Geographic Names Standardization Policy for Luxembourg

United States Board on Geographic Names
Foreign Names Committee

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1. Introduction

This geographic names standardization policy has been prepared as an aid to those geographic names experts who are the working staff for the United States Board on Geographic Names (BGN) in the standardization of the geographic names of Luxembourg for United States Government use. The BGN and its staff work to effect consistent treatment of geographic name spellings in US Government databases, publications, maps, and charts. The country policies are intended to satisfy, in part, the statutory requirements levied upon the BGN in Public Law USC 80-242 to develop principles, policies and procedures for geographic names standardization, and to promulgate decisions with respect to the principles of geographic nomenclature and orthography.

2. Languages and Language Policy

a. Demographics

As of June 2015, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (short form: Luxembourg) has a population of 563,000.[1] About 54% of Luxembourgers are native born, while 46% are nationals of member states of the European Union (primarily Portuguese, 17%; French, 7%; Italians, 3.5%; Belgians, 3.5%; and Germans, 2.5%).[2]

Luxembourg is a parliamentary democracy in the form of a constitutional monarchy.[3] The country is divided into 12 cantons (ADM1) (French, *canton*; German, *Kanton*) and 105 municipalities (ADM2)(French, *commune*; German, *Gemeinde*).[4] The cantons define electoral constituencies.[5] The municipalities are legal entities and autonomous communities with territorial bases, managing their own assets and interests under the control of the central government.[6] Appendix D displays the cantons of Luxembourg.

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[1] *The Official Portal of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg*, 'Population.' English, French, German.
<http://www.luxembourg.public.lu/en/le-grand-duche-se-presente/population/index.html> Accessed August 20, 2015.

[2] *Statistics Portal. Grand Duchy of Luxembourg*. 'Population Structure/Population by nationalities in detail 2011-2015.' English.
<http://www.statistiques.public.lu/stat/ReportFolders/ReportFolder.aspx?IF_Language=eng&MainTheme=2&FldrName=1>
Accessed August 20, 2015.

[3] The current (August 2015) monarch is Henri (full name Henri Albert Gabriel Félix Marie Guillaume), who became Grand Duke of Luxembourg on 7 October 2000.

[4] By law, the following municipalities may also be designated as cities: Diekirch, Differdange, Dudelange, Echternach, Esch-sur-Alzette, Ettelbruck, Grevenmacher, Luxembourg, Remich, Rumelange, Vianden and Wiltz.

[5] *The Official Portal of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg*, "Territory.' English, French, German.
<http://www.luxembourg.public.lu/en/le-grand-duche-se-presente/systeme-politique/territoire/index.html> Accessed August 20, 2015. The electoral constituencies consist of the southern consituency (the cantons of Esch-sur-Alzette and Capellen), the eastern consituency (the cantons of Grevenmacher, Remich, and Echternach), the central constituency (the cantons of Luxembourg and Mersch), and the northern constituency (the cantons of Diekirch, Redange, Wiltz, Clervaux, and Vianden). For further details, see *About…Political Institutions in Luxembourg*, available in English, French, and German through the website, *The Official Portal of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg*, 'Publications.'<http://www.luxembourg.public.lu/en/publications/d/ap-institutions-politiques/index.html> Accessed August 20, 2015.

[6] *The Official Portal of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg*, 'Municipalities.' English, French, German.
<http://www.luxembourg.public.lu/en/le-grand-duche-se-presente/systeme-politique/territoire/communes/index.html>
Accessed August 20, 2015.

b. Language

Luxembourg recognizes and practices three languages in private, professional, social, cultural, and political spheres: Luxembourgish (or Luxemburgish, Luxemburgian, Luxembourgeois, Letzburgisch, Lëtzebuergesch, Moselle Franconian, Frankish; ISO 639-3 code 'ltz') as the national language; French (ISO 639-3 code 'fra') as the language of legislation; and Luxembourgish, French, and German (ISO 639-3 code 'deu') as the languages of the administration and the judiciary.[7] Luxembourgers consider the coexistence and use of these three languages as integral to their national identity. Indeed, Luxembourgish is spoken during early childhood and the two years of compulsory pre-school education; German is taught from the age of six years; French is integrated into the curriculum the following year; and English is compulsory during secondary school. German is the lingua franca of elementary education, while French, English, and German are used in higher education. Language instruction over the entire school career accounts for half of the curriculum.[8] About 70.5% of the population uses Luxembourgish at work, at school, and/or in the home; 55.7% use French, and 30.6% use German. On average, residents of Luxembourg use 2.2 languages.[9] Appendix E depicts the linguistic distribution of the three official languages in Luxembourg, while Appendix F provides a Luxembourgian self-representation of language use in various quotidian activities.

c. Geographic Names Standardization

Although legislation exists concerning Luxembourgish orthography, no governmental or academic entity in Luxembourg propounds rules of geographic names standardization for all three official languages.[10] Nevertheless, diverse means have arisen over the years that beget some degree of toponymic order. For example, per the *Loi communale du 13 décembre 1988* (Municipal Law of 13 December 1988), the privilege of attributing a name to a new city is reserved for the municipalities of Luxembourg, Diekirch, Differdange, Dudelange, Echternach, Esch-sur-Alzette, Ettelbruck, Grevenmacher, Remich, Rumelange, Vianden and Wiltz. This law also prohibits changing the name of a municipality—the smallest administrative division in Luxembourg—without consent of the municipal council.[11]

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[7] *The Official Portal of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg*, 'Languages.' French, German, English. <http://www.luxembourg.public.lu/en/le-grand-duche-se-presente/langues/index.html> Accessed August 20, 2015. Luxembourgish is also spoken in the Bitburg area of Germany; the Moselle Department, Thionville, France; and the areas of Arlon and Bastogne in Belgium.

[8] *The Official Portal of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg*, 'Which languages at school?' French, German, English. <http://www.luxembourg.public.lu/en/le-grand-duche-se-presente/langues/utilisation-langues/ecole/index.html> Accessed August 20, 2015.

[9] *Le portail des statistiques. Grand-Duché de Luxembourg* (Statistics Portal. Grand Duchy of Luxembourg), 'Les langues parlées au travail, à l'école et/ou à maison ' ('Languages spoken at work, at school, and a home'). French (Excel data in French and German). <http://www.statistiques.public.lu/fr/publications/series/rp2011/2013/13-13-langues/index.html> Accessed August 20, 2015.

[10] For the latest guidance on Luxembourgish orthography, see the *Journal Officiel du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, Recueil de legislation, A – No. 112, 11 août 1999*. Luxembourgish. <http://www.cpll.lu/pdf/ortho_1999.pdf> Accessed August 20, 2015. The website, *Conseil Permanent de la Langue Luxembourgeoise/Conseil fir d'Lëtzebuerger Sprooch* (Permanent Council of the Luxembourg Language) contains regulations from 1946 and 1975 that document the official history of Luxembourgish orthography. French, Luxembourgish. <http://www.cpll.lu/> Accessed August 20, 2015.

[11] *Journal Officiel du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg, Recueil de legislation, A – No. 64, 13 décembre 1988*. French. <http://www.legilux.public.lu/leg/a/archives/1988/0064/a064.pdf#page=2> Accessed August 20, 2015. Municipal councils, directly elected by inhabitants of each municipality, are responsible for municipal property, revenues, expenses, and public

Meanwhile, Luxembourg's Society for Linguistic, Ethnological and Dialectical Studies provides an online gazetteer of hundreds of place names with their Luxembourgish, French, and German equivalents, along with local spelling variants.[12] The Society, a department of the *Institut Grand-Ducal* (Academy of the Grand Duchy), was set up in 1935 as the *Section de linguistique, de folklore et de toponymie* (Department of Linguistics, Folklore, and Toponymy), becoming the *Section de linguistique, d'ethnologie et d'onomastique* (Department of Linguistics, Ethnology, and Onomastics) in 1997.[13] Among other activities, the Society carries out research in Luxembourgish linguistics and onomastics; conducts linguistic, ethnological, and onomastic surveys; and publishes and updates a dictionary of Luxembourgish.[14]

As well, Luxembourg's *Administration du cadastre et de la topographie* (Administration of Cadastre and Topography) publishes *Désignations officielles des communes et des sections cadastrales* (Official Designations of the Municipalities and Cadastral Sections), a list of officially recognized place names for many but by no means all geographic features in the country.[15]

Approved names in the Geographic Names Database's (GNDB) Luxembourg file are in French. In many cases, the German name, if shown, is the same as the French one. In the few cases where the names in any language differ, the French name prevails. US Board on Geographic Names policy is generally to recognize the names of official languages of countries as approved names; however, Luxembourg presents an exception. The main reason appears to be that authoritative maps of Luxembourg show names only in the French spelling. German and Luxembourgish spellings are not shown.

3. Toponymic Policies

a. Orthography
Luxembourgish
The Luxembourgish alphabet consists of the 26 basic modern Latin letters.

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works. The councils also participate in the implementation of education and create regulations of internal administration and local policing. *The official portal of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg,* 'Municipalities.' French, German, English. <http://www.luxembourg.public.lu/en/le-grand-duche-se-presente/systeme-politique/territoire/communes/index.html> Accessed August 20, 2015.

[12] *Institut Grand-Ducal*, 'Luxembourg gazetteer of villages and towns.' English. <http://www.institutgrandducal.lu/Joomla/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=109&Itemid=219> Accessed August 18, 2015.

[13] The *Institut Grand-Ducal* is a society of scholars founded in 1868. Originally dedicated to research in history, medicine, physics, mathematics, and the natural sciences, the *Institut* has since established subsections for the study of linguistics, ethnology, and onomastics; the arts and literature; and philosophy, law, and political science.

[14] *Institut Grand-Ducal*, 'Section de linguistique, d'ethnologie et d'onomastique.' English. <http://www.institutgrandducal.lu/Joomla/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=124&Itemid=233>. Accessed August 20, 2015.

[15] *Grand-Duché de Luxembourg: Administration du cadastre et de la topographie*, 'Documents techniques—Liste des communes et sections cadastrales–2015.' French. <http://www.act.public.lu/fr/publications/documents-techniques/> Accessed August 20, 2015.

French

The French alphabet consists of the 26 basic modern Latin letters.

German

The German alphabet as used in Luxembourg consists of the 26 basic modern Latin letters and the character *ẞß* ('scharfes S' or 'Eszett'; English 'sharp S'; International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) [ɛsˈtsɛt]). However, use of scharfes S is not consistent; official websites and newspapers may be found that use *ẞß* or *SS ss* for the same word.[16]

b. Romanization

Romanization is not required for Luxembourgish, French, or German.

c. Diacritics

Luxembourgish

The following diacritics are found in Luxembourgish geographic names:

Character Name	Character	Unicode Value
A with dieresis, Latin capital letter	Ä	00C4
A with dieresis, Latin small letter	ä	00E4
E with dieresis, Latin capital letter	Ë	00CB
E with dieresis, Latin small letter	ë	00EB
E with acute accent, Latin capital letter	É	00C9
E with acute accent, Latin small letter	é	00E9

French

The following diacritics are found in French geographic names:

Character Name	Character	Unicode Value
E with acute, Latin small letter	é	00E9
A with grave, Latin small letter	à	00E0
E with grave, Latin small letter	è	00E8
I with grave, Latin small letter	ì	00EC

[16] Simultaneous use of the characters can sometimes be seen in the same official document, as in the *Biografie seiner königlichen Hoheit des Gro**ss**herzogs von Luxemburg* (Biography of His Royal Highness Grand Duke of Luxembourg), which has as opening sentence: 'Seine Königliche Hoheit Gro**ß**herzog Henri, ältester Sohn des Gro**ß**herzogs Jean und der Gro**ß**herzogin Joséphine-Charlotte von Luxemburg, wurde am 16. April 1955 auf Schlo**ss** Betzdorf (Luxemburg) geboren' ('His Royal Highness Grand Duke Henri, eldest son of Grand Duke Jean and the Grand Duchess Joséphine-Charlotte of Luxembourg, was born on 16 April 1955 at Betzdorf Castle (Luxembourg)).' [*Emphasis added*.] Cour Grand—Ducale de Luxembourg (Grand Court of the Duchy of Luxembourg), 'Le Grand-Duc.' French website; translations of Henri's official biography available in German and English. <http://www.monarchie.lu/fr/famille/grand-duc/index.html> Accessed August 20, 2015. Meanwhile, the German word for castle (spelled *Schloss* above) is spelled with scharfes S (in *Schlo**ß** Bieberich*) in the official biography of Großherzog Adolphe (1817-1905). *Das offizielle Internetportal des Großherzogtums Luxemburg*, 'Herrscherfamilie.' German, French. <http://www.luxembourg.public.lu/de/le-grand-duche-se-presente/luxembourgeois-celebres_PHASE-II/souverains/grand-duc-adolphe/index.html> Accessed August 20, 2015.

Character Name	Character	Unicode Value
O with grave, Latin small letter	ò	00F2
U with grave, Latin small letter	ù	00F9
I with dieresis, Latin small letter	ï	00EF
A with circumflex, Latin small letter	â	00E2
E with circumflex, Latin small letter	ê	00EA

German

The following diacritics are found in German geographic names:

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

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

d. Generic Terms

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

e. Hyphenation, Capitalization, Spelling, and Pronunciation

As intimated above, national guidance regarding Luxembourgish (L), French (F), and German (G) hyphenation, capitalization, and spelling of Luxembourg geographic names does not exist. Nevertheless, analysis of the Luxembourg Society's gazetteer and of modern maps and images of Luxembourg reveal several active principles:

- Place names often have two or more versions, which sometimes differ radically:

Luxembourgish	French	German
Ansebuerg	Ansembourg	Ansemburg
Zéisseng	Cessange	Zessingen
Uewerkolpech	Colpach-Haut	Obercolpach
Weidenall	Val des Oseraies	Weidenthal
Um Berreg	Wormeldange-Haut	Oberwormeldingen

Luxembourgian names found on road maps and modern official documents are usually in French, while older records often contain German equivalents. Signposts at the entrances to villages and towns bear French names but also show Luxembourgish equivalents in italics underneath:

Source: *Everything you need to know about the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg* (p. 21)[17]

- Articles and prepositions *within* geographic names are in lower case. Adjectives are usually in upper case. Examples:

  - *Roodt-sur-Syre*
  - *Mondorf-les-Bains*
  - *Lac de la Haute-Sure*
  - *Réiden op der Atert*
  - *Esch an der Sauer*

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[17] Informational booklet published by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. English, French, German, Spanish, Polish, Japanese, Russian, and Turkish. <http://www.luxembourg.public.lu/en/publications/c/tout-savoir/index.html> Accessed August 20, 2015.

On the other hand, articles and prepositions that *precede* a geographic name may appear in lower case on some maps. Examples:

- *am Bierg*
- *hanner dem Schlass*
- *an der Gro*
- *op de Grënnen*
- *hënnescht Heed*
- *vir Lankels*

Note, however, that BGN policy prohibits beginning place names with a lower-case letter. The first letter must be a capital letter, regardless of native spelling.

- Adjectives and prepositions, especially of Germanic origin, in Luxembourgian geographic names are often combined with the substantives they modify.[18] Examples:

Luxembourgish	French	German	Prefix Meaning
Allënster		**Alt**linster	old
Hannerhaassel		**Hinter**hassel	behind
Klengbetten		**Klein**bettingen	small
Nidderkäerjeng	**Bas**charage	**Nieder**kerschen	lower

Appendix B contains a list of common modifiers in Luxembourgian geographic names.

- Finally, as a general rule, the spoken accent is on the initial syllable in Luxembourgish geographic names.[19] Examples:

- ***Bee**-fort*
- ***Déi**-fer-deng*
- ***Lëtz**-e-buerg*
- ***Schëff**-leng*
- ***Zol**-ver*

f. Long and Short Forms

Long forms of geographic names are few and typically seen with administrative and political divisions. Examples:

- Long form: *Commune de Kiischpelt*   Short form: *Kiischpelt*
- Long form: *Commune de Preizerdaul*   Short form: *Preizerdaul*

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[18] A modifier is a word that limits or qualifies the sense of another word. In geographic names, these can be adjectives, articles, or prepositions.

[19] *Introduction à l'orthographe luxembourgeoise: Description systématisée de l'orthographe officielle luxembourgeoise telle qu'exposée en annexe de l'arrêté ministériel du 10/10/1975 et modifiée par les révisions proposées en annexe du réglement grand-ducal du 30/07/1999* (Systematic Description of Official Luxembourgish Orthography as Presented in an Annex to the Ministerial Decree of 10 October 1975 and Modified by Revisions Proposed in an Annex of the Grand Ducal Regulation of 30 July 1999). *Conseil Permanent de la Langue Luxembourgeoise/Conseil fir d'Lëtzebuerger Sprooch* (Permanent Council of the Luxembourg Language). French, Luxembourgish. <http://www.cpll.lu/> Accessed August 20, 2015.

Short forms of such names usually appear on maps and lists. Long and short forms of names of populated places are approved when supported by official evidence. In most instances, the short name should be ranked as the primary name.

g. Abbreviations

Abbreviations in geographic names, while rare, must be written out in the GNDB:

- *Mont Saint Nicolas*, not *Mont St. Nicolas*

Appendix C contains a list of abbreviations that may be found in Luxembourg maps.

h. Numbers

Geographic names containing numerals as integral parts, both cardinal and ordinal, should be treated according to the following principles, which apply to initial and non-initial numerals:

- Arabic numbers are ordinarily spelled out:

    - *Bei den Fünf Buchen*   (Bei den 5 Buchen)

    The name with the numeral is to be collected and labeled as a variant name for reference.

- Roman numerals are retained throughout:

    - *Rue Louis XIV*

- Numbers are usually declined according to case and gender of the true generic in the name:

    - im Ersten Heidberg

4. Political Geography Policy

a. Country Name

Conventional Short Form	Luxembourg
Conventional Long Form	Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
Luxembourgish Short Form	Lëtzebuerg
Luxembourgish Long Form	Groussherzogtum Lëtzebuerg
French Short Form	Luxembourg
French Long Form	Grand-Duché de Luxembourg
German Short Form	Luxemburg
German Long Form	Großherzogtum Luxemburg

b. Capital Name

Conventional Short Form	Luxembourg

Conventional Long Form	Luxembourg City
Luxembourgish Short Form	Lëtzebuerg
Luxembourgish Long Form	Stad Lëtzebuerg
French Short Form	Luxembourg
French Long Form	Ville de Luxembourg
German Short Form	Luxemburg
German Long Form	Stadt Luxemburg

c. First-order Administrative Divisions (ADM1)

Note: In all languages but German, the seat shares the name of its respective ADM1. For German, the seat name is obtained by removing 'Kanton' from the designation. English ADM1 names are the same as the French. Long forms of French ADM1 names are obtained by adding *Canton de* before the name (ex.: *Canton de Capellen*); long forms of Luxembourgish ADM1 names by adding *Kanton* before the name (ex.: *Kanton Kapellen*).

Name			GEC	GENC	Seat
French	*Luxembourgish*	*German*			
Capellen	Kapellen	Kanton Capellen	LU04	LU-CA	Capellen
Clervaux	Klierf	Kanton Klerf	LU05	LU-CL	Clervaux
Diekirch	Dikrech	Kanton Diekirch	LU06	LU-DI	Diekirch
Echternach	Iechternach	Kanton Echternach	LU07	LU-EC	Echternach
Esch-sur-Alzette	Esch-Uelzecht	Kanton Esch an der Alzette	LU08	LU-ES	Esch-sur-Alzette
Grevenmacher	Gréiwemaacher	Kanton Grevenmacher	LU09	LU-GR	Grevenmacher
Luxembourg	Lëtzebuerg	Kanton Luxemburg	LU10	LU-LU	Luxembourg
Mersch	Miersch	Kanton Mersch	LU11	LU-ME	Mersch
Redange	Réiden	Kanton Redingen	LU12	LU-RD	Redange-sur-Attert
Remich	Réimech	Kanton Remich	LU13	LU-RM	Remich
Vianden	Veianen	Kanton Vianden	LU14	LU-VD	Vianden
Wiltz	Wolz	Kanton Wiltz	LU15	LU-WI	Wiltz

d. Conventional Names

The Luxembourg country file in the GNDB contains the following conventional names. To change the list by removing or adding names, BGN approval is required:

Name	UFI	UNI	Designation
Mosell River Moselle	-1827782	-2532259	STM
Grand Duchy of Luxembourg Luxembourg	-1736195	-2432493 14103754	PCLI

e. Unique Geopolitical Situations

For the latest country specific boundary dispute information, visit the U.S. Department of State's Boundaries and Sovereignty Encyclopedia, or B.A.S.E., at http://base.us-state.osis.gov/.

Luxembourg has neither border disputes nor unique geopolitical situations.

5. Source Material

Administration du cadastre et de la topographie, Le gouvernement du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg. French, German, Luxembourgish, English. Luxembourg's official portal for all matters cadastral and toponymic, the site provides an interactive map of the entire country with adjustable scale to 1:750. The user may search for individual geographic features in any of the national languages, create a custom map for printing, and toggle between cartographic and satellite images of the same locality for feature. Links also lead the user to relevant legislation, conventions, and historical documents pertaining to Luxembourgian geography and toponymy.
http://map.geoportal.lu/

The official portal of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. French, German, English. Contains demographic and language statistics, as well as information about the history, geography, culture, and political structure of Luxembourg.
http://www.luxembourg.public.lu/en/index.html

Institut Grand-Ducal, Section de linguistique, d'ethnologie et d'onomastique. English. Maintained by Luxembourg's Society for Linguistic, Ethnological and Dialectical Studies under the auspices of the Academy of the Grand Duchy, the website provides a gazetteer of hundreds of place names with their Luxembourgish, French, and German equivalents, along with occasional variant spellings. Click the link below for the overarching Institut Grand-Ducal website, providing access to each of the Institut's academic departments. Click the 'Linguistique, ethnologie et onomastique' tab for general information on the Society. Onomastics pages may be found on the left of this page; the 'Place names' tab contains gazetteers in Luxembourgish, French, and German.
http://www.institutgrandducal.lu/Joomla/index.php

Appendix A: Glossary of Generic Terms

Note: Luxembourgish (L), French (F), German (G). Not all generics are used in all three languages.

Generic	Feature Designation Name	Feature Designation Code
Baach (L)	stream, brook	STM
Bach (G)	stream, brook	STM
Berg (G)	mountain	MT
Bierg (L)	mountain	MT
Bourg (F)	town	PPL
Brunnen	spring	SPNG
Buerg (L)	castle	CSTL
Burg (G)	castle	CSTL
Chapelle (F)	chapel	CH
Château (F)	castle	CSTL
Château d'eau (F)	water tower	RSVT
Dorf (G)	village	PPL
Cimetière (F)	cemetery	CMTY
Feld (G)	field	FLD
Haff (L)	homestead	FRM
Hof (G)	homestead	FRM
Höhe (G)	mountain	MTN
Holz (G)	wood, grove	FRST, OCH
Kanal (G)	canal	CNL
Kapp (L)	mountain	MT
Kiirch (L)	church	CH
Kirch(e) (G)	church	CH
Kopf (G)	mountain	MT
Lac (F)	lake	LK
Mairie (F)	town hall, city hall	ADMF
Naturschutz (G)	nature reserve	RESN
Schloss (G)	castle, manor-house	CSTL
Stand de tir (F)	shooting range	RNGA
Station d'épuration (F)	sewage treatment plant	SWT
Strasse (G)	street, road	ST
Strooss (L)	street, road	ST
Tal,Thal (G)	valley	VAL
Ville (F)	city	PPL
Wald (G)	wood, forest	FRST
Weiler (G)	hamlet	PPL
Wiese (G)	meadow	MDW
Wis (L)	meadow	MDW

Appendix B: Modifiers in Luxembourgian Place Names

Luxembourgish	French	German	English
al	vieux	alt	old
den, d'	le, la	der, die, das	the
grouss	grand(e)	gross	large
hanner	derriére	hinter	hinder, rear
klen(g)	petit	klein	small, little
mëttler	centrale	mittel	middle, center
nei	nouveau	neu	new
op	sur	ober	upper, above
schwaarz	noir(e)	schwarz	black
op, iwwer	dessus, sur	über, an	above, over, on
niddreg, ënner(t)	bas, sous	unter	lower, below
vir	devant	vor(der)	fore, in front of
tëscht	entre	zwischen	between

Appendix C: Abbreviations on Luxembourg Maps

The following generic features, all in French, appear often on maps of Luxembourg in abbreviated form:

Abbreviation	Expansion	English	Feature Designation Code
Ant.	*antenne*	antenna	TOWR
Bass. épur	*bassin d'épuration*	water purification basin	POOL,RSV
Chap.	*chapelle*	church	CH
Chât. d'eau	*château d'eau*	water tower	RSVT
Chem.	*cheminée*	smokestack	TOWR
Éc.	*école*	school	SCH
Élev. pisc.	*élevage piscicole*	fish farm	PNDSF
Établ. pénitentiaire	*établissement pénitentiaire*	penitentiary	PRN
Gend.	*gendarmerie*	police station, police post	PP
Orat.	*oratoire*	chapel	CH
Poste électr.	*poste électrique*	electric substation	PS
Rvoir	*reservoir*	reservoir	RSV
St. épur	*station d'épuration*	sewage treatment plant	SWT

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

Source: *d-maps.com.* English. <http://d-maps.com/carte.php?num_car=60194&lang=en> Accessed August 13, 2015.
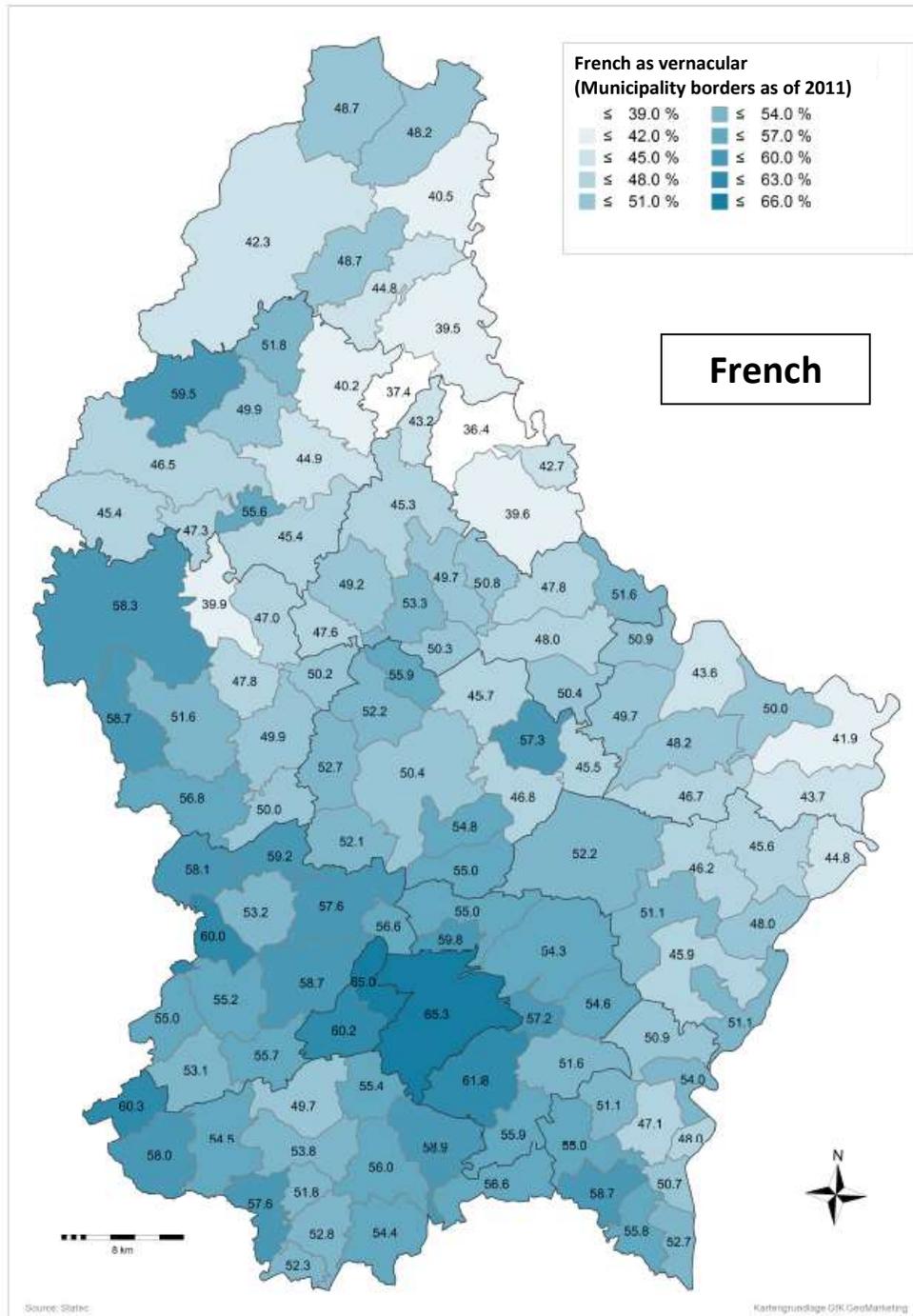
Appendix E: Distribution of Luxembourg Languages

The following three maps represent dispersion of vernacular Luxembourgish, French, and German throughout Luxembourg. Blue shading indicates both municipality boundaries and intensity of language use; numbers within boundaries indicate percentage of population that uses the respective language.
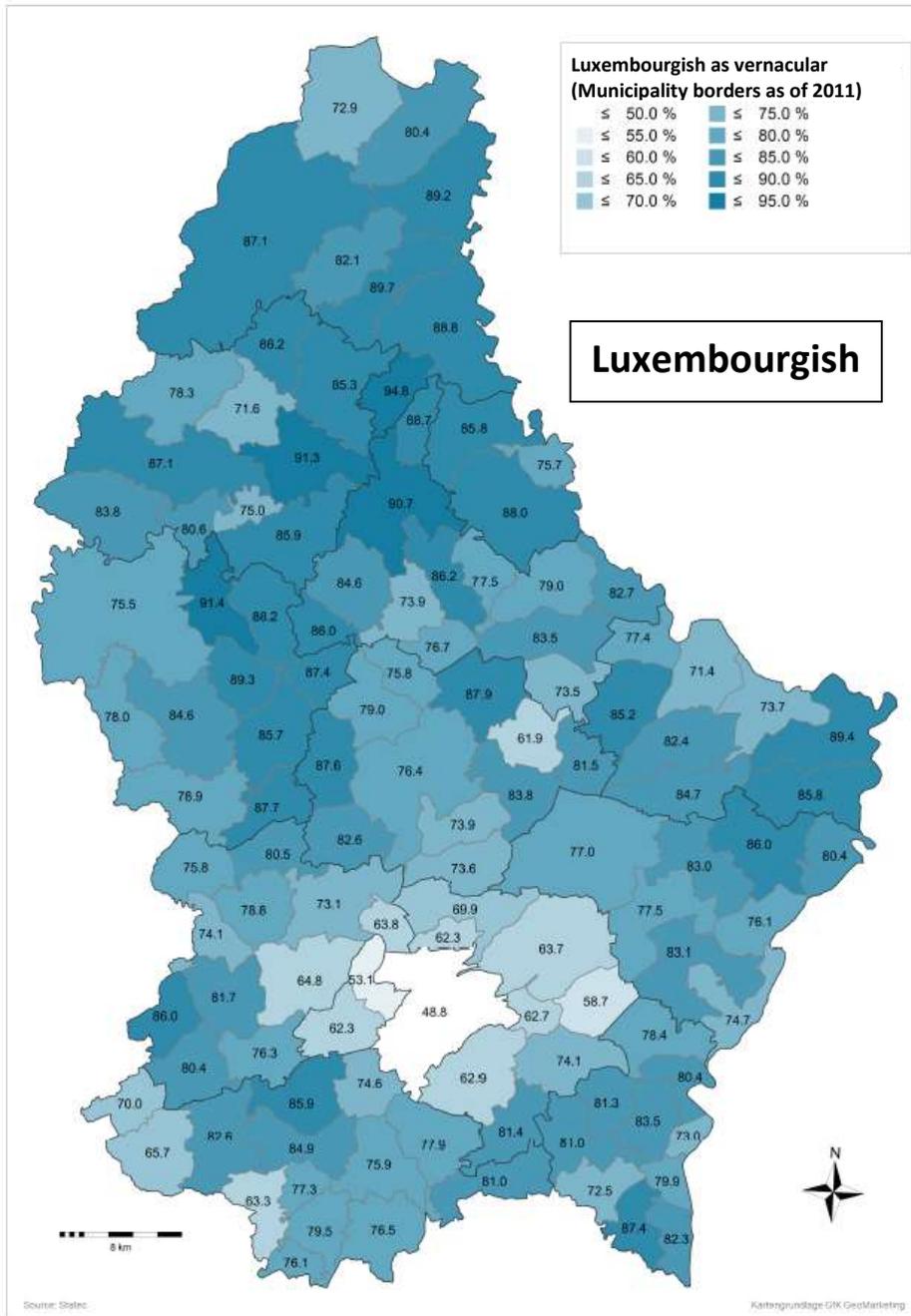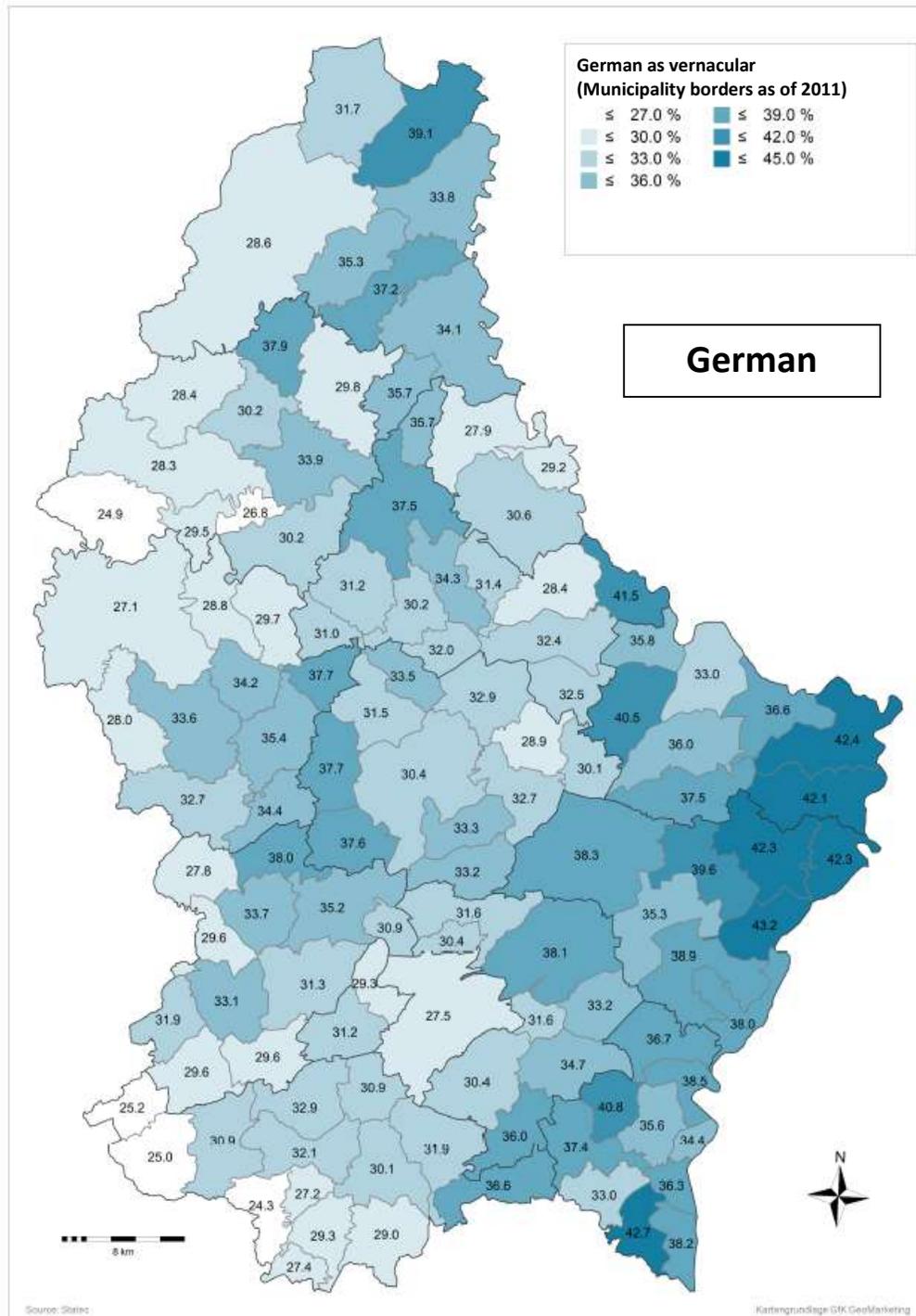

Source for all three images: *Grand-Duché de Luxembourg. Le portail des statistiques*. 'Les langues parlées au travail, à l'école et/ou à la maison.' French, German. <http://www.statistiques.public.lu/fr/publications/series/rp2011/2013/13-13-langues/index.html> Accessed August 20, 2015.

Appendix E: Distribution of Luxembourg Languages (cont'd.)

French as vernacular
(Municipality borders as of 2011)

≤ 39.0 %	≤ 54.0 %
≤ 42.0 %	≤ 57.0 %
≤ 45.0 %	≤ 60.0 %
≤ 48.0 %	≤ 63.0 %
≤ 51.0 %	≤ 66.0 %

French

Source: Statec

Kartengrundlage GfK GeoMarketing

# Appendix E: Distribution of Luxembourg Languages (cont'd.)

Appendix F: Language Use in Luxembourg

The image below is an excerpt from *Luxembourg 2015*, an infographic booklet developed by the Information and Press Service of the Luxembourg government and STATEC (National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg). The booklet is meant to present and promote the Grand Duchy in a visual and humorous way, emphasizing, among other things, Luxembourg's multicultural population, linguistic situation, national symbols, and culture and traditions. The various flags throughout the image represent languages used.
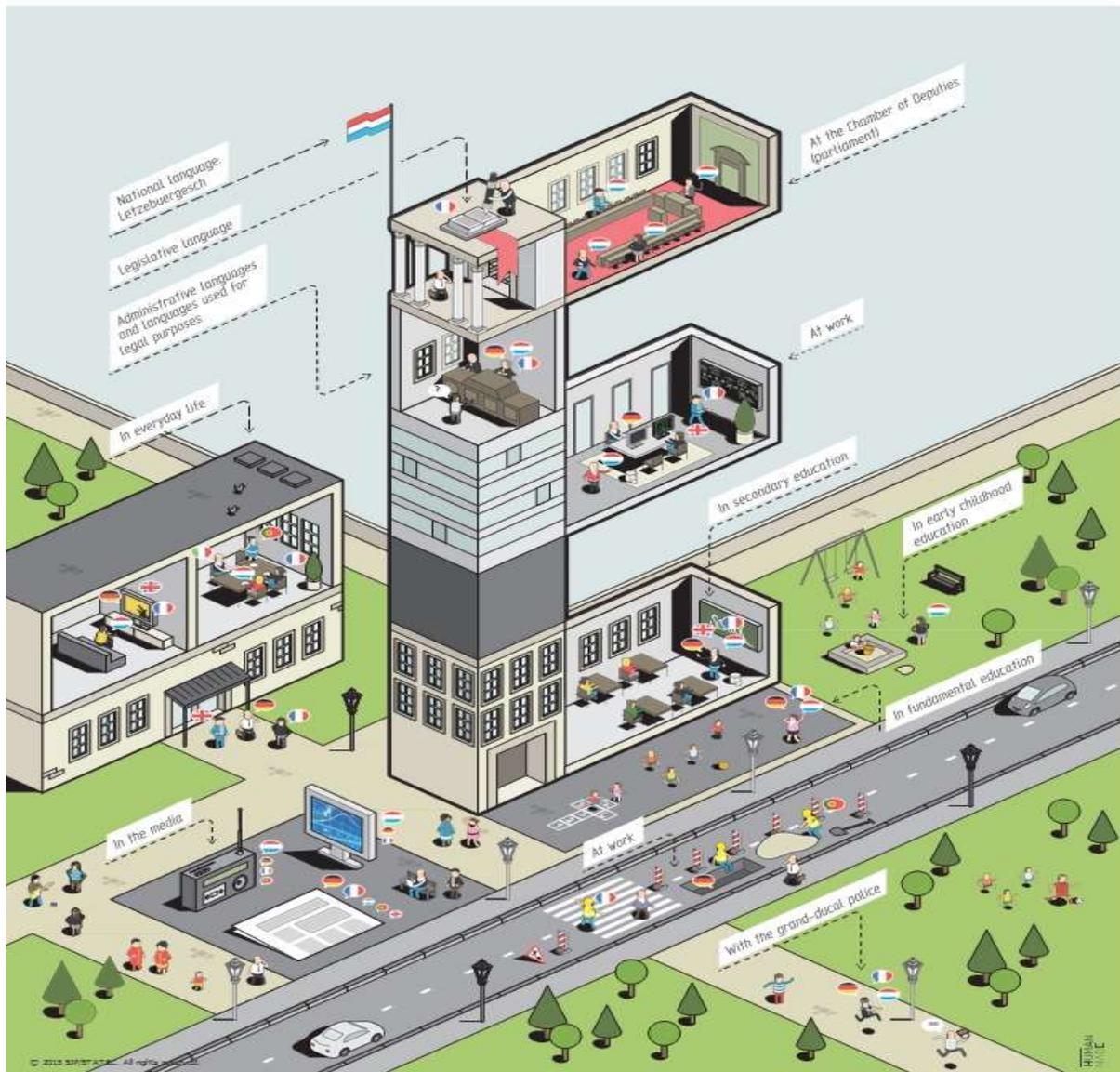
Source: *The official portal of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg*, 'Publications.' English, French, German.
<http://www.luxembourg.public.lu/en/publications/c/luxembourg-2015/index.html> Accessed August 20, 2015.