

Choronyms in the Bavarian-Bohemian-Upper Austrian borderland: contribution towards their standardization

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Abstract

Clearly differentiated landscape pattern in the borderland between Upper Austria, Bavaria and Bohemia derives from the Moldanubicum, a regional-geological structure stretched northwards from the Danube across the Bohemian Basin. In this territory, overlapping and contradictory geographical names resulted in a terminological confusion which stands in need of revision, unification and completion by manageable English exonyms. Scientific information flow and common cultural activities would be much facilitated by adoption of standardized allonyms referring to three categories of the coarse-scale areal units: (1) names covering the majority of the integral Moldanubicum's regional system (our proposal: Bohemian-Forest Uplands / Böhmerwaldsystem / Šumavská Hornatina), (2) names of the whole culminant range (proposal: Bohemian Forest / Böhmerwald / Šumava), and (3) names marking the three national sections of the culminant range [proposal: Bohemian Forest – Czech Side / Böhmerwald – tschechische Seite / Česká Šumava, on the Czech territory; Bohemian Forest – Bavarian Side / Hoher Bayerischer Wald / Bavorská Šumava, on the Bavarian territory; Bohemian Forest – Austrian Side / Böhmerwald – österreichische Seite / Rakouská Šumava, on the Austrian territory]. A prominent transboundary highland in the Moldanubicum's north-west, so far toponymically split into "national" sections, deserves (1) introduction of allonyms for the whole mountain range (proposal: Palatinate-Czechian Forest / Pfälzer-Tschechischer Wald / Falecko-český les) and (2) stabilization of choronyms both on the Bavarian side (proposal: Upper Superior-Palatinate Forest / Hoher Oberpfälzer Wald / Vysoký Hornofalecký les) and the Czech side (proposal: Czechian Forest / Tschechischer Wald / Český les). Name of the fine-scale topographical features along the boundary (mounts, lakes, rivers, villages, etc.) should be freely bilingual, and relevant anglicized exonyms must meet the demands of fluent information flow, friendly literary production and lively tourism: a few lexical and grammatical adaptations of the autochthonous toponyms have been recommended.

Key words: physical-geographical toponymy, coarse scale choronyms, fine-scale toponyms, English exonyms

INTRODUCTION

This article follows up the earlier papers published in the first volume of Silva Gabreta (JENÍK 1996a,b; PFAFFL 1996). The rationale remains unchanged: increasing number of literary production, maps, scientific presentations, official documents and mass media reports persistently display a confusion in geographical names referring to the trilateral borderland between Austria, Czechia and Germany. For example, the Czech term Šumava has two meanings and the German name Böhmerwald is freely used in connection with three different objects. Though well defined in physical-geographical terms, this territory is obscured by human-induced terminological medley. In a fundamental geographical monograph STALLHOFFER (2000) writes about a boundless and nameless region and results: "Das Fehlen eines allgemein akzeptierten Raumnamens für das gesamte Mittelgebirge und das geringe Interesse entscheidender Akteure, aber auch der betroffenen Bevölkerung an gewinnbringender grenzüberstreichender

Kooperation steht der Konstruktion eines grenzübergreifenden Regionsimages entgegen¹.

In a period of enhanced cultural activities and multilateral information flow, this status cannot be accepted, neither in science nor in humanities and public activities. Adequate physical-geographical terminology was a problem in the first volume of Silva Gabreta (see JENIK 1996a), and subsequent editorial work (eight volumes in 1996–2002) confirmed the urgency of this issue. Absence of stabilised geographical names, virtually, constrains the organisation of transdisciplinary conferences and impairs cooperation in research projects, presentation of papers and editorial work.

Successively, this toponymic issue has been fully acknowledged and first interdisciplinary consultations suggested a preliminary consensus – both with regard to autochthonous choronyms, respective Czech-German equivalents and potential English exonyms. It can be envisaged that with the increasing speed of international cooperation, allochthonous toponyms will be needed in other congress languages, too.

Various UNO Commissions tackled the issue of standardized geographical names in their resolution. Within the Czech Republic, standardization is under the control of the Czech Office for Surveying, Mapping and Cadastre in Prague. So far, no German-Czech-Austrian terminological commission has been established and a multilingual “gazetteer” for the respective borderland will require a joint international effort of many geographers in future. In the meantime our paper may serve as a source of manageable coarse-scale choronyms and instruction for creation of equivalent fine-scale toponyms, including the anglicized exonyms, which are urgently needed in current transboundary documents, scientific literature, and editorial work.

THE AREA IN QUESTION

The area in question is the borderland between Upper Austria, Bohemia, and Bavaria, in national terms, i.e., between Austria, Czechia (Czech Republic), and Germany, respectively. Situated to the north of Danube at about 12 to 14° E longitude and 49 to 50°N latitude (Fig. 1), this territory is based on the Bohemian Massif, a geological structure stretched from the Danube river northwards across the core of Central Europe (HOLMES 1965; SUK 1984; CHLUPÁČ et al. 2002). The southern section of this regional-geological massif, expressively called Moldanubicum², contains a group of uplands whose uppermost ridges create the continental watershed between the drainage areas of the North Sea and Black Sea, and whose closed-canopy mountain forests (“Gabreta Silva” according to Ptolemy) marked a historical boundary in human colonization. A physical-geographical axis of these highlands is clearly visible in all topographical charts, maps and even satellite pictures; nevertheless, at the beginning of the third millennium the topographic terminology of this distinguishable landscape pattern remains a true puzzle.

Upon the first view, the inconsistency of the toponymy in the Bohemian-Bavarian-Upper Austrian borderland is visible in titles of articles and books published during the last two centuries (see the comprehensive list of references in STALLHOFFER 2000). A few authors even tried

¹ Authentic English translation of STALLHOFFER (2000, p. 194): “The lack of a general accepted area name for the complete middle-mountains range and the low interest of crucial participants but also of the affected population on profitable cross-border cooperation stand in the way of the construction of a cross-border regional image.”

² The regional-geological term Moldanubicum (=the Moldau-Danube region) derives from the Moldau river, the main tributary of the Elbe draining the whole Bohemian Basin towards the North Sea, and the Danube draining the southern Germany towards Black Sea; the Moldanubicum is built up of metamorphosed rock complexes, for the most part presumably of Precambrian age, and of large massifs of plutonic magmatites (SUK 1984).

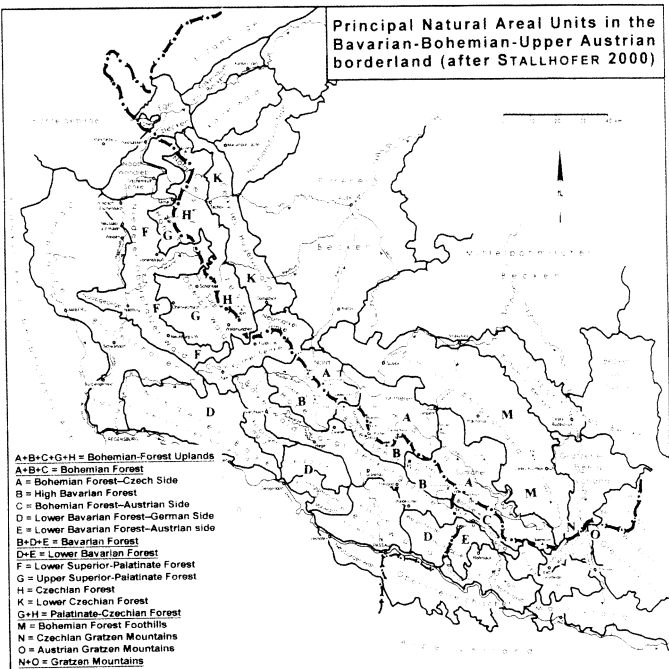


Fig. 1. Proposal of physical-geographical choronyms in the Bavarian-Bohemian-Upper Austrian borderland, illustrated on the background of Natural Areal Units delineated by STALLHOFFER (2000); red letters refer to the names used in the legend, text and Table 2; English exonyms in the left lower corner of the figure serve as a neutral reference to the autochthonous nomenclature marked within the chart.

Obr. 1. Návrh fyzicko-zeměpisných choronym v bavorsko-česko-rakouském pomezí znázorněný na pozadí přírodních prostorových jednotek podle STALLHOFFER (2000); červená písmena se vztahují ke jménům použitým v legendě, citovaným v celém textu a vypsáným v Tab. 2; anglická exonyma v levém dolním rohu obrázku jsou zvolena jako neutrální referenční nástroj pro domácí jmenosloví vyznačené v mapce.

to prevent this discrepancy (e.g., WILD 1961, RASTER 1985, MARŠÍK 1992, PFAFFL 1996) but the majority of guidebooks kept using an inconsistent terminology (e.g., BRUNNER & BINDER 1992, FRITSCH *sine dato*, MARTAN 2002, MARTAN et al. 1991, RÖBSTECK 1994a, b). Even though BALATKA (1971) made a first step in the linkage of transboundary names, most geographical maps and classification constrained their coverage within the national territory (DEMEK 1987, ČÚŽK 1996, CULEK 1996). Ambitious coarse-scale atlases analysed by JENÍK (1998) failed to

provide a sensible unification. Even with regard to all mountain ranges surrounding the Bohemian Basin, the ambiguity of transboundary names applies to the Ore Mountains and Sudetes, including the renowned Giant Mountains, foreign textbooks and atlases are ambiguous.

Only recently, STALLHOFFER (2000) undertook a geographical study of the integral Moldanubicum's area, explicitly identified as "Bayerischer Wald, Oberpfälzer Wald, Šumava, Český les, and Mühlviertel", broadly coinciding with the area covered by the German historical name "Böhmerwald" (Bohemian Forest *sensu lato*). With the help of expert interviews and questioning in households, STALLHOFFER (2000) described the present-day vague meaning of the above choronyms and concluded in words (p. 194): "...it is to be stressed that the given area names are categories that are primarily but not exclusively and without exception activated in the many different situation contexts. With the description of identity processes referring to the region, the respective construction moments, participants, persons affected and the underlying regional terms must always be named."

STALLHOFFER (2000) did not tackle the issue of reasonable unification of German and Czech choronyms, and did not open the question of exonyms in foreign languages. In the present-day science, English language plays an essential role of a *lingua franca* comparable with the role of Latin in the earlier centuries. Thus English or anglicized exonyms are unavoidable in the toponymy, particularly in borderlands where two different languages may interfere. Well known is the case of Mt. Everest / Sagarmatha / Qomolangma, the world's highest peak situated in the borderland of China and Nepal. Though ethnological and political reasons should be fully respected in mass media and regional literature, English or anglicized names gained superiority in international communication. In addition, we feel that only a "neutral" *lingua franca* can contribute to the clarification of such an unfortunate confusion, as encountered in our case.

INTERNATIONAL RULES OF UNGEGN

In the search for unified geographical names in the trilateral borderland, we have to apply terminology and rules adopted by the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (hereafter UNGEGN), a commission established by UN in 1959. Since 1992, this organ includes even the East, Central and South East Europe Division. The UNGEGN's English version of Glossary of Toponymic Terminology (KADMON 2000) is a useful tool and will be applied in the subsequent analysis. Table 1 presents a selection of important UNGEGN's toponymic terms (=toponyms).

The primary goal of our treatise is to propose equivalent names (=allonyms) in Czech, German and English for the majority of choronyms, i.e., names applied to areal features (uplands, basins, valleys, etc.); the majority of choronyms situated in the Moldanubicum's borderland refer to various highlands and thus can be designated also as "oronyms" (see LUTTERER et al. 1982, JENIK 1996b). Suitable toponyms are also needed for "fine-scale" features (mounts, lakes, rivers, points, rocks, settlements) and their equivalents (allonyms) will be tackled, too.

All autochthonous German and Czech toponyms, discussed in this paper, have the character of endonyms (see Table 1) irrespective of their present-day situation with regard to national territory; close ethnographic and transboundary relationships do not allow to distinguish genuine Czech or German exonyms, a toponymic category which will be further used only in connection with the proposed English or anglicized names. Two autochthonous endonyms (German, Czech) and one English exonym will thus create a desirable triad of allonyms. Understandably, exonyms in other congress languages, such as French, Russian, Spanish and Arabic, can be expected in the nearest future.

Suitability of foreign exonyms is a controversial and sensitive issue in international geogra-

Table 1. Toponymic terminology selected from the glossary of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (KADMON 2000).

Tabulka 1. Toponymická terminologie vybraná ze slovníku Skupiny expertů Spojených národů pro geografické názvy (KADMON 2000).

English term	Czech term	Explication
allonym	alonymum	Each of two or more toponyms employed in reference to a single topographic feature, e.g. Johannesburg. Egoli.
choronym	choronymum	Toponym applied to an areal feature.
conversion	konverze	The process of transferring the phonological and/or morphological elements of a particular language to another, or from one script to another. Conversion is effected by either transcription or transliteration.
descriptive term	popisný termín	A word printed in a map, which designates a topographic feature by its properties, but which does not constitute a toponym, e.g., airfield, canal...
endonym	endonymum	Name of a geographical feature in one of the languages occurring in that area where the feature is situated, e.g., Aachen (not Aix-la-Chapelle).
exonym	exonymum	Name used in a specific language for a geographical feature situated outside the area where that language has official status, e.g., Prague is the English exonym for Praha.
gazetteer	seznam	List of toponyms arranged in alphabetic or other sequential order
generic element/term	rodový prvek/termín	That part of a toponym which consists of a generic element, e.g., Sierra Nevada , Newport .
homonym	homonymum	Each of two or more toponyms denoting topographic features in different position.
<i>lingua franca</i>		Communication language.
name, composite	složené jméno	Toponym consisting of a generic element and a specific element: opposite to the name simplex.
name, simplex	jednoduché jméno	Single-word toponym, usually consisting of a specific component only: opposite to the name composite.
oronym	oronymum	Name applied to a feature of topographic elevation, such as mountain or hill.
romanization	latinizace	Conversion from non-Roman into Roman script.
specific element/term	specifický prvek	That part of a toponym which does not constitute a generic term and which distinguishes it from others of the same feature class.
toponym	toponymum	Proper noun applied to a topographic feature.
transcription	transkripce	A method of phonetic names conversion between different languages, in which sounds of a source language are recorded in terms of a specific target language.
transliteration	transliterace	A method of names conversion between different alphabetic scripts and syllabic scripts.
UNGEGN	Expertní skupina pro geografická jména Spojených národů	United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names.

phy, including the activities of UNGEGN. Earlier directives recommended the exonyms merely with regard to most prominent features, such as the countries, capitals or large rivers, and general directives tried to preserve all geographical names in their autochthonous form. This rigorous attitude can be maintained neither in literary nor in cartographic work whenever some

topographic features are situated right on the national boundary or when an areal feature stretches across the boundary of two (or several) foreign-language territories. Moreover, relevant exonyms are a necessity in popular science, tourist activities, belle letters, etc. Sensitive-ly coined exonyms thus thrive in all languages and overcome various problems with conversion (=transcription and transliteration) of regional scripts. The Commission on Terminology of the Czech Office for Geodesy and Cartography (ANONYMUS 1972) realistically speaks about "translation" of geographical names into English, etc.

CHORONYMS IN THE TRILATERAL BORDERLAND

Confusion of topographical names within the Moldanubicum's region is more complicated than that described in an earlier paper (JENÍK 1996b). Respectable "Euroregion" projects and transboundary cooperation face the problem of a concise identification of their area of activities. UNESCO's "Development Concept of Bavarian Forest, Šumava (Bohemian Forest), Mühlviertel" (UNESCO/MAB 1994) is a good example. The editorial board of Silva Gabreta, a multidisciplinary regional journal published in Vimperk between 1996–2002, experienced a variety of topographical names used in different fields of science, and viewed from a single side of the Moldanubicum's trilateral borderland. In Czech, German and English texts and abstracts, stabilised allonyms varied according to the pertinent field of science and nationality of the author. To the end of the 2nd millennium, the areal features of the Moldanubicum were interpreted only unilaterally and the transboundary essence of the landscape pattern remained invisible.

In an realistic approach STALLHOFFER (2000) based his toponymic analysis on physical-geographical features called "Naturräumliche Haupteinheiten im Bereich des böhmisch-bayerisch-österreichischen Grenzraumes" (principal natural area units) and compiled an excellent reference map (STALLHOFFER 2000, Fig. 3) based on the Atlas von Oberösterreich (1960, in STALLHOFFER 2000), sketch maps of DEMEK (1987), and an unpublished map by D.J. MANSKE. The "natural spatial units" outlined by STALLHOFFER (2000) provide a suitable background for short reference to a particular landscape area and analyses of coarse-scale choronyms related to transboundary areal features. Situation of the fine-scale topographic features named in the following text can be easily identified according to numerous fine-scale maps published after the abolition of the Iron Curtain (some of them are quoted in the list of references).

Using the STALLHOFFER's (2000) map as a background, we have marked in Fig. 1 relevant areal features by symbolic red letters which enabled us (1) to refer shortly to all designated landscape units in the following text, (2) to revise the relevance of various categories of choronyms, and even (3) to check the relevance of various combinations of names and suitability of allonymic triads in Table 2. Remarkably, choronyms of different ranks are mutually and internationally interdependent, which makes the selection of proper names an uneasy task.

The integral mountain system (A+B+C+G+H)

Within the entire Moldanubicum, along the Bavarian, Bohemian and Upper Austrian boundary between Eger in the north-west and Vyšší Brod in the south-east, a prominent highland hereafter called the Bohemian-Forest Uplands (A+B+C+G+H in Fig. 1) create the main European watershed and must be viewed as an integrated mountain system which deserves an appropriate coarse-scale choronym (=oronym). This generalised conception was a common approach in ancient and medieval ages when the densely forested mountains created a serious obstacle in travelling and colonization. One of these early choronyms was "*Gabreta silva / Silva Gabreta*" (ANDREE 1886) and a diversity of Latin names later appeared in literature: "*silva Boemiae, nemus Boemicum, nemus Boemicorum, nemus Boemorum*" (PEAFFEL 1996). Very

Table 2. Proposal of equivalent names (allonyms) of areal topographical features in the Bavarian-Bohemian-Austrian borderland, in reference to Fig. 1. (Note: The ancient toponym *Silva Gabreta* very likely covered the broader area of the Bohemian-Forest Uplands.)

Tabulka 2. Návrh ekvivalentních názvů (alonym) pro krajinné topografické jednotky v bavorsko-česko-rakouském pomezí, ve vztahu k Obr. 1. (Poznámka: historické choronymum *Silva Gabreta* pravděpodobně pokrývalo oblast odpovídající choronymu “Šumavská hornatina”).

Symbols in Fig. 1	German choronyms	Czech choronyms	English choronyms
A+B+C+G+H	Böhmerwaldsystem	Šumavská hornatina (Šumavská soustava)	Bohemian-Forest Uplands (Bohemian Forest <i>sensu lato</i>)
A+B+C	Böhmerwald	Šumava	Bohemian Forest
A	Böhmerwald – tschechische Seite	Česká Šumava (česká Šumava)	Bohemian Forest – Czech Side
B	Hoher Bayerischer Wald (=Böhmerwald – bayerische Seite)	Bavorská Šumava (bavorská Šumava)	Bohemian Forest – Bavarian Side
C	Böhmerwald – österreichische Seite	Rakouská Šumava (rakouská Šumava)	Bohemian Forest – Austrian Side
E	Niederer Bayerischer Wald – österreichischer Teil	Dolnobavorský les – rakouská část	Lower Bavarian Forest – Austrian Part
D(+E)	Niederer Bayerischer Wald	Dolnobavorský les	Lower Bavarian Forest
B+D+E	Bayerischer Wald	Bavorský les	Bavarian Forest
F	Unterer Oberpfälzer Wald	Nizký hornofalcký les	Lower Superior-Palatinate Forest
G	Hoher Oberpfälzer wald	Vysoký hornofalcký les	Upper Superior-Palatinate Forest
H	Tschechischer Wald	Český les	Czechian Forest
G+H	Pfälzer-Tschechischer Wald	Falcko-český les	Palatinate-Czechian Forest
K	Hügelvorland d. Tschechischen Waldes	Podčeskoleská pahorkatina	Czechian-Forest Foothills
M	Šumava Bergvorland	Šumavské podhůří	Bohemian-Forest Foothills
N	tschechisches Gratzener Bergland	české Novohradské hory	Czech Gratzen Mountains
O	österreichisches Gratzener Bergland	rakouské Novohradské hory	Austrian Gratzen Mountains
N+O	Gratzener Bergland	Novohradské hory	Gratzen Mountains

likely, the choronym “Böhmerwald” developed in Middle Ages as a name covering this entire mountain system along the present-day Bohemian-Bavarian-Upper Austrian boundary.

In German/Bavarian literature, the choronym Böhmerwald in broader sense (Böhmerwald *sensu lato*) was maintained both in common usage and in geographical classifications (PFAFFL 1996, STALLHOFFER 2000) but its meaning was obscured by a narrowed application of the name (Böhmerwald *sensu stricto*), i.e., as A+B+C in Fig. 1. A common Czech equivalent for “Böhmerwald *sensu lato*” does not exist, but recent geomorphological classifications (DEMEK 1987, ČÚŽK 1996) introduced a higher rank called “Šumavská soustava (subprovincie)” covering still broader area of the Moldanubicum’s highlands (A+K+H+M+N+O); however its unilateral and single-language conception left open a transboundary application of this name. Absence of an integrating choronym for A+B+C+G+H in the Czech geographical vocabulary has been also caused by the lexical convergence of two names referring to the main ridges: Český les (H) and Šumava (A), see lower down. Thus surprisingly, there is no Czech simple name, des-

ignating an important border range around the Bohemian basin, complementary to the Ore Mts. and the High Sudetes.

We propose the following allonymic triad for the entire A+B+C+G+H system: Bohemian-Forest Uplands / Böhmerwaldsystem / Šumavská hornatina (Table 2). This terminological solution secures the single-word choronym Böhmerwald for the culminant ridge of the Moldanubicum and its relevant equivalence with the single-word Czech toponym Šumava (A+B+C in Fig. 1).

The culminant mountain range (A+B+C)

The above defined integral system (A+B+C+G+H) is dominated by a mountain range surpassing the 1400 m altitude, an elevation only exceptionally reached in Central Europe. Situated between the Kateřinské Pass in the north-west and Vyšebrodský Pass in the south-east, this prominent range – sculpted by nivation and glaciers in the past – is topped by an upper-montane coniferous taiga with Norway spruce (*Picea abies*) and its topmost peaks Grosser Arber (1456 m a.s.l.), Grosser Rachel (1453 m) and Luzný/Lusen (1373 m) emerge above the alpine tree line with treeless rocks, scree and dwarf pine (*Pinus mugo*) stands. This morphologically distinctive and biogeographically important range (A+B+C in Fig. 1) deserves a set of equivalent choronyms covering the entire surface, regardless the political boundaries. Its “indivisibility” is similarly urgent as in the case of the Giant Mountains, the culminant range of the Sudetes (JENIK 1998b).

As pointed above and in an earlier paper (JENIK 1996b), a major confusion exists in all neighbouring countries with regard to the vaguely used choronym Šumava (in Czech) and the choronym Böhmerwald *sensu lato* (in German). The Czech name Šumava undoubtedly refers to the whole range (A+B+C), yet even some Czech authors – for many years arrested within the Iron Curtain – occasionally use this choronym for the Czech side only (A in Fig. 1); accordingly, in German-produced texts and even in maps, the Czech name Šumava is interpreted in this constrained meaning, and vice versa the German choronym Böhmerwald is occasionally applied in this narrowed meaning, i.e., as a name referring only to the Czech side of the culminant mountain range (A in Fig. 1).

The above given narrowed conception logically results in a difficulty with regard to a German choronym which might designate the south-west oriented flanks of the dominant range (B+C). The choronym Böhmerwald would become suitable neither for the integral range (A+B+C) nor for the Bavarian and Austrian sections of this range (B+C); besides other factors, this development logically enhanced the extension of the choronym Bayerischer Wald, a name applied to mark (1) the two uplands between the Danube and the Czech-German political boundary along the culminant ridge (D+B), or (2) only the near-the-Danube range (D in Fig. 1) which is distinctly separated from the main ridge by the “Bayerwald Längs-Senkungszone” (see STALLHOFFER 2000: Fig. 3). In order to safeguard a distinct name for the Bavarian territory of the range (B in Fig. 1) PFAFFL (1996) and STALLHOFFER (2000: Fig. 3) proposed the choronym Hoher Bayerischer Wald, a comparable composite with toponyms in Schwarzwald (Hoher Schwarzwald, High Black Forest) and Sudetes (Hohe Sudeten, High Sudetes) and complementary name to Niederer Bayerischer Wald used for the lower range along the Danube (D in Fig. 1). In an international view, the above given names seem to be more adequate than the other pair of oronyms – Hinterer Bayerischer Wald and Vorderer Bayerischer Wald – related to a hypothetical “centrifugal” view of a Bavarian observer.

In recent German/Bavarian literature, a complex designation of the A+B+C range is virtually missing, and tends to be substituted by a phrase “Bayerischer Wald und Böhmerwald” or “Bayerischer Wald und Šumava” (see the titles of papers, articles and guidebooks, e.g. in STALLHOFFER 2000). While PRAXL (1991) describes the A+B+C range as “Bayerischer Wald und

Böhmerwald", the majority of the guidebooks (e.g. SPANNBAUER-POLLMANN & POLLMANN 1997; MARTAN 2002) use the same word combination with regard to A+B+C+D area. A remarkable museum in Passau (Germany) uses the name "Böhmerwaldmuseum" in its most feasible sense (for A+B+C). On the Austrian territory, literature and documents stick to the choronym Böhmerwald, both in the unilateral sense (C in Fig. 1) and in the integral conception (A+B+C in Fig. 1); however the broader choronym Waldviertel, broadly connected with the foothills, tends to eliminate the narrower choronym Böhmerwald in Austrian literature.

The absence of a unified choronym for the integral culminant range (A+B+C) necessarily affects the vagueness of toponyms related to "national" sections of this range (A or B or C). According to the earlier analysis (JENÍK 1996b) this absence is easily complemented by the addition of relevant components pertinent to the particular country. In the Czech language, while Šumava is acknowledged as a fitting name for the whole range (A+B+C), creation of the composite choronyms referring to three national sections results in the names Česká Šumava (A in Fig. 1), Bavorská Šumava (B) and Rakouská Šumava (C); even usage of the simple attributes "český", "bavorský" and "rakouský" may guarantee the clarity of geographical identity.

In the German language, the three "national" sections of Böhmerwald (A or B or C) can be best acknowledged by a simple additional component (– bayerische Seite, – tschechische Seite, – österreichische Seite); in the first case, however, the name Hoher Bayerischer Wald (for B in Fig. 1) may appear more useful and will locally prevail, but its identification with the "bayerische Seite des Böhmerwaldes" should not be neglected.

Standardization of choronyms in the trilateral borderland is obviously a sensitive issue. We should understand numerous historical, social and cultural factors of STALLHOFFER (2000), but multiple usage of the same choronym should be avoided. Triplicate meaning of the German/Austrian choronym Böhmerwald which is applied to three different areal features (A+B+C+G+H or A+B+C or A after Fig. 1) is very inconvenient. Particular "national" names for A, B and C are interdependent and influential between each other. The reasoning of a suitable set of allonyms for the A+B+C unit is related, necessarily, to the decision about the A+B+C+D allonyms.

Upon accepting the English exonym Bohemian-Forest Uplands for the whole Moldanubicum's system (A+B+C+G+H), the stabilization of English exonyms for the dominant mountains becomes an easier step. We propose the choronym Bohemian Forest for the integral range (A+B+C) and the oronyms Bohemian Forest – Czech Side / Bohemian Forest – Bavarian Side/ Bohemian Forest – Austrian Side for the particular "national" sections (A or B or C – respectively). This would be an important step to terminate the nomenclatural chaos encountered in major world atlases (JENÍK 1998a) and safeguard the identity of this essential Central European highland. The respective "national" sections would sound: Bohemian Forest – Czech Side / Böhmerwald – tschechische Seite / Česká Šumava on the Czech territory (A in Fig. 1), High Bavarian Forest / Hoher Bayerischer Wald / Bavorská Šumava on the Bavarian territory (B in Fig. 1), and Bohemian Forest – Austrian Side on the Austrian territory (C in Fig. 1).

Understandably, the administrative names of the two national parks situated astride the boundary within the unit A+B+C remain untouched by any of the above proposals. Respective two sets of allonyms for these administration areas are as follows: Nationalpark Bayerischer Wald / Národní park Bavorský les / Bavarian Forest National Park, and Šumava Nationalpark / Národní park Šumava / Šumava National Park.

Table 2 gives all the allonyms proposed within the A+B+C category.

Other transboundary ranges

Other transboundary ranges in the Moldanubicum also require toponymic standardization. In the north-west, a long-stretched range, marked as H+G in Fig. 1, is toponymically split into two "national sections" whose autochthonous choronyms Oberpfälzer Wald and Český les were coined many decades ago (see the earlier textbooks and atlases, and the recent monographs by DEMEK (1987) and STALLHOFFER (2000)). Further clarification is needed with regard to the allonymy and English exonyms. Considering the Bavarian side, the English name should relate to the old Latin name "*Palatinatus superior Bavariae*", and the proposed allonymic triad on the Bavarian side (G in Fig. 1) would sound Upper Superior-Palatinate Forest / Hoher Oberpfälzer Wald / Vysoký Hornofalcký les. In the Czech section (H in Fig. 1), these allonyms would be Czechian Forest / Tschechischer Wald / Český les³. The oronym Czechian Forest (Český les – H in Fig. 1) should be translated neither as Böhmischer Wald (resembling the name Böhmerwald) nor as Bohemian Forest since these choronyms should be preferred for the unit defined as A+B+C in Fig. 1.

The foothills on the Bavarian side (F in Fig. 1) would be called Lower Superior-Palatinate Forest / Niederer Oberpfälzer Wald / Nízký Hornofalcký les while those on the Czech side (K in Fig. 1) are Czechian-Forest Foothills / Hügelvorland des Tschechischen Waldes / Podčeskoleká pahorkatina (see also DEMEK 1987 for the latter name).

No integrating choronyms exist, so far, for the whole mountain range (G+H), i.e., names which would certainly enhance transboundary scientific research, promote crossboundary tourism, and satisfy Euroregional activities. Lexical difficulties arise in finding respective equivalents in all languages concerned. Since there is no confusion with the Lower Palatinate (*Palatinatus inferior Rheni*), the integral highland (G+H in Fig. 1) between the Eger Basin and Všeruby-Cham Depression can be designated in an abbreviated way: Palatinate-Czechian Forest / Pfälzer-Tschechischer Wald / Falcko-český les.

At the south-eastern margin of the Moldanubicum other uplands suffer by a similar confusion in the physical-geographical toponymy (N+O in Fig. 1). The Czech side of this small highland (N in Fig. 1) is called Novohradské hory in Czech (DEMEK 1987) and the adjacent part on the Austrian territory (O in Fig. 1) bears an old German name Gratzener Bergland, called according to Gratzen/Nové Hradý, a historical estate presently situated on the Czech territory. After the split of the Austrian-Hungarian monarchy in 1918, the unifying German choronym disappeared from the maps, and Czech scientists use the anglicized exonym Novohradské Mountains for the Czech side only (PAPÁČEK 2002). In future, this terminology may cause similar difficulties as in the area of the Bohemian Forest.

We propose the following three sets of allonyms: Gratzen Mountains / Gratzener Bergland / Novohradské hory (for N+O), next the triad Czech Gratzen Mountains / tschechisches Gratzener Bergland / české or České Novohradské hory / (for N only), and rakouské or Rakouské Novohradské hory / Österreichisches Gratzener Bergland / Austrian Gratzen Bergland (for O only). If desirable, the large-scale nature reserve on the Czech side, Chráněná krajinná oblast Novohradské hory, may be shortly translated in English written literature as Gratzen Protected Landscape Area.

A summary of the proposed allonyms see in Table 2.

Fine-scale toponyms in the borderland

Along the national boundaries between Upper Austria, Bavaria and Bohemia, a number of fine-scale topographical features possess names which are lexically derived of the German

³ Note: The English adjective "Czechian" is purposefully introduced instead of "Czech".

and/or of the Slavic (Czech) language. Necessarily, most of them overlap and thus create genuine allonyms, which is a logical outcome of the long-term international coexistence and interlacement. Actual usage of this bilingual gazetteer differs in present-day literary and cartographic work according to the producers and consumers of the particular information flow (compare the numerous map series published by Freytag & Berndt, Mairs Geographischer Verlag, Geodezie ČS, etc.). After abolition of the Iron Curtain and disappearance of political antagonism various authors apply various toponyms without much sensitivity to their "nationality" or lexical origin, and they also feel free to create understandable translations into the other language. Understandably, if German language is the chosen means of communication, all available German toponyms are preferred; and vice versa in Czech. If English is exploited as *lingua franca*, the vocabulary and phraseology tends to adopt meaningful translations, i.e., anglicized exonyms for some repeatedly quoted fine-scale topographical names. These exonyms, however, should be explicitly confronted with autochthonous names and their lexical form should enable their localization in available topographical maps (see the recommendations below).

Prominent topographical features situated right on the Bavarian-Bohemian or Austrian-Bohemian boundary line, such as the mountain tops, saddles, villages, commonly bear a pair of Czech and German allonyms which are indicated in all serious fine-scale maps; they are comfortably printed astride the boundary. The mounts get their double toponym irrespective of the precise position of the maximum elevation point, e.g., Zwercheck / Svaroh, Lackenberg / Plesná, Lusen / Luzný, Dreisesselberg / Třístoličník, Bayerischer Plöckenstein / Trojmezna, Plöckenstein / Plechý, Hochfit / Smrčina, etc. Understandably, German and Czech toponymic equivalents are available for all prominent landforms even deep in the neighbouring territory, in spite their longer distance from the national boundary, e.g., for Grosser Arber / Velký Javor, Poledník / Mittags-Berg or Rachel / Roklan and this pair of allonyms is certainly useful in maps of various destination. This tolerance refers also to numerous names of prominent rivers, lakes and large settlements, whose names are situated deep in the written and oral culture of nations concerned, irrespective of their origin. However, available local allonyms (endonyms *sensu stricto*) should never be omitted in literary or cartographic presentations situated within a certain "national" territory – differently from a map of the Bavarian Forest published by Mairs Geographischer Verlag (ANONYMUS 1995).

Creation of English or anglicized exonyms is an unavoidable process brought about by requirements for a sensible and lexically clear text or spoken presentation, both in science and the public. Many topographical names, in their Czech and/or German form, contain a clear expression of a particular landform or physical feature; necessarily, any English written or spoken work using only these autochthonous/endonymic toponyms reduces its information load and clarity. To avoid this loss, essential and frequent endonyms should be complemented by a preceding or subsequent English word expressing the respective content of toponymic feature, e.g. mount, saddle, lake, river, town, etc.

Application of the above described complements differs in the case of a simplex endonym, and with regard to a composite endonym (see the terminology in Table 1). In simplex names the English complement is written without an initial capital letter, and precedes or follows the local name, i.e., "Smrčina mount" or "mount Smrčina", "Laka lake" or "lake Laka", "Křemelná stream" or "stream Křemelná", "Prášily village" or "village Prášily", etc. In the recent period of the easily available software for computer there is no need to change the Czech letters, such as Š, Ů or Ž, in the newly introduced "English" allonyms. But a general recommendation is important: wording and transliteration of any important element in the English exonym should not prevent localization of a particular topographical feature in the commonly available topographical maps.

In composite local names, consisting of a generic and specific element (see Table 1 for explanation), creation of anglicized exonyms should follow some recommendations:

(1) If a composite toponym contains a generic element which explicitly refers to a particular topographic feature, this generic element can be replaced by a relevant English word, e.g., Koňský vrch / Koňský Hill, Černé jezero / Černé Lake, Ptačí skály / Ptačí Rocks, Šumavské pláně / Šumavské Plains, Modravský potok / Modravský Brook, Rokytecká slat / Rokytecká Mire, etc. This adaptation does not prevent localization of the relevant toponyms in available maps. Translation of the specific element in the topographic name cannot be recommended since this lexical change prevents localization of toponyms in available maps. In order to preserve clarity of the English written text, however, initial capital letters (capitalization) in words transferred from the Czech composite name should always be done, in order to guarantee a smooth legibility of the respective English text which generally assumes capitalization of all components in any "name".

(2) If the composite local toponym does not contain an easily translatable generic element, or if the author feels rather sensitive to introduction of English exonyms, the English complement should be attached in a similar way as in simplex names, but again, in the English-written text all Czech words belonging to the geographical name should start with initial capital letters, e.g., Dřevěná hůl / Dřevěná Hůl mount / mount Dřevěná Hůl, or Teplá Vltava / Teplá Vltava river / river Teplá Vltava, Horská Kvilda / Horská Kvilda village / village Horská Kvilda, or Velká Mokrůvka / mount Velká Mokrůvka / Velká Mokrůvka mount, etc.

Similar procedure can be applied in creation of anglicized toponyms related to the German autochthonous names. In view of the generally capitalized nouns in the German language, no problem exists with capitalization of particular elements in the anglicized exonyms. As seen in English literature, abstracts of scientific papers and presentation in European Community, the German and Austrian experts adopted similar common-sense agreements in creation of exonyms for German toponyms referring to the German territory; details of these regulations are beyond the scope of this paper.

SOUHRN

Zřetelně rozrůzněný krajinný vzorec příhraniční oblasti mezi Horním Rakouskem, Bavorskem a Čechami je odvozen od přírodní struktury Moldanubika, které je dominantní regionálně-geologickou jednotkou mezi Dunajem a Českou kotlinou. Vlivem etnografických a geopolitických změn došlo ke značnému překrývání geografických jmen; proto vzniká potřeba sjednocení českých a německých choronym a vytvoření užitečných anglických exonym. Informační toky ve vědách a kulturní styky všeobecně by byly velmi usnadněny, kdyby došlo k přiměřené standardizaci ekvivalentů (allonym) pro tři fyzikálně-geografické kategorie: (1) jmen pokrývajících celý horský systém Moldanubika (podle návrhu: Šumavský systém / Böhmerwaldsystem / Bohemian-Forest Uplands), (2) jmen pro hlavní kulminující pohoří (podle návrhu: Šumava / Böhmerwald / Bohemian Forest), a (3) jmen označujících tři národní sekce kulminujícího pohoří (podle návrhu: triáda jmen Česká Šumava / Böhmerwald – tschechische Seite / Bohemian Forest – Czech Side, dále triáda Bavorská Šumava / Hoher Bayerischer Wald / Bohemian Forest – Bavarian Side, a triáda Rakouská Šumava / Böhmerwald – österreichische Seite / Bohemian Forest – Austrian Side). Významné přeshraniční pohoří na severozápadě zatím zůstalo toponymicky rozštěpené do dvou „národních“ sekcí a potřebuje stabilizovaná fyzikálně-geografická jména pro celé pohoří (podle návrhu: Falcko-český les / Pfälzer-Tschechischer Wald / Palatinate-Czechian Forest), pro část na bavorské straně (podle návrhu: Vysoký Hornofalcký les / Hoher Oberpfälzer Wald / Upper Superior-Palatinate Forest) i část na české straně (podle návrhu: Český les / Tschechisher Wald / Czechian Forest). Jména topo-

grafických objektů menšího měřítka (na mapách většího měřítka) podél společných hranic (hory, výškové body, řeky, jezera, vesnice aj.) by měla zůstat volně dvoujazyčná a podle potřeb vědy, uživatelsky vlivně literatury a oživeného turismu bez zábran zaváděna také anglická nebo anglikanizovaná exonyma. Je nutno předpokládat, že vývoj praktické komunikace v literatuře si vyžádá zavádění exonym i v jiných „kongresových“ jazycích. Tvorba všech exonym by se měla řídit přiměřeně upravenými pravidly tak, aby mohl v blízké době vzniknout ustálený seznam topografických ekvivalentů pro důležitá národnostní, jazyková a státní pomezí.

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