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### **Endonymic Minority Names in the Province of Burgenland, Austria**

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## PREFACE

Tolerance, mutual support, living together peacefully, have been well-known virtues of the inhabitants of today's Burgenland for the last sixty years. In order to understand the background of these virtues, it is necessary to look around at the unique geographical, ethnic, religious, and political situations of our province, but also to look back into the history of a border land that has coined its population in the course of centuries in a way that makes today's situation understandable.

The region of Pannonia, later Western Hungary, and now Burgenland was most of the time in the centre of fights and wars, invasions and occupations. Buildings and settlements were exterminated and depopulated, records and documents burned and destroyed. Still, there has always been a new start with new hope and a new development.

People of different origin, of different creed and of different traditions learned how to survive by tolerating and supporting one another, by overcoming their isolation within their own settlement, by opening borders and views to others, by adopting ideas, manners and merits from others, and thus laying the foundation of a peaceful future.

This short paper on the endonymic names of the minority groups in the Burgenland attempts to show up this mutual give and take and at the same time maintaining their independent languages, traditions and mentalities. The variety of cultures in this small province is the main point of success of the survival of its inhabitants.

# INTRODUCTION

## The Province of Burgenland, Austria

### 1.0 Situation

#### 1.1 Basic Information

Burgenland has a total area of 1.531 square miles, 29% of which are forest and 5% vineyards, extending 99 miles from north to south, 2.5 to 37 miles from east to west. The federal state border is 247 miles in length.

The highest peak is the Geschriebenstein with a height of 2.900 feet. The largest water area is formed by Lake Neusiedl with its 61 square miles.

The climate is mostly Pannonian with an annual average of 10 degrees Celsius (50 degrees Fahrenheit); the amount of annual precipitation is 26 inches.

Burgenland has 277.600 inhabitants, the population density is 43 inhabitants per square mile. The age structure up to 15 years is 17%, from 15 to 60 years 61%, over 60 years 22%.

The colloquial languages are 90% German, 7% Croatian and 2% Hungarian. The religious affiliation is 82% Roman-Catholics and 14% Protestants.

#### 1.2 Geographical Structure

The North Burgenland Bay comprises the Brucker Pforte, the plain between the Danube and the Leitha rivers, the Parndorfer Platte, the Heideboden, the Seewinkel and the Hanság.

The Central Burgenland comprises the mountainous regions of the Ödenburger Gebirge, the Landseer Gebirge, the Bernsteiner Gebirge, the Günser Gebirge, and the Pullendorfer Becken.

The South Burgenland Riedelland comprises the Lafnitz valley, the Pinka valley, the Schlaininger Hügelland, the Oberwarter Riedelland, the Güssinger Riedelland, and the Jennersdorfer Riedel.

The Neusiedler See, the Zicksee, and the Neufelder See are still water areas. The Neusiedler See is a steppe lake with limited depth that is fed almost entirely by underground sources. The Zicksee, whose water is however salty, is similar. The Neufelder See, a former brown coal open cast mine, is up to 40 meters deep and used as a bathing lake, like the Römersee, the Forchtensteiner Stausee, the Ritzinger Stausee, and the artificial lake in Rauchwart, to mention only the best known of these.

The river Leitha is of greatest importance among the rivers in the districts of Neusiedl and Eisenstadt. The district of Mattersburg is drained by the Wulka river, whose estuary is Lake Neusiedl. The district of Oberpullendorf is dominated by the sphere of influence of the Stooberbach whose estuary is the Rabnitz river. In the district of Oberwart the river Raab is the estuary of the Tauchenbach and the Pinka river. The district of Güssing is characterized by the Zickenbach, the Strembach and the Pinka as a boundary river. Finally the Lafnitz and the Raab drain the district of Jennersdorf.

### **1.3 History of the Burgenland Region**

#### **1.3.1 Prehistorical Finds**

The oldest tool finds in the region of present day Burgenland, evidence of human settlement originating from the Stone Age, are approximately 10.000 years old and represent blades, scrapers, drills and lithic spear tips. In the Neolithic Age the "loess farmers", who produced artistic clay vessels, adopted a settled form of existence.

In the Bronze Age, approximately 1.000 B.C., ore was already being mined at the Güns Mountains. Interesting items have been found at warrior graves all over the Burgenland. Clear documentary evidence of wine growing towards the end of the Bronze Age in northern Burgenland is provided by finds of grape seeds in vessels.

In the Burgenland, some elevated fortresses from the Hallstatt Age, around 600 B.C., have been excavated. There craftsmen in the service of princes of the region produced all sorts of utensils.

In the fifth century B.C. Celts settled in our country. They extracted and processed iron especially in present day Central Burgenland. Numerous smelting furnaces have been excavated.

#### **1.3.2 Roman Era**

Around the birth of Christ the Romans conquered the Danube region and established provinces. Today's Burgenland was situated in the province of Pannonia. The most fertile lands were expropriated for the veterans. Roman civilization radiated out from these estates into the environment. Soon a dense network of roads, estates and cities covered the province. Roman cults also advanced along with civilisation, as witnessed today by altars to different Gods and tombstones. Christianity was also introduced into Pannonia by Roman legionaries. The patron saint of the Burgenland, St Martin, was born in Savaria (Steinamanger / Szombathely) about 316 A.D. as a Roman officer's son. After his conversion to Christianity he became bishop of Tours in France in 371 A.D.

#### **1.3.3 Germanic Migrations**

After the fall of the Roman Empire, at the time of the Germanic migrations, the region of present day Burgenland became the dominion of the East Goths. They protected the boundaries in the service of the East Roman emperor Theodoric. The population lived in relative peace, as is also shown by finds of beautiful jewellery.

Around 550 the Northern and Central Burgenland were under the sovereignty of the Longobards. They settled in former Roman settlements and survived mainly from cattle breeding. Twenty years later they were banished by the Awarians. The Awarians, an Asian mounted tribe, were almost invincible because they were armed with reflex action bows. With the aid of the nations they had subjected, they extended their settlement area up to the river Enns in Upper Austria and Styria. In our region, they granted protection to Slav settlers, who merged with them into a mixed nation. In the Burgenland, 850 Awarian graves, containing many utensils, jewellery and arms, have been excavated up to now.

Under Charlemagne the Awarian Empire was conquered in about 795. The new lords were Bavarian and Franconian colonizers and monasteries leading to the cultivation of new regions.

#### 1.3.4 Glorious Conquest

In 896 the so-called "Glorious Conquest" of the Carpatian Basin by the Magyars took place. They were partially nomadic, living from stock breeding. Only much later did they actually settle. Their tribal chiefs were buried with remarkable splendour. Valuable pieces of jewellery have been found in graves sites in today's Burgenland.

After the victory of the German Emperor Otto I over the Magyars at the Lechfeld in 955 the Leitha-Lafnitz-Boundary was formed, which handed the region of present day Burgenland over to Hungary until 1921. Around the turn of the millennium, Saint Stephen I ruled Hungary as a king. He converted his people to Christianity and through the foundation of the Hungarian state divided the Slavs into separate regions. To protect the land against German attacks, the Hungarians constructed a protected zone, the so-called "Gyepü Belt" in the area round the border. From fortified vantage points lookouts were to announce the approach of hostile forces.

In the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries more and more noble gentlemen from the west received donations of property from the Hungarian king. They introduced colonists from Bavaria, Franconia and Swabia into the country in order to clear and settle it.

After the so-called onslaught of the Mongolians in 1241, the wooden vantage points were replaced by strong castles. But thus the power of the lords of the manor that owned these castles was increased.

The Hungarian king Mathias Corvinus did indeed emerge victorious from the quarrel between Austria and Hungary about Western Hungary, today's Burgenland. However, many lands belonging to the Hungarian kingdom remained Hapsburg possessions and were therefore mortgaged to Austrian noblemen. Most of the ancient noble Hungarian dynasties were taken over by German lords of the manor, so that German remained the national language.

#### 1.3.5 Turkish Wars

It was not until the 17<sup>th</sup> century, in the course of the Turkish wars, that these domains were returned to the Hungarians. After the death of Ludovic II of Hungary in the battle of Mohács against the Turks in 1526, the Turks overran Hungary in 1529 and advanced as far as Vienna. The victory of the western allies at the battle of

Mogersdorf in 1664 only checked them temporarily. In 1683 they again stood at the gates of Vienna. In the meantime Kuruzz, Haiduck and Bethlen rebels looted Western Hungary.

After the death tolls of the Turkish Wars and of several plague epidemics, workers were needed urgently everywhere. Reformation and Counter-Reformation as well as the witch hunts also claimed the lives of many people. The largest group of new settlers were the Croats, followed by religious fugitives such as Protestants and Jews. In the 17<sup>th</sup> century there also emerged increasing numbers of gypsies or Roma. Poverty among the population led to peasant revolts which were bloodily crushed.

In the Age of Absolutism, churches, huge parks, splendid baroque buildings, garden castles, but also town houses were built. In music, Joseph Haydn (1732 – 1809), the court conductor of Prince Nicolas I Eszterházy, was the internationally recognized zenith of the era.

The French invasions of 1805 in Northern Burgenland again entailed oppression, especially for the peasants, since the cost of food and lodging was borne by the civilian population. It was not until the revolutionary year of 1848 that land servitude was abolished for farmers. Rural communities came into existence.

### 1.3.6 Industrial Age

The Industrial Age of the 19<sup>th</sup> century brought an expansion of roads and railroads in order to connect the industrial plants of Western Hungary with Austria. Tentative signs of tourism connected with health cures in our region could be recognized. In agriculture seasonal work began, industrial commuting developed in the fringe areas. In 1874, the Social Democratic Party of Austria was founded in Neudörfel, which at that time of course was part of Hungary. Nevertheless, there were not enough jobs for the majority of the West Hungarian population. A wave of emigration resulted that lasted into the thirties of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### 1.3.7 Origin of Burgenland

In the negotiations of Saint Germain after the First World War, Western Hungary – with purposeful support of the United States of America – was allocated to Austria after a referendum. Only after the deployment of Austrian troops could the occupation of the Burgenland be completed in 1921. However, the intended capital Ödenburg remained with Hungary on account of the voting results. The final demarcation did not occur until 1923. The new Austrian province was given the name “Burgenland”. Its economic development made very slow progress on account of the bad economic situation worldwide.

The political contrasts between the middle class and the workers led to the foundation of combat units within political parties throughout Austria. The “shots of Schattendorf” with two dead Social Democrats and the acquittal of the middle class gunman in January 1927 led to a revolt of the workers in Vienna and to the Law Court being set on fire on June 15, 1927. The situation escalated into the Civil War of 1934. In the State of the Three Orders (1934 – 1938) the National Socialist underground movement gained strength in Burgenland as well.

### 1.3.8 Nazi Era

On the 12<sup>th</sup> of March 1938 the German Wehrmacht invaded Austria. In Burgenland, Gauleiter (District Head) Dr Tobias Portschy took power. Burgenland was dissolved as early as October and divided up between the districts Niederdonau (today's Lower Austria) and Styria. In 1939 the Second World War began.

In the Nazi Era oppression, persecution and eviction of Jews, Roma, and other non-conformists went hand in hand with the compulsory handover of economic goods. In the final war years, not only the battles at the front but also bomb raids by the allies and the defensive actions of the "Volkssturm" (squad of children and pensioners) caused the deaths of more and more victims from the Burgenland population.

### 1.3.9 Post War Development

At the end of March 1945 the first Russian soldier set foot on Burgenland soil at Klostermarienberg. The Russians remained as an occupation power in Burgenland for ten years and exploited the country economically. Politically, Burgenland was restored as a province in its own right, but was separated from the central and western Austrian provinces by the demarcation borderline.

With the signing of the State Treaty in 1955 Burgenland was also a free country. Economically however, it limped a long way behind the other Austrian provinces. Demands for a land reform remained unfulfilled. However, the country tried hard to create new jobs through building activities.

The Hungarian Revolt in 1956 was the practical test for the country. Despite the volatile political situation worldwide the Burgenland population remained in the country and supported the Hungarian refugees wholeheartedly. In 1989, after the fall of the Iron Curtain, history was repeated with a mass flight of East German citizens from Hungary via the Burgenland.

### 1.3.10 Present Political Situation

Since the first elections after World War II in 1945 the ÖVP (Conservatives) had held the majority in the Burgenland regional parliament. The change of political power to the SPÖ (Social Democrats) took place in 1964. In the "Kery Era" there was a tremendous boom in the Burgenland economy. It was not until various crises and scandals became known that the absolute majority of the Socialists was ended.

In the election of 1987 the SPÖ remained the strongest party, but had to enter a coalition with the ÖVP, after a pact between ÖVP and FPÖ (National Freedom Party) did not come about. After the resignation of Governor Hans Sipötz because of the "Waldheim Affair", Karl Stix took over the function of governor. Co-operation with the ÖVP was established on the basis of a working agreement. Stix together with Deputy Gerhard Jellasitz undertook structural measures to boost the Burgenland.

Both parties recognized a special opportunity for Burgenland if Austria joined the European Union, since Burgenland was classified as an objective-one-region. Actually, the Austrian referendum on joining the EU achieved the best results (75%) in Burgenland. The "Land of the Villages" was to become a "Land for Living" for a



population with its own identity. Industry, trade, tourism, wine production and marketing were to be enlarged as the pivotal forces of Burgenland's economy.

The "Bank Burgenland Scandal" changed the political landscape in the autumn of 2000. Governor Stix as the representative of the bank owners accepted the political responsibility for the fraud. Thus the dissolution of the provincial parliament could be unanimously decided. In the following election surprisingly the almost unknown Social Democratic candidate Hans Niessl won the majority of votes and with the help of the Green Movement became governor. Continuing the political line he became rather popular and also won the next election in 2005, even with an absolute majority of votes and seats.

## **2.0 Politics and Administration**

### **2.1 Provincial Administration**

The Burgenland Landtag (provincial parliament) is elected every 5 years and contains 36 seats. The established political parties in Burgenland are the SPÖ (Social Democrats) with 19 seats, the ÖVP (Conservatives) with 13 seats, the FPÖ (National Freedom Party) and the Green Movement with 2 seats each.

The provincial government is formed by 7 members; according to the provincial constitution it is a coalition government formed by 4 Social Democrat and 3 Conservative ministers.

### **2.2 District Administration**

The seven districts are administered by district administration authorities each with a public servant as a head appointed on a permanent basis; in addition, there are two chartered cities in the province, Eisenstadt, which is also the capital, and Rust.

### **2.3 Cities and Municipalities**

Burgenland has 13 cities; in addition to the district cities of Eisenstadt, Neusiedl am See, Mattersburg, Oberpullendorf, Oberwart, Güssing and Jennersdorf, the other cities are Frauenkirchen, Purbach, Rust, Neufeld, Pinkafeld and Stadtschläining.

The 171 municipalities, comprising 290 village areas, are administered by village councils elected every five years, presided over by a separately elected mayor.

## **3.0 Ethnic Groups**

The Burgenland is a multilingual country: about 85% of its 277.570 inhabitants only speak German, Approximately 25.000 people speak and understand Croatian, 16.500 speak Hungarian, and about 4.000 speak Romanes. Approximately 15% of the population are bi- or multilingual.

Today we still find the following ethnics groups almost all over the Burgenland:

### 3.1 Hianzen

The German speaking majority of the Burgenland has preserved its dialect to a great extent. A recognized ethnic group of "Hianzen" does not exist, however.

The Hianzic "ui-dialect" was the regional basic German language up to the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Since then it has developed differently in the individual regions on account of city or border proximity and assimilation. In the Seewinkel, the region southeast of Lake Neusiedl, the expression "Hoadbauern" was customary for the inhabitants around Frauenkirchen and Halbturn, whose dialect had developed into a different direction. In the southern districts of Oberpullendorf, Oberwart and Güssing the "Hianzendeutsch" remained preserved in its most genuine form. Generally the Austrian lingua franca, a rather urban dialect, has asserted itself throughout the past decades.

### 3.2 Croats

In the 16th century, after the Turkish Wars, the settlement of the Croats in Burgenland was carried out in several waves. By the beginning of the 17th century about 300.000 Croats had immigrated. As they were mostly placed in deserted villages between German and Hungarian environments, linguistically stagnated enclaves with their own peculiar vocabulary developed. In the following centuries, these enclaves became smaller and smaller. The Croats were partly assimilated because the villages opened to the outside world and also through marriages and commuting workers.

Today there are hardly any purely Croatian-speaking villages left. Even in church, German masses are celebrated in addition to Croatian masses. However, the Ethnic Minority Education Act has guaranteed the Croats the right to instruction in their mother-tongue. In Oberwart a bi-lingual federal grammar school has been established that also offers Croatian and Hungarian as languages in which lessons are conducted in addition to German. The College for International Economic Relations in Eisenstadt also offers Croatian as a course of studies.

Bi-lingual street names can be encountered in some Croatian municipalities, bi-lingual place names have been set up on July 1, 2000.

### 3.3 Hungarians

The Hungarian enclaves can be traced back to the border guard settlements of the 12th century. Because of new settlements of German speakers in their environment they were cut off from their Hungarian mother-country and evolved in linguistic isolation. In the 19th century, at the time when the Burgenland was being magyarized by force, they once again experienced a revival. But after the Burgenland became part of Austria and especially after the introduction of communism into Hungary, there was no contact to the former mother-country left.

There was hardly any mutual contact on account of the different religious affiliations in the individual Hungarian-speaking municipalities. Therefore, local peculiarities developed with regard to language and customs.

The Burgenland Hungarians were not recognized as an ethnic group until 1976. This had an impact on the school system. From the kindergarten onwards Hungarian is also spoken in addition to German at about 20 elementary schools. At secondary schools, Hungarian is offered as an optional subject. At the bi-lingual federal grammar school in Oberwart Hungarian is offered in addition to German and Croatian as a language in which lessons are conducted. The College for International Economic Relations in Eisenstadt also offers Hungarian as a course of studies.

### 3.4 Roma

The Roma (formerly called gypsies) were an itinerant people with their own culture and language originating in India. They came to Europe in the 9th century and were already mentioned in the 14th century as roaming groups of people in the West Hungarian region. After the Turkish Wars they remained partially nomadic in our country as former musicians, blacksmiths and armourers for the Turkish troops. In the summer, they moved from place to place as horse traders and tinkers, in the winter they led a settled life. In the Nazi Era almost two thirds of the 8.000 Roma living in Burgenland were deported to concentration camps and killed. Their homes were torn down. After 1945 the survivors were placed into ghetto-like settlements on the outskirts of villages.

In 1993 the Roma were accepted as an ethnic group. Thus, the particularities of Roma customs and language can be preserved for the future.

### 3.5 Burgenlanders Abroad

The migration movement in Burgenland began in the 18th century with the migration of agricultural workers, and was then increased in the 19th century by the migration to America and is continued by commuting nowadays. The uneconomical tiny agricultural farms, the lack of jobs in trade and industry and the excessive population growth at the turn of the century can be regarded as the main reasons. On the other hand the demand for workers in intensive agriculture or industrial areas motivated people to emigrate.

Vienna, where about 40.000 Burgenlanders are living at present, is in the forefront with regard to migration, followed by Styria, Vorarlberg and Upper Austria. Within Europe after an emigration wave of agricultural workers to Germany in the thirties of the twentieth century a selective emigration movement into Switzerland developed in the fifties and sixties, still borne out today by the numerous Austrian and Burgenland communities there.

With regard to migration to America, Burgenland is the most important emigrant region in the whole of Austria. From 1850 to 1914, 33.000 Burgenlanders left their homes; 24.000 in the time between the Wars. In the twenties each eleventh German speaking passenger aboard an emigration liner came from the district of Güssing alone. At the beginning of the thirties, there was a wave of emigration especially from the district of Mattersburg to South Africa. Virtually no re-migration rate can be ascertained in this case. Subtracting the re-migration rate, the permanent migration loss to overseas amounts to at least 52.000 people. 100.000 Burgenlanders and their descendants lived in America at the end of the seventies, of these 80% in the United

States, 12% in Canada, 2% in Brazil, 5% in Argentina, the rest in some other states of the South American continent.

In the States 20.000 former Oberwart citizens still live in Chicago today, South Bend is a self-contained settlement of Croats from the district of Oberpullendorf. Emigrants especially from the district of Güssing live in Lehigh County in Pennsylvania with its centre Allentown. The centre of the emigrants of the Strem- and Pinka- valleys is still formed by Passaic in New Jersey today. In New York, Burgenland emigrants live and work mainly in the Bronx.

In Canada the Burgenlanders of the latest emigrant generation mainly live in the region of Toronto.

The most preferred settlement areas in South America are Buenos Aires, Sao Paolo, Santos and other cities on the east coast. However, there are no self-contained settlements of the Burgenlanders.

In Australia you will find Burgenland emigrants especially in Sydney and Melbourne, a few Burgenlanders also emigrated to New Zealand.

Those Burgenlanders who had to flee to Israel in the Nazi Era for political reasons represent a special case. A settlement near Jerusalem by the name of Kyriat Mattersdorf still exists today.

After the Second World War, migration mostly occurred in single cases because of economic or social reasons; today even the number of weekly commuters is decreasing on account of the good traffic connections.

#### **4.0 Religious Groups**

The religious groupings are closely intertwined with the ethnic groups historically. Beside the great majority of German speaking believers practically all Croats and Roma are Roman Catholic, The Lutheran Protestants (A.C.) are all German speaking, the Reformed Protestants (H.C.) are all Hungarian speaking. All municipalities with a Hungarian majority or a strong Hungarian minority are Reformed Protestants with the exception of Siget in der Warth, which was a place of retirement for Lutheran gentry.

##### **4.1 Roman Catholics**

Since the end of the Counter-Reformation the majority of the Burgenland population has belonged to the Catholic faith. In the north the Eszterházys as patrons supported church and school buildings. Until 1921 elementary school education was in the hands of the church.

It was not until 1922, with the Apostolic Administrature of the Burgenland, that an independent administrative area was created. In 1960, due to the efforts of the apostolic administrator Stephan László, the Administrature was elevated to the status of a diocese. László became the first diocesan bishop of the Burgenland. The good co-operation with the Protestant churches was continued and extended by his successor, Bishop Paul Iby.

## 4.2 Protestants (AC and HC)

After the Reformation had taken effect in Western Hungary in the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, the only decisive factor for the West Hungarian magnates' return to Catholicism was regaining their political power. In Northern Burgenland the Eszterházys officially decreed the change of belief to their subjects. Only the possessions of minor noblemen remained Protestant. In the south the Batthyánys did not proceed so severely against their subjects; therefore, in many of their villages, Lutheranism has survived up to today. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century the Protestant parish priest Gottlieb August Wimmer strengthened Protestantism in the south by the foundation of a school for the needy in Oberschützen. In 1924 the Superintendence for Burgenland was established, which retained its name even in the Nazi Era. In 1956 the Superintendence in Eisenstadt was opened. In 1994, for the first time in the Protestant Church of Austria, a woman, Gertraud Knoll, was elected superintendent. Her successor, Manfred Koch, is a warrant for the excellent co-operation with the other Christian churches in Burgenland.

In Oberwart, with 1.400 parishioners, a Hungarian-speaking parish of the Reformed Church of the Helvetian Faith has been preserved.

## 4.3 Jews

A Jewish community had already existed in Eisenstadt in the Middle Ages. In the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries the lords of the manor allowed the foundation of Jewish communities in 14 villages. Since the Jewish population centred their activities on marketing and banking, they were not especially popular in economically hard times. Jewish shops and businesses were constantly looted.

In 1938, the officially planned measures for the later "final solution" began in the Burgenland as well. Almost all the synagogues were destroyed, Jewish citizens were excluded from public life. Children were forbidden to attend school; wearing the "Jewish star" became obligatory. The 4.000 Burgenland Jews received their expulsion orders in 1938. Most of them were taken in by the Viennese community of the Jewish faith. In 1942, their transportation to the extermination camps began. Only few of the survivors of the holocaust returned to the Burgenland after the War. The synagogues in Eisenstadt, in Kobersdorf and Stadtschlaining as well as the Jewish Museum in Eisenstadt still remind us of the history and culture of our Jewish fellow citizens.

## 5.0 Minority Legislation in Austria

Until today no legal definition of the term "minority" has been found, a basic consent about the conditions of the existence of a minority worth being protected does exist, however:

- 1) numeric inferiority
- 2) non-dominant position in society
- 3) objective ethnic/linguistic/religious differences from the majority population and
- 4) same citizenship

The state obligations resulting from the international right standards of minority protection are, however, mainly of negative nature, like protection from encroachment. While the use of minority languages when dealing with authorities and law-courts is only guaranteed with regard to international law and also the right of autonomy can be scarcely derived from international right, the freedom of professing oneself to a minority is not doubted anymore.

The minority rights in Austria begin in 1920 with the embodiment of those minority rights in the constitution that had been taken over from the State Basic Act of 1867, they continued in the Ethnic Groups Act of 1976 up to the recent National Objective Determination of August 2000, that stipulates "the protection of the variety". The restriction of the minority rights to certain groups is in particular determined by four criteria:

- 1) non-German mother tongue and their own tradition
- 2) Austrian citizenship
- 3) home settlement in Austria (pointing at autochthonous minorities that have lived for at least a century in their "traditional settlement area" in Austria) and
- 4) group consciousness.

On the other hand the minority right in Austria does not at all refer to relative population numbers, the only exception are the obligatory bi-lingual place name signs from a linguistic minority portion of 25 % onward.

Although the historic minority term up to about 1918 means only religious minorities, the Austrian Ethnic Groups Act of 1976 does not refer to religious minorities at all. Nevertheless at least the intellectual combination of ethnic minorities and their affiliation to certain religious communities is still implicitly given in Austria. Legally, there exist strong parallels to the religious freedom valid both for the affiliation to religious communities and to ethnic groups. On the other hand religious rights are not only restricted to citizens of Austria and often have stronger collective character than minority rights (common practising of religion).

The "new minorities" in Austria, comprising those people that have immigrated after the Second World War, suffer particularly from the results of the so-called "symbolic" policy that was practised in the hectic legislation concerning foreigners in the first half of the nineties. Extremely dubious relations to already resident immigrants manifested themselves particularly in the Act of Residence of 1993 which kept his restrictive character up to the amendment of 1995. Finally these legal handicaps were entirely removed in the new Act on Foreigners in 1997. Since the coming into effect of the Contract of Amsterdam to the European Union and the step-by-step extension of the community competences to migration policies the room for manoeuvre has become smaller for the national immigration policy.

The rights of the Burgenland ethnic minorities are laid down in the following European and federal Austrian laws:

*European Charter of Regional or Minority Languages with Comments 2001  
(Europäische Charta der Regional- oder Minderheitensprachen samt Erklärungen)  
BGBl. III Nr. 216/2001*

*Austrian State Treaty 1955  
(Staatsvertrag Artikel 7 Abs. 3)  
BGBl. Nr. 152/1955 (zuletzt geändert durch BGBl. III Nr. 179/2002):*

According to article 7 figure 3 of the State Treaty the Burgenland Croats have the right to use the Croatian language as an official language in districts with a Croatian or a mixed population. Thus the Croatian language is approved in following municipalities as an official language beside the German language:

In the district of Eisenstadt:  
Hornstein/Vorištan  
Klingenbach/Klimpuh  
Oslip/Uzlop  
Siegendorf/Cindrof  
Steinbrunn/Štikapron  
Zillingtal/Celindof  
Trausdorf/Trajštof  
Wulkaprodersdorf/Wulkaprodrštof  
Zagersdorf/Cogrštof.

In the district of Güssing:  
Güttenbach/Pinkovac  
Neuberg im Burgenland/Nova Gora  
Stinatz/Stinjaki.

In the district of Mattersburg:  
Antau/Otava  
Baumgarten/Pajngrt  
Drassburg/Rasporak.

In the district of Neusiedl am See:  
Neudorf/Novo Selo  
Pama/Bijelo Selo  
Parndorf/Pandrof.

In the district of Oberpullendorf:  
Frankenau-Unterpullendorf/Frakanava-Dolnja Pulja  
Großwarasdorf/Veliki Borištof  
Kaisersdorf/Kalištof  
Kroatisch Minihof/Mjenovo  
Nikitsch/Filež.

In the district of Oberwart:  
Rotenturm at the Pinka/Verešvar  
Schachendorf/ Čajta  
Schandorf/ Čemba  
Weiden bei Rechnitz/Bandol.

*Act of Ethnic Groups 1976  
(Volksgruppengesetz § 2 Abs. 1)  
BGBl. Nr. 396/1976*

*Act of Education for Minorities for the Burgenland 1994  
(Minderheiten-Schulgesetz für das Burgenland)  
BGBl. Nr. 641/1994*

*Amendment of the Decree on Ethnic Groups' Advisory Councils  
(Änderung der Verordnung über die Volksgruppenbeiräte)  
BGBl. Nr. 425/1992 und Nr. 895/1993:*

The task of the ethnic groups' advisory councils, established in the course of the Ethnic Groups Act and making up the most important forum of the Austrian national ethnic groups policy, is regulated as follows:

§ 3 (1) As an advisory service for the Federal Government and the Federal Ministers in matters of ethnic groups, ethnic groups' advisory councils are to be established at the Federal Chancellor's Office. They have to protect and to represent the cultural, social and economic overall interest of their respective ethnic group and are to be consulted within an adequate period of time in particular before enacting legal regulations and on general plans of promotion affecting interests of the ethnic groups. The ethnic groups' advisory councils can also make propositions for the improvement of the situation of their respective ethnic group and its members.

*Amendment of the Act of Education for Minorities for the Burgenland 1998  
(Änderung des Minderheiten-Schulgesetzes für das Burgenland)  
BGBl. I Nr. 136/1998*

*Amendment of the Federal Constitution Act 2000  
(Bundesverfassungsgesetz Änderung)  
BGBl. I Nr. 68/2000*

*Decree on Hungarian as an Official Language 2000  
(Verordnung Amtssprache Ungarisch)  
BGBl. II Nr. 429/2000:*

In paragraph 2 it states:

Additionally to the German language the Hungarian language is admitted as an official language with local institutions in the following municipalities:

In the district of Oberpullendorf:  
The municipality of Oberpullendorf / Felsőpulya

In the district of Oberwart:  
The municipalities of Oberwart / Felsőőr  
Rotenturm an der Pinka / Veresvar  
Unterwart / Alsóőr



*Topography Decree Burgenland 2000 (Topographieverordnung Burgenland)*  
*BGBI. II Nr. 170/200*

It says:

§ 1. In the following parts of regions names and inscriptions of topographical nature attached by regional authorities or by other corporations and institutions of public right have to be attached in both German and Croatian languages as follows:

1. In the administration district of Eisenstadt-Umgebung in the municipalities of:

Hornstein	Vorištan
Klingenbach	Klimpuh
Oslip	Uzlop
Siegendorf	Cindrof
Steinbrunn	Štikapron
Trausdorf an der Wulka	Trajštof
Wulkaprodersdorf	Vulkaprodrštof
Zagersdorf	Cogrštof
Zillingtal	Celindof

2. In the administration district of Güssing in the municipalities of:

Güttenbach	Pinkovac
Neuberg im Burgenland	Nova Gora
Stinatz	Stinjaki

3. In the administration district of Mattersburg in the municipalities of:

Antau	Otava
Baumgarten	Pajngrt
Drassburg	Rasporak

4. In the administration district of Neusiedl am See in the municipalities of:

Neudorf	Novo Selo
Pama	Bijelo Selo
Parndorf	Pandrof

5. In the administration district of Bezirk Oberpullendorf in the municipality of Frankenu-Unterpullendorf in the village areas of

Frankenu	Frakanava
Großmutschen	Mučindrof
Kleinmutschen	Pervane
Unterpullendorf	Dolnja Pulja
in the municipality of Großwarasdorf in the village areas of	
Großwarasdorf	Veliki Borištof
Kleinwarasdorf	Mali Borištof
Langental	Longitolj
Nebersdorf	Šuševo
in the municipality of Kaisersdorf	Kalištof
in the municipality of Nikitsch in the village areas of	
Kroatisch Geresdorf	Gerištof
Kroatisch Minihof	Mjenovo
Nikitsch	Filež
in the municipality of Weingraben	Bajngrob

6. In the administration district of Oberwart:
- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| in the municipality of Markt Neuhodis in the village area of Althodis                 | Stari Hodas      |
| in the municipality of Rotenturm an der Pinka in the village area of Spitzzicken      | Hrvatski Cikljin |
| in the municipality of Schachendorf in the village areas of Dürnbach im Bgld          | Vincjet          |
| Schachendorf  | Čajta            |
| in the municipality of Schandorf  | Čemba            |
| in the municipality of Weiden bei Rechnitz in the village areas of Allersdorf im Bgld | Ključarevci      |
| Allersgraben  | Širokani         |
| Mönchmeierhof   | Marof            |
| Oberpodgoria  | Podgorje         |
| Parapatitschberg  | Parapatićev Brig |
| Podler  | Poljanci         |
| Rauhriegel  | Rorigljin        |
| Rumpersdorf   | Rupišće          |
| Unterpodgoria   | Bošnjakov Brig   |
| Weiden bei Rechnitz   | Bandol           |
| Zuberbach   | Sabara           |

§ 2. In the following parts of regions names and inscriptions of topographical nature attached by regional authorities or by other corporations and institutions of public right have to be attached in both German and Hungarian languages as follows:

1. In the administration district of Oberpullendorf:
 

in the municipality of Oberpullendorf	Felsőpulya
---------------------------------------	------------
2. In the administration district of Oberwart:
 

in the municipality of Oberwart in the village area of Oberwart	Felsőőr
in the municipality of Rotenturm an der Pinka in the village area of Siget in der Wart	Őrisziget
in the municipality of Unterwart in the village area of Unterwart	Alsóőr

*Finding V 64/05-11 of the Federal Constitutional Court of December 12, 2005*

The finding states that a municipality with an ethnic minority percentage of more than 10 % must be qualified as an administration unit in the sense of Article 7 figure 3 of the State Contract. Consistently the Ethnic Groups' Advisory Council of the Croats has determined that bi-lingual topographical inscriptions be attached within the year 2006 in the administration district of Güssing

- in the municipality of Hackerberg - Stinjački Vrh
- in the municipality of Heugraben - Žarnovica
- in the municipality of Heiligenbrunn in the village area of Reinersdorf - Žamar
- in the municipality of Kukmirn in the village area of Eisenhüttl - Jezerjani
- in the municipality of Tobaj in the village area of Kroatisch Tschantschendorf - Hrvatska Čenča

# EXPOSITION

## 6.0 Topographical Names of the Burgenland Ethnic Groups

When in the year 2000 the Topography Decree for Burgenland regulated the attachment of names and inscriptions of topographical nature attached by regional authorities or by other corporations and institutions of public right, this meant in practice that in all the municipalities and village areas mentioned above bi-lingual place name signs were erected on the 1<sup>st</sup> of July, 2000.

Besides, many more place names, but also street names, area names, property names, and other topographical names have been in use within the various ethnic groups for centuries.

Unfortunately, Roma place names have not been thoroughly researched into yet – thus our records are restricted to only those Romanes names that have been recorded so far.

### 6.1 Place Names

Historically seen many municipalities in the Burgenland had at least two names, an official Hungarian place name and in German settlements, a German name as well.

Croatian settlements had an additional Croatian place name from the 17<sup>th</sup> century on, but the Croatian new settlers also gave neighbouring villages or important settlements situated further off Croatian names as identification points.

The following list of Burgenland official bi-lingual municipality names was therefore generally twofold up to 1921, in Croatian settlements mostly threefold:

<u>Hungarian</u>	<u>German</u>	<u>Croatian</u>
Alsópulya	Unterpullendorf	Dolnja Pulja
Bándol	Weiden bei Rechnitz	Bandol
Barátmajor	Mönchmeierhof	Marof
Borisfalva	Kleinwarasdorf	Mali Borištof
Borosd	Weingraben	Bajngrob
Bosnákhegy	Unterpodgoria	Bošnjakov Brig
Büdöskut	Steinbrunn	Štikapron
Cinfalva	Siegendorf	Cindrof
Csajta	Schachendorf	Čajta
Császárfalu	Kaisersdorf	Kalištof
Csém	Schandorf	Čemba
Darázsfalu	Trausdorf an der Wulka	Trajštof
Darufalva	Drassburg	Rasporak
Frankó	Frankenau	Frakanava
Füles	Nikitsch	Filež
Füsthegy	Rauhriegel	Rorigljin
Gyirót	Kroatisch Geresdorf	Gerištof
Inczéd	Dürnbach im Burgenland	Vincjet

Kelénpatak	Klingenbach	Klimpuh
Kertes	Baumgarten	Pajngrt
Körtvélyes	Pama	Bijelo Selo
Langató	Langental	Longitolj
Ligvánd	Nebersdorf	Šuševo
Lulcsárfalu	Allersdorf im Burgenland	Ključarevci
Malomház	Kroatisch Minihof	Mjenovo
Óhodász	Althodis	Stari Hodas
Oláhcziklin	Spitzzicken	Hrvatski Cikljin
Oszlop	Oslip	Uzlop
Ottova	Antau	Otava
Pándorfalu	Parndorf	Pandrof
Parapatics	Parapatitschberg	Parapatićev Brig
Pervány	Kleinmutschen	Pervane
Pinkócz	Güttenbach	Pinkovac
Podgoria	Oberpodgoria	Podgorje
Polanicz	Podler	Poljanci
Rumpót	Rumpersdorf	Rupišće
Sirokány	Allersgraben	Širokani
Stinác	Stinatz	Stinjaki
Szabadbáránd	Großwarasdorf	Veliki Borištof
Szabar	Zuberbach	Sabara
Szarvkö	Hornstein	Vorištan
Udvard	Großmutschen	Mučindrof
Ujfalu	Neudorf bei Parndorf	Novo Selo
Ujhegy	Neuberg im Burgenland	Nova Gora
Völgyfalu	Zillingtal	Celindof
Vulkapordány	Wulkaprodorsdorf	Vulkaprodřtof
Zarány	Zagersdorf	Cogrštof
Alsóőr	Unterwart	
Felsőőr	Oberwart	
Felsőpulya	Oberpullendorf	
Őrisziget	Siget in der Wart	

### 6.1.1 Origin of Today's Official Croatian and Hungarian Place Names

Etymologically seen, among the Croatian place names we find new Croatian names, translations from either German or Hungarian and lingual distortions from either German or Hungarian as well.

#### new

Allersgraben	Širokani	broad fields
Nebersdorf	Šuševo	dry foliage
Oberpodgoria	Podgorje	under the hill
Pama	Bijelo Selo	white village
Podler	Poljanci	field settlement
Unterpodgoria	Bošnjakov Brig	Bosnians' hill
Stinatz	Stinjaki	from Steničnjak (CR)

adopted from the German original (some heavily distorted)

Althodis	Stari Hodas
Baumgarten	Pajngrt
Drassburg	Rasporak
Frankenau	Frakanava
Großmutschen	Mučindrof
Großwarasdorf	Veliki Borištof
Kleinwarasdorf	Mali Borištof
Kroatisch Geresdorf	Gerištof
Kroatisch Minihof	Mjenovo
Langental	Longitolj
Parndorf	Pandrof
Rauhriegel	Rorigljin
Spitzzicken	Hrvatski Cikljin
Weingraben	Bajngrob
Wulkaprodersdorf	Vulkaprodrštof
Zagersdorf	Cogrštof
Zillingtal	Celindof

adopted from the Hungarian original

Dürnbach im Bgl	Vincjet	Inczéd
Güttenbach	Pinkovac	Pinkócz
Kleinmutschen	Pervane	Pervány
Nikitsch	Filež	Fülös
Schachendorf	Čajta	Csajta
Schandorf	Čemba	Csém
Weiden bei Rechnitz	Bandol	Bándol
Zuberbach	Sabara	Szabar

### 6.1.2 Additional Croatian and Hungarian Place Names

Hungarian administration needed Hungarian community names for all settlements; the German and Croatian population knew those names, of course, but never used them in every day conversation.

Names of neighbouring settlements or of cities of interest were of course used both in German and also in Croatian (even if there was no Croatian population there). A full list of all those names is presented in the annex. The following list shows up the most common of those names:

<u>German</u>	<u>Croatian</u>	<u>origin</u>
Deutschkreutz	Kerestur	Keresztur (H)
Eisenstadt	Željezno (Mjesto)	translation
Mattersburg	Matrštof	Mattersdorf (G)
Oberpullendorf	(Gornja) Pulja	Oberpullendorf (G)
Oberwart	Borta	Wart (G)
Ödenburg	Šopron	Sopron (H)
Pressburg	Požon	Pozsony (H)
Wien	Beč	Becs (H)
Wiener Neustadt	(Novo) Mjesto	translation

### 6.1.3 Romanes Place Names

The Roma adopted place names from all the languages in use in Burgenland. The distribution is rather balanced, 15 names have Hungarian roots, 15 have German roots and 12 are derived from Croatian. Most of these can be clearly deduced from their origins; some could have more roots than one. There are almost no distortions, the place names were taken over from the original names in a very similar pronunciation, as the following examples clearly show.

<u>Romanes</u>	<u>Hungarian origin</u>	<u>German name</u>
Bandula	Bandol	Weiden/Rechnitz
Batschiba	Vasjobbágyi	Jabing
Boroschtschaja	Borostyánkő	Bernstein
Ciklina	Oláhcziklin	Spitzzicken
Kerestula, Kerestura	Rábakeresztur	Heiligenkreuz
Ledischa	Lődös	Litzelsdorf
Redema	Rödöny	Riedlingsdorf
Rochonca	Rohoncz	Rechnitz
Tartscha	Tarcsa	Bad Tatzmannsdorf
Ujvara	Németujvár	Güssing

<u>Romanes</u>	<u>German origin</u>
Bisleka	Wiesfleck
Boslina	Kleinbachselten
Bujchocha	Buchschachen
Goblina	Goberling
Grumschocha	Grafenschachen
Lujpischdoaf	Loipersdorf
Nuschtifa	Neustift/Lafnitz
Schtumo	Stuben
Uprutni Schica	Oberschützen

<u>Romanes</u>	<u>Croatian origin</u>	<u>German name</u>
Erba	Jerba	Oberwart
Mischka	Miška	Mischendorf
Ojhava	Oljhava	Markt Allhau
Orbica, Lorbica	Lorbica	Rohrbach/Teich
Rupischa	Rupišće	Rumpersdorf
Sabara	Sabara	Zuberbach
Schampara	Šampovar	Hannersdorf
Velegaja	Velegaja	Welgersdorf
Vereschvar	Verešvar	Rotenturm/Pinka

The rare recordings of Romanes place names in the northern parts of Burgenland are due to the refusal of Roma fellow citizens living in northern and central Burgenland to confess to their ethnic group. Most of them have become assimilated within the German speaking population and do not want to be recognized as Roma, as their self-esteem is not strong enough to stand the many clichés still existing in some parts of the population.

## 6.2 Regional and Property Names

In the single communities settled by ethnic groups the prominent scenery of the neighbouring region has of course been named in the minority language: places of interest, mountains, valleys, rivers, lakes are mostly named only in the minority language or bear both the official German name plus the minority language denomination. As up to the 20<sup>th</sup> century most of the village inhabitants were farmers, they had a special eye on nature and the landscape and named all the points of interest in their own language, even if they bore German names.

While the indigenous Hungarian and German population stuck to their traditional names, the Croatian population adopted the existing Hungarian (later German) names to a great extent, especially the names of rivers, lakes, and mountains. In few cases the names were translated into Croatian or new names were invented.

landscape	traditional name	Croatian name	explanation
region:	Burgenland	Gradišće	(translated)
river:	Donau	Dunaj	(adopted)
	Leitha	Lajta	(adopted)
	Rabnitz	Rebac	(adopted)
hill:	Schusterberg	Suhi brig	(invented)

## 6.3 Street Names

Although street names have always been widely used in ethnic settlements, only in three bi-lingual municipalities Croatian street names have been publicly attached so far. The three municipalities with altogether 11 village areas are situated in the district of Oberpullendorf in central Burgenland. In most bi-lingual settlements, however, several squares, streets or village parts have spoken Croatian / Hungarian names by tradition. The examples given in the following paragraph again want to prove the inter-lingual mixture of the region.

### 6.3.1 Croatian Street Names

German	Croatian	meaning
Bachgasse	Uz potok	beside the brook
Friedhofgasse	Kod cimitora	near the cemetery
Kirchenplatz	Kod crkve	near the church
Meierhof	Marofa	country estate
Große Zeile	Veliki kraj	big village part
Schulstraße	Školska cesta	school street
Quellengasse	Močila	wet grounds
Weinberggasse	Vinogradska ulica	vineyard lane

### 6.3.2 Hungarian Street Names

There are practically no officially attached street names in any Hungarian settlement, but of course there are Hungarian names for single streets or village parts used in daily communication. The following names are examples used among the Hungarian speaking citizens of the Hungarian municipalities:

German	Hungarian	meaning
Augartengasse	Gyepék	grass area
Bachgasse	Patakszer	brook district
Fenyősgasse	Fenyős	fir tree (lane)
Hauptstraße	Fő út	main street
Mühlgasse	Malomszer	mill district
Neue Siedlung	Hegy	hill
Obertrum	Föszeg	upper spot
Untertrum	Alszeg	lower spot

## 6.4 Field Names

A special field of area names is the range of agriculture: soil in the shape of farmland, fields and meadows has accumulated so many expressions not only in German, but also in Croatian and Hungarian, that these field names have become a treasure of old and traditional names in all the languages found in the Burgenland.

The following exemplary list of frequent field names is divided into Croatian and into Hungarian names. These names in the minority language can again be subdivided into typical indigenous names, adoptions and distortions.

### 6.4.1 Croatian Field Names

typical

land register spelling	standardised name	meaning
Pieski	Pijeski	sandy soil
Podwornice	Podvornice	house fields
Šinokoše	Sinokoše	meadows

adopted (from older German or Hungarian names)

land register spelling	standardised name	meaning
Gmeiski (G)	Gmajski	municipal (fields)
Haitar (H)	Hatar	border field
Hegy (H)	Hedje	hill
Nádköz	Nadkis	reed
Sás (H)	Šaš	reed

distorted

land register spelling	standardised name	meaning
Geißberg (G)	Kasperak	goat hill
Halbe (G)	Hujbe	halves
Hutweid(e) (G)	Hutbajd	common pasture
Pap rét (H)	Paprenica	vicar's meadow
Régi rész	Regrisi	old parts
Répaszer	Ripaser	turnip field



## 6.4.2 Hungarian Field Names

typical

<u>land register spelling</u>	<u>standardised name</u>	<u>meaning</u>
Hegyesföldek	Hegyesföldek	hilly fields
Köves	Köves	stony (field)
Nagyretek	Nagyrétek	big meadow
Szöllő	Szöllő	vineyard
Telek	Telek	soil

adopted (usually from old Croatian names)

<u>land register spelling</u>	<u>standardised name</u>	<u>meaning</u>
Berda (C)	Brdo	hill
Kerts (C)	Krč	clearing
Pás (C)	Paša	pasture

distorted (usually from Croatian names)

<u>land register spelling</u>	<u>standardised name</u>	<u>meaning</u>
Dócza (C)	Dócza	lowland
Potpot(C)	Pod put	below the path
Werda(C)	Brdo	hill

## 7.0 Principles of Standardisation

The Burgenland Toponymic Committee (Burgenländische Nomenklaturkommission) collects, records, and standardises names. The Committee was founded in 1969. Its members are linguists, historians, geographers, cartographers, surveyors, agrarian experts, legal advisers and experts in ethnic studies.

Its responsibility lies in advising private property owners, NGOs, Burgenland municipalities and the Province of Burgenland on naming and altering names. A special field is checking and reviewing field names in the course of land consolidation, another one reviewing the area names in the official maps depicting the Province of Burgenland. Its future vision is collecting, recording, and standardising all the proper names in the Burgenland.

In expert sessions the names that have been recorded are discussed, scrutinised with regard to meaning and etymology, and if possible standardised with regard to spelling. So far 235 sessions have been held, 166 municipalities have been dealt with. The spelling of municipality names is laid down in legal acts and cannot be altered without an act of the provincial parliament. With area and property names, street and field names, the respective property owners or municipality councils politically decide whether the standardised names will be taken over into the land register. In bi-lingual municipalities they also decide whether the German or the Croatian / Hungarian names will stand first place in the register.

## 7.1 Standardising Place Names, Street Names, Area and Property names

The general principle of standardisation with these types of name is standardised spelling according to the rules of German, (Burgenland) Croatian and Hungarian orthography. Only in very few cases a traditional dialect expression is left unstandardised because of its unique occurrence or because of the danger of misunderstanding.

## 7.2 Standardising Field Names

The reason why field names are dealt with in the committee is mainly the fact that the official names in the land register generally do not correspond with the names used by the owners of the soil.

Unfortunately, because of the borderland situation of the Burgenland, only few old sources for field names have survived the many wars in the region. Thus our written sources, the land register and the estate register, are relatively young, namely from the fifties of the nineteenth century.

As the Burgenland has always been a border country and was part of Hungary up to 1921, the various land consolidations that were carried out in the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries are misleading concerning the spelling of the names that were recorded. The country surveyors were often Czechs, Hungarians, or experts from Western Austria, and thus neither understood the Burgenland local German dialects, nor the Croatian dialects of the peasants. Thus they often translated dialect expressions wrongly or invented new names, because they did not understand their meaning. This has led to many distortions of names and makes the work of the committee rather difficult.

In the first group of villages with a great amount of Croatian field names most of these names were either translated or adopted from Hungarian. The German equivalents are usually translations from either the Hungarian roots or the Croatian names. Wherever the original name made no sense, it was not translated but either grossly distorted, left unaltered, or a random German name was given. This explains the many blanks in the lists of field names in the annex to this paper in both columns.

In the second group of villages the greater amount of names were translated or adopted from German, some were newly invented. In retrospect it is almost impossible to find out the original source, as the names correspond very closely.

In the Hungarian villages the field names are originally Hungarian, the German equivalents are usually bad translations from Hungarian.

Besides, in both Hungarian and Croatian villages, the landowners today still use many more names than can be found in the land register. This again leads to blanks in the German column of the lists of field names in the annex of this paper.

As explained above, the major problem in standardising field names lies in the fact that the greatest part of them are dialect-pronounced. Another problem is the mutual influence of the three languages in the course of centuries. Sometimes it is possible to find roots of one of the other languages in a field name and proceed to some

standardisation. Often the name remains a so-called “dark expression”, where the original meaning cannot be detected despite employing all means of interpretation coming from the fields of linguistics, geography, history, and agriculture.

With field names it is common to leave dialect expressions unstandardised, mainly in cases where the dialect pronunciation differs so widely from standardised pronunciation that the user of the name could not identify a standardised name with the piece of land he owns.

Various dialects are not only found in the German speaking villages, but also in the Croatian settlements. The reason is that the forefathers of the Croatian villagers came from different parts of former Croatia at different points of time. Their local dialects remained practically unchanged until the end of World War I, because they lived isolated in their respective villages and had almost no cross-marriages into other Croatian settlements.

The Hungarian dialects of the villages in the districts of Oberpullendorf and Oberwart do not differ as strongly as the Croatian dialects do. So it is easier to succeed in regulating Hungarian names.

What the committee tries to do is on the one hand collecting the indigenous names used by the land owners and fixing them in the land register, on the other hand standardising the names all over the province at the same time if possible.

Usually in the course of land consolidation the single owners of the various pieces of land are questioned about the names of their properties. Experience has shown that old peasants know many additional field names that have been traded down orally from generation to generation and are not found in any documents or title deeds in the land register.

Therefore it is the aim of the committee to complete the land register with these additional names in order to make the land register and reality correspond.

### 7.3 Multi-Lingual Spelling Principles

In bi-lingual municipalities the field names in both languages are recorded (by means of a tape-recorder) and spelled according to the respective orthographic rules.

German, Croatian and Hungarian names are generally written in the spelling according to the official orthographic rules of the three languages. The exception to the rule is applied in German speaking municipalities where the respective ethnic language is not known at all.

In a purely German speaking municipality a Croatian field name left over from a time where Croats settled there a long time ago will be spelled in German orthography. So, for example, in a purely German village, the original Croatian field name “kerči” will be spelled “Kertschi” in order to enable the German speaking land owners to pronounce the name correctly (which they do anyway by oral tradition). A similar example is the Hungarian lake name “Sosto”, which is spelled “Schoschto” in German orthography. Leaving these names in the Croatian or Hungarian orthography would surely bring about problems for German speaking land owners because of the

different pronunciation of letters in the various languages and because of unknown diacritics.

German field names in Croatian or Hungarian settlements are spelled in German orthography by tradition. Perhaps the reason is the fact that German has been the official administration language since 1921 and that in German spelling there are no diacritics that Croats and Hungarians would not know.

So-called “dark expressions” are usually left unaltered, respectively are only altered with regard to the pronunciation really used. In the internal minutes all possible explanations and etymologies of those names are laid down, however.

#### 7.4 New Challenges

Of the total Burgenland population of 276.640 in 2004 exactly 264.611 were Austrian citizens, 12.029, i.e. about 4,3 % were non-Austrian. Besides, 4.455 foreign citizens have become naturalised between 1982 and 2004.

The Balkan Wars brought about a wave of immigration to Austria. A large group of immigrants from Croatia, Serbia and Bosnia chose the Burgenland as their new home, as they had fewer language problems, especially in Croatian communities. Integration is under progress, even Moslem Bosnians have no problems of acceptance. Up to now 3.862 individuals from former Yugoslavia live in the Burgenland.

Beside 5.335 people from different countries, in the last fifteen years most immigrant workers in Burgenland industrial enterprises have come from Turkey, namely 1.050.

The Turkish immigrants represent great challenges for the Burgenland communities. As not too many communities house industrial enterprises, the Turkish workers concentrate in only those villages. They may constitute up to a quarter of the population and cause the following problems and costs:

As many of them, especially the women, have no command of the official language German, this means that they talk Turkish within their families, and their children need special tutoring in kindergarten and at school. The teens do not mix with Austrian teenagers, but form groups of their own. Turkish families buy all the old houses in the village centres that have stood empty for decades and live their way of life regardless of their neighbours. Islamic religion and tradition are blamed for their different behaviour and customs by the Austrian villagers, as well. Integration of this group will become a great challenge for Burgenland society.

For the committee it will mean the recording and standardising of new names to come. Names with Slavic roots will not be the problem because of the Burgenland-Croatian tradition. Names of Turkish origin will be the real challenge for the committee, a challenge however that will turn up as soon as Burgenlanders with Turkish roots will become fully integrated into society as citizens, land owners and civil servants.

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**ANNEX 8.1.1 Inhabitants of the Burgenland Listed according to their Colloquial Languages 2001**

district of	total	German	Bgld-Croatian	South-Croatian	Hungarian	Romanes	others
Eisenstadt	51.800	41.801	6.061	1.064	937	15	1.913
Güssing	27.199	23.821	2.144	345	302	34	553
Jennersdorf	17.933	17.492	15	46	132	12	236
Mattersburg	37.446	33.245	1.122	638	530	15	1.896
Neusiedl am See	51.730	47.291	1.250	310	1.150	33	1.696
Oberpullendorf	38.096	31.531	4.165	509	1.039	8	844
Oberwart	53.365	47.277	1.526	583	2.551	186	1.242
Burgenland total	277.569	242.458	16.283	3.495	6.641	303	8.389

**ANNEX 8.1.2 Religious Denominations 2001**

district of	total	Roman Catholic	Unitarian Churches	Orthodox Churches	Protestant Churches	other Christian	Jewish	Islamic	other non-Christian	no denomination	no declaration
Eisenstadt	11.334	9.500	1	124	681	64	5	180	40	575	164
Rust-Stadt	1.714	949		4	682	4		14		58	3
Eisenstadt	38.752	32.010	8	405	2.637	255	8	714	14	2.427	274
Güssing	27.199	23.948	3	82	1.736	149	6	262	42	825	146
Jennersdorf	17.933	13.538		24	3.565	68	1	76	14	581	66
Mattersburg	37.446	30.138	7	520	2.931	187	6	1.141	33	2.208	275
Neusiedl	51.730	42.546	5	332	5.696	280	3	637	37	1.987	207
Oberpullendorf	38.096	32.748	1	197	3.344	111	3	487	13	1.014	178
Oberwart	53.365	35.135	4	168	15.540	288	1	482	59	1.427	261
Burgenland	277.569	220.512	29	1.856	36.812	1.406	33	3.993	252	11.102	1.574

**ANNEX 8.1.3****Numbers of Burgenland Religious Deniminations 2001**

Roman Catholic	220.512
Lutheran Protestant A.C.	35.075
no confession	11.102
Islamic	3.993
Orthodox (all branches)	2.548
Reformed Protestant H.C.	1.702
Jehova's Witnesses	553
Pentecostal Church	267
Old Catholic	163
Buddhist	149
Seventh Day Adventist	94
New Apostolic	90
Baptist	61
Israelite	33
Sikh	32
Hindu	30
Baha'i	21
Unitarian	11



**ANNEX 8.1.4                      Citizenships 2004**

district of	total population	Austrian	Non-Austrian	European Union	Non-European-Union	former Yugoslav	Turkish	others
Eisenstadt	11.828	10.967	861	352	509	266	48	450
Rust	1.759	1.704	55	44	11	7	0	33
Eisenstadt	38.959	36.973	1.986	696	1.290	765	266	649
Güssing	26.610	25.628	982	342	640	288	13	487
Jennersdorf	17.746	17.268	478	303	175	80	26	187
Mattersburg	37.606	35.296	2.310	596	1.714	964	370	805
Neusiedl	51.805	49.701	2.104	1.122	982	351	244	1.123
Oberpullendorf	37.474	36.085	1.389	416	973	535	18	676
Oberwart	52.853	50.989	1.864	712	1.152	606	65	925
Burgenland total	276.640	264.611	12.029	4.583	7.446	3.862	1.050	5.335

**ANNEX 8.1.5                      Naturalisations 1982 – 2003: Total 4.455**

	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
total	88	108	62	83	94	89	98	80	47	69	78	108	198	183	155	183	214	382	481	851	714	839
male	39	51	40	48	47	54	60	36	21	31	39	42	81	75	54	73	86	169	227	420	360	401
female	49	57	22	35	47	35	38	44	26	38	39	66	117	108	101	110	128	213	254	431	354	438
0 - 9			21	26	20	23	12	11	6	8	10	10	27	29	21	36	43	69	90	156	163	175
10 - 19			13	23	21	17	19	31	7	24	16	20	39	34	31	27	31	83	102	184	119	172
20 - 29			4	9	11	13	19	7	11	8	14	27	35	50	37	48	61	56	72	140	124	126
30-39			14	14	26	20	27	20	11	19	18	26	51	31	31	42	52	105	139	231	191	218
40 - 49			5	3	6	14	18	9	10	6	14	20	30	28	24	23	21	48	61	115	89	124
50 - 49			3	2	3	4	2	2	1	4	2	3	13	9	6	6	6	21	16	23	25	8
60 up	3	3	2	6	7	2	1		1		4	2	3	2	5	1			1	2	3	6

**ANNEX 8.1.6**

**Statistical Sheet on Ethnic and Religious Majorities and Minorities**

district	G mun	g mun	C mun	c mun	h Mun	j mun	r mun	RC mun	rc mun	P mun	p mun	n mun
	G v a	g v a	C v a	c v a	h v a	j v a	R v a	RC v a	rc v a	P v a	p v a	n v a s
ND	27	1	1	2	2	0	0	25	3	3	3	28
	27	1	1	2	2	0	0	25	3	3	3	28
EU	24	3	3	6	1	1	0	26	1	1	3	24
	24	3	3	6	1	1	0	26	1	1	3	26
MA	19	0	0	3	0	0	0	18	1	1	1	19
	21	0	0	3	0	0	0	20	1	1	1	21
OP	25	3	3	5	2	0	3	25	4	3	1	28
	52	11	11	6	3	0	4	58	5	5	2	35
OW	28	4	3	2	2	0		19	12	14	3	32
	80	15	9	9	2	0		57	31	35	4	59
GS	27	1	1	5	1	0	0	26	2	2	0	28
	54	1	1	8	1	0	0	51	4	4	0	55
JE	12	0	0	0	1		1	5	4	7	0	12
	33	0	0	0	1		1	23	6	10	0	21
total												171
												245

abbreviations:

mun

v a

G

g

C

c

H

h

j

r

RC

rc

P

p

n mun

n v a

figures:

chartered cities

districts

municipalities

cities

market towns

communities in the land register

village areas

catholic deaneries

catholic parishes

Protestant parishes (AC and HC)

municipalities

village areas

German majority

German minority

Croatian majority

Croatian minority

Hungarian Majority

Hungarian minority

Jewish minority

Roma minority

Roman Catholic majority

Roman Catholic minority

Protestant majority

Protestant minority

number of municipalities

number of village areas

2

7

171

13

57

325

327

12

172

79

### ANNEX 8.1.7 Municipalities and Village Areas without and with Minorities

district of	municipalities per district / province	municipalities without village areas	municipalities with village areas	municipalities without any minorities	municipalities with ethnic minorities	municipalities with religious minorities
Neusiedl	27	27	0	21	4	6
Eisenstadt	24	23	1	13	9	3
Mattersburg	20	18	2	15	3	2
Oberpullendorf	30	15	15	17	7	6
Oberwart	31	9	22	5	8	21
Güssing	29	21	8	18	8	4
Jennersdorf	12	2	10	5	0	7
Burgenland	173	115	58	94	39	49
total percentage		66,5%	33,5%	54,3%	22,5%	28,3%

remarks:

- 1) the number of 173 municipalities comprises the two chartered cities Eisenstadt and Rust
- 2) the expression minorities stands for both majority and minority within the single community

**ANNEX 8.2****List of Croatian, Hungarian and Romanes Place Names****ANNEX 8.2.1 List of Hungarian Place Names of Croatian Villages before 1921**

<u>Hungarian</u>	<u>German</u>	<u>Croatian</u>
Alsópulya	Unterpullendorf	Dolnja Pulja
Bándol	Weiden bei Rechnitz	Bandol
Barátmajor	Mönchmeierhof	Marof
Borissfalva	Kleinwarasdorf	Mali Borištof
Borosd	Weingraben	Bajngrob
Bosnákhegy	Unterpodgoria	Bošnjakov Brig
Büdöskut	Steinbrunn	Štikapron
Cinfalva	Siegendorf	Čindrof
Csajta	Schachendorf	Čajta
Császárfalu	Kaisersdorf	Kalištof
Csém	Schandorf	Čemba
Darázsfalu	Trausdorf an der Wulka	Trajštof
Darufalva	Drassburg	Rasporak
Frankó	Frankenau	Frakanava
Füles	Nikitsch	Filež
Füsthegy	Rauhriegel	Rorigljin
Gyirót	Kroatisch Geresdorf	Gerištof
Inczéd	Dürnbach im Burgenland	Vincjet
Kelénpatak	Klingenbach	Klimpuh
Kertes	Baumgarten	Pajngrt
Körtvélyes	Pama	Bijelo Selo
Langató	Langental	Longitolj
Ligvánd	Nebersdorf	Šuševo
Lulcsárfalu	Allersdorf im Burgenland	Ključarevci
Malomház	Kroatisch Minihof	Mjenovo
Óhodász	Althodis	Stari Hodas
Oláhcziklin	Spitzzicken	Hrvatski Cikljín
Oszlop	Oslip	Uzlop
Ottova	Antau	Otava
Pándorfalu	Parndorf	Pandrof
Parapatics	Parapatitschberg	Parapatičev Brig
Pervány	Kleinmutschen	Pervane
Pinkócz	Güttenbach	Pinkovac
Podgoria	Oberpodgoria	Podgorje
Polanicz	Podler	Poljanci
Rumpót	Rumpersdorf	Rupišće
Sirokány	Allersgraben	Širokani
Stinác	Stinatz	Stinjaki
Szabadbáránd	Großwarasdorf	Veliki Borištof
Szabar	Zuberbach	Sabara
Szarvkő	Hornstein	Vorištan
Udvard	Großmutschen	Mučindrof
Ujfalu	Neudorf bei Parndorf	Novo Selo
Ujhegy	Neuberg im Burgenland	Nova Gora
Völgyfalu	Zillingtal	Celindof
Vulkapordány	Wulkaprodersdorf	Vulkaprodrštof
Zarány	Zagersdorf	Cogrštof

**ANNEX 8.2.2****List of Popular Settlements' Croatian Place Names**

Altschlaining	Stari Solunak	
Au am Leithagebirge, LA	Cundrava	former Croatian place
Bad Tatzmannsdorf	Tarča	
Baden, LA	Teplice	
Badersdorf	Pesem	
Balf, HU (Wolfs)	Bojsa	
Bratislava, SL (Pressburg)	Požon	
Breitenbrunn	Patipron	
Budapest, HU	Pešta	
Bük, HU (Wichs)	Bike	
Burg	Porka	
Deutsch Ehrendorf	Nimški Hašaš	
Deutsch Jahrndorf	Nimški Jandrof	
Deutschkreutz	Kerestur	
Deutsch Schützen	Nimške Šice	
Deutsch Tschantschendorf	Nimška Čenča	
Donnerskirchen	Bijela Crikva	
Dörfl	Drfelj	
Drassmarkt	Racindrof	
Ebenfurth, LA	Limfort	
Eberau	Eberava	
Edelstal	Nikišdolj	
Edlitz im Burgenland	Hobdelci	
Eisenberg an der Pinka	Čjeka	
Eisenhüttl	Jezerjani	former Croatian place
Eisenstadt	Željezno	
Eisenzicken	Nimški Cikljin	
Fertőrákos, HU (Kroisbach)	Krojspuh	
Forchtenau	Fortnava	
Frauenkirchen	Svetica	
Gamisdorf	Gamištrof	
Gattendorf	Raušer	
Girm	Girma	
Gols	Gojza	
Großhöflein	Velika Holovajna	
Großmürbisch	Veliki Medveš	former Croatian place
Großpetersdorf	Veliki Petarštof	
Güssing	Novi Grad	
Győr, HU	Jura	
Hannersdorf	Šampovar	
Harmisch	Vardeš	former Croatian place
Haschendorf	Hošindrof	
Hasendorf im Burgenland	Zajčje Selo	
Heugraben	Žarnovica	
Hirm	Hirman	
Hof am Leithaberge, LA	Cimof	former Croatian place
Höll	Paklišće	
Horitschon	Haračun	
Jarovce, SL	Hrvatski Jandrof	

Jois	Joiz	
Kalkgruben	Koljingrob	
Karl	Kalin	
Kittsee	Gijeca	
Kleinfrauenhaid	Svetica	
Kleinhöflein	Mala Holovajna	
Kleinmürbisch	Mali Medveš	former Croatian place
Kleinpetersdorf	Mali Petarštof	
Kleinzicken	Mali Cikljin	
Klostermarienberg	Kloštar	
Kobersdorf	Kobrštof	
Kohfidisch	Fideš	
Komárom, HU	Komarnov	
Kópháza, HU (Kolnhof)	Koljnof	still Croatian majority
Kőszeg, HU	Kiseg	
Krensdorf	Kreništof	
Kroatisch Ehrendorf	Hrvatski Hašaš	
Kroatisch Tschantschendorf	Hrvatska Čenča	former Croatian place
Krobothek	Hrvatski Kut	
Krottendorf bei Güssing	Žablje Selo	
Kulm im Burgenland	Kulma	
Lackenbach	Lakimpuh	former Croatian place
Lackendorf	Lakindrof	former Croatian place
Landsee	Lanžer	
Landegg, LA	Londek	
Leithaprodersdorf	(Lajta)prodrštof	
Lindgraben	Lingrob	
Litzelsdorf	Licištof	
Lockenhaus	Livka	
Loretto	Lovreta	
Lutzmannsburg	Lučman	
Mannersdorf	Malištof	
Mariazell, ST	Celje	
Markt Allhau	Oljhava	
Markt St. Martin	Sveti Martin	
Marz	Marca	
Mattersburg	Matrštof	
Miedlingsdorf	Milištof	
Mischendorf	Miška	
Mitterpullendorf	Sridnja Pulja	
Mönchmeierhof	Marof	
Mörbisch am See	Merbiš	
Moson, HU (Wieselburg)	Mošon	
Müllendorf	Melindof	
Nagyecenk, HU (Großzinkendorf)	Cjenka	
Neckenmarkt	Lekindrof	
Neuberg im Burgenland	Nova Gora	
Neudorf bei Landsee	Tjespuh	
Neudörfel	Najderflj	
Neufeld	Novo Selo	
Neuhaus in der Wart	Dubrava	

Neumarkt im Tauchental  
Neusiedl am See  
Neutal  
Nickelsdorf  
Oberloisdorf  
Oberpullendorf  
Oberrabnitz  
Oberschützen  
Oberwart  
Oggau  
Olbendorf  
Pécs, HU  
Peresznye, HU (Prössing)  
Peresztég, HU (Perestagen)  
Petronell, LA  
Pilgersdorf  
Pinkafeld  
Piringsdorf  
Podersdorf am See  
Pottendorf, LA  
Pöttsching  
Pötzneusiedl  
Prellenkirchen, LA  
Punitz  
Purbach  
Raiding  
Rattersdorf  
Rechnitz  
Rehgraben  
Reinersdorf  
Ritzing  
Rohrbach bei Mattersburg  
Rohrbach an der Teich  
Rotenturm an der Pinka  
Rust  
St. Georgen  
St. Kathrein im Burgenland  
St. Margarethen  
St. Martin in der Wart  
St. Michael im Burgenland  
St. Nikolaus im Burgenland  
Sauerbrunn  
Schallendorf im Burgenland  
Schattendorf  
Schützen am Gebirge  
Sieggraben  
Sigless  
Sopron, HU (Ödenburg)  
Spitzzicken  
Stadtschlaining  
Stegersbach

Ketelj  
Niuzalj  
Najtolj  
Mikištrof  
Nadrloštrof  
Gornja Pulja  
Gornji Ramac  
Gornja Šica  
Borta  
Cokula  
Lovrenac  
Peticrikve  
Prisika  
Peresteg  
Petrlin  
Pilištrof  
Pinkafelj  
Piringštof  
Potrštof  
Pundrof  
Pečva  
Lajtica  
Penkir  
Punice  
Porpuh  
Rajnof  
Ratištof  
Rohunac  
Praščevo  
Žamar  
Ricinja  
Orbuh  
Lorbica  
Verešvar  
Rušta  
Sveto Jurje  
Katalena  
Margareta  
Sveti Martin  
Sveti Mihalj  
Sveti Mikula  
Kisela Voda  
Šaledrovo  
Šundrof  
Česno  
Sigrob  
Cikleš  
Šopron  
Hrvatski Cikljin  
Solunak  
Santalek



Steinberg	Štamperak
Steinfurt	Lipovac
Steingraben	Bojane
Stoob	Štuma
Stotzing	Štucinga
Stöttera	Štedr
Strebersdorf	Selce
Sulz im Burgenland	Šeškut
Süttör, HU (Schültern)	Šutora
Szentpéterfa, HU (Prostrum)	Petrovo Selo
Szombathely, HU (Steinamanger)	Sambotel
Tobaj	Tobaj
Truma, LA	Trumava
Tschurndorf	Čulindrof
Tudersdorf	Tudorica
Und, HU (Undten)	Unda
Unterfrauenhaid	Svetica
Unterloisdorf	Nadrloštrof
Unterpetersdorf	Dolnji Petarštof
Unterpullendorf	Dolnja Pulja
Unterrabnitz	Dolnji Ramac
Unterschützen	Dolnje Šice
Unterwart	Dolnja Borta
Walbersdorf	Vujbrštof
Wallern im Burgenland	Volja
Weiden am See	Bajdin
Weiden bei Rechnitz	Bandol
Welgersdorf	Velegaj
Weppersdorf	Veprštof
Wien	Beč
Wiener Neustadt	(Novo) Mjesto
Wiesen	Bizmet
Wiesmath, LA	Bizmet
Wimpassing	Vimpas
Winden am See	Binta
Wolfsthal	Vučjak
Zemendorf	Cemindrof
Zillingdorf, LA	Čelindrof
Zsira, HU (Tening)	Žira
Zuberbach	Sabara
Zurndorf	Cundrof

abbreviations:

HU	Hungary
LA	Lower Austria
SL	Slovakia
ST	Styria

Note: The official bilingual place names of Burgenland are not included in this list!

## ANNEX 8.2.3

## Romanes Place Names

German Name	Romanes Name	Croatian*/Hungarian Name	root
Bandula	Weiden/Rechnitz	Bandol	H
Batschiba	Jabing	Vasjobbágyi	H
Bisleka	Wiesfleck	Rétfalu	G
Boroschtschaja	Bernstein	Borostyánkő	H
Boslina	Kleinbachselten	Kiskarasztoz	G
Bujsochoa	Buchschachen	Őribükkösd	G
Ciklina	Spitzzicken	Oláhcziklin	H
Erba	Oberwart	Jerba*	C
Fidescha	Kohfidisch	Gyepüfüzes	G
Goblina	Goberling	Góborfalva	G
Grumschocha	Grafenschachen	Árokszállás	G
Gruna, Gruja	Grodna	Grodno	G
Hamvasd	Aschau	Oschava	G
Kerestula, Kerestura	Heiligenkreuz	Rábakeresztur	H
Kukmera	Kukmirn	Kukmér	H
Ledischa	Litzelsdorf	Lődös	H
Lujpischdoaf	Loipersdorf	Lipótfalva	G
Mischka	Mischendorf	Miška *	C
Nuschtifa	Neustift/Lafnitz	Lapincsujtelek	G
Ojhava	Markt Allhau	Oljhava *	C
Orbica, Lorbica	Rohrbach/Teich	Lorbica	C
Pinkafa	Pinkafeld	Pinkafő	G
Redema	Riedlingsdorf	Rödöny	H
Rochonca	Rechnitz	Rohoncz	H
Rupischa	Rumpersdorf	Rupišće *	C
Sabara	Zuberbach	Sabara *	C
Schampara	Hannersdorf	Šampovar *	C
Schtumo	Stuben	Edeháza	G
Sigeta	Siget/Wart	Őrsziget	G
Simeha	Großpetersdorf	Nagyszentmihály	H
Srasta	Eisenstadt	Kismarton	H
Tartscha	Bad Tatzmannsdorf	Tarcsa	H
Telutni Pulja	Unterpullendorf	Alsópulya	H
Telutni Schica	Unterschützen	Alsólövő	G
Telutni Erba	Unterwart	Dolnja Jerba *	C
Tenuerba	Unterwart	Dolnja Jerba *	C
Tikno Martona	Eisenstadt	Klsmarton	H
Tschajta	Schachendorf	Čajta *	C
Tschemba	Schandorf	Čemba *	C
Ujvara	Güssing	Németujvár	H
Uprutni Pulja	Oberpullendorf	Felsőpulya	H
Uprutni Schica	Oberschützen	Felsőlovő	G
Vereschvar	Rotenturm/Pinka	Verešvar *	C
Velegaja	Welgersdorf	Velegaja *	C

## **ANNEX 8.3 List of Croatian and Hungarian Street Names**

### **ANNEX 8.3.1 Croatian Street Names**

#### **8.3.1.1 Frankenau / Frakanava (village area of Frankenau-Unterpullendorf)**

Feldgasse	Poljska ulica
Gartengasse	<i>no Croatian equivalent</i>
Gemeindeheide	Gmajna
Hinter den Gärten	Za vrti
M.M.Miloradić-Siedlung	Naselje M.M.Miloradića
Neugasse	Nova ulica
Parkgasse	Za parkom

#### **8.3.1.2.1 Großwarasdorf / Veliki Borištof (village area of Großwarasdorf)**

Bachgasse	Uz potok
Gärten	Vrti
Johannesgasse	Ivanova ulica
Kirchenäcker	Crikveni lapti
Kirchenberg	Crikveni brig
Lorenz-Bogovich-Gasse	Ulica-Lovre-Bogovića
Lorenz-Karall-Gasse	Ulica-Lovre-Karalla
Mariengasse	Marijina ulica
Martin-Mersich-Straße	Cesta-Martina-Meršića
Micheal-Nakovich-Gasse	Ulica-Mihovila-Nakovića
Obere Hauptstraße	Gorinski kraj
Parkgasse	Park ulica
Römerstraße	Rimljanska cesta
Schulstraße	Školska cesta
Unterort	Dolinski kraj
Industriegasse	Industrija
Oberpullendorfer Straße	Puljanska cesta
Baumgasse	Ulica stabalj
Hanfäcker	Konoplišće

#### **8.3.1.2.2 Kleinwarasdorf / Mali Borištof (village area of Großwarasdorf)**

Gartengasse	Vrtna ulica
Geresdorfer Gasse	Gerištofska ulica
Gethsemangasse	Getsemanska ulica
Große Zeile	Veliki kraj
Hofäcker	Podvornice
Ignaz-Horvath-Gasse	Ulica-Ignaca-Horvata
Kirchenplatz	Crikveni gaj
Kleinwarasdorfer Hauptstraße	Maloborištofska glavna cesta
Nebersdorfer Gasse	Šuševska ulica
Pfarrgasse	Farska ulica
Rosenweg	Rožni put
Rudolf-Klaudus-Gasse	Ulica-Rudolfa-Klaudusa
Weinberggasse	Ulica u goru
Simon-Biricz-Gasse	Ulica-Simona-Birica
Berggasse	Brig

#### **8.3.1.2.3 Langental / Longitolj (village area of Großwarasdorf)**

Ödenburger Straße	Šopronska cesta
Waldgasse	Kod loze
Nebersdorfer Straße	Šuševska cesta

#### **8.3.1.2.4 Kroatisch Geresdorf / Gerištov (village area of Großwarasdorf)**

Am Anger	Na tratini
Am Steig	Na stazi
Annagasse	Ulica svete.Ane
Bachgasse	Uz potok
Bankgasse	Klanac
Feldgasse	Poljna ulica
Hauptstraße	Glavna ulica
Kirchengasse	Crikvena ulica
Kleine Zeile	Mala stran
Neugasse	Nova ulica
Obere Gasse	Gornja ulica
Pfarrplatz	Farsko mesto
Schulgasse	Školska ulica
Untere Gasse	Dolnja ulica
Waldgasse	Gonik
Bachäcker	Potokom

#### **8.3.1.2.5 Nebersdorf / Šuševo**

Feldgasse	Poljna ulica
Lange Gasse	Dužička ulica
Nebersdorfer Hauptstraße	Šuševska glavna cesta
Neugasse	Nova ulica
Schloßgasse	Kaštelska ulica
Talstraße	Nanizdo
Gutshof	Marof
Florianigasse	Florianova ulica
Mittelweg	Sridnji put

#### **8.3.1.3.1 Nikitsch / Filež (village area of Nikitsch)**

Bachgasse	Kod potoka
Bachweg	Uz potok
Feldgasse	Zaselje
Fischerried	Ribić
Friedhofgasse	Kod cimitora
Hauptstraße	Glavna cesta
Holdegasse	Oljbe
Kirchenplatz	Kod crikve
Mittelgasse	Sridnji put
Neugasse	Nove hiže
Quellenstraße	Curak
Tannengasse	Jelvova ulica
Waldweg	Lozni put

#### **8.3.1.3.2 Kroatisch Minihof /Mijenova (village area of Nikitsch)**

Hauptstraße	Glavna ulica
Augasse	K livadi
Gartenweg	Med vrti
Quellengasse	Močila
Sotbend	Sotbend
Kirchenplatz	Kod crikve
Sackgasse	Kut
Herrengasse	Gospodarova ulica
Promenadegasse	Šetališće
Mariengasse	Marijina ulica
Hanfäcker	Konoplišće

### 8.3.1.4 Parndorf / Pandrof

No German equivalent

Gmajna

### 8.3.1.5 Trausdorf / Trašjtof

*Although there are no official Croatian street names in Trausdorf / Trašjtof, some central streets and lanes do have Croatian names – as in several other bi-lingual municipalities. Thus the name list stands as an example for similar name usage in other bi-lingual settlements:*

Auergasse	
Bachgasse	
Blumenweg	
Brückenplatz	
Burggasse	
DDr. Stefan Laszlo-Platz	
Dr. Walter Norden-Platz	
Dreifaltigkeits-Platz	
Eisenstädterstraße	
Fasangasse	
Feldgasse	
Feuerweg	
Flugplatz	
Flugplatzstraße	
Gartengasse	
Gutshof	
Heideweg	Šopronščak
Johann Nepomuk-Platz	
Johann Rosarowitz-Gasse	
Kreuzgasse	
Langegasse	
Leithaberggasse	
Lerchengasse	
Linke Wulkazeile	Livi prikrajnski kraj
Magdalenagasse	
Mühlau	
Mühlweg	
Neubaugasse	
Obere Hauptstraße	Gorinski kraj
Rechte Wulkazeile	Desni prikrajnski kraj
Rosengasse	
Scheunenweg	Grnopok
Schlachtbrücke	
Schlossgasse	Gradišće
Seestraße	
Sonnenweg	
Sportplatzgasse	
Untere Hauptstraße	Dolinski kraj
Waldgasse	Gorica
Weinberggasse	
Weingartenmühle	
Weingartenweg	

## ANNEX 8.3.2 Hungarian Street Names

There are practically no officially attached Hungarian street names in Hungarian speaking municipalities or village areas, but the Hungarian speaking population does use a few names in colloquial communication in order to name some old squares or streets.

<u>Hungarian spoken name</u>	<u>German official name</u>	<u>original meaning</u>
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### 8.3.2.1 Municipality of Oberpullendorf / Felső Pulya:

Fenyős	Fenyős-Gasse	fir tree
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### 8.3.2.2 Village area of Mitterpullendorf / Mező Pulya:

Fő út	Ungargasse	main street
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### 8.3.3.3 Municipality of Oberwart / Felsőőr:

Főszeg	Obertrum	upper piece
Alszeg	Untertrum	lower piece
Főtér	Hauptplatz	main square
Malomszer	Mühlgasse	mill district
Patakszer	Bachgasse	brook district
Tüskevár	Dornburggasse	thorn castle
Vörösdomb	Grazerstraße	red hill
Gyepék	Augartengasse	grass area
Bokakert	Bokagrund	Boka garden

### 8.3.3.4 Village Area of Unterwart / Alsóőr:

Főszeg	Obertrum	upper piece
Alszeg	Untertrum	lower piece

### 8.3.3.5 Municipality of Siget in der Wart / Órisziget:

There are no street names at all, neither German nor Hungarian. Some village parts do have inofficial German and Hungarian names, however:

Főszeg	Obertrum	upper piece
Alszeg	Untertrum	lower piece
Hegy	Neue Siedlung	hill

## **ANNEX 8.4 List of Croatian and Hungarian Field Names**

### **ANNEX 8.4.1 Croatian Field Names**

#### **8.4.1.1 Althodis / Stari Hodas**

Unter den Häusern	Pod hiže
Dorfleiten	Curak
Gartenäcker	Vrtlići
Berggreut	Krčine
Obere Felder	Gornji lapti
Breite Fleder	Široki lapti
Lacke	Lokve
Überm Berg	Brigi
Grenzleiten/Bergacker	Hrte
Grabenwiesen	Gora
Kleingreuten	Krajčice
Lange Äcker	Strane
Kleinriegel	Male vršće
Hoher Riegel	Velike vršće
Haberfeld	Zobišće
Unterer Gemeindewald	Wald-Strane
Untere Triftwiesen	Kute
Obere Triftwiesen	Plandrišće
Unterm Felsen	Pod kičerom
Bergwald	Vrh
Unter der Mühle	Pod malinom
Kapellenäcker	Za kapelom
Untere Greutäcker	Dolnje krče
Obere Greutäcker	Gornje krče
Hutwald	Stari gaj
	Novi gaj
Steinriegel	Kičerić
Dorfhalt	Selska sinokoša
Unteres Andreasgreut	Dolnje Jandrine krče
Oberes Andreasgreut	Gornje Jandrine krče
Sumpfäcker	Mocvare
Herrschaftswald	Jagarova hiža
	Kod fligara
	Golo
	Zwölferschlag
Brotriegel	
Dreieckswald	Kulička
Mittlerer Weg	Sridnji put
Krummer Weg	Heravi put
Agnesfeld	Šlog
Obere Hutweide	Glavičice
Oberer Gemeindewald	Draga
Waldwiesen	Velika
	Mala
Grenzparzellen	Gnojina

#### 8.4.1.2 Dürnbach / Vincjet

Nutarnje Hedje	Innerer Berg
Osibe	
Kamenjaki	Steinfeld
Nadkis	
Regrisi	Bachwiesen
Lebušar	Gänsewiesen
Ripaser	Rübenäcker
Rokotljan	Lehenfelder
Ortovanji	
Faluseri	Dorfäcker
Dni	Bodenwiesen
Nutarnji frtalji	Innere Felder
Sridnji frtalji	Mittlere Felder
Vanji frtalji	Äußere Felder
Vanji teleki	Äußere Ried
Sridnji teleki	Mittlere Ried
Vodeni krči	Greutäcker
Vanji Rambarski	Äußere Rambarski
Sridnji Rambarski	
Nutarnji Rambarski	
Paše	Weideäcker
Rambe	Rabenwald
Trnjače	Dornäcker
Gajc	
Sinokoše	Wiesenäcker
Dubrava	
Gušća	
Guščara	
Crikveno	



## Frankenau / Frakanava

Zavrti	Hinter den Gärten
Podgmajne	Untere Gemeindeheide
Farsko	Pfarrgrund
Veliko polje špici	Spitzfelder
Veliko polje štuki	Stückfelder
Štuki kod cimitora	Friedhofsäcker
Dužički štuki	Lange Äcker
Željarija	Söllneräcker
Na dijelci	Auf dem Teil
Velike Burkave	Groß-Burgau
Male Burkave	Klein-Burgau
Malo polje štuki	Kleinfeld
Novo	Neue Waldäcker
Sridnje	Mittlere Waldäcker
Staro	Alte Waldäcker
Zasadi	Hintere Äcker
Brigi	Bergäcker
Pod zasadi	Untere Äcker
Gornje	Obere Wiesen
Pod brigi	Untere Wiesen
Prik potošca	Überm Bach
Turoška	Türkenwiesen
Gmajna	Gemeindeheide
Med potoki	Zwischen den Bächen
Ripišće	Rübenäcker
Jerbine	Bachäcker
Laptić	Kleines Bachfeld
U ogradi	Haag
Sinokoše	Hausgründe
Krči	Rodeland
Veliki lug	Großer Luk

## Großwarasdorf / Veliki Borištof

Meksika	
Banat	
Jantolovica	Untere Waldäcker
Dolnja pijeska	Untere Sandäcker
Gornja pijeska	Obere Sandäcker
Gušća	Hainfelder
Kazar	
Kamenjak	Steinäcker
Gorinska podvornica	Obere Hofäcker
Dolinska podvornica	Untere Hofäcker
Priknja podvornica	Drübere Hofäcker
Za cimatorom	
Oljbica	
Duga kod kapele	
Pod cerjem	Unterm Bach
Va krumpi cerja	
Grm	Im Busch
Pod grmom	Unterm Busch
Krč	Wiesenfelder
Frtalj	
Ripišće	Rübenäcker
Gajić	Greut
Sedlenica	
Paprenica	
Pustika	Brachfelder
Kod hruške	
Zasade	
Kod Antona	
Draga	Taläcker
Drivnjak	Wiesenfelder
Kod Šuševa	
Ubr zelja	
Kod mostaca	
Duga	Wiesenfelder
Konoplišće	Hanfäcker
Med puti	Zwischenwegäcker
Pod vučakom	
Vučak	Felder unter dem Wald

## Güttenbach / Pinkovac

Na krči  
Kutići  
Dolanjske dubrave  
Šikine drage  
Na frtalju  
Ciline  
Nimške dubrave  
Borje  
Kod trinka  
Mujrova draga  
Dalnja draga  
Krčina  
Kod stare ciste  
Kod fileškoga  
Kod majera  
Krči  
Miškarski

## Harmisch / Vardeš

Waldäcker  
Kurze Äcker  
Am Riegel  
Gartenäcker  
Am Graben  
Kotschak  
Hutweide  
Gartenwiesen  
Auf dem Berg  
Ebene  
Teilfelder  
Talfelder  
Hausäcker

Kračke  
Na brigu  
Zavrtnice  
U dragi  
Kočaki  
  
Vrtli  
Na vrhu  
Ravnice  
Dilnice

The village area of Harmisch is a newly founded Croatian settlement of 1680. In 1934 still 2/3 of the population were Croats. Since 1945 almost no Croatian is spoken.

## Hornstein /Vorištan

Weißelaim

Brnokopi  
Redine

Poljanka  
Mekota  
Galgen-Hartl

Kod remiza  
Kod luga  
Kod višalov  
Kod nove ceste

Triftäcker

Za zgonom  
Prik putaca  
Kod lokvov  
Va žliba

Bründläcker

Kod zdenca  
Kod zelja  
Kod topola  
Na draga  
Prik drag  
Kod pilja  
Vušivi fitalji

Kreuzviertel

Delíci  
Cilina  
Novi marof  
Steinviertel

Kameniti fitalji  
Zgon  
Goniki  
Zeleni vrti

Krautäcker  
Podvornice  
Sandäcker  
Bubanj

Pijeski  
Bubanj  
Pod bubnjem  
Bakovica  
Za grmom  
Habat  
Hujbe  
Glujže

Habat-Halbe

Za grbom

Grbica  
Huibica  
Leithaäcker

Na brodi  
Kod pošcanoga briga  
Purgarija  
Kod toma  
Prik jarka  
Kod Lajte  
Na meji

Lange Wiesen

Velike  
Z'on kraj grabe  
Z'ov kraj grabe  
Med grabami  
Marofski zgoni  
Krči  
Na stijenskom  
Saci

Meierhofbreite  
Lorettowegäcker  
Lodischäcker  
Neusatzäcker  
Goldberg  
Siebenbründl  
Sigeter Weide

Cimprinar  
Ravnica

## Kaisersdorf / Kalištrof

Kod Alojzijuša  
Jerbinje  
Svinjska paša  
Prantl  
Jegarsko  
K Tjespuhu  
Jarke  
Veliki lapti  
Sinokošice  
Nutarnji delić  
Vanjski delić  
Podvornice  
Vrdirski brig  
Klenac  
Draževke  
Kod Antona  
K Něutolju  
Grahe  
Na kraki  
Štogalj  
Kod kapele  
Pod lapti  
Kod križa  
Konoplišće  
Pod selske  
Ripišće  
Na kozi  
K Racindrofu  
Djulinove  
Racindrofski jarak  
Va sigeti  
Podvornice  
Kod Marije  
Kod hrušak  
Cvika  
Huferova jama  
Mezarički jarak  
Va brodci  
Drage  
Gospodska loza  
Na Paukovci

Beim Aloysius  
Erbäcker  
Sauweide  
Brandl  
Jägerseite  
Gegen Neudorf  
Gräben  
Große Äcker  
Kleine Wiesen  
Innere Teiläcker  
Äußere Teiläcker  
Äußere Hofäcker  
Hüterberg  
Hohlweg  
Senke  
Beim Antonius  
Gegen Neutal  
Erbsenäcker  
  
Stadel  
Bei der Kapelle  
Unter den Äckern  
Beim Kreuz  
Hanfäcker  
Unter dem Dorf  
Rübenäcker  
Auf der Geiß  
Gegen Draßmarkt  
Juliusfelder  
Draßmarkter Graben  
Auf der Insel  
Hofäcker  
Bei der Maria  
Bei den Birnen  
Keiläcker  
Hofergraben  
Mesaritschgraben  
In der Furt  
Senke  
Herrschaftswald  
Am Paukowatz

## Kleinwarasdorf / Mali Borištof

Kusić	
Gaj	
Vodenjaki	Wasserfelder
Drage	
Kod Mihovilja	
Za hižicami	
Ravnice	
Črvak	
Jabučni	
Ubr sinokošic	
Mali kamenjaki	Kleine Steinäcker
Kuti	Winkeläcker
Topolje	
Velike paljane	
Male paljane	
Pod cerjen	
Pod cerjen sinokoše	
Grabari	Grabenfelder
Široke	Breitwiesen
Oljbe	
Močilce	
Gornje podvornice	Obere Hofäcker
Jerbinje	Erbfelder
Dolnje podvornice	Untere Hofäcker
Ugljenka	Kohlenäcker
Mertovica	
Podvornice	Hofäcker
Za grabom	Hinter dem Graben
Cerje	
Za cerjen	
Za leskari	Haselnussfeld
Unsperak	Hundsberg
Zelišče	Krautäcker
Petir	
Replj	
Kamenica	
Na kralji	
Šlajfrke	Schleiferäcker
Kod Antona	
Vračke	Wendäcker
Na brigu	Bergäcker
Željarski	Söllneräcker
Dragi	Taläcker
Maliborištofski krči	Kleinwarasdorfer Greut
Gerištofski krči	
Krči	
Šćika	Zwickeläcker
Borje	
Draška	
Gerištofski red	
Sridnji red	Mitterberg
Pustike	
Na Cagi	
Siča	
Štamperski red	Steinberger Weingärten
Caga	
Cesarice	
Krajčina	

## Kroatisch Geresdorf / Gerištof

Konoplišće  
Potokom  
Košće  
Zdola cimitora  
Zgora sela  
Jerbine  
Šuševski krči  
Željarski krči  
Rajdinga  
Sridnji red  
Prvi red  
Va topoli  
Gaj  
Sridnje grbe  
Pod laptići  
Grbe  
Za vrti  
Pustike  
Kod mostaca  
Veliki cer  
Urbarijalska loza  
Lešće  
Veliki lapti  
Dugava  
Pod vinogradi  
Borje delki  
Delki  
Gora  
Pod grajom  
Borištofski krči  
Zdolnje majersko  
Zgornje majersko  
Majersko prik ceste

Hanffelder  
Bachäcker  
Beinfelder  
Unterm Friedhof  
Oberm Dorf  
Erbäcker  
Nebersdorfer Rodung  
Söllnerrodung  
Raidingäcker  
Mitterstoß  
Vorderstoß  
Bei den Pappeln  
Söllnerhain  
Mittlere Bühel  
Unter den Äckern  
Bühel  
Hinter den Gärten  
Einödfelder  
Beim Brückl  
Großer Eichenwald  
Urbarialwald  
Laubäcker  
Große Äcker  
  
Unter den Weingärten  
Rotkreuzäcker  
  
Weinberg  
Unter den Auen  
Kleinwarasdorfer Rodung  
Untere Meierhofgründe  
Obere Meierhofgründe  
Meierhofgründe über der Straße

## Kroatisch Minihof / Mjenovo

Pod borjem  
Gerištofske paže  
Sridnja paža  
Gornje Tratjne  
Tratine  
Žiranska paža  
Mala paža  
Kašnji brig  
Zdenčac  
U brišku  
Pod ravnici  
Željarije  
K sinokošam  
Zavrtnice  
Konoplišće  
Gornja loza  
Želud  
Pustika  
Paraga  
Željarska loza

Unter den Föhren  
Geresdorfer Wasen  
Mittlerer Wasen  
Obere Rasenäcker  
Rasenäcker  
Teninger Wasen  
Kleiner Wasen  
Westberg  
Bründläcker  
Beim Hügel  
Unter den Ebenen  
Söllnergründe  
Zu den Wiesen  
Hinter den Gärten  
Hanfäcker

## Langental / Longitolj

Kod sipi  
Pod grmljice  
Željarsko  
Butinka  
Prikgrmi  
Grmi uz cestu  
Grmi uz lozu  
Paljana  
Kosovica  
Nimški krči  
Pod puhi  
Za pustikami  
Kod piše staze  
Grabarje  
Novi krči  
K ravnoj dubravi  
Kod Šuševskoga puta  
Sridnji krči  
Sridnji  
Med puti  
Ripišće  
Kod Čaganskoga puta  
Gornja dubrava  
Čaga

Beim Damm  
Söllneräcker  
Hinter den Sträuchern  
Strauchäcker I  
Strauchäcker II  
Tränke  
Amselfeld  
Deutsche Rodungen  
Beim Fußpfad  
Grabenfelder  
Neue Rodungen  
Zum ebenen Auwald  
Beim Nebersdorfer Weg  
Mittlere Rodungen  
Mitteläcker  
Zwischen den Wegen  
Rübenäcker  
Beim Zagaer Weg  
Zaga

## Nebersdorf / Šuševo

Vračke  
Krčac  
Sinokošice  
Mali kusi  
Šafraniki  
Holjbice  
Novi kusi  
Zaholjbe  
Ripišće  
Štriki  
Brigi  
Arovi  
Čičevice  
Holjbe  
Travniki  
Gospodsko  
Zelišća  
Konoplišća  
Podovornice  
Čistina

Wendäcker  
Rodeland  
Kleine Wiesen  
Kleine Stückäcker  
Safranfelder  
Kurze Halbäcker  
Neue Stückäcker  
Hinter den Halbäckern  
Rübenäcker  
Streckäcker  
Bergäcker  
Aräcker  
Halbäcker  
Rasenäcker  
Herrschaftsfeld  
Krautäcker  
Hanfäcker  
Hofäcker  
Lichtung



## Nikitsch / Filež

Podvornice	Hinter den Höfen
Kod ceste	An der Straße
Željarije	Söllneräcker
Gaju	Hainäcker
Pijeski	Sandäcker
Devni	
Dolac	Niederung
Gornje duge	Obere Langäcker
Dolnje duge	Untere Langäcker
Gerbe	Buckeläcker
Široke kod ceste	Breitäcker an der Straße
Ribić	Fischerried
Jaglenci	Hirseäcker
Holjbe	Holbe
Kratko ripišće	Kurze Rübenfelder
Dužičko ripišće	Lange Rübenfelder
Široke kod Marije	Breitäcker bei der Maria
Moče	Sumpfähcker
Piljui	Rabenäcker
Male Presteške	Kleine Perestagenäcker
Velike Presteške	Große Perestagenäcker
Brestovac	Perestagenäcker
Loparice	Brachäcker
Lozišće	Wäldchenäcker
Brešće	Ulmenäcker
Duge kod delić	Lange Teiläcker
Va nuglji kod delić	Winkeläcker
Holjbice	Kleine Holbe
Slivlje	Zwetschkenäcker
Kmetske	Untertanenried
Cernik	Bei den Steineichen
Pod stupišći	Pflockäcker
Klade	Kirchenäcker
Gospodinovo	
Štuk	
Mali va lozi	Kleine Waldäcker
Kamenjice	
Veliki va lozi	Große Waldäcker
Pod klenovlji	Am Ahornwald
Zelišće	Krautäcker
Gora	Weingebirge
Pod gajem	Unter dem Hain

## Parndorf / Pandrof

Hat	Hutweide
Hana	Bauernhana
Mali najrizi	Kleine Neuriss
Male hane	Kleinhäuslerhana
Veliki najrizi	Große Neuriss
Hathof	Heidhof
Mekotice	
Djedačevo	Kälberweide
Draga na brig	Bergdraga
Draga	
Placni vrti	Hausgärten
Zeleni vrti	Krautgärten
Jamljaki	
Vodenjaki	
Rijetka sič	Fohlgarten
Loza	Pirscherwald
Jägerbreiten	
Kasperak	Geißberg
Šafijarsko	Überländ
Draške	
Zadnji vrti	Hausgärten
Štoncovo	
Gorice	
Najhof	Parndorfer Feld
Va rajni	Auwinkel
Pokfortsko	Rohracker
Grhavsko	
Šanac	Schanzbreiten
Frajinge	Freiacker
Štriki	Strickacker

## Reinersdorf / Žamar

U guslarovom jarku  
Štremska draga  
U luka  
Jarače  
Kutić  
Donje luke  
Najzad  
Vrbova luka  
Glavica  
Koperga  
Lozari

## Sankt Kathrein / Katalena

The originally German village area of Sankt Kathrein was resettled by Croats before 1600. Today the inhabitants still speak Croatian, but do not want to be called Croats.

The field names recorded are purely Croatian, the local council, however, has decided that only German field names (usually bad translations from Croatian) be placed in the land register.

Only 1 Croatian name has found its way into the land register, namely Kotschak, Germanised from Croatian Kučak, meaning little corner field.

Waldäcker  
Kurze Äcker  
Am Riegel  
Im Graben  
Im Winkel  
Über den Wiesen  
Auf dem Berge  
Ebene  
Talfelder  
Herrschaftswald  
Gartenäcker  
Bei den Wiesen  
Kotschak  
Hutweide  
Gärten  
Hausäcker  
Teilfelder

## Schachendorf / Čajta

Ritkizba	Wiesenfeld
Revidba	Fischteich
Bordulat	Kehrfeld
Zapadni telek	Westfeld
Keveš	Steinfeld I
Kiketiš	Steinfeld II
Delimarkova	Felgen
Mervedj	Straßenäcker
Kišhatoba	Lange Äcker
Ribofalj	Am Hügel
Brizina	Birkenried
Pongarba	Bachäcker
Lasoba	Krautäcker
Valoš	Anger
Čunkaš	Brand I
Berek	Brand II
Pustabuč	Rodung
Hrastina	Eichenwald
Curak	
Brižak	
Ležišće	

## Schandorf / Čemba

Šarje	Unterm Dorf
Nutarnje dolansko	Untere Wiesen
Vanje dolansko	
Med sinokošami	Neben den Wiesen
Čardaško	Csardasäcker
Zališćice	
Donje popovo	Waldäcker
Gaheć	
Gornje popovo	Bauernwald
Vanja gušća	Neben dem Wald
Nutarnja gušća	
Vanja ravnica	
Nutarnja ravnica	Flache Äcker
Varnip	
Berek	
Močvara	Berg
Pod štrekom	Bahnäcker unter den Gärten
Nutarnji kiveš	Unterm Steinfeld
Kiveš	Steinfeld
Bardo	Am Schachendorfer Weg
Za vrti	Unter den Gärten
Poli potoka	Neben dem Bach
Zeleni vrti	Krautäcker
Kračina	Kurze Äcker
Dužina	Lange Äcker
Gornji lapoš	Laposch
Donji lapoš	
Pažut	
Velika rakta	Große Äcker
Vanja mala rakta	Äußere kleine Äcker
Nutarnja mala rakta	Grenzwiesen
Gorond prik potoka	
Podlapoš	Unterlaposch
Gorond	
Nimško	Am Hannersdorfer Weg
Vanji Porkiduc	Am Burger Weg
Nutarnji Porkiduc	

## Stegersbach / Santalek

Kutići	Winkel
Gmajnica	Öde Wiesen
Puste luke	Greut
Krčina	Tiefer Graben
Diboka draga	Gehag
Ograda	Eichenwäldchen
Dubravica	Überm Graben
Naprik	
Lucina	
Cirovac	
Cilina	Wasen
Ravnica	Eben(äcker)
Sridak	Mitterfeld
Pod lapti	Unterfeld
Guščara	Dickicht
Močilo	Nassgrund
Med jarki	Zwischen den Gräben
Curak	Rinnsal
Luka	Wiese
Luknja	Loch
Okolar	Scheiben
Garina	Brand
Za puti	Hinter den Wegen
Gnjiha	
Trsje	Weingarten
Rebro	Bergücken
Draga	Graben

The German municipality of Stegersbach was matched by a Croatian settlement "Croatian Stegersbach" in 1581. Today the Croatian language has got totally lost; Croatian has only remained in form of the field names.

## Steinbrunn / Štikapron

Podvornica	Westliche Untere Gartenäcker
Četrtna	Vierteläcker
Lozice	Kleine Waldäcker
Gospodski	Herrschaftsäcker
Zdenčić	Bründl
K lokvi	Teichäcker
Dugi	Langäcker
Mekota	Nassäcker
Lučice	Gänseäcker
Podvornica	Östliche untere Gartenäcker
Za trslji	Hintere Weingartenäcker
Šinokoše	Wiesenäcker
Cvišinokoše	Nebenwiesenäcker
Krč	Hügeläcker
Pod lozu	Untere Waldäcker
Drage	Taläcker
Hartl-Hutweide	
Mlaka	Sumpfähäcker
Hutweide	
Na polji	Feldäcker
Strittfeld	
Obere Breiten	
Untere Breiten	
Rogozi	Rohräcker
Gonik	

## Trausdorf / Trajštof

Zeleni vrti	Krautäcker
Gorinski veliki	Obere Großäcker
Prikranski veliki	
Marofsko	Herrschaftsbreiten
Prik sinokoša	Über den Wiesen
Dijeli	
Sridnji tretí klas.	
Sridnji drugi klas	
Sridnji	
Brijestu	
Široki	
Četvrtina	
Brijestu prvi klas	
Brijestu tretí klas	
Polje	Große Heide
Prepovid	Verbot
Luke	
Staje	
Konopni vrt	
K Uzlopu sinokoše	Wulkawiesen
Daunji	
Gornje	
Dolnje	
Sac	Satz
Trsljeni	Weingärten
Slogi	
Paulovci	
Loza	Fasangarten
Pod laptići	
Hižičarski	
Gmajski	
Grebljice	
Poprični	
Jagarovi	
Kratki	
Grmi	
Nadomješćeni	
Lesični	
Dužički	
Prvi talj	
Drugi talj	
Drugi klasi	Lange Großäcker
Dolinski veliki	Untere Großäcker
Pruštofu	Prodersdorfer
Štajrovci	
Med potoki	
Krčići	
Urbarijal	Gemeinsame Hutweide
Za lozi	

## Unterpullendorf / Dolnja Pulja

Gornje sinokoše  
Vanjski kableši  
Nutarnji kableši  
Zavrtnice  
Krčići  
Nutarnji hudbajti  
Kratki hudbajti  
Hudbajti  
Podželjarsko  
Poprični dijeli  
Kratki dijeli  
Hižni dijeli  
Brigi  
Prosišće  
Poprično  
Željari  
Dolnji lapti  
Veliki lapti  
Konoplišće  
Slivnjaki  
Hižne sinokoše  
Pijeski  
Šaš  
Laptiči  
Cerje  
Pod vinogradi  
Zelišće  
Ferštovo

Obere Wiesen  
Äußere Metzenfelder  
Innere Metzenfelder  
Gartenäcker  
Greutfelder  
Innere Hutweide  
Kurze Hutweide  
Hutweide

Querteilfelder  
Kurze Teilfelder  
Hausteilfelder  
Bergäcker  
Söllnerfelder  
Querfelder  
Söllnerfelder  
Untere Felder  
Großäcker  
Hanffelder  
Zwetschkenried  
Hauswiesen  
Sandland  
Saure Wiesen  
Kleinäcker  
Zerwald  
Unterm Weingarten  
Krautäcker  
Herrschaftsbesitz

## Weingraben / Bajngrob

Öde Gärten  
Schulgrund  
Karler Hotter  
Hinter den Häusern  
Zigeunergraben  
Brunnstauden I  
Brunnstauden II  
Kleine Brunnstauden  
Gegen den Graben  
Kreuzwegäcker  
Gemeindeäcker  
Teiläcker  
Kallafeld  
Kurze Kallaäcker  
Gartenäcker  
Mitteläcker  
Untere Erben  
Obere Erben  
Mekotica  
Langäcker  
Obere Langäcker  
Auf der Höhe

Cirje

Gjieze  
Angeräcker  
Hutweide-Gmeina  
Gmeina  
Borje  
Urbarialwald  
Blumauäcker

Herrschaftswald

Pusti vrt  
Školnikovo  
Hatar  
Podvornice

Guščadje  
Dugo guščadje  
Mali brig  
Prijarke  
Križe putje  
Gmajski laptiči  
Dijelići  
Kale  
Kratke kale  
Vrtiči  
Sridnji lapti  
Dolnje jerbinice  
Gornje jerbinice  
Mekotice  
Dugi lapti  
Zgornji dugi lapti  
Vrhi  
Sridnje kračice  
Cirje  
Med staza  
Kračice  
Djijeze  
Tratine  
Dolnja gmajna  
Gornja gmajna  
Dolnje borje  
Gmajska loza  
Planava  
Na dijeli  
Jahaske  
Gospodsko



## **Wulkaprodersdorf / Vulkaprodrštof**

Grede	Pflanzsteig
Mauzlj	Mauselwiesen
Pijeski	Sandäcker
Gospodske	
Zdolnje spašišče	Untere Weide
Gojnik	
Dolinske	Wulkawiesen
Zeleni vrti	
Zdola sela veliki	Wulkaäcker
Zdolinji veliki	
Veliki kod brezdičov	
Zavrti veliki	Hirtergartenäcker
Laptiči	
Zgora sela veliki	Brückläcker
Hundrčevi	
Bližnji	
Sridnji	
Glavice	
Skradnji	
Grilje	
Pod široki	
Zgornje spašišče	Obere Weide
Zdolnji feljki	Fölligäcker
Zgornji feljki	
Feljki kod zdenca	
Lesičine	Fuchsenäcker
Diboki put	
Suljci	
Šlutne	
Dijeli	Teilwiesen)
Godspodski	
Cekre	
Sridnje sinokoše	
Bližnje sinokoše	
Goljiakari	

## **Zagersdorf /Cogrštof**

Ledenice	
Konoplišče	
Zemlja	
Za crikvu	
Zavrti	
Zdola sela	
Breiten	
Zdonje šinokoše	Untere Wiesen
Ripišče	
Veliki	
Žbornji	
Krči	
Krampi	
Najris	Neuriss
Podhižni	Waldäcker
Stari hutvajd	
Lozni	Mitterried

## Zillingtal / Celindof

Podvornica  
Meja  
Moča  
Ukrajčić  
Pod vrti  
Mali  
Hutweide  
Veliki  
Rudolfshof  
Dužički  
Sridnji kus  
Od ceste  
Zeleni vrt  
Remise  
Pumparovo  
Gorica  
Šič  
Spitz  
Ropava  
Staro trslje  
Pod saci  
Podloza  
Säulenäcker  
Mitterberg  
Meierhofbreiten  
Četrtime  
Pijeski  
Žajna  
Prakarovo  
Sridnji brig  
Travnik  
Zdahova

Hofäcker  
Untere Nassländer  
Obere Nassländer  
Kleinwiesenfeld  
Großwiesenfeld  
Langäcker  
Langäcker  
Untere Krautgärten  
Neustift  
Obere Weideäcker  
Obere Weideäcker  
Rappachsche Äcker  
Weingartäcker  
Satzäcker  
Untere Waldäcker  
Vierteläcker  
Oberer Goldberg  
Trockenäcker  
Unterer Goldberg  
Kleinmitterberg

## ANNEX 8.4.2

## Hungarian Field Names

### 8.4.2.1 Oberpullendorf / Felsőpulya

Felső rét	Wiesengrund
Fenyős	Tannäcker
Belső csarna	Innere Äcker
Külső csarna	Äußere Äcker
Nyáras	Sommerfeld
Angyalhegy	Engelberg
Szőlő	Weinberg
Tulsó szőlő	
Dócza	
Középdülő	Mitteläcker
Hegy	Bergäcker
Berek alja	
Kis erdő	
Kővecses	
Érmogyoró	
Ér	
Nagyföld	
Zsibarét	
Vizköz	

### 8.4.2.2 Mitterpullendorf / Közepulya

Gát	Wehr
Angyalhegy	Engelberg
Hegyesfőldék	Bergfelder
Tyukhegy	Hühnerberg
Diós	Nussäcker
Györvölgy	Raabtal
Kettős	Doppelfelder
Kisföld	Kleine Felder
Hosszú (főldék)	Lange Felder
Uraság rét	Herrschaftswiese
Nagyrétek	Große Wiesen
Helyrétek	Ortswiesen
Irtás retek	Rodungswiesen
Péterföld	Peterfeld
Szőlő	Weingarten
Burdicz	
Ér	Erifeld
Külső legelő	Äußere Weide
Alsó legelő	Untere Weide
Belső legelő	Innere Weide
Langental	
Szőlők alatt	Unter den Weingärten
Pörös	Bannwald
Vízkösz	Zwischenwasser
Nagyföld	Großes Feld
Tyukhegyi erdő	Hühnerbergwald
Gerbonok	(Gaberling)

### 8.4.2.3 Siget in der Wart / Örisziget

Felső rét	Obere Wissen
Öreg fák	Hochholz
Réti dülő	Wiesenried
Hegyi dülő	Riegelacker
Lapos	Ebene Ried
Rajsz	
Eger szántó	Erläcker
Telek	
Fenek	Tiefboden
Hosszú rét	Lange Wiesen
Irtás	Greuten
Házhelyek	Hausäcker
Nyugati nád	West-Zickenwiesen
Káposzta föld	Krautäcker
Nyugati álogos	West-Alogos
Keleti álogos	Ost-Alogos
Fongár álogos	Fongar
Kercsina	
Kercs	
Tály	
-----	Zickenbachäcker
Keleti nád	Ost-Zickenried
Utonkül	Draußerm Weg
Hosszú föld	Lange Äcker
Harasztköz	
Dárdó	
Közép dülő	
Nagy csorda hajtó	Große Trift
Völgyön alul	Unterm Graben
Tótok földje	(Kohriegel)
Völgy	Graben
Sáfor János	
Köves	Steinige Ried
Pás	
Malom	Mühlried
Hosszú	Lange Ried
Avas	
Kis csorda hajtó	Kleine Trift
Nyires	Birkenried
Vágás	Schlag
Berda	
Telek	

#### 8.4.2.4 Unterwart /Alsóőr

Alsó rét	Untere Wiesen
Rét kertek	Gartenwiesen
Felső gyöp	Oberer Anger
Gyöpi földek	Rasenäcker
Alsó gyöp	Unterer Anger
Kis hosszú	Kleingrund
Nagy hosszú	Langwiesen
Fülöpök földek	Fülöp-Äcker
Kereszt	Kreuzäcker
Széki nyíres	Birkenwald
Csarita	Wartäcker
Hosszú földek	Langäcker
Fenék	Grund
Komocsi	Kummetgrund
Falu rét	Dorfwiesen
Falu föld	Dorfäcker
Túlsó rétek	Pinkawiesen
Gát	Wehr
Pusztá malom	Mühlwiesen
Felső rét	Obere Wiese
Nagy rét	Großwiese
Mező sorompó	Flur
Kárász	Fischtal
Által úti	Wegleiten
Óvás alatti	Unter der Warte
Felső telek	Oberer Grund
Telek az úton alul	Straßengrund
Hagon hegy	Farnberg
Oldali földek	Seitenäcker
Képi szőlők	Am Bildstock
Fehér kép – Császa	Weißes Kreuz
Markók árka	Marko-Graben
Alsó kútfej	Untere Quelle
Zarka kút	Zarka-Brunnen
Felső kútfej	Obere Quelle
Körtefa – Körtvélyfa	Birnengrund
Tövispart	Dornengrund
Gyákiak óvása	Gyaki-Warte
Geczi völgy	Geczi-Tal
Benkők szőllei	Benkö-Weingarten
Hegymegett	Hinterm Berg
Palánk rét	Palank-Wiesen
Füle völgy	Ohrental
Tótok szőllei	Toth-Weinberg
Török Mihály hegy	Türkenberg
Bodonos kút	Beerenbrunnen
Josek szőllei	Josef-Weinberg
Benkők ovása	Benkö-Warte
Nádashegy	Rohrberg
Felső völgy	Oberes Tal
Irtás	Schlag
Simon erdő	Simon-Wald
Felső nádas	Obere Sumpfwiesen
Hagon haraszt	Farnwald
Felső borda	Oberer Rücken
Közép borda	Mittlrücken
Tótok völgy	Toth-Tal
Tilalmas	Bannwald
Domb	Hügel

Cserespart  
Határ  
Szarka rét  
Szálláson alul

Szállás  
Barnya láp  
Barnya oldal – Tagok  
Barnya oldal  
Markók nyíres  
Alsó völgy  
Gyökeres  
Új szőlők  
Sűrű vágás  
Szegények osztálya  
Nádas mellék  
Mogyorós  
Bükk  
Alsó nádas  
Fenyős  
Szent kút  
Hideg oldal  
Bakos  
Pörös földek  
Puszta szőlők  
Alsó szőlők  
Bálint óvása  
Sűrű alja  
Sűrű szőlők  
Partos földek  
Közép telek  
Fongár  
Alsó hegy  
Alsó telek  
Berda

Gerberwald  
Grenzwald  
Elsterwiesen  
Herbergsseite

Herberge  
Barnya-Wiesen  
Barnya-Wald  
Barnya-Leiten  
Marko-Wald  
Unteres Tal  
Wurzeltal  
Neue Weinberge  
Dichter Schlag  
Armengrund  
Rohrleiten  
Haselwald  
Buche  
Untere Sumpfwiesen  
Fichtenäcker  
Heiligenbrunn  
Kalte Leiten  
Bockacker  
Streitäcker  
Puszta-Weinberge  
Untere Weingärten  
Balint-Warte  
Dickicht  
Dichte Weinberge  
Steiläcker  
Mittlerer Grund  
Flutfang  
Unterer Berg  
Unterer Grund

## **ANNEX 8.5 Ethnic Groups Non-Government Organisations**

### **8.5.1 Croatian NGO-Associations**

Hrvatsko kulturno društvo u Gradišću – HKD  
Croatian culture association in Burgenland, Eisenstadt. Numerically greatest and oldest organization of the Burgenland Croats, cultural support of the Croatian speaking population, representation in ethnic matters.

Hrvatsko Gradišćansko kulturno društvo u Beču – HGKD  
Burgenland-Croatian culture association in Vienna

Hrvatsko štamparsko društvo – HŠtD  
Croatian press association, Eisenstadt.  
Editing the Croatian weekly and other publications in Croatian language.

Hrvatski akademski klub – HAK  
Croatian university graduates association, Vienna-Eisenstadt.

Hrvatski kulturni i dokumentarni centar – HKDC  
Croatian culture and documentation centre, Eisenstadt.

Narodna visoka škola Gradišćanskih Hrvatov - HNVŠ  
Adult evening school of the Burgenland Croats, Eisenstadt.

Društvo za obrazovanje Gradišćanskih Hrvatov – DOGH  
Educational association of the Burgenland Croats, Trausdorf.

ZORA - Društvo Gradišćanskih pedagogov  
Association of Burgenland Croatian pedagogues, Eisenstadt.

Znanstveni institut Gradišćanskih Hrvatov – ZIGH  
Scientific Institute of the Burgenland Croats, Eisenstadt.

Prezidij SPÖ-mandatarov iz hrvatskih i mianojezičnih općin u Gradišću  
Executive committee of the SPÖ local councillors from Croatian and mixed-language municipalities in Burgenland, Eisenstadt.

Djelatna zajednica hrvatskih političarova u Gradišću – DZ  
Work group of Croatian local politicians in Burgenland, Kroatisch Geresdorf.  
ÖVP counterpart to the SPÖ executive committee.

Panonski institut – PAIN  
Pannonian institute, Güttenbach.

Kulturna zadruha – KUGA  
Culture association KUGA, Großwarasdorf.

Gradišćansko-hrvatski centar – CGH  
Burgenland Croatian centre, Vienna.

### 8.5.1.1 Additional institutions within the Burgenland-Croatian Centre:

Folklore ensemble KOLO-SLAVUJ  
Sports club SC GRADIŠĆE  
Mixed choir OTVORENA SRCA  
Tamburica band HAKOVSKI TAMBURAŠI  
Tamburica band TAMBEČARI  
Music group HATSKI TRIO  
Children's folklore group PIPLIĆI  
Kindergarten children's group VIVERICA  
Senior citizens' club KLUB SENIOROV

### 8.5.1.2 Local music groups:

Croatian folklore and Tamburica music are very popular, not only with the Croats but also in the majority population of Austria. This has led to the establishment of dance groups and music bands in almost each Croatian or mixed-language village. These groups do not depend on subsidies but can survive through live performances.

KOLO-SLAVUJ	Folklore ensemble of the Burgenland Croats
TOP PINKOVAC	Tamburica and folklore ensemble Güttenbach/Pinkovac
STINAČKO KOLO	Folklore ensemble Stinatz/Stinjaki
VLAHIJA	Tamburica ensemble Weiden bei Rechnitz/Bandol
TOČ ČEMBA	Tamburica ensemble Schandorf/ Čemba
ŠKUPČINA VINCJET	Tamburica and folklore ensemble Dürnbach/Vincjet
ŠTOKAVCI	Folklore ensemble of the south Burgenland Croats
STALNOST	Tamburica and folklore ensemble Schachendorf/Čajta
HAJDENJAKI	Folklore ensemble Unterpullendorf/Doljna Pulja
FRAKANAVCI	Tamburica and folklore ensemble Frankenau/Frakanava
GRANIČARI	Folklore ensemble Nikitsch/Filež
HARMONIJA	Tamburica ensemble Grosswarasdorf/Veliki Borištof
POLJANCI	Tamburica and folklore ensemble Wulkaprodersdorf/Vulkaprodrštof
TAMBURICA TRAJŠTOF	Tamburica ensemble Trajštof
TAMBURICA UZLOP	Tamburica ensemble Oslip/Uzlop
TAMBURICA COGRŠTOF	Tamburica ensemble Zagersdorf/Cogrštof
TAMBURICA CINDROF	Tamburica ensemble Siegendorf/Cindrof
TAMBURICA PAJNGRT	Tamburica ensemble Baumgarten/Pajngrt
TAMBURICA KLIMPUH	Tamburica ensemble Klungenbach/Klimpuh
TAMBURICA OTAVA	Tamburica ensemble Antau/Otava
TAMBURAŠKI ORKESTAR	Tamburica orchestra Steinbrunn/Štikapron
HATSKO KOLO NOVO SELO	Tamburica ensemble Neudorf bei Parndorf/Novo Selo
IVAN VUKOVIĆ	Tamburica association „Ivan Vuković“ Parndorf/Pandorf
TAMBURICA VORIŠTAN	Tamburica ensemble Hornstein/Vorištan
TAMBURICA CELINDORF	Tamburica ensemble Zillingtal/Celindorf

### 8.5.1.3 Brass bands:

Limena glazba Uzlop Brass band Oslip/Uzlop  
Mlada limena glazba Vorištan Youth brass band Hornstein/Vorištan

### 8.5.1.4 Youth cultural initiatives:

MI - Mlada inicijativa Mjenovo Kroatisch Minihof/Mjenovo  
"Barani" Grosswarasdorf/Veliki Borištof

### 8.5.1.5 Amateur theatre groups:

Amateur theatre groups (Kazališne grupe) have been established in Neuberg/Nova Gora, in Güttenberg/Pinkovac, in Dürnbach/Vincjet, in Kroatisch Minihof/Mjenovo, in Nikitsch/Filež, in Großwarasdorf/Veliki Borištof, in Kroatisch Gerersdorf/Gerištof, in Klungenbach/Klimpuh, and in Zagersdorf/Cogrštof.



## 8.5.2 Croatian media

### Hrvatske Novine

Croatian weekly edited by the Croatian press association. The newspaper is published each Friday, mainly in Burgenland-Croatian language, but also in Croatian standard language. The reports focus on the situation and the problems of the Burgenland Croats, but also deal with other ethnic groups in Austria and in other countries.

### Crikveni Glasnik

Croatian church weekly, edited by the Eisenstadt diocese, pastoral office, Croatian section, appears weekly, sometimes also in double numbers in color print.

### Glasiilo

Official quarterly of the Croatian culture association in color print. The paper reports events in Croatian and mixed-language villages, requests and problems of the ethnic groups in Austria and Europe as well as the different activities of the culture association and other ethnic group organizations.

### Novi Glas (The new voice)

Official quarterly of the Croatian university graduates association. Subject areas are ethnic policies referring to Croats in general and in particular, to Burgenland Croatian literature, student and/or youth topics, socio-political and cultural contents.

Languages are Burgenland Croatian, Croatian, German, English. Novi Glas defines itself as a discussion forum of the Burgenland Croats.

### Put (The way)

Club journal of the HGKD, the Croatian Culture Association in Vienna. Appears two-monthly: Subject areas are minority policies, culture, reports from the Burgenland Croatian scene in Vienna, fiction.

### Gradišće Kalendar (Burgenland Calendar)

Edited by the Croatian Press Association, appears annually at the turn of the year. Calendar, literature and fiction, history, biographies, language and social-scientific articles.

### Panonska ljetna knjiga (Pannonian almanac)

Edited by the Pannonian Institute, appears annually. Contents are contributions on important historical events and anniversaries, texts about exhibitions, articles about the nations and ethnic groups in the Pannonian region.

### **8.5.3 Hungarian NGO-Associations**

Burgenland-Hungarian Culture Association, Oberwart

Its aims are cross-border cultural events considering the matters of the Burgenland Hungarian ethnic group, the official representation of the Burgenland Hungarians, and the cultivation and preservation of the Hungarian culture and traditions in Burgenland

Hungarian Institute in the "Wart" (border region), Unterwart

It collects books, periodicals and newspaper articles on the Burgenland Hungarians. An annual scientific conference centers in co-operation with international Hungarian organisations. It also supports the women's choir, local folk music and further traditional events.

Hungarian media and information center (UMIZ), Unterwart

UMIZ feels responsible for the preservation of the nationwide identity of the Hungarian ethnic group. It maintains a Hungarian library, records and researches the culture and the language of the Burgenland Hungarians. It keeps and initializes contacts with interested individuals and groups.

Adult Education Academy of the Burgenland Hungarians, Oberwart

Burgenlandi Magyarok Népfőiskolája

It offers evening courses for adults in connection with matters of Burgenland Hungarians.

### **8.5.4 Roma NGO-Associations**

Roma Association, Vienna and Oberwart

Its aims are the improvement of the social, economic and legal situation of the Roma, the promotion of their social integration and their chances in the fields of training and jobs, the promotion of their cultural and language identity and of cultural exchange between Roma and non-Roma.

The cultivation of contacts with other Roma associations in Austria and all over the world and concerted public relations are also regarded important

Culture Association of Austrian Roma, Vienna

It aims at a better mutual understanding of Roma and non-Roma and centers in the information and documentation of the history of the Roma, in advising individual Roma and Roma organisations, and in counselling official and government institutions on Roma problems. It edits the quarterly periodical Romano Kipo (Roma Picture).

Adult Education Academy of the Burgenland Roma, Oberwart

Romengeri flogoskeri utschi ischkola

It offers evening courses for adults in connection with Roma matters.

## 8.5.5 Austrian Broadcasting Corporation – Studio Burgenland

According to its statutory regulations the ORF (Austrian Broadcasting Corporation) produces and broadcasts regular programs for the Austrian ethnic minorities. In the Burgenland Provincial Broadcasting Studio the three ethnic minorities Croats, Hungarians and Romanes have their own programs produced by the Ethnic Groups Editorial Office:

### 8.5.5.1 On the radio:

Croatian News	Monday to Saturday (except on holidays), about 12:40 hours
Croatian Journal	Monday to Sunday, 18:15 – 18:25 hours
Hungarian Journal	Monday to Sunday, 18:55 – 19:00 hours
Kulturni tajedan (Culture Week)	Croatian Culture Program, Monday, 18:25 – 18:55 hours
Rub i sredina (Rim and Centre)	multi-lingual ethnic magazine (Croatian, Hungarian, Romanes) Monday, 20:4 – 21:00 hours
Plava raca (Blue Duck)	Croatian children's program, Tuesday, 18:25 – 18:55 hours
Širom-barom – (Wide or Narrow)	Croatian magazine, Wednesday, 18:25 – 18:55 hours
Poslušajte priliku (Listen to the Story)	Croatian talk program, Thursday, 18:25 – 18:55 hours
Živo srebro (Quicksilver)	Croatian youth program, Friday, 18:25 – 18:55 hours
Časak radosti (Joyful Request)	Croatian request program, Saturday and Sunday, 18:25 – 18:55 hours
Magyarul Burgenlandban	Hungarian magazine, Sunday, 19:30 – 20:00 hours
Színes Kultúránk	Hungarian culture program, Monday, 20:30 – 20:45 hours
Roma Sam	Roma magazine, Monday, 20:45 – 21:00 hours

### 8.5.5.2 On television:

Dobar dan Hrvati (Good Day Croats)	Croatian magazine, Sunday, 13:30 – 14:00 hours
Adj' Isten magyarok	Hungarian magazine six times per year, 13:05 – 13:30 hours
Servus Szia Zdravo Del tuha	multi-lingual magazine (German, Croatian, Hungarian, Romanes), four times a year, 14:15 – 15:00 Uhr

### 8.5.5.3 On the web:

The url „volksgruppen.orf.at“ presents the most topical news from the filed of the ethnic groups multi-lingually every day. Additionally, the program comprises those smaller events from the every day life of the various ethnic groups that cannot be broadcast in the regular programs of the ORF out of reasons of space and time

This ORF internet platform is a joint project of the federal ethnic groups editorial office, the Slovenian editorial office Carinthia, and the Croatian/Hungarian editorial office Burgenland.