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**TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES FOR MAP AND OTHER
EDITORS FOR INTERNATIONAL USE**

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Language and Orthographic Form of Geographical Names

Language and Script in the Czech Republic

The official language on the territory of the Czech Republic is Czech, belonging to the West Slavonic languages. Cartographic works use the literary form of Czech, the only script used is Roman.

Czech Alphabet

Czech has 36 phonemes (inclusive of the diphthong *ou*) designated by 42 letters (inclusive of the digraph *ch* and letters *q*, *w* and *x* occurring in words of foreign origin). Some other letters (e. g. *ä*, *ö*, *ü*) are to be found particularly in loaned proper names. Table 1 shows the Czech graphemes and the pronunciation of individual Czech phonemes according to the international phonetic transcription (*International Phonetic Alphabet*, IPA) as well as the English transcription along with examples of common nouns and geographical names containing the phoneme in question.

Table 1. Czech alphabet.

letter	international phonetic transcription	English transcription	common noun	geographical name
a A	[a]	[a]	rada	Aš
á Á	[a:]	[ah]	ráno	Svatá
b B	[b]	[b]	beran	Brno
c C	[ts]	[ts]	cena	Církvice
č Č	[tʃ]	[ch]	čas	Čáslav
d D	[d]	[d]	den	Dačice
ď Ď	[ɟ]	[dy]	ďas	Ďáblice
e E	[ɛ]	[e]	pes	Ejpovice
é É	[ɛ:]	[eh]	léto	Hostinné
ě Ě	[ɛ], [jɛ], [nje]	[e], [ye], [nye]	tělo, pěna, město	Prostějov, Větrník, Kroměříž
f F	[f]	[f]	fara	Frýdlant
g G	[g]	[g]	guma	Grygov
h H	[ɦ]	[h]	hora	Hlinsko
ch Ch	[x]	[kh]	chalupa	Chomutov
i I	[ɪ]	[i]	inkoust	Ivančice
í Í	[i:]	[ee]	lípa	Temelín
j J	[j]	[y]	jablko	Jilemnice
k K	[k]	[k]	kopec	Karviná
l L	[l]	[l]	les	Lovosice
m M	[m]	[m]	maso	Manětín
n N	[n]	[n]	nebe	Náchod
ň Ň	[ɲ]	[ny]	daň	Plzeň
o O	[o]	[o]	okno	Ostrava
ó Ó	[o:]	[aw], [oh]	dóm	-----
p P	[p]	[p]	pole	Praha
q Q	[kv], [k]	[kv]	squat, tequila	-----
r R	[r]	[r]	ryba	Rokycany
ř Ř	[r], [ř]	[rzh], [rsh]	řeka, keř	Říčany, Přerov

letter	international phonetic transcription	English transcription	common noun	geographical name
s S	[s]	[s]	sýr	Sušice
š Š	[ʃ]	[sh]	šeřík	Šumperk
t T	[t]	[t]	teta	Turnov
ť Ť	[c]	[ty]	labuť	Třešť
u U	[u]	[oo]	ucho	Unhošť
ú Ú	[u:]	[oo], [ooh]	údolí	Újezd
ů Ů	[u:]	[oo], [ooh]	růže	Stodůlky
v V	[v]	[v]	voda	Vlašim
w W	[v]	[v]	wolfram	Gottwaldov *
x X	[ks]	[ks], [gz]	xylofon, exekuce	Xaverov
y Y	[i]	[i]	byt	Litomyšl
ý Ý	[i:]	[ee]	mlýn	Slaný
z Z	[z]	[z]	zlato	Zdice
ž Ž	[ʒ]	[zh]	železo	Žebrák

* name of the city Zlín between 1949 and 1989

Basic Rules of the Czech Graphic System and Pronunciation of Phonemes

The Czech orthography is largely phonological (i. e. each phoneme is designated by a special letter and each letter designates one phoneme), partly, however, etymological-morphemic. It is also diacritical, using a long-sign (an acute accent, *čárka* – ´, or a ring, *kroužek* – °) and *háček* (ˇ) that becomes an internationally accepted linguistic term for a caron (reversed circumflex). A variant of the háček is a little háček (*malý háček* or *klička*, e. g. in the letter *d*).

There are short and long vowels in Czech; the distinction between them is phonological (e. g. *kupuji* 'I buy' x *kupují* 'they buy'). A long-sign is used to designate long vowels (*á, é, í, ó, ú, ý*); in cases, where [u:] has originated in the Old Czech long *ó*, its quantity is designated by a superscript *o* (*ů – kůň* 'horse', *stůl* 'table'). The grapheme *ů* is never written at word-initial position. (Quantitative distinctions between [u] and [u:] are not differentiated in the English transcription.) The long *ó* occurs in modern literary Czech only within loan-words (or interjections).

Graphemes *i, y* and *í, ý* designate in modern literary pronunciation the sole phoneme – [i] and [i:]. When placed after *d, t, n* in indigenous expressions, the vowels *i* and *í* soften previous consonants (*divoký* 'wild', *dívka* 'girl', *ticho* 'silence', *tíha* 'weight', *nic* 'nothing', *nízký* 'low').

The grapheme *ě* does not correspond to any special phoneme. This grapheme designates the sound combination *j + e* in the syllables *bě, pě, vě, fě* (*běžet* 'run', *pět* 'five', *věc* 'thing'), *ň + e* in the syllable *mě* (*město* 'town'; the formerly admissible, rarer and regionally marked pronunciation [mje] is not considered normative at present), in the syllables *dě, tě, ně* the grapheme *ě* softens (like *i* and *í*) foregoing consonants (*dědeček* 'grandfather', *tělo* 'body', *něco* 'something').

The only Czech diphthong is *ou* (*louka* 'meadow', *moudrost* 'wisdom'), diphthongs *au* and *eu* occur in words of foreign origin (*auto* 'car', *leukémie* 'leukaemia').

As well as vowels, consonants *r, l* and rarely also *m* are syllabic in Czech (*trn* 'thorn', *vlk* 'wolf', *sedm* 'seven') if situated between two consonants or after a consonant at word-final position.

Soft of palatal consonants *d', t', ň* is marked by a háček (*d'ábel* 'devil', *labuť* 'swan', *píseň* 'song') provided that they are not followed by *i, í* or *ě* (see above).

A háček above graphemes *c, s, z* and *r* designates a sound being phonetically near to the corresponding basis, the so-called hush-sibilants *č, š, ž* and also a specific Czech phoneme *ř* with an analogous sibilant characterization. There are two variants of this phoneme, a voiced *ř* and a voiceless one. The voiced [r̝] occurs at initial word-position before a vowel, between two vowels (or between a sonorous consonant and a vowel) and, in general, in the vicinity of any voiced consonant (*řeka* 'river', *moře* 'sea', *mříž* 'bars', *zřídka* 'seldom', *řvát* 'roar'), the voiceless [r̥] is found at a word-final position before a pause, before a voiceless consonant or after it (*kovář* 'smith', *kuchařka* 'cook', *tři* 'three').

There is a so-called assimilation of voice in Czech. Voiced consonants turn into voiceless ones (and vice versa) depending upon surrounding sounds. The following rules hold in general: A combination of paired consonants is either entirely voiced or voiceless. Voiced paired consonants (*b, d, d', g, h, v, z, ž*) are pronounced voiceless at word-final positions and before voiceless paired consonants (*c, č, f, ch, k, p, s, š, t, t' – způsob* [spu:sop] 'manner', *Turnov* [turnof]); voiceless paired consonants are pronounced voiced before voiced paired consonants (except *v*) – *svatba* [svadba] 'wedding'. This kind of assimilation is called regressive assimilation. Non-paired consonants (*j, l, m, n, ň*) neither cause assimilation nor are assimilated. Further particulars and instructions concerning exceptions in pronunciation of sound combinations with *h* are to be found online in the *Internet Language Reference Book*, see <https://prirucka.ujc.cas.cz/?id=909> (in Czech).

Rules for Writing Czech Geographical Names

Basic rules for using capital letters in proper names in Czech are:

One-word proper names are written with a capital letter (*Praha, Brno, Labe, Vltava, Dyje, Sněžka, Říp, Praděd, Radhošť*), multi-word proper names are written with a capital letter in the first word in principle (*Bílá hora, Krušné hory, Nová řeka*). Provided that a proper name is a component of other multi-word proper name, it is written with a capital letter as well (*Tichá Orlice, Studená Vltava, Moravskoslezské Beskydy, Hrubý Jeseník, Králický Sněžník, Malý Blaník*).

Further supplementary rules hold for geographical names:

In multi-word proper names of residential objects (in officially used denotations of towns, their parts and districts, villages and hamlets) all words except prepositions are written with capital initials (*Karlovy Vary, Klenčí pod Čerchovem, Nové Město pod Smrkem*). If a closer determination is situated after the basis of a name, especially after a preposition, it is always written with a capital letter in its first word. Further words are written as if they were not components of the name (*Kostelec nad Černými lesy*).

Provided that a common noun denoting a species which is often repeated in similar types of names stands at the beginning of a multi-word name, it is written with a lower-case letter; only a distinctive closer determination is written with a capital letter (*ulice Boženy Němcové – ulice 'street', most Legii – most 'bridge'*).

In the case where a name begins with a preposition, the first following word is written with a capital letter even if this word was originally a common noun (*Mezi Zahradkami – zahrádka 'a small garden', Za Lesem – les 'wood, forest', V Hájích – háj 'grove'*); provided that the writer wants to emphasize that a common noun was the basis of a naming unit (especially in special texts), it is possible to write the common noun with a lower-case letter (*Mezi zahrádkami, Za lesem, V hájích*). This rule is also used for Czech geographical names on maps and town plans published in the Czech Republic.

Multi-word geographical names are written without a hyphen, which is used only when a composed name has arisen from originally separate names. It usually concerns two or several municipalities fused in one unit which bear names of both municipalities (*Brandýs nad Labem-Stará Boleslav, Frýdek-Místek*).

It is not possible to omit any part of multi-word geographical names in official uses, they may only be abbreviated. The abbreviation must be unambiguous, plain and must exclude any confusion of names. Prepositions are usually abbreviated (*Rožnov pod Radhoštěm – Rožnov p. Radhoštěm, Jablonec nad Nisou – Jablonec n. Nisou*), names of municipalities and their parts can be abbreviated in their attributive component (*Český Krumlov – Čes. Krumlov, Rychnov nad Kněžnou – Rychnov nad Kněž., Nové Město na Moravě – N. Město na Mor.*). The abbreviation of attributes is used in names of non-residential and non-independent residential objects as well if their basis is a proper name (*Moravská Dyje – Mor. Dyje, Malý Šišák – M. Šišák*). If a common noun denoting a species occurs in this type of names, it is also possible to abbreviate it (*Červený potok – Červený p., Třenická hora – Třenická h.*).

Literary Czech and Czech Dialects

Literary Czech originated on the territory of Central Bohemian dialects, however, at present it differs from them considerably. Four Czech dialect-groups (see *Map 1*) have formed on the basis of the development of Old Czech vowels *y* and *ú*: a) Bohemian dialects (Bohemia and the contiguous western part of Moravia; *y > ej, ú > ou – bejk 'bull', mouka 'flour'*); b) Central Moravian dialects (the territory of central Moravia; *y > ej > é, ú > ou > ó – bék, móka*); c) East Moravian dialects (the eastern part of Moravia; the original *y* and *ú* have been kept without changes – *býk, múka*); d) Silesian dialects (the

north-east part of Moravia and the contiguous parts of former Silesia; $\acute{y} > y$, $\acute{u} > u$ – *byk, muka*). There are a number of subdialects within these groups. Dialectal forms of geographical names are to be found on older maps, particularly from the beginning of the 20th century (*Oujezd* instead of *Újezd*, *Baboryně* instead of *Bavoryně*, *Karez* instead of *Kařez*); recent cartographic works use standardized literary forms of geographical names in principle.



Map 1. Dialects of the Czech language on the territory of the Czech Republic.

Origin of Czech Geographical Names

Most Czech geographical names are of Czech (Slavonic) origin, however, names from pre-Slav period occur as well, although rarely. The territory of Czechia, i. e., Bohemia (*Čechy*), Moravia (*Morava*) and the Czech part of Silesia (*Slezsko*) has always been one of those areas where the members of different nations and ethnic groups meet. As shown primarily by the discoveries of archaeologists, the territory of today's Czechia has been inhabited for at least 300,000 years, and approximately 30,000 years ago this territory had one of the highest population densities in Europe. This fact is also reflected in Czech toponymy, where we can designate several layers of names of foreign origin.

On the territory of today's Czechia, which is distinguished in terms of European terrain relief by the striking four-sided mountainous Bohemia and mountain ellipse of the Western Carpathians (*Západní Karpaty*), the forest-steppe area of South Moravia was first inhabited, as were the lowlands of the Central Elbe (*Labe*) region in Bohemia, and forests and foothills were sought after for hunting and gathering. In the later Stone Age (i. e., 7,000 to 4,000 years ago) the number of agricultural inhabitants increased several folds in comparison with the preceding hunter-gatherer societies: inhabited areas became significantly denser and started to expand (approximately to places 350 m above sea level). In this period settlements were established in Bohemia on a broad territory from today's Hradec Králové and Pardubice to Beroun, Žatec, Chomutov and Ústí nad Labem. Prehistoric man also settled in today's Plzeň Basin (*Plzeňská pánev*). In Moravia settlements were established gradually in a northern direction up to the line Mohelnice – Olomouc – Přerov and in Silesia along the rivers Odra and Opava up to the area of today's city of Opava.

In the Bronze Age (i. e., approximately 4,000 to 2,700 years ago), the inhabited area expanded primarily to include Southern Bohemia and the broader environs of the Plzeň Basin. The Moravian settlement area gradually reached the foothills of Jeseníky and the White Carpathians (*Bílé Karpaty*). At this time

fenced settlements were also built on uplands, as were also known in the older Iron Age (i. e., 2,700 to 2,400 years ago), where the peak of settlement of main areas was reached for a long time. The Celtic oppida from the last two centuries before Christ are often referred to as „prehistoric towns“. These were important centres for production and the political power of Celtic tribes. One of them, the famous Boii tribe, also left a permanent reminder in the shape of the original Germanic name of the later Bohemia, i. e., *Baiahaim* 'the home of the Boii', from which the Latin *Bohemia* and German *Böhmen* developed. In the last decades before Christ these oppida became defensive points in the Celtic defence against the increasing pressure of the Germans. They were probably destroyed, and so before the arrival of the Slavs on the territory of today's Czechia there remained only the ruins of the prehistoric oppida. Not even the names of those ancient settlements have been preserved. It is only possible to very cautiously guess at the ethnicity of the oldest inhabitants of our homeland, if indeed it is at all possible, primarily from archaeological findings, and only in part from the oldest geographical names, in particular rivers and mountains.

The inhabitants who forced the Celts out of the territory of the later Czechia and who for a time took over their settlements, were primarily two historically documented Germanic tribes: the Marcomanni (ancient Roman sources confirm their move from the area around the river Main to Bohemia in the period just before the birth of Christ) and the Quadi. For the first four centuries after Christ these two powerful tribes represented the main element of German and, to a certain extent, other (e.g., Dacian) settlement. After the collapse of the Roman Empire in the second half of the 5th century BC, the interest of the literate world in Central Europe (the land of the so-called barbarians) dropped considerably; as a result, there is little information about the migrations of the historical Slavs.

As is evident from the preceding explanation, from this period certain geographical Celtic and Germanic names have been preserved.

These substrate names denote rivers, and consequently the lands on which they lie, and less frequently they describe settlements. The oldest old European names for water bodies with the original meaning 'water, swamp' also include the name Morava: root *mar-* (cf. Czech *moře*, Latin *mare*, German *Meer*) was expanded by a second member of the compound *ahwa* 'water, watercourse, river'. The component *ahwa* later became the suffix *-ava*, which then constituted the names of rivers and watercourses: *Vltava* (from the Germanic *wilth* 'wild, swift' and *ahwa*), *Opava* (from Indo-European /IE/ **apa/*opa* 'water').

The substrate hydronyms also include the names *Odra* (from IE **uodri/*uedr* 'water'), *Ohře* (from IE **Agal*Agiral*Agara* 'rapidly running, fast water'), *Metuje* (from IE **medh-* 'central', i.e., in view of the *Úpa* and *Orlice* rivers), *Úpa* (from the Balto-Slavonic base, cf. Lith. *ūpe-* 'course, river'), *Labe* (from the Germanic **Alba*, this being from the IE base **albh-* 'white, bright, clean'), *Jizera* (from IE **eis/-ois/-*is-* 'flow rapidly'). The names derived from this base are documented in all the countries where Celts lived – the *Isar* in Bavaria, *Isère* in France, *Yser/Ijzer* in France/Belgium, etc. There are a few substrate place names that have a hydronymic origin: *Doksy* (from the Celtic **daks/doks* 'water surface, wetlands, swamp'), *Duchcov* (same origin as *Doksy*, previously the settlement was called *Hrabišín* – from the Slavonic personal name *Hrabiša*), *Přimda* (originally castle, this was named according to the location in the source area of the Bavarian river *Pfreimd*, Czech *Přimda*; the name comes from the Celtic **Prī-muda* 'secondary course, tributary'), *Křemže* (from the Celtic **Kremisa* 'stream with garlic growth around').

Substrate names are also used for mountains and consequently the settlements that were founded there, for example *Říp* (from the Germanic **rip-* 'mountain, upland') and *Ošková* (from the Germanic **aska* 'ash tree' and *berg* 'mountain').

The Slavs reached the territory of today's Czechia in small groups from approximately the start of the 6th century AD in several migration waves: they came through Carpathian passes, the Moravian Gate (*Moravská brána*), and to Moravia also from the south from the Sub-Danubian region. In the oldest periods the Slavonic tribes in the western part of today's Czechia primarily settled on the fertile lowlands in the Central Elbe area, in the Lower Vltava area up to today's Zbraslav, in the Slaný area, in the Central and Lower Ohře area, and in Moravia on the floodplain of the Morava and the lower reaches of the Bečva and also along the lower reaches of the main west Moravian rivers the Dyje, Jihlava, Oslava, Bobrava, Litava, Svratka and Svitava. Settlement progressed against the flow of the rivers, at first on the main rivers, later on their tributaries. In general, it can be said that the process of colonisation in the earlier Slavonic period expanded from the treeless but swamp-free flatlands along the rivers towards the forests and hills, where yet uncultivated land was first farmed. Everywhere else it involved more or less merely a new relocation of inhabitants, which older inhabitants of non-Slavonic origin obviously contributed to.

The new Slavonic population on the territory of today's Czechia ran into the remnants of the previous inhabitants, in particular the Germanic Lombards, but they assimilated them after several generations, so from the start of the 7th century one can describe the settlement of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia as having an exclusively Slavonic character (with the exception of Southern and Central Moravia, where

the nomadic Avars penetrated temporarily). The Slavonic settlement in Moravia up to start of the 11th century was concentrated primarily in those areas which had been inhabited previously by non-Slavonic tribes, but they left no traces in toponymy, apart from the names of several rivers and mountains and possibly also the place names *Znojmo* and *Olomouc*.

There was a significant increase in the density and expansion of settlement space from the 10th to the 12th century; so-called internal colonisation performed using domestic resources. In the course of internal domestic colonisation, progress into less fertile places began. From the 13th century it was necessary to gain new agricultural land at the expense of forests and swamps in a terrain which was not infrequently mountainous and had extreme climatic conditions (for example on the Czech-Moravian Highlands, *Českomoravská vrchovina*). This was performed with the great participation of foreign colonists, primarily villagers from the neighbouring German areas because the domestic Czech resources had been used up by the preceding intensive settlement. This so-called external German or Czech-German colonisation, which was a direct continuation of the internal colonisation, founded new villages according to new purchase rules. The German share of the colonisation wave progressing, for example, from the territory of today's Austria in the direction of Western and Southwestern Moravia, left its mark in names ending in *-ec*, having in the root a German personal name, for example *Arnolec*, *Herálec*, *Kadolec*. Their spread constitutes the northern protuberance of the area of these names in the north from the Danube. They were originally *Arnoldsdorf*, *Herihartsdorf*, *Kadoltsdorf* and meant Arnold's, Herihart's, Kadolt's village.

Hand in hand with the village colonisation, characterised from the start of the 13th century by the active cooperation of Germans, new towns were built either close to older fortress settlements or completely new ones. Their founder was generally the ruler himself, but along with the king other feudal ranks, temporal and clerical, also participated in colonisation: they founded feudal towns. Naturally, they also invited to the country large numbers of German craftsmen, miners, builders, traders, officials, etc. And so, before the end of the 14th century, on the very eve of the Hussite Revolution, the settlement process in the Czech lands had reached its peak.

The Germans gave their settlements either names taken from Germany or names newly created. In addition to German names of localities, there often existed Czech names. Depending on the relationship between the Czech and German name, it is possible to classify several basic types of this coexistence:

- a) both names existing side by side without direct connection and created independently of each other – Czech *Jindřichův Hradec*, German *Neuhaus*; Czech *Třeboň*, German *Wittingau*;
- b) the German name is an adaption of the Czech one – Czech *Chomutov*, German *Komotau*;
- c) the German name was created through translation of the Czech name – Czech *Most* – German *Brüx*;
- d) the original German name was adapted to Czech – German *Warnsdorf*, Czech *Varnsdorf*, German *Friedland*, Czech *Frýdlant*; German *Reichenberg*, Czech *Liberec*;
- e) the original German name was translated to Czech – German *Schönlinde*, Czech *Krásná Lípa*; German *Gottesgab*, Czech *Boží Dar*.

In addition to German colonisation, Wallach colonisation also contributed to today's system of Czech toponymy, although to a lesser extent. The Wallachs – primarily shepherds and cottagers from the Romanian Carpathians – migrated to the north from the end of the 15th to the 17th century and settled in Northeastern Moravia from the Moravian-Silesian Beskids (*Moravskoslezské Beskydy*) region to the Vizovice Highlands (*Vizovická vrchovina*). Their descendants today speak an Eastern Moravian dialect but they have retained certain special terms which have often been applied to geographical names, as is evidenced, for example, by the name of the mountain range Beskids (*Beskydy*, probably of Thracian or Illyrian origin meaning 'mountain ridge') or the toponyms *Grůň*, *Gruň*, *Gruník*, *Grunisko* (from the Romanian *gruú*, from the Latin *grunium* 'pig's snout', but in toponymy having the meaning 'hillside, slope, upland, hill').

Czech toponymy was greatly enriched by biblical names and the names from distant countries. A great number of the biblical names comes from the period of the Hussites and the Reformation, i. e., from the 15th and 16th century. The Hussites gave settlements and natural features biblical names, and the Czech Brethren (one stream of the Czech religious reformation) continued in this. Some of the names created were the names of the hill and city *Tábor* (according to the biblical mountain *Tabor* near Nazareth in Palestine), the hill *Oreb* (from the hill *Choréb* in the Sinai foothills), the castle *Sion* (from part of Jerusalem), the lake *Jordán* (from the river in Israel) and the stream *Cedron* (from the valley and stream *Cedron*). After the issue of the Toleration Patent (issued by the Emperor Joseph II in 1781, by which the Augsburg, Helvetian and Eastern Orthodox faiths were allowed in the Habsburg monarchy), the Czech Brethren founded their own settlements: *Betlém* (from the town of Bethlehem near Jerusalem), *Damašek* (from the Czech name of the Syrian capital) and *Jeruzalém*.

Practically up to today the names of famous battles or distant countries or cities have been a significant source of inspiration, and these include *Budín* (after the castle in Hungarian *Buda*, today part of the

Hungarian capital Budapest), *Temešvár* (after the Hungarian name for the now Romanian city of Timișoara, famous from the Turkish wars), *Port Artur* (according to the location of Port Arthur, famous from the Russo-Japanese War in 1904–1905), *Habeš* (after the obsolete Czech word for modern Ethiopia, according to the war in this country from 1935 to 1936), *Korea* (according to the war in Korea from 1950 to 1953), *Malvíny* (name taken from the British-Argentinean armed conflict for the Falkland Islands – Spanish *Islas Malvinas* – in 1982). Evidently the most common Czech geographical name from a foreign toponym is *Amerika* – in Bohemia alone there are at least 900 recorded cases of these names referring to generally distant places, wild lands of excellent quality or hard to cultivate. This also involves the names of lands whose owners had immigrated to America or returned from it. Even the name *Kanada* (Canada) is used in Czech toponymy, albeit unofficially, such as in the name *Česká Kanada* (Czech Canada), as a result of the alleged similarity of the local landscape to the Canadian landscape, which describes the territory of the southern Czechia on the historical border between Bohemia and Moravia along the state border with Austria.

A large number of indigenous place-names (i. e. place-names of Slavonic origin) have their source in denotations of inhabitants (*Tatobity*, *Poděbrady*, *Psáry*, *Kladruby*, *Rokycany*, *Nýřany*, *Semily*, *Strakonice*, *Otrokovice*, *Kralice*) and in the personal name of a founder, owner or a noted settler of a settlement. Possessive suffixes denoting the relation of a person to a locality have been used for this formation, e. g. *-jъ* (*Chocen + jъ > Choceň*, *Chotěbor + jъ > Chotěboř*), *-ja* (*Gostivit + ja > Hostivice*), as well as the connection of a suffix *-ja* and a component *-ves* 'village' (*Zvolen + ja + ves > Zvoleněves*, *Nelagod + ja + ves > Nelahozeves*) and suffixes *-ynja* (in modern Czech *-yně* – *Chrop/Chropa + ynja > Chropyně*), *-ov* (*Beneš + ov > Benešov*) and *-ín* (*Protiva + ín > Protivín*, *Kola/Chola + ín > Kolín*).

Other place-names of Czech origin have originated from common nouns. Names of nearby streams (*Sázava*), hills, rocks, valleys etc. (*Skalice*, *Plasy*, *Debř*, *Vráž*) have often been transferred on a settlement on the strength of metonymy. There were further motivational resources for place-names, e. g. type of soil (*Slatina*, *Jílové*, *Blatná*, *Hlinsko*, *Mělník*), climatic conditions (*Studená*), flora (*Dubí*, *Klenčí*, *Rokytno*), fauna (*Jelení*, *Losiny*, *Hovězí*) and the relative position of a settlement (*Hranice*, *Záluží*). Many place-names have their origin in common nouns denoting objects made by human activities. Several subgroups are distinguished within this group: names given after the manner of deforestation (*Žďár*, *Zhoř*, *Proseč*, *Seč*, *Myt'*, *Třebová*), after a position on thoroughfares (*Brod*, *Most*), after the kind of a settlement (*Městec*, *Víska*, *Lhota*, *Újezd*, *Ochoz*), after noted buildings (*Hradec*, *Hrádek*, *Kostelec*, *Cerekev*, *Kláštorec*, *Týn*), after the manner of land cultivation and after the area of cultivated lands (*Kopanina*, *Ostředek*, *Lány*), after mills and other similar works (*Hamry*, *Mlýnec*) and after mined minerals (*Stříbro*).

National Geographical Names Authorities and the Standardization of Geographical Names

National Geographical Names Authorities on the Territory of the Czech Republic

In compliance with the Parliamentary delegation the post and functions of the national geographical names authorities are carried out by ministries and other central offices in question. The activity of the offices in the field of standardization of geographical names is regulated by the relevant laws and other commonly binding legal regulation.

Standardization of Geographical Names

The following rules apply to the national standardization of geographical names:

The Constitution of the Czech Republic, Act No. 1/1993 Coll. – the full name of the State;

Government resolution No. 403/2016 Coll. – the short name of the State;

Act No. 347/1997 Coll. as amended by subsequent legislation (No. 135/2011 Coll.) – names of the Regions, i. e. territorial-administrative units on the state level;

Act No. 36/1960 Coll. as amended by subsequent legislation – names of Districts, i. e. territorial-administrative units on the regional level;

Act No. 128/2000 Coll. as amended by subsequent legislation – names of municipalities, i. e. basic territorial-administrative units; names of streets and public areas incl. ones in minority language;

Act No. 111/2009 Coll. as amended by subsequent legislation – primary registers; Registry of Territorial Identification, Addresses and Real Estate;

Decree No. 326/2000 Coll. (Decree No. 147/2015 Coll.) – names of streets and other public areas, i. e. territorial elements inside of settlement units;

Act No. 131/2000 Coll. as amended by subsequent legislation – the capital Prague;
Act No. 359/1992 Coll. – geodetic and cadastral authorities; standardization of geographical names.

The Registry of Territorial Identification, Addresses and Real Estate (*Registr územní identifikace, adres a nemovitostí*, RÚIAN) is one of primary registers of public administration that serves as a unique source of addresses and does not contain personal data. It also includes data of territorial elements and units of territorial registration and their mutual linkage.

Since 1971 the Commission on Geographical Names of the Czech Geodetic and Cartographic Office, and since 2001 as Commission on Geographical Names of the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre (*Názvoslovná komise ČÚZK*) in Prague has worked as an expert advisory body for geographical names on the central level of the state administration. The Commission respects the resolutions of the UN (UNGEGN) Conferences on the standardization of geographical names in its activity.

Sources

Maps

The Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre (*Český úřad zeměměřický a katastrální*, ČÚZK) is the publisher of the State Map Series (*Státní mapové dílo*) on the territory of the Czech Republic. Current offer of printed maps of the series is listed as follows:

1) Base Topographic Maps

The medium-scale Base Topographic Maps (*Základní topografické mapy*) carry fundamental topographic information in the S-JTSK (*Systém jednotné trigonometrické sítě katastrální*, Datum of Uniform Trigonometric Cadastral Network) coordinate system and the ETRS89-TMzn system using the scales of 1:5,000, 1:10,000, 1:25,000, 1:50,000, 1:100,000 and 1:250,000, e. g. the Base Topographic Map of the Czech Republic 1:10,000, etc. These maps also serve as the topographic base for the production of the Thematic State Map series.

Datafiles of the Base Topographic Maps are provided in selected formats by download services ATOM as open data free of charge, on a basis of the licence Creative Commons CC BY 4.0.

2) Maps of Territories

At present the Maps of Territories (*Mapy územních celků*) are edited as Map of Municipalities with Extended Power (*Mapa obcí s rozšířenou působností*) 1:50,000, Map of Regions of the Czech Republic (*Mapa krajů České republiky*) 1:200,000, Map of the Czech Republic (*Mapa České republiky*) 1:500,000, Physico-geographical Map of the Czech Republic (*Fyzickogeografická mapa České republiky*) 1:500,000 and Map of the Czech Republic (*Mapa České republiky*) 1:1,000,000. These maps show the territorial-administrative division of the Czechia on the topographic base.

3) Maps of the Administrative Division

The Maps of the Administrative Division (*Mapy správního rozdělení*) of the Czech Republic are published at scales of 1:200,000, 1:500,000, 1:1,000,000 and 1:2,000,000. They show only the delineation of boundaries of territorial-administrative units and cadastral districts and their names, likewise the names of municipalities (towns, cities) and their parts.

4) Thematic State Map series

The Thematic State Map series (*Tematická státní mapová díla*) shows the thematic matter set on the topographic base of the State map series by competent State bodies. The following thematic maps are published at present:

- i) Overview of the Levelling Network (*Přehled výškové (nivelační) sítě*) 1:50,000;
- ii) Overview of Trigonometric Station and Net Densification Point (*Přehled trigonometrických a zhušťovacích bodů*) 1:50,000.

Gazetteers and Web Applications

Since 1981 the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre and its predecessor, the Czech Office of Geodesy and Cartography, have published gazetteers in a collection of publications on geographical names called *UN Gazetteers of Geographical Names* as follows:

Names of States and their Territorial Parts (*Jména států a jejich územních částí*; the 5th updated edition, 2021) – <https://ags.cuzk.cz/jmenasveta/?typ=4#en>;

Major Geomorphological Units of the Czech Republic (*Vyšší geomorfologické jednotky České republiky*; the 1st edition, 1996);

Toponymic Guidelines of the Czech Republic (the 1st edition, 1997, the 2nd edition, 2002, and the 3rd edition, 2007);

Geographical Names of the Czech Republic (*Geografická jména České republiky*; the 1st edition, 2016);

List of Czech Exonyms. Standardized Forms, Variants. (*Index českých exonym. Standardizované podoby, varianty.*; the 3rd revised and updated edition, 2019) – <https://ags.cuzk.cz/jmenasveta/?typ=5#>;

Names in the Arctic – <https://ags.cuzk.cz/jmenasveta/?typ=3#en>;

Names in the Antarctic – <https://ags.cuzk.cz/jmenasveta/?typ=2#en>;

Historical Geographical Names of the Czech Republic (*Historická geografická jména České republiky*; the 1st edition, 2019) – <https://ags.cuzk.cz/geoprohlizec/?p=81&b=zm>;

Czech Names of Seas and International Territories (*Česká jména moří a mezinárodních území*; the 1st edition, 2014) – <https://ags.cuzk.cz/jmenasveta/?typ=1#en>;

Boundary Names of the Czech Republic (searching on <https://ags.cuzk.cz/geoprohlizec/?p=22522#en>, layers *Geonames – Hraniční jména*);

Geonames (Information system of geographical names of Czechia) – <https://ags.cuzk.cz/geoprohlizec/?p=22522#en>;

Glossary of Terms for the Standardization of Geographical Names (*Slovník toponymické terminologie pro standardizaci geografických jmen*; Czech edition, version 1.03, 2019).

The list of gazetteers is available on [https://cuzk.gov.cz/O-resortu/Poradci-a-poradni-organy/Nazvoslovna-komise-CUZK/Nazvoslovna-komise-CUZK-\(1\)/Geograficke-nazvoslovne-seznamy/Seznam_nazvoslovných_publicací_CUZK.aspx](https://cuzk.gov.cz/O-resortu/Poradci-a-poradni-organy/Nazvoslovna-komise-CUZK/Nazvoslovna-komise-CUZK-(1)/Geograficke-nazvoslovne-seznamy/Seznam_nazvoslovných_publicací_CUZK.aspx) (citations only in Czech).

Statistical Lists of Municipalities and Territorial Units

In 2013, the Czech Statistical Office (*Český statistický úřad*) and the Ministry of Interior of the Czech Republic have published the Statistical List of Municipalities of the Czech Republic (*Statistický lexikon obcí České republiky - 2013*) based on the processing of data from the census which was taken on 26th March 2011. It is available on <https://csu.gov.cz/produkty/statisticky-lexikon-obci-2013-a8m6eyff20> (only in Czech). The official names of municipalities, the names of their parts and the names of basic settlement units were contained in the List in accordance with the administrative division of the territory of the State on the 1st January 2013. The following changes of the names of municipalities and their parts are continuously being published in the Register of Census Districts and Buildings (*Registr sčítacích obvodů a budov*; by the Czech Statistical Office). Information about this useful register in English can be found on <https://csu.gov.cz/rso/-registr-scitacich-obvodu-a-budov> and the proper database in Czech is on <https://apl.czso.cz/irso4/>. The other publication with the most current data is, e. g., Little List of Municipalities of the Czech Republic (*Malý lexikon obcí České republiky*) published annually; a version for 2023 is available on <https://csu.gov.cz/produkty/small-lexicon-of-municipalities-of-the-czech-republic-2023>. Distribution of territorial units with their statistical (mainly population) data are available on the Statistical Geoportal (*Statistický geoportál*) – <https://geodata.csu.gov.cz/portal/apps/sites/#/homepage-en>.

Fundamental Base of Geographic Data (ZABAGED)

Since 1994 the analogue map (the Base Map of the Czech Republic 1:10,000, *Základní mapa České republiky*) has become the basis for the digital Fundamental Base of Geographic Data of the Czech Republic (so-called ZABAGED, *Základní báze geografických dat České republiky*) created as a part of the state informational system of the Czech Republic which uses the technology of the geographic information system (GIS). This digital geographical model of the territory of Czechia is currently a primary source of geographic data. The aim of ZABAGED is to create a database combining space and descriptive data for the purpose of employing them in information systems of other users.

One of the aims of ZABAGED is its utilization as an information service by the production of state maps. The Land Survey Office (*Zeměměřický úřad*) has been entrusted with the responsibility to administer ZABAGED.

Geographic Information System GEONAMES

GEONAMES is an information system of standardized and non-standardized geographical names of the state territory. The database was created by the Land Survey Office in 1996 and data have been included to the Geoportal information system since 2006. First, names of the territory occurred on the maps of the map scale 1:10,000 were taken until this year, and then, its regular maintenance, update and adding new names regardless the scale has continued. Names from the cadastral maps of the scale 1:1,000 have been added additionally.

Every name has an attribute table with information, such as a standardized name, object geometry (point, line, ...), object feature type, date of standardization, localization in territory, simplified IPA pronunciation, abbreviation of the name, rotation, feature identification of the name, date of updating of the name. About one third of the names are linked to ZABAGED objects. The IS Geonames does not display all attributes from the database.

The data gathered in the process of the standardization of geographic names, besides those provided by topographers of the cadastral offices and the cadastral map 1:1,000, those provided by administrators of the state information systems and those transmitted directly by the authors, were inserted into the database Geonames. This is not related to a specific map scale. As source may serve as follows:

- various registers of the Commission on Geographical Names,
- data published by the Czech Statistical Office,
- ZABAGED (see above) and data obtained by its topographers in the field,
- other data of the administrators of the state information system.

Each data record in the Geonames database is composed of several fields: standardized name, other variants of the name (not public), name used in the map, location of the name by the coordinates and corresponding names of cadastral units, municipalities, districts and regions, feature type, date of the standardization, height of the letter, identifier (FID as a feature identifier, SID as a semantic identifier), date and signature of recording. The identifiers are to be mentioned as they exist.

Database outputs are sorted according to keywords and compiled in formats DBF or XLS, TIFF, DGN, SHP, GeoJSON and available for free as download or view services WMS, WFS, REST and other.

Glossary of Czech Designations and Generic Terms for Objects with Geographical Names in the GEONAMES Database

Substantives are listed in the nominative case.

Grammar characteristics: m. = masculine, f. = feminine, n. = neuter, pl. = plural, (sg. = singular, as default).

Explanatory notes to English multi-word expressions:

swimming resort/area = swimming resort, *also* swimming area

railway/train stop = railway stop, *also* train stop

(mountain) pass = pass, *also* mountain pass

field (track) = field, *also* field track

Table 2. Glossary of Czech designations and generic terms for GEONAMES objects.

in Czech	in English
alej, <i>f.</i>	parkway, alley
archeologické naleziště, <i>n.</i>	archaeological site
autobusové nádraží, <i>n.</i>	bus station
balvan, <i>m.</i>	boulder
bažina, <i>f.</i>	swamp, wetland
botanická zahrada, <i>f.</i>	botanical garden
bouda, <i>f.</i>	lodge, cabin, shuck, shanty
brána, <i>f.</i>	gate

in Czech	in English
brázda, <i>f.</i>	furrow, basin
brod, <i>m.</i>	ford
bunkr, <i>m.</i>	bunker
cesta, <i>f.</i>	road, trail, path
část města, <i>f.</i>	part of a city/town, city quarter/district
část městyse, <i>f.</i>	part of a small/market town
část obce, <i>f.</i>	part of a municipality
divadlo, <i>n.</i>	theatre
důl, <i>m.</i>	mine, pit
elektrárna, <i>f.</i>	power station/plant
fontána, <i>f.</i>	fountain
galerie, <i>f.</i>	gallery
halda, <i>f.</i>	landfill, slag heap, dump
hlavní město, <i>n.</i>	capital city
hora, <i>f.</i>	mountain, hill
hornatina, <i>f.</i>	mountain range, highlands
horská bouda, <i>f.</i>	(mountain) chalet
hrad, <i>m.</i>	castle
hradiště, <i>n.</i>	hillfort, fortified settlement
hraniční jméno, <i>n.</i>	boundary name
hrobka, <i>f.</i>	tomb
hřbet, <i>m.</i>	(mountain) ridge
hřbitov, <i>m.</i>	cemetery
hřebčín, <i>m.</i>	breeding stud, stud farm
hřeben, <i>m.</i>	ridge, mountain/hill crest, ridgecrest
hvězdárna, <i>f.</i>	(astronomical) observatory
chata, <i>f.</i>	(weekend) hut, chalet, cabin
chráněná krajinná oblast, <i>f.</i>	protected landscape area
chráněný strom, <i>m.</i>	protected tree
jaderná elektrárna, <i>f.</i>	nuclear power station/plant
jeskyně, <i>f.</i>	cave
jez, <i>m.</i>	weir, dam
jezero, <i>n.</i>	lake, pond
kaple, <i>f.</i>	chapel
kaskáda, <i>f.</i>	cascade waterfalls, cascade, cataract
kašna, <i>f.</i>	fountain
katastrální území, <i>n.</i>	cadastre unit
kempink, camping, <i>m.</i>	camping
klášter, <i>m.</i>	monastery, convent
knihovna, <i>f.</i>	library
kopec, <i>m.</i>	hill, mountain
kostel, <i>m.</i>	church
kotlina, <i>f.</i>	basin, depression, hollow
koupaliště, <i>n.</i>	swimming resort/area, (outdoor) swimming pool, lido

in Czech	in English
kraj, <i>m.</i>	region [<i>first-order administrative division</i>]
krajské město, <i>n.</i>	administrative centre of a region, regional capital
kras, <i>m.</i> , krasové jevy, <i>m. pl.</i>	karst
kříž, <i>m.</i>	cross, small sacral monument
lávka, <i>f.</i>	footbridge
léčebné zařízení, <i>n.</i>	treatment/health facility
les, <i>m.</i>	forest, wood
letišťe, <i>n.</i>	airport
lom, <i>m.</i>	quarry
město, <i>n.</i>	city, town
městská část, <i>f.</i>	section of a city/town, city/town district
městský obvod, <i>m.</i>	urban district
městys, <i>m.</i>	small/market town
minerální pramen, <i>m.</i>	mineral spring
místní část, <i>f.</i>	local part of a settlement, section of a populated place, neighborhood, city quarter/district
močál, <i>m.</i>	bog, marsh, swamp
modlitebna, <i>f.</i>	chapel, place of worship
mohyla, <i>f.</i>	tumulus, mound, barrow
most, <i>m.</i>	bridge
muzeum, <i>n.</i>	museum
nábřeží, <i>n.</i>	waterfront, quay
náměstí, <i>n.</i>	square, plaza
národní park, <i>m.</i>	national park
národní přírodní památka, <i>f.</i>	national nature monument
národní přírodní rezervace, <i>f.</i>	national nature reserve, national wildlife preserve
nemocnice, <i>f.</i>	hospital
nížina, <i>f.</i>	lowland, basin
obec, <i>f.</i>	municipality [<i>third-order administrative division</i>]
objekt sídelního charakteru, <i>m.</i>	residential building/complex
obora, <i>f.</i>	wildlife reserve, enclosure, preserve
odval, <i>m.</i>	mineral pile, spoils
okres, <i>m.</i>	district [<i>second-order administrative division</i>]
ostroh, <i>m.</i>	point, promontory
ostrov, <i>m.</i>	island, islet
pahorkatina, <i>f.</i>	upland, hills
památník, <i>m.</i>	memorial, monument
pánev, <i>f.</i>	basin, depression
park, <i>m.</i>	park
paseka, <i>f.</i>	clearing, glade
pivovar, <i>m.</i>	brewery
planina, <i>f.</i>	plain, tableland

in Czech	in English
plavební komora, <i>f.</i>	lock, canal/pound lock
plošina, <i>f.</i>	plateau
polesí, <i>n.</i>	forest district
polní trať, <i>f.</i>	field (track)
poloostrov, <i>m.</i>	peninsula
pomník, <i>m.</i>	monument, memorial
potok, <i>m.</i>	stream, brook, creek
pozemková trať, <i>f.</i>	land track/area, field area
pozůstatky historického objektu, <i>m. pl.</i>	remnants of a historical object
pramen, <i>m.</i>	spring, fountain
propast, <i>f.</i>	abyss, chasm, gorge, ravine
průmysl, <i>m.</i>	industry
průmyslový podnik, <i>m.</i>	factory, industrial plant
průplav, <i>m.</i>	canal
průsmyk, <i>m.</i>	(mountain) pass
přehradní hráz, <i>f.</i>	dam, barrage
přírodní památka, <i>f.</i>	nature monument
přírodní rezervace, <i>f.</i>	nature reserve, wildlife preserve, natural (p)reserve
přístav, <i>m.</i>	harbo(u)r, wharf, port, dock
přístaviště, <i>n.</i>	landing (place), wharf, quay, staith(e)
přívoz, <i>m.</i>	ferry
rameno, slepé rameno, mrtvé rameno, <i>n.</i>	anabranch, distributary (channel), river branch
rašeliniště, <i>n.</i>	bog, peatbog
region, <i>m.</i>	region
rekreační zástavba, rekreace, <i>f.</i>	recreation(al) area
rekultivace, <i>f.</i>	mine reclamation, recultivation
republika, <i>f.</i>	republic [<i>independent political entity – country</i>]
rokle, <i>f.</i>	gorge, ravine
rozcestí, <i>n.</i>	crossroads
rozhledna, <i>f.</i>	(observation) tower, look-out tower
rozvalina, <i>f.</i>	ruin
rybník, <i>m.</i>	pond, lake
řeka, <i>f.</i>	river, stream
sady, <i>m. pl.</i>	(public) gardens, orchards
safari, <i>n.</i>	safari/wildlife park
sedlo, <i>n.</i>	saddle(back)
sídlíště, <i>n.</i>	housing estate/development, estate
sídlo, <i>n.</i>	settlement
silnice, <i>f.</i>	road
skála, <i>f.</i> (skály, <i>pl.</i>)	rock(s)
skalní město, <i>n.</i>	rock formation, area of rock formations
skanzen, <i>m.</i>	open-air museum
socha, <i>f.</i>	sculpture

in Czech	in English
soutěska, <i>f.</i>	gorge, pass, defile
spočinek, <i>m.</i>	open slope (of a ridge)
správní obvod, <i>m.</i>	administrative district [<i>second-order administrative division of a capital city</i>]
stadion, <i>m.</i>	stadium
stát, <i>m.</i>	state
stezka, <i>f.</i>	trail
stráň, <i>f.</i>	slope, hillside
strom, <i>m.</i>	tree
studánka, <i>f.</i>	fountain, well, spring box
studna, <i>f.</i>	well
suchá nádrž, <i>f.</i>	dry pond, polder, detention basin
svah, <i>m.</i>	slope
synagoga, <i>f.</i>	synagogue
šachta, <i>f.</i>	pit, shaft
škola, <i>f.</i>	school
štola, <i>f.</i>	(mining) gallery, adit
tepelná elektrárna, <i>f.</i>	thermal power station/plant
třída, <i>f.</i>	avenue, boulevard, road, street
tunel, <i>m.</i>	tunnel
tvrz, <i>f.</i>	fortified house, fort
ubytovací zařízení, ubytování, <i>n.</i>	resthouse, lodge, inn, guesthouse
údolí, <i>n.</i>	valley
ulice, <i>f.</i>	street
umělý vodní tok, <i>m.</i>	artificial watercourse
úval, <i>m.</i>	(vast/wide) valley, dale
území, <i>n.</i>	area, region
větrný mlýn, <i>m.</i>	windmill
věznice, <i>f.</i> , vězení, <i>n.</i>	prison, gaol/jail
věž, věžovitá stavba, <i>f.</i>	tower
vodní elektrárna, <i>f.</i>	hydroelectric power station/plant
vodní nádrž, <i>f.</i>	(water) reservoir
vodní plocha, <i>f.</i>	water surface
vodopád, <i>m.</i>	waterfall
vrchol, <i>m.</i>	peak, summit, top
vrchovina, <i>f.</i>	highland, upland, heights
vyhlídka, <i>f.</i>	(scenic) viewpoint
výrobní zařízení, <i>n.</i>	production facility
vysílač, <i>m.</i>	communications tower
výsypka, <i>f.</i>	spoil/waste tip, boney/gob pile, culm bank, bing
výstaviště, <i>n.</i>	exhibition ground(s)
zahrada, <i>f.</i>	garden
základní sídelní jednotka, <i>f.</i>	basic settlement unit
zámek, <i>m.</i>	château, palace, stately home

in Czech	in English
zátoka, <i>f.</i>	inlet, cove
závodiště, <i>n.</i>	racetrack, race course
zdravotnické zařízení, <i>n.</i>	health facility
zemědělský podnik, <i>m.</i>	farm enterprise, agriculture property/enterprise
zemědělský pozemek, <i>m.</i>	agriculture area
zoologická zahrada, ZOO, <i>f.</i>	zoo, zoological garden, animal park, menagerie
zřícenina, <i>f.</i>	ruin(s)
zřícenina hradu, <i>f.</i>	ruin of a castle
zřícenina kaple, <i>f.</i>	ruin of a chapel
zřícenina kláštera, <i>f.</i>	ruin of a monastery/convent
zřícenina kostela, <i>f.</i>	ruin of a church
zřícenina tvrze, <i>f.</i>	ruin of a fortified house
zřícenina zámku, <i>f.</i>	ruin of a château/palace
zřídlo, <i>n.</i>	(mineral) spring, hot (mineral) spring
železniční stanice, <i>f.</i>	railway/train station
železniční trať, <i>f.</i>	railway, railroad
železniční zastávka, <i>f.</i>	railway/train stop
železniční zastávka mimo provoz, <i>f.</i>	railway/train stop out of service

Abbreviations of Czech Words on the State Map Series

Abbreviations of Czech Designations and Generic Terms for Objects on Maps

See Notes to the Table 2.

Table 3. Abbreviations of Czech designations and generic terms for objects on maps.

abbreviation	in Czech	in English
akvd.	akvadukt, <i>m.</i>	aqueduct
arch. nal.	archeologické naleziště, <i>n.</i>	archaeological site
arch. nalez.	archeologické naleziště, <i>n.</i>	archaeological site
aut. nádr.	autobusové nádraží, <i>n.</i>	bus station
auto-moto-cyklo	auto-moto-cyklo areál, <i>m.</i>	car, motorcycle and bicycle racetrack area
b.	bouda, horská bouda, <i>f.</i>	lodge, cabin, shuck, shanty, hut, (mountain) chalet
baz.	bazén, krytý bazén, <i>m.</i>	(indoor) swimming pool
bazén	bazén, krytý bazén, <i>m.</i>	(indoor) swimming pool
baž.	bažina, <i>f.</i> , močál, <i>m.</i>	swamp, marsh
bdy	boudy, horské boudy, <i>f. pl.</i>	huts, mountain chalets
bot. zahr.	botanická zahrada, <i>f.</i>	botanical garden
botan. zahr.	botanická zahrada, <i>f.</i>	botanical garden
camp.	kempink, camping, <i>m.</i>	camping
cel.	celnice, <i>f.</i> , celní úřad, <i>m.</i>	custom house
cem.	cementárna, <i>f.</i>	cement works
cih.	cihelna, <i>f.</i>	brickworks, brick factory

abbreviation	in Czech	in English
cukr.	cukrovar, <i>m.</i>	sugar refinery
cvič.	cvičiště, <i>n.</i>	parade ground, exercise area
č. m.	část města, <i>f.</i>	part of a city/town, city quarter/district
č. o.	část obce, <i>f.</i>	part of a municipality
čerp. st.	čerpací stanice pohonných hmot, <i>f.</i>	filling station
ČOV	čistírna odpadních vod, <i>f.</i>	sewage treatment plant/facility
depo	depo, <i>n.</i>	depot
div.	divadlo, <i>n.</i>	theatre
doprav.	dopravná, <i>f.</i>	rail transport object
drůb.	drůbežárna, <i>f.</i>	poultry farm
dřev.	dřevozpracující a papírenský průmysl, <i>m.</i>	wood-processing and paper industry
dv.	dvůr	court, farm
el.	elektrárna, <i>f.</i>	power station/plant
gal.	galerie, <i>f.</i>	gallery
gar.	garáže, <i>f. pl.</i> , garážový dům, <i>m.</i>	garages, carhouse
golf	golfový areál, <i>m.</i>	golf course
h.	hora, <i>f.</i>	mountain, hill
háj.	hájovna, <i>f.</i>	gamekeeper's house/cabin
has.	hasičská stanice, hasičská zbrojnice, <i>f.</i>	fire station
host.	hostinec, <i>m.</i>	resthouse, inn
hot.	hotel, <i>m.</i>	hotel
hr.	hrad, <i>m.</i>	castle
hrad.	hradiště, <i>n.</i>	hillfort, fortified settlement
hrob.	hrobka, <i>f.</i>	tomb
hř.	hřiště, <i>n.</i>	playing field, playground
hřb.	hřbitov, <i>m.</i>	cemetery
hřebč.	hřebčín, <i>m.</i>	breeding stud, stud farm
hut.	hutnický průmysl, <i>m.</i>	metallurgy (industry)
hvězd.	hvězdárna, <i>f.</i>	(astronomical) observatory
ch.	(horská) chata, <i>f.</i>	(mountain) hut, (mountain) chalet
ch.	chaty, <i>f. pl.</i> , chatová kolonie, <i>f.</i>	huts, cottages, cottage colony
chem.	chemický průmysl, <i>m.</i>	chemical industry
CHKO	chráněná krajinná oblast, <i>f.</i>	protected landscape area
chlad. věž	chladicí věž, <i>f.</i>	cooling tower
chov	chov hospodářských zvířat, <i>m.</i>	animal husbandry
chr. úz.	chráněné území, <i>n.</i>	protected area
j.	jeskyně, <i>f.</i>	cave
j.	jez, <i>m.</i>	weir, dam
jader. el.	jaderná elektrárna, <i>f.</i>	nuclear power station/plant
jat.	jatky, <i>f. pl.</i>	slaughterhouse
jesk.	jeskyně, <i>f.</i>	cave
jez.	jezero, <i>n.</i>	lake, pond
k. ú.	katastrální území, <i>n.</i>	cadastre unit
kabin.	lanová dráha kabinová, kabinová lanovka, <i>f.</i>	cable car, funicular, cableway, ropeway

abbreviation	in Czech	in English
kam.	kamenolom	stone quarry/pit
kámen	kamenolom, <i>m.</i> , těžba kamene, <i>f.</i>	stone quarry/pit
kan.	kanál, <i>m.</i>	canal
kap.	kaple, <i>f.</i>	chapel
kask.	kaskáda, <i>f.</i>	cascade waterfalls, cascade, cataract
keram. sur.	keramické suroviny, <i>f. pl.</i>	ceramic materials (quarry)
keramické sur.	keramické suroviny, <i>f. pl.</i>	ceramic materials (quarry)
kl.	klášter, <i>m.</i>	monastery, convent
knih.	knihovna, <i>f.</i>	library
KO	konzervatoř, <i>f.</i>	conservatory, music school
kol.	kolonie, <i>f.</i>	colony
kop.	kopec, vrchol, <i>m.</i> , hora, <i>f.</i>	hill, mountain
kost.	kostel, <i>m.</i>	church
koup.	koupaliště, <i>n.</i>	swimming resort/area, (outdoor) swimming pool, lido
KÚ	krajský úřad, <i>m.</i>	administrative centre of a region
kult.	kulturní objekt, <i>m.</i> , kulturní zařízení, <i>n.</i>	building for culture, community centre
kynolog.	kynologické cvičiště, <i>n.</i>	dog training ground/facility, cynological training area
lan.	lanová dráha, lanovka, <i>f.</i>	cableway, funicular
láz.	lázně, <i>f. pl.</i> , lázeňský dům, <i>m.</i>	spa (house)
léč.	léčebna, <i>f.</i>	sanatorium, health resort
léč. zař.	léčebné zařízení, <i>n.</i>	treatment/health facility
let.	letišťe, <i>n.</i>	airport
let. scéna	letní scéna, <i>f.</i>	summer/open-air scene
letohr.	letohrádek, <i>m.</i>	summer residence/château
lih.	lihovar, <i>m.</i>	distillery
lod.	loděnice, <i>f.</i>	boatyard, shipyard, dock, boathouse
lyž.	lyžařský areál, <i>m.</i>	ski areal
m. č.	místní část, <i>f.</i>	local part of a settlement, section of a populated place, neighborhood, city quarter/district
měn.	měnírna elektrického proudu, <i>f.</i>	electricity/traction substation, power converter station
meteor. st.	meteorologická stanice, <i>f.</i>	weather station
miner.	minerální pramen (stáčírna), <i>m.</i>	mineral water bottling plant
ml.	mlýn, <i>m.</i>	mill, watermill
modl.	modlitebna, <i>f.</i>	chapel, place of worship
moh.	mohyla, <i>f.</i>	tumulus, mound, barrow
mot.	motel, <i>m.</i>	motel
MŠ	mateřská škola, <i>f.</i>	kindergarten, nursery school
MÚ	městský úřad, <i>m.</i>	city/town hall, municipal office
muz.	muzeum, <i>n.</i>	museum
mysl.	myslivna, <i>f.</i>	hunters'/gamekeeper's house, lodge
nábř.	nábřeží, <i>n.</i>	waterfront, quay
nádr.	nádraží, <i>n.</i>	(railway/train) station

abbreviation	in Czech	in English
nákl.	lanová dráha nákladní, nákladní lanovka, <i>f.</i>	freight/cargo cableway, freight funicular
nám.	náměstí, <i>n.</i>	square, plaza
nem.	nemocnice, <i>f.</i>	hospital
NP	národní park, <i>m.</i>	national park
NPP	národní přírodní památka, <i>f.</i>	national nature monument
NPR	národní přírodní rezervace, <i>f.</i>	national nature reserve, national wildlife reserve
o.	ostrov, <i>m.</i>	island, islet
ob.	obora, <i>f.</i>	wildlife reserve, enclosure, preserve
obch. stř.	obchodní středisko, obchodní centrum, <i>n.</i>	shopping centre
obser.	observatoř, <i>f.</i>	observatory
odkal.	odkaliště, <i>n.</i>	waste pond, sewage treatment pond, tailings pond/dam
ost.	ostatní (nerozlišený) průmysl, <i>m.</i>	miscellaneous/other industry
ost. nerudy	ostatní nerudy, <i>f. pl.</i>	other non-metallic minerals (mining/quarries)
OÚ	obecní úřad, <i>m.</i>	municipal office
ozdr.	ozdravovna, <i>f.</i>	sanatorium, health resort, convalescent home
p.	potok, <i>m.</i>	stream, brook, creek
pam.	památník, <i>m.</i>	memorial, monument
pevn.	pevnost, <i>f.</i> , opevnění, <i>n.</i>	fortress, fortification
písek	pískovna, těžba písku, <i>f.</i>	sand quarry/pit
písk.	pískovna, <i>f.</i>	sand quarry/pit
pív.	pivovar, <i>m.</i>	brewery
planet.	planetárium, <i>n.</i>	planetarium
plav.	plavecký areál, <i>m.</i>	swimming areal/resort
plav. kom.	plavební komora, <i>f.</i>	lock, canal/pound lock
plyn	těžba zemního plynu, <i>f.</i>	natural gas processing facility, natural gas extraction
plyn.	plynojem, <i>m.</i> , plynárna, <i>f.</i>	gas holder/plant, gasworks
polygr.	polygrafický průmysl, <i>m.</i>	printing industry, graphic arts industry
pom.	pomník, <i>m.</i>	monument, memorial
potr.	potravinářský průmysl, <i>m.</i>	food industry
PP	přírodní památka, <i>f.</i>	nature monument
PR	přírodní rezervace, <i>f.</i>	nature reserve, wildlife preserve, natural (p)reserve
pr.	průsmyk, <i>m.</i>	(mountain) pass
prm.	pramen, <i>m.</i>	spring, fountain
prop.	propast, <i>f.</i>	abyss, chasm, gorge, ravine
prům.	průmysl, průmyslový podnik, <i>m.</i>	industry, industrial facility
prúpl.	průplav, <i>m.</i>	canal
přeč. st.	přečerpávací stanice, <i>f.</i>	pump-storage station, pumping station/plant
předm.	předměstí, <i>n.</i>	suburb, suburban area
přehr.	přehradní hráz, přehrada, <i>f.</i>	dam, barrage
překl.	překladiště, <i>n.</i>	transportation area/point/hub

abbreviation	in Czech	in English
příst.	přístav, <i>m.</i> , přístaviště, <i>n.</i>	harbo(u)r, wharf, port, dock, (landing) place
přív.	přívoz, <i>m.</i>	ferry
raš.	rašeliniště, <i>n.</i>	bog
rekr.	rekreační zástavba, <i>f.</i>	recreation(al) area
rep.	republika, <i>f.</i>	republic
rez.	rezervace, <i>f.</i>	reservation
ropa	těžba ropy, <i>f.</i>	petroleum extraction
rozc.	rozcestí, <i>n.</i>	crossroads
rozhl.	rozhledna, <i>f.</i>	(observation) tower, look-out tower
rozv.	rozvaliny, <i>f. pl.</i>	ruins
ryb.	rybník, <i>m.</i>	pond, lake
ř.	řeka, <i>f.</i>	river
san.	sanatorium, <i>n.</i>	sanatorium, health resort
sed.	sedlo, <i>n.</i>	saddle(back)
sedač.	lanová dráha sedačková, sedačková lanovka, <i>f.</i>	chairlift (cableway)
sídl.	sídlišť	housing estate/development, estate
silo	silo, <i>n.</i> , silážní stavba, <i>f.</i>	silo
sk.	skála, <i>f.</i> , skály, <i>f. pl.</i> , osamělý balvan, <i>m.</i>	rock(s), rock cliffs, boulder
skal. m.	skalní město, <i>n.</i>	rock formation, area of rock formations
skan.	skanzen, archeoskanzen, <i>m.</i>	(archaeological) open-air museum
skl. mat.	skládka materiálu, <i>f.</i>	material storage area/dump/site
skl. odp.	skládka odpadu, <i>f.</i>	landfill, waste dump
sklad	sklad, hangár, <i>m.</i>	storehouse, warehouse
sklen.	skleník, fóliovník, <i>m.</i>	(foil) greenhouse, polytunnel, hoop house
soc. zař.	sociální zařízení, <i>n.</i>	social care facility
solár. el.	solární elektrárna, <i>f.</i>	solar/photovoltaic power station, solar power plant, solar farm
SOU	střední odborné učiliště, <i>n.</i>	vocational/technical school
soust. ryb.	soustava rybníků, <i>f.</i>	pond system, system of ponds
sout.	soutěska, <i>f.</i>	gorge, pass, defile
sport.	sportovní areál, <i>m.</i> , sportovní hala, <i>f.</i>	sports complex/hall, indoor practice facility, gymnasium
správ.	správní a soudní budova, <i>f.</i>	administrative and judicial building
SŠ	střední škola, <i>f.</i>	secondary/high school
stad.	stadion, <i>m.</i>	stadium
stav. hm.	průmysl skla, keramiky a stavebních hmot, <i>m.</i>	glass, ceramics and building materials industry
stroj.	strojírenský průmysl, <i>m.</i>	mechanical engineering (industry)
střel.	střelnice, <i>f.</i>	shooting-range, firing range
stud.	studna, studánka, <i>f.</i>	well, fountain, spring box
studán.	studánka, <i>f.</i>	spring box, well, fountain
syn.	synagoga, <i>f.</i>	synagogue
šk.	škola, <i>f.</i>	school
škol. zař.	školské zařízení, <i>n.</i>	school facility

abbreviation	in Czech	in English
št.	štola, šachta, <i>f.</i>	(mining) gallery, adit, shaft, pit
šterk.	šterkovna, těžba šterku, těžba šterkopísků, <i>f.</i>	gravel (and sand) quarry/pit, gravel processing facility
šterkopísek	šterkovna, těžba šterku, těžba šterkopísků, <i>f.</i>	gravel and sand quarry/pit
táb.	tábor, <i>m.</i> , tábořiště, <i>n.</i>	camp, camping ground, encampment
tech. sl.	technické služby, <i>f. pl.</i>	technical services facility
tepel. el.	tepelná elektrárna, <i>f.</i>	thermal power station/plant
tepl.	teplárna, <i>f.</i>	heating station/plant
text.	textilní průmysl, <i>m.</i>	textile industry
těž. věž	těžní věž, <i>f.</i>	headframe, head-gear/mining tower
trf.	transformovna, trafostanice, rozvodna, <i>f.</i>	(power) substation, transformer substation, distribution substation/point, switchyard
tř.	třída, <i>f.</i>	avenue, boulevard, road, street
ubyt.	ubytovací zařízení, stravovací zařízení, <i>n.</i>	resthouse, lodge, guesthouse, catering/dining facilities
ubyt. zař.	ubytovací zařízení, stravovací zařízení, <i>n.</i>	resthouse, lodge, inn, guesthouse, catering/dining facilities
uhlí	uhelný lom, hnědouhelný lom, <i>m.</i> , těžba (hnědého) uhlí, <i>f.</i>	coal open-pit mine, brown coal quarry, lignite mine
ÚMČ	úřad městské části, <i>m.</i>	administrative office of a city part
úpr.	úpravna vody, <i>f.</i>	waterworks
úř.	úřad, <i>m.</i>	office
usaz. n.	usazovací nádrž, <i>f.</i>	settling/sedimentation tank
úst.	ústav, <i>m.</i>	institute
v.	vrch, <i>m.</i>	hill, mountain, peak
v. d.	vodní nádrž, <i>f.</i>	(water) reservoir
váp.	vápenka, <i>f.</i>	lime kiln/works
vdj.	vodojem, <i>m.</i>	water tower/tank
vdp.	vodopád, <i>m.</i>	waterfall
větr. el.	větrná elektrárna, <i>f.</i>	wind power station/plant, wind farm
větr. mlýn	větrný mlýn, <i>m.</i>	windmill
věz.	věznice, <i>f.</i> , vězení, <i>n.</i>	prison, gaol/jail
vod.	vodárna, <i>f.</i>	water treatment plant/facility, waterworks
vod. el.	vodní elektrárna, <i>f.</i>	hydroelectric power station/plant
vod. n.	vodní nádrž, <i>f.</i>	(water) reservoir
voj.	vojenské objekty, <i>m. pl.</i> , kasárny, <i>f. pl.</i>	military objects, barracks
VOŠ	vyšší odborná škola, <i>f.</i>	higher vocational school, tertiary technical school
VŠ	vysoká škola, <i>f.</i>	university, college
vysíl.	vysílač, <i>m.</i>	communications tower
výsyp.	výsypka, halda, <i>f.</i> , odval, <i>m.</i> , skládka, <i>f.</i>	spoil tip, slag/spoil heap, (waste) dump, landfill
výst.	výstaviště, <i>n.</i>	exhibition ground(s), fairground(s)
výzk.	výzkumný ústav, <i>m.</i>	research institute
z.	železniční zastávka, <i>f.</i>	railway/train stop
z. mimo prov.	železniční zastávka mimo provoz, <i>f.</i>	railway/train stop out of service

abbreviation	in Czech	in English
zábav.	zábavní park, <i>m.</i>	amusement/theme park
zahr.	zahrada, <i>f.</i>	garden
zahrad.	zahradnictví, <i>n.</i>	gardening facility/market), nursery
zám.	zámek, <i>m.</i>	château, palace, stately home
zásob.	zásobník, <i>m.</i> , válcová nádrž, <i>f.</i>	storage tank, cylindrical tank/reservoir
záv.	závodíště, <i>n.</i> , dostihový areál, parkur, <i>m.</i>	racetrack, race course
zdrav.	zdravotnické a sociální zařízení, <i>n.</i>	health and social care facility
zeměd.	zemědělský podnik, <i>m.</i>	farm enterprise, agriculture property/enterprise
zeměd. pod.	zemědělský podnik, <i>m.</i>	farm enterprise, agriculture property/enterprise
zoo	zoologická zahrada, <i>f.</i> , safari, <i>n.</i>	zoo, zoological garden, animal park, menagerie, safari
zot.	zotavovna, <i>f.</i>	convalescent home, sanatorium, recreation centre, rest home
zříc.	zřícenina nebo rozvalina jednotlivého objektu, <i>f.</i>	ruin of a specific object
zříc. hr.	zřícenina hradu, <i>f.</i>	ruin of a castle
zříc. kap.	zřícenina kaple, <i>f.</i>	ruin of a chapel
zříc. kl.	zřícenina kláštera, <i>f.</i>	ruin of a monastery/convent
zříc. kost.	zřícenina kostela, <i>f.</i>	ruin of a church
zříc. tvrze	zřícenina tvrze, <i>f.</i>	ruin of a fortified house
zříc. zám.	zřícenina zámku, <i>f.</i>	ruin of a château/palace
zříd.	zřídlo, <i>n.</i> , minerální pramen, <i>m.</i>	(mineral) spring, hot (mineral) spring
ZSJ	základní sídelní jednotka, <i>f.</i>	basic settlement unit
ZŠ	základní škola, <i>f.</i>	primary/elementary school
zvon.	zvonice, <i>f.</i>	bell tower, belfry
žst.	železniční stanice, <i>f.</i>	railway/train station
žst. mimo prov.	železniční stanice mimo provoz, <i>f.</i>	railway/train station out of service

Abbreviations of Czech Adjectives and Prepositions on Maps

Forms of hard inanimate adjectives in the nominative case:

český, -á, -é = český (*m. sg.*), česká (*f. sg., n. pl.*), české (*n. sg., m. pl., f. pl.*).

Forms of soft inanimate adjectives in the nominative case (see, e. g., dolní) are the same regardless the grammatical gender and number.

Table 4. Abbreviations of Czech adjectives and prepositions on maps.

abbreviation	in Czech	in English
č.	český, -á, -é	Czech
červ.	červený, -á, -é	red
čes.	český, -á, -é	Czech
d.	dolní	lower
dl.	dlouhý, -á, -é	long
dol.	dolní	lower
h.	horní	upper
hist.	historický, -á, -é	historical

abbreviation	in Czech	in English
hl.	hlavní	main
hor.	horní	upper
král.	královský, -á, -é	royal
lov.	lovecký, -á, -é	hunting
m.	malý, -á, -é	little, small
ml.	mladý, -á, -é	young, newer
mor.	moravský, -á, -é	Moravian
n.	nad	upon, on (<i>usually with a river name</i>)
n.	nový, -á, -é	new
nejsv.	nejsvětější	holiest (<i>related to Holy Trinity</i>)
níz.	nízký, -á, -é	low
p.	pod	under, below (<i>usually with a hill/mountain name</i>)
prostř.	prostřední	middle
před.	přední	fore, front
sl.	slezský, -á, -é	Silesian
slez.	slezský, -á, -é	Silesian
st.	starý, -á, -é	old
stát.	státní	state
staveb.	stavební	building
stř.	střední	middle, central
sv.	svatý, -á, -é	saint, holy
tur.	turistický, -á, -é	tourist
úd.	údolní	valley
v.	velký, -á, -é	big, great
vel.	velký, -á, -é	big, great
vys.	vysoký, -á, -é	high
zad.	zadní	back
žel.	železný	iron

Administrative Division of the Czech Republic by Regions and Districts

In compliance with the State administration the territory of the Czech Republic has been divided into 14 regions (*kraj* in Czech, the capital Prague is one of them) and 76 districts (*okres* in Czech) plus Prague (see *Table 5* and *Map 3*). Most regions have been named after cities where regional offices have been established (*Plzeňský kraj, Karlovarský kraj, Ústecký kraj, Liberecký kraj, Královéhradecký kraj, Pardubický kraj, Olomoucký kraj, Zlínský kraj*). Nevertheless, five regions have derived their names from the geographical location (*Středočeský kraj, Jihočeský kraj, Jihomoravský kraj, Moravskoslezský kraj, Kraj Vysočina*). The offices of these regions have been established in Prague, České Budějovice, Brno, Ostrava and Jihlava. The districts have been named mostly after cities or towns where district offices had been established in the past. The offices of the districts *Brno-město* (Brno-City) and *Brno-venkov* (Brno-Country) had been established in Brno; the office of the district *Ostrava-město* (Ostrava-City) had been established in Ostrava; the offices of the districts *Plzeň-jih* (Plzeň-South), *Plzeň-město* (Plzeň-City) and *Plzeň-sever* (Plzeň-North) had been established in Plzeň; the offices of the districts *Praha-východ* (Prague-East) and *Praha-západ* (Prague-West) had been established in Prague. District offices were abolished in 2003; since then, the competence has passed from them to other state, regional or municipal authorities.

**ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA
CZECH REPUBLIC
NUTS 0, NUTS 1**

**REGIONY SOUDRŽNOSTI - NUTS 2
COHESION REGIONS- NUTS 2**



Map 2. Cohesion and administrative regions of the Czech Republic (note: Praha = Prague, Střední Čechy = Central Bohemia, Jihozápad = Southwest, Severozápad = Northwest, Severovýchod = Northeast, Jihovýchod = Southeast, Střední Morava = Central Moravia, Moravskoslezsko = Moravia-Silesia).

**ČESKÁ REPUBLIKA
CZECH REPUBLIC**

**Kraje - NUTS 3
Regions - NUTS 3**



Map 3. Administrative regions and districts in the Czech Republic.

Table 5. Administrative division of the Czech Republic – the Regions (NUTS 3) and Districts (LAU 1).

REGION (<i>kraj</i>)	NUTS 3 code	DISTRICT (<i>okres</i>)	LAU 1 code
Czech name (name in English)			
Hlavní město Praha (Prague, the Capital City)	CZ010	Praha	CZ0100
Středočeský kraj (Central Bohemian Region)	CZ020	Benešov	CZ0201
		Beroun	CZ0202
		Kladno	CZ0203
		Kolín	CZ0204
		Kutná Hora	CZ0205
		Mělník	CZ0206
		Mladá Boleslav	CZ0207
		Nymburk	CZ0208
		Praha-východ	CZ0209
		Praha-západ	CZ020A
		Příbram	CZ020B
Rakovník	CZ020C		
Jihočeský kraj (South Bohemian Region)	CZ031	České Budějovice	CZ0311
		Český Krumlov	CZ0312
		Jindřichův Hradec	CZ0313
		Písek	CZ0314
		Prachatice	CZ0315
		Strakonice	CZ0316
		Tábor	CZ0317
Plzeňský kraj (Plzeň Region)	CZ032	Domažlice	CZ0321
		Klatovy	CZ0322
		Plzeň-město	CZ0323
		Plzeň-jih	CZ0324
		Plzeň-sever	CZ0325
		Rokycany	CZ0326
		Tachov	CZ0327
Karlovarský kraj (Karlovy Vary Region)	CZ041	Cheb	CZ0411
		Karlovy Vary	CZ0412
		Sokolov	CZ0413
Ústecký kraj (Ústí nad Labem Region)	CZ042	Děčín	CZ0421
		Chomutov	CZ0422
		Litoměřice	CZ0423
		Louny	CZ0424
		Most	CZ0425
		Teplice	CZ0426
		Ústí nad Labem	CZ0427
Liberecký kraj (Liberec Region)	CZ051	Česká Lípa	CZ0511
		Jablonec nad Nisou	CZ0512
		Liberec	CZ0513
		Semily	CZ0514

REGION (<i>kraj</i>)	NUTS 3 code	DISTRICT (<i>okres</i>)	LAU 1 code
Czech name (name in English)			
Královéhradecký kraj (Hradec Králové Region)	CZ052	Hradec Králové	CZ0521
		Jičín	CZ0522
		Náchod	CZ0523
		Rychnov nad Kněžnou	CZ0524
		Trutnov	CZ0525
Pardubický kraj (Pardubice Region)	CZ053	Chrudim	CZ0531
		Pardubice	CZ0532
		Svitavy	CZ0533
		Ústí nad Orlicí	CZ0534
Kraj Vysočina (Vysočina Region)	CZ063	Havlíčkův Brod	CZ0631
		Jihlava	CZ0632
		Pelhřimov	CZ0633
		Třebíč	CZ0634
		Žďár nad Sázavou	CZ0635
Jihomoravský kraj (South Moravian Region)	CZ064	Blansko	CZ0641
		Brno-město	CZ0642
		Brno-venkov	CZ0643
		Břeclav	CZ0644
		Hodonín	CZ0645
		Vyškov	CZ0646
		Znojmo	CZ0647
Olomoucký kraj (Olomouc Region)	CZ071	Jeseník	CZ0711
		Olomouc	CZ0712
		Prostějov	CZ0713
		Přerov	CZ0714
		Šumperk	CZ0715
Zlínský kraj (Zlín Region)	CZ072	Kroměříž	CZ0721
		Uherské Hradiště	CZ0722
		Vsetín	CZ0723
		Zlín	CZ0724
Moravskoslezský kraj (Moravian-Silesian Region)	CZ080	Bruntál	CZ0801
		Frýdek-Místek	CZ0802
		Karviná	CZ0803
		Nový Jičín	CZ0804
		Opava	CZ0805
		Ostrava-město	CZ0806

There are 6,258 municipalities (*obce*), 15,106 parts of the municipalities (*části obce*; incl. one-part municipalities), 23,586 basic settlement units (*základní sídelní jednotky, ZSJ*) and 13,074 cadastre units (*katastrální území*) on the territory of the Czech Republic in October 2024. Within the specified number of the municipalities there are 206 municipalities with extended power (*obce s rozšířenou působností, ORP*), 610 cities and towns (*města*), from that 26 statutory cities (*statutární města*), i.e. *Brno, České Budějovice, Děčín, Frýdek-Místek, Havířov, Hradec Králové, Chomutov, Jablonec nad Nisou, Jihlava, Karlovy Vary, Karviná, Kladno, Liberec, Mladá Boleslav, Most, Olomouc, Opava, Ostrava, Pardubice, Plzeň, Prostějov, Přerov, Teplice, Třinec, Ústí nad Labem, Zlín* and the capital *Praha* (Prague).

Nationality and Language Minorities in the Czech Republic

Municipalities with more than 10 per cent of nationality or language minority population may use official bilingual names under certain conditions. After the implementation of a relevant law, this concerned 31 municipalities with the Polish minority in Těšín Silesia region (according to the 2001 census), but only a part of them has put it into the practice (e. g. *Český Těšín*, *Jablunkov*). Since then, a share in the municipalities *Petrovice u Karviné* and *Těrlicko* has decreased below 10 per cent (2021 census). Distribution of municipalities with significant Polish minority is shown on the Map 4.



Map 4. Municipalities with more than 10 per cent share of Polish nationality in the Czech Republic.

Other nationality minorities are dispersed throughout the whole territory. Officially recognized minorities are: Belarusian, Bulgarian, Croatian, German, Greek, Hungarian, Romani, Ruthenian, Serbian, Slovak, Ukrainian and Vietnamese. Other significant nationality communities are American (U. S. A.), Chinese, Jewish, Mongolian or Romanian. Moravians and Silesians are not quite considered a nationality minority, and moreover, census results are not decisive due to their appreciable subjectivity in choice of nationality.

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