meja	border, boundary, frontier
mejni prehod	border crossing
merilo	scale
mestna četrt	city quarter, district
mestni	urban
mesto	town, city
metro	metro
mlaka	pool
mlin	grain mill
močvirje	swamp, marsh, bog
mokri	wet, damp
morena	moraine
morje	sea
morski	marine
morski greben	reef
morski rokav	inlet
most	bridge
motel	motel
mrzli	cold
muzej	museum
na	on, upon

nabrežje	embankment, quay
nacionalni park	national park
naftovod	oil pipeline
naklon	slope, gradient
namakalni kanal	irrigation ditch
naravni rezervat	nature reserve
narod	nation
narodni	national (ethnic)
naselje	settlement, town
nasip	embankment
nizki	low
nižavje	lowlands
nižina	lowlands
nižji	lower
NOB	National Liberation War
notranji	inner
novi	new
ob	by
obala	coast, shore
občina	municipality
oddajnik	transmitter
okno	window
okraj	district
okrogli	round
osrednji	central, main
ostri	sharp
otočje	archipelago
otok	island
ožina	strait, narrow, isthmus
park	park
parkirišče	parking lot
pašnik	grazing land, pasture
pesek	sand
planina	mountain pasture area, alp
planinska koča	mountain hut
planinski dom	mountain lodge
planinsko zavetišče	mountain shelter, refuge
planota	plateau
planšarija	shepherd's hut
plavalni bazen	swimming pool
plaža	beach
plinarna	gas plant
plitvi	shallow
plitvina	shoal, shallows
pod	under
podjetje	company
podmorski	undersea, submarine

področje	region, area
podzemni	underground
pokopališče	cemetery
pokrajina	landscape
polje	field
polotok	peninsula
postaja	station
pošta	post office
pot	path, trail, way
potok	stream, creek, brook
predmestje	suburb
prednji	front
predor	tunnel
pregrada	barrier
prehod	strait
prekop	canal
prelaz	pass
prepad	abyss, precipice
pri	near
pristan	quay
provinca	province
rafinerija	refinery
ravnina	plain, flatland
razpoka	crevasse
razvalina	ruin
rdeči	red
regija	region
reka	river
restavracija	restaurant
rezervoar	reservoir
ribnik	fish pond
ribogojnica	fish farm, hatchery
rog	horn
rt	cape, point, promontory
rudnik	mine
ruševina	ruin
ruševje	heather
sadovnjak	orchard
samostan	monastery
sedežnica	chairlift
sedlo	saddle, pass
sever	north
severni	northern
silos	silo
sinagoga	synagogue
sipina	sand bank, dune
skala	rock, cliff

skalnati zob	jag
slap	waterfall
slatina	spa
slovenski	Slovene
smučarska skakalnica	ski jump
smučarska vlečnica	ski lift
sneg	snow
soline	salt works
soteska	gorge, canyon
spodnji	lower
spomenik	monument
sprednji	front
sprehajališče	alley
središče	center
srednji	middle
stadion	stadium
stari	old, ancient
stena	rock wall, cliff
steza	footpath, trail
stolp	tower
strelišče	shooting range
strmi	steep
suhi	dry, thin
sveti (Sv.)	holy (Saint)
svetilnik	lighthouse
široki	wide, broad
škrbina	narrow mountain pass
šola	school
športno igrišče	sports ground, athletic field
telefon	telephone
telegraf	telegraph
terasa	terrace
terme	thermal baths
termoelektrarna	thermal power plant
tok	stream, current
topli	warm
toplice	spa, thermal baths
tovarna	factory
trajekt	ferry
travnik	meadow
trdnjava	stronghold, fort
trg	square, borough
trgovina	shop
tunel	tunnel
TV stolp	TV tower
ulica	street, alley, lane
umetni	artificial

ustje	mouth, estuary
utrdba	fort
v	in
vas	village
veleposlaništvo	embassy
veliki	large, great
v gradnji	under construction
višavje	highlands
višji	higher
vinograd	vineyard
visoki	high, tall
vnanji	outer
voda	water
vodni stolp	water tower
vodnjak	well
votlina	cavern
v projektu	under project, projected
vrata	gate, door
v rekonstrukciji	under reconstruction
vrh	peak, summit, top
vroči	hot
vrt	garden
vrtača	doline, sinkhole, hollow
vrtec	kindergarten
vzhod	east
vzhodni	eastern
vzpenjača	cableway
zadnji	back, rear
zahod	west
zahodni	western
zaliv	bay, gulf
zaselek	hamlet
zdravilišče	health spa
zeleni	green
zgornji	upper, higher
zid	wall
zunanj	outer, external
zvonik	bell tower, campanile
žaga	saw mill
železnica	railway
železniška postaja	railway station
železniška proga	railway line
žičnica	cableway
živalski vrt	zoo

9. Abbreviations on Maps

Source: National Topographical Map 1:25,000 scale

9.1. Abbreviations of Slovene Words

Orographical names

br.	brdo, breg
dol.	dolina
gl.	glava
gr.	greben
izv.	izvir
j.	jama
jez.	jezero
kam.	kamen
kan.	kanal
o.	otok
pl.	planina
pol.	polotok
p.	potok
pr.	preval, prelaz
r.	reka
s.	sedlo
st.	stena
škr.	škrbina
z.	zaliv

Names and descriptions of built objects

b.č.	bencinska črpalka
bol.	bolnišnica
dep.	deponija odpadkov
g.k.	gozdarska, gozdna koč
g.g.	gozdno gospodarstvo
h.e.	hidroelektrarna
h.	hotel
ind.	industrija, industrijski
j.e.	jedrska elektrarna
k.z.	kmetijska zadruga
k.k.	kmetijski kombinat
l.i.k.	lesnoindustrijski kombinat
l.k.	lovska koč
l.	luka
ml.	mlin
m.	motel
plan.	planšarija, planina
plin.	plinarna
raf.	rafinerija
sam.	samostan
sil.	silos
š.	šola
t.e.	termoelektrarna
tov.	tovarna
ž.	žaga

ž.p. železniška postaja

Adjectives

Čr., čr.	črni -a -o
Dol., dol.	dolnji -a -e, dolnji -a -e
Gor., gor.	gornji -a -e, gorenji -a -e
juž.	južni -a -o -e
M., m.	mali -a -o -e
N., n.	novi -a -o -e
sev.	severni -a -o -e
Sp., sp.	spodnji -a -e
Sr., sr.	srednji -a -e
St., st.	stari -a -o -e
Sv.	sveti -a -o
Št., št.	šent-
V., v.	veliki -a -o -e
Vis., vis.	visoki -a -o -e
vzh.	vzhodni -a -o -e
zah.	zahodni -a -o -e
Zg., zg.	zgornji -a -e

9.2. Abbreviations of Italian Words with Slovene Translation

Nouns

C.	Cima	vrh
F.	Fiume	reka
I.	Isola	otok
Cap.	Capo	rt
Cl.	Colle	grič, breg
Can.	Canale	kanal, prekop
Cor.	Corno	vrh
L.	Lago	jezero
Lag.	Laguna	laguna
Mlg.	Malga	planina, planšarija
Mt.	Monte	gora, hrib
P.	Passo	prelaz, preval
Pt.	Punta	vrh, rt
R.	Rio, Rivo	potok
V.	Valle, Vallone	dolina, zaliv

Adjectives

di Sp.	di Sopra	(z)gornji -a -e
di St.	di Sotto	spodnji -a -e
G.	Grande	veliki -a -o -e
Inf.	Inferiore	spodnji -a -e
Magg.	Maggiore	veliki -a -o -e
Min.	Minore	mali -a -o -e
Mz.	Mezzo	srednji -a -e
N.	Novo, Nuovo	novi -a -o -e
Picc.	Piccolo	mali -a -o -e

Sup.	Superiore	(z)gornji -a -e
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9.3. Abbreviations of German Words with Slovene Translation

Nouns

A.	Alm	planina, planšarija
B.	Bach	potok
Bg.	Berg	gora
Bgw.	Bergwerk	rudnik
Fd.	Feld	polje
Fl.	Fluss	reka
Grb.	Graben	grapa
H.	Höhle	jama
Ht.	Hütte	koča
Kg.	Kogel	vrh
Kn.	Kanal	kanal, prekop
Kp.	Koppe	kopa, vrh
Ml.	Mühle	mlin
Sp.	Spitze	vrh
St.	Stein	stena, skala
Wd.	Wald	gozd

Adjectives

Gr.	Gross	veliki -a -o -e
Htr.	Hinter	zadnji -a -e
Kl.	Klein	mali -a -o -e
Mit.	Mittel	srednji -a -e
Nd.	Nieder	spodnji -a -e
Ob.	Ober	(z)gornji -a -e
Skt.	Sankt	sveti -a -o
Unt.	Unter	spodnji -a -e

9.4. Abbreviations of Hungarian Words with Slovene Translation

Nouns

b.	bérc	vrh
cs.	csúcs	vrh
cstn.	csatorna	kanal, prekop
d.	domb	grič, breg
e.	erdő	gozd
fl.	folió	reka
h.	hegy	hrib, gora
hal.	halom	grič
mz.	mező	polje, ledina
p.	patak	potok
tp.	telep	naselje
vg.	völgy	dolina

Adjectives

a.	alsó	spodnji -a -e
bs.	belső	notranji -a -e
f.	felső	(z)gornji -a -e
k.	kis	mali -a -o -e
kp.	közép	srednji -a -e
ks.	külső	zunanji -a -e
n.	nagy	veliki -a -o -e
sn.	szent	sveti -a -o

9.5. Abbreviations of Croatian Words with Slovene Translation

b.st.	benzinska stanica	bencinska črpalka
DK	drvni kombinat	lesnoindustrijski kombinat
hr.	hrid	čer
PK	poljoprivredni kombinat	kmetijski kombinat
plič.	pličina	plitvina
šk.	škola	šola
šp.	špilja	podzemna jama
tv.	tvornica	tovarna
u.	uvala	uvala (manjši zaliv)

10. Administrative Division of Slovenia by Municipalities

Toponymically the two most important information layers in the system of RSU units are the 147 municipalities and the 5,956 settlements (situation on 1. 1. 1995). The municipalities on average measure 138 km² and are listed below (Settlements according to Municipalities of the Republic of Slovenia, Methodological Material, No. 6, Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Ljubljana 1995).

<i>No.</i>	<i>Municipality</i>
1	Ajdovščina
2	Beltinci
3	Bled
4	Bohinj
5	Borovnica
6	Bovec
7	Brda
8	Brezovica
9	Brežice
10	Cankova-Tišina
11	Celje
12	Cerklje na Gorenjskem
13	Cerknica
14	Cerkno
15	Črenšovci
16	Črna na Koroškem
17	Črnomelj
18	Destrič-Trnovska vas
19	Divača

20	Dobrepolje
21	Dobrova-Horjul-Polhov Gradec
22	Dol pri Ljubljani
23	Domžale
24	Dornava
25	Dravograd
26	Duplek
27	Gorenja vas-Poljane
28	Gorišnica
29	Gornja Radgona
30	Gornji Grad
31	Gornji Petrovci
32	Grosuplje
33	Hodoš-Šalovci/Hodos-Šalovci
34	Hrastnik
35	Hrpolje-Kozina
36	Idrija
37	Ig
38	Ilirska Bistrica
39	Ivančna Gorica
40	Izola/Isola
41	Jesenice
42	Juršinci
43	Kamnik
44	Kanal
45	Kidričevo
46	Kobarid
47	Kobilje
48	Kočevje
49	Komen
50	Koper/Capodistria
51	Kozje
52	Kranj
53	Kranjska Gora
54	Krško
55	Kungota
56	Kuzma
57	Laško
58	Lenart
59	Lendava/Lendva
60	Litija
61	Ljubljana
62	Ljubno
63	Ljutomer
64	Logatec
65	Loška dolina
66	Loški Potok
67	Luče
68	Lukovica
69	Majšperk
70	Maribor
71	Medvode
72	Mengeš
73	Metlika
74	Mežica
75	Miren-Kostanjevica

76	Mislinja
77	Moravče
78	Moravske Toplice
79	Mozirje
80	Murska Sobota
81	Muta
82	Naklo
83	Nazarje
84	Nova Gorica
85	Novo mesto
86	Odranci
87	Ormož
88	Osilnica
89	Pesnica
90	Piran/Pirano
91	Pivka
92	Podčetrtek
93	Podvelka-Ribnica
94	Postojna
95	Preddvor
96	Ptuj
97	Puconci
98	Rače-Fram
99	Radeče
100	Radenci
101	Radlje ob Dravi
102	Radovljica
103	Ravne-Prevalje
104	Ribnica
105	Rogaševci
106	Rogaška Slatina
107	Rogatec
108	Ruše
109	Semič
110	Sevnica
111	Sežana
112	Slovenj Gradec
113	Slovenska Bistrica
114	Slovenske Konjice
115	Starše
116	Sveti Jurij
117	Šenčur
118	Šentilj
119	Šentjernej
120	Šentjur pri Celju
121	Škocjan
122	Škofja Loka
123	Škofljica
124	Šmarje pri Jelšah
125	Šmartno ob Paki
126	Šoštanj
127	Štore
128	Tolmin
129	Trbovlje
130	Trebnje
131	Tržič

132	Turnišče
133	Velenje
134	Velike Lašče
135	Videm
136	Vipava
137	Vitanje
138	Vodice
139	Vojnik
140	Vrhnika
141	Vuzenica
142	Zagorje ob Savi
143	Zavrč
144	Zreče
145	Žalec
146	Železniki
147	Žiri