Interactive Digital Version of the
Dictionary of Moravian and Silesian Anoikonyms (*Minor Place Names*)

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Abstract

The paper deals with the routines used by Brno linguists working on the *Dictionary of Moravian and Silesian Anoikonyms*; this publication will be not only a traditional paper dictionary, but primarily, it will have a digital version, offering innumerable possibilities to search for needed information and to depict it on maps. All the collected material (so far stored in the form of paper filing cards) is gradually being put into the digital database of a program which automatically creates a primary form of the entries (headword with certain characteristics, enumeration and sequence of the respective anoikonyms and objects). The main task of the authors is then to formulate the explicatory section of each entry (treating questions of word-formation, syntax, onomastics, etymology, dialectology and geography, for the names included). At the same time, the program offers the possibility of generating various maps (for individual entries or several connected entries, on various backgrounds – administrative districts, highways or river networks, vertical model, google map).

<div style="text-align:center">***</div>

The paper expands the topic opened by Milena Šipková (also in this volume) – a discussion of *The Dictionary of Moravian and Silesian Anoikonyms*. It is focused on the methodology, on the routines used by Brno linguists working on the *Dictionary*. In the first stage, the processing methodology is based on creating a digital database of the *Dictionary* and drafting the explanatory parts of the entries. We decided to produce not only a traditional "paper" dictionary which could only be used in a very restricted way in comparison to a potential digital format. Moreover, such a dictionary – in its interactive form – would enable searching for and grouping the data stored in the database according to various criteria and demands, as well as providing material for further work with them. It was therefore decided that the material stored on traditional paper filing cards in Brno would be processed digitally. Parallel to this, the basis for a traditional version of the *Dictionary* also occurs; this is seen as only one of the future possible outputs of the digital database of minor place names. Primarily, a multifunctional interactive digital dictionary should appear. The digital dictionary will be published on a portable medium (CD, DVD), possibly also on-line – on an interactive web page. Linguists as well as interested persons from the public will be able to search for various details of information stored in the system. (The server part of the system has been programmed in the Ruby language by means of the framework Ruby on Rails. As a depository site for the data, the relation database PostgreSQL has been used. The client part has been carried out in the languages JavaScript and XUL while using the Mozilla program. The formats based on the marker languages XML and RDF have been used as the language for data exchange between the client and server parts.)

First of all it is necessary to digitize *all* the collected material, in contrast to the traditional version of a dictionary that could be conceived and published in sections in alphabetical order. This is the case for the Prague onomastic working group which has already published three fascicles of the *Dictionary of Minor Place Names in* Bohemia since 2005: the letter A and a part

of B. Our Prague colleagues indeed transformed the anoikonymic material from Bohemia into a digital format. However since they began working on their dictionary ten years earlier than we in Brno did, they did not have such digitization possibilities as contemporary developments in computer science now offer. Therefore they only stored their data in a common database which serves only their internal needs while working on the traditional dictionary.

Both versions of the *Dictionary*, the traditional as well as the digital, have text parts. This part will be the main component of the traditional version of the *Dictionary*. In contrast, in the digital version it will serve only as the basis for searching for further information. This text part of the *Dictionary* is presented as an alphabetical inventory of the entries introduced by a headword. An entry is given for each word that occurs in the corpus of the collected anoikonyms. Most entries are the so-called common or basic entries containing the enumeration of respective anoikonyms and the explanatory part.

Besides these entries, the dictionary also contains multiple entries, cross-reference entries and summary entries. Multiple entries are variants of common entries with a one-word headword: two or more words (varying in number depending on the word stem or suffix, on a changing vowel or consonant, or possibly on grammatical gender) are integrated into one entry under one headword and are treated together as one. Cross-reference entries do not contain any documentary material or explanation. They only refer to cognate basic entries or to the words that are in the second or further position in multiple entries (e.g., BRABEC refers to the multiple entry VRABEC / BRABEC). Finally summary entries represent summaries of word roots or stems of some groups of basic entries; they contain brief etymological, dialect, onomastic and geographic explanations. The introduction of summary entries was one of the reasons why the Moravian workgroup can not start gradual publishing of the *Dictionary* and keep up with the Bohemian group. The summary entries present, inter alia, a list of all basic entries, which cross-refer to any given summary entry. For example, in the entry -bran-/-brán-, there probably will be cross-references to the basic entries BRÁNA, NADBRANČÍ, NADBRANÍ, OBRANA, PODBRANČÍ, PŘEDBRANÍ, SEBRANKA, VYBRANÁ, VYBRANEC, ZÁBRAŇ, ZÁBRANA, ZABRÁNA, ZÁBRANČÍ, ZÁBRANEK, ZÁBRANÍ, ZÁBRANICE, ZÁBRANKA, ZABRANÝ, ZÁOBRANČÍ, ZBRANEK, and ZBRÁNKY. Many of these entries have prefix headwords; these occur mostly from the end of the alphabet, therefore they have not been dealt with as yet. In the preliminary concept of a given summary entry, headwords are only being taken from the *Inventory of Headwords of the Dictionary of Moravian and Silesian Anoikonyms* (Šrámek and Pleskalová 1993). This *Inventory* was compiled by our former colleagues Rudolf Šrámek and Jana Pleskalová 15 years ago in view of the then planned concept of the dictionary. For our workgroup, which is creating the *Dictionary* according to quite a different conception, it can serve only as auxiliary, additive material that needs to be complemented continuously. The final form of the summary entry mentioned can be made as late as the final digitizing of all filing cards of the basic entries, to which this summary entry will then cross-refer.

The Prague group works with an inventory of headwords as well; it is called *Index of Lexical Units of the Anoikonyms in Bohemia* (Olivová-Nezbedová and Matúšová 1991) and it was published internally by the Institute of the Czech Language in 1991. The *Index* was compiled shortly before the start of work on the *Dictionary of Minor Place Names in Bohemia* (Olivová-Nezbedová and Malenínská 2000; Matúšová (eds.) 2005; Matúšová (ed.) 2006. Matúšová (ed.) 2007) which therefore corresponds with the then accepted conception of that work.

We decided to follow the process mentioned and we are convinced that the final design of our *Dictionary* will bring a more complete body of valuable information, making it worthwhile to postpone the publishing for a little while. In the end, it will result in a modern, very up-to-date work.

So far, we have only digitized filing cards filed under the letters *A-F*; however, since one digital card is made for each word of the anoikonym recorded on one filing card, the whole corpus of anoikonyms is digitized simultaneously. Thus, the anoikonym *U vérové bódy* 'near the owl's shack' will be recorded on three digital cards: for the entries U, VÝR and BOUDA. (The digital database so far contains approximately 80,000 filing cards, for which the program automatically created records of material to more than 11,000 entries; from these, more than 4,000 entries are now in various stages of treatment.)

The digitization begins with the transfer of the paper filing card information, recording the given anoikonym onto the digital card (cards). This is a chart into which the data are being put that are written on the paper filing cards, or some other data that flow from the form of the anoikonym but are not explicitly presented on the paper card. As was mentioned above, the digital card is to be carefully filled citing each word separately that a given anoikonym contains. The anoikonym is recorded in triple format: the top line represents the so-called standardized form – the form grammatically and phonologically corresponding to the literary language, the middle line represents the form reflecting the dialect grammatical form, and the bottom line shows a slightly simplified authentic record, reflecting also dialect phonology. Example: *U výrovy boudy / U výrové boudy / U vérové bódy*.

Furthermore, the box with the so-called "code" is filled in; the basic syntactic structure of the anoikonym is expressed by means of a combination of two, possibly three, letters. With slight modification, this categorization was adopted from our Prague colleagues. The first letter of the code can be **a** or **b**: **a** means a non-prepositional name and **b** a prepositional name. The other letter can be **a**, **b**, **c**, **d**, or **e** according to whether it is a one-word name (also a one-word prepositional name) or a two-word name with a concordant attribute, a multi-word name without conjunction **a** 'and', another multi-word name with a conjunction **a** or a two-word name with a non-concordant attribute.

A plural anoikonym is marked with the letter **p**, which is attached as the third sign of the code. So, for example, the anoikonym *Bouchálek* has the code **aa**; the anoikonym *V Bouňovci* ('in Bouňovec') is **ba**; *Výrova bouda* ('an owl's shack') is **ab**; *U výrovy boudy* ('near the owl's shack') is **bb**; *Hory nad boudami* ('mountains above the shacks') is **acp**.

In the box just under the headword, there is an indication whether the word that is concordant with the headword is the part of a superordinate or subordinate denominating relation. In a subordinate relation a word or prepositional phrase stands in the function of non-concordant attribute of a name which represents the superordinate relation, e.g., in the anoikonym *U výrovy boudy*, the word *bouda* on the digital card with the headword BOUDA stands in a superordinate denominating relation, but in the anoikonym *Hory nad boudami*, the word *bouda* stands in the subordinate relation.

Then there is the box with the so-called "group". The respective word is qualified by the Roman numerals I, II or III according to in what forms the word expresses possessiveness. Most words belong to group I, which is negative in expressing possessiveness. Groups II and III relate only to persons, and on exception also to animals. Also, the names of persons in anoikonyms can be negative in expressing possessiveness, e.g., *Novák* – a surname functioning as anoikonym (a name of a field after its owner). Group II contains words which express possessiveness with the genitive form of nominal or adjectival personal names, e.g., *Nováka Josefa louka* ('the Josef Novák's meadow'), *Za Nováků lesem* ('behind the Novák's meadow'), *Nad Novotného polem* ('above the Novotný's field'). Group III comprises the names which express possessiveness by a possessive adjective, e.g., *Za Novákovou jámou* ('behind the Novák's pit').

Both the above mentioned boxes, as well as the box recording the so-called motivation in the right-hand section of the digital card, serve above all as a program function, which is able to arrange the anoikonyms first in the material paragraph of the entry according to some predefined
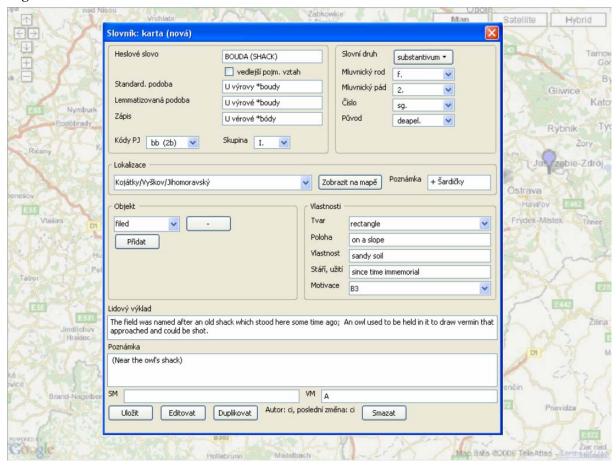
criteria. With large-sized entries, for example the entry BOUDA 'shack', many anoikonyms of the type "concordant attribute + noun" or "preposition + concordant attribute + noun" occur. This indicates anoikonyms with the codes **ab**, **abp**, **bb**, **bbp**, and it seems advisable to make a sequence of anoikonyms of the same structure and similar or logically linked motivation of the adjective in nominal entries, as well as of the nouns in adjectival entries. Thus, a list of combinations of the three first letters of the alphabet and sequence numbers has been created. These combinations of letters and numbers expressing motivations (we use "motivations" from now on) are put on digital cards for anoikonyms with the codes mentioned. The list of motivations is based on a paper by Vladimír Šmilauer, entitled *Třídění pomístních jmen* [*Classification of Anoikonyms*], published in *Zpravodaj Místopisné komise* [Bulletin of the Topographical Board] in 1960, with a reprint in 1972 (Šmilauer, Vladimír 1960,1972). This was slightly modified to comply with the needs of our *Dictionary*.

The motivation of concordant attributes has A or B as a first sign: A denotes absence of possessiveness and B its presence. The A motivation is further divided into "general qualities and relations" – A1–A25, "processes, actions and results of processes" – A26, "Earth" – A27 – A57; e.g. the "location" has the indication A3 and all anoikonyms with this motivation are sequenced in the material paragraph of the entry in alphabetical order: *Dolní/Horní$_2$/Spodní b-da* ('lower/upper/bottom shack'); or the "colour" has motivation A19 and respective attributes are again sequenced: *Černá/Stříbrná/Zelená b-da* ('black/silver/green shack'). The B motivation is further divided into B1 "+ person: appellatives": *U cikánové/kovářové/pastýřové b-dy* ('near the gypsy's/smith's/herd's shack'); B2 "+ person: proper names": *U Cyrilové/Čipkové /Divišové/Dvořáčkové/Fičákové b-dy* ('near Cyril's/Čipek's/Diviš'/Dvořáček's/Fičák's shack'); B3 "– person: appellatives": *U kocourové/medvědí/psí/vlčí/výrové$_5$ b-dy* ('near the tom cat's/bear's/dog's/wolf's/owl's shack'), B4 "– person: proper names": *Alíkova bouda* ('Alík's shack'; Alík is a dog).

Noun motivations in the anoikonyms with respective codes are marked C + sequence number 1–71, again after Šmilauer. So in adjectival entries, the nouns in the material paragraph are again logically sequenced because of the symbol of motivation. Thus, when the motivation "water" has the symbol C35, all substantives with this motivation in the entry BÍLÝ 'white' are automatically sequenced in alphabetical order: *U bílé studánky/studně/vody* ('near the white spring/well/water'); or the motivation "profane buildings and their parts" has the symbol C63 and the corresponding part of the material listing looks like this: *Bílé domky/mostky/sloupky* ('white little houses/small bridges/columns').

A digital card contains yet more information. The upper right section records grammatical categories and the origin of that part of the anoikonym which corresponds with the headword, i.e., its word class, grammatical gender and case, number and origin (from an appellative, from a proper name: personal name, place name, minor place name or other name). This data will not be reflected in the entry of the traditional version of the *Dictionary*. Nevertheless this data will enable a search for respective categories in the digital *Dictionary*, as well as for further data characterizing the object. Further boxes on the card are used to record the locality, the type of object and a possible folk explanation of the name. Down on the right hand side of the card, one finds a box for the so-called "relation model". It is defined in a paper by Jana Pleskalová, entitled *Tvoření pomístních jmen na Moravě a ve Slezsku* [Formation of Anoikonyms in Moravia and Silesia] (Pleskalová 1992): A "position", B "directly expressed type of object", C "qualities", and D "possessiveness and relation to a person". So the anoikonym *Bouda* is B and *U Boudy* ('near the shack') is A.

Digital card:

The process of conveying the information from the filing cards into the database requires a great deal of time. However, there is a great benefit in doing it: The first and second paragraphs of the entry are created automatically. In entries of up to five anoikonyms, the first paragraph shows the respective anoikonyms in the shape listed in the box "record" on the digital card, i. e., in its real form, together with types of objects and locality. In entries with more then five anoikonyms, the forms non-registering the phonological variants, i.e., forms listed in the second box are sequenced, so that their joint frequency can be presented. This is marked by subscripts after the names. The types of the objects are listed according to decreasing frequency in the second paragraph of the entry.

When all anoikonyms belonging to a certain entry are stored in the database, it is time to formulate the third, explanatory paragraph. This is the main part of the work on the entry, as the first two paragraphs are processed automatically. In this paragraph, the word-formative, onomastic, syntactic, dialect and geographic characteristics of respective anoikonyms are summarized; possibly references to the literature are mentioned. This occurs regularly with the *Index of Lexical Units of the Anoikonyms in Bohemia, Místní jména na Moravě a ve Slezsku* [Moravian and Silesian Place Names] by Ladislav Hosák and Rudolf Šrámek (1970, 1980), *Místní jména v Čechách* [Bohemian Place Names] by Antonín Profous and Jan Svoboda (1947–1960), where necessary *Český jazykový atlas* [Czech Linguistic Atlas] (1992–2005), *Vlastivěda moravská* [Moravian Homeland Study] (1897–), etymological dictionaries by Václav Machek (1968), Josef Holub; František Kopečný (1952), Jiří Rejzek (2001) or Stefan Michael Newerkla (2004) and also with references to summary entries.

Individual types of entries, in their preliminary form, look as follows for example:

Basic entry (up to five anoikonyms)

BOUDNISKO, n.

1+2 I a *Búdnisko* field Medlovice UH; *Bódniska* field Roštín KM (Divoky), *Bódniska* field Zdounky KM (Těšánky)
3 The anoikonym *B*. is derived from the noun *bouda* with the suffix *–nisko* or from the adj. *boudný* with the suffix *–isko* (possibly it could arise from a multi-word phrase – **boudné pole*, **místo s boudami* – 'field, place with shacks'). In Medlovice UH "narrow strips of fields where some shacks used to be", in Divoky and Těšánky (both KM) n. pl. – "once pastures where shacks used to be for herds to spend the night in" (the ground lies between both villages). See BOUDA, adj. *boudný* see also BOUDNÝ, BOUDŇÁK.
Anoikonyms were recorded in a small area west from Zlín.
See **-boud-/-bud-**

Basic entry (more than five anoikonyms)

BOUDA$_{184}$ f.

1 I a *B-da*$_3$; *B-dy*$_{11}$; *Vrchní*$_2$ *b-da*, *Černá/Stříbrná/Zelená b-da*, *Nová/Stará*$_2$ *b-da*, *Kamenná /Senná*$_2$*/Zděná b-da*, *Raškovská/Rohelská b-da*, *Pytlácká b-da*, *Cyrilova/Fuchsova /Gřipkova /Hanzlova/Hraběnčina/Janečkova/Muchova/Strakova/Valouchova/Zuzákova b-da*, *Husí/Psí/ Sviňská b-da*; *Dolní/Horní*$_2$*/Spodní b-dy*, *Staré b-dy*, *Panské b-dy*; *B-da v luku* **b** *Na b-dě*$_5$, *Pod b-dou*$_6$, *U b-dy*$_{32}$, *Za b-dou*$_5$; *Na b-dách*$_3$, *Na B-dech*, *Pod b-dama*$_2$, *Pod b-dy*, *V b-dech*; *K liščí b-dě*, *Ku financové b-dě*, *Pod kamennou b-dou*, *Pod Bučkovou/Matoušovou b-dou*, *U Dvořáčkovy b-dy*, *U dolní*$_3$ *b-dy*, *U bílé/černé/zelené b-dy*, *U staré*$_5$ *b-dy*; *U Starých b-d*; *U shořelej/spálené/spálenej b-dy*, *U březové/kamenné*$_3$*/roštinové/senné/slaměné b-dy*, *U daskabátské/hoštýnské/jedelské/rohelské*$_3$ *b-dy*, *U cikánové/kovářové/panáčkové/pastýřové /pytlácké/ruské/žebrácké b-dy*, *U Cyrilové/Čipkové/Divišové/Dvořáčkové/Fičákové/Halíkové /Hubalovej/Chramostovy/Jónové/Kopečkové/Plachové/Prokšové/Sajtlové/Skřivánkovej/Slavíkové/ Škrobánkovej/Švestkové/Tylové/Vašíkové/Žalmanové b-dy*, *U kocourové/medvědí/psí/vlčí/výrové*$_5$ *b-dy*, *U hradiskej b-dy*, *Ve staré b-dě*, *Za horní*$_2$ *b-dou*; *U b-dy v Uhliskách* ♦ **a** *Díl pod b-dama*$_2$, *Louka u b-dy*, *Lubná u b-dy*; *Čtvrtě od b-dy*, *Hory nad b-dama*, *Kukle pod b-dou* **b** *Nad slatinou u b-dy*, *Za lesem k b-dě*

2 a forest$_9$, field$_6$, shack$_6$, building$_4$, cabin$_4$, inn$_4$, wine-vault$_3$, bridge, clearing, garden, log cabin, mines, place, spot height (a marked point usually on top of a hill), vineyard **b** forest$_{63}$, field$_{43}$, local part$_7$, place$_7$, meadow$_5$, pasture$_4$, ground$_3$, hill$_3$, virgate$_3$, road$_2$, alley, allotment, clearings, place in the forest, valley, vineyard ♦ **a** field$_4$, hills, meadow, vineyard **b** field, ground

3 The lexeme *bouda* as an anoikonym usually indicates smaller, not permanently inhabited, solitary buildings (the names occur regularly in the sg. form), generally serving as orientation point in the landscape or forest. It binds with attributes, derived most often from the owner or inhabitant(s) (*Cyrilova*/*Fuchsova bouda* 'Cyril's/Fuchsa's shack', *Hraběnčina bouda* 'the Countess' shack', *U ruské boudy* 'near the Russian shack' – "a shack used to be here in which Russian prisoners of war dwelled who worked in the forest"); after the village or town in the direction or in the area of which they are situated (*U dalskabátské/holštýnské boudy* 'near the Dalskabáty/Holštýn shack'); after the colour (*U bílé boudy* 'near the white shack', *Stříbrná bouda* 'silver shack'); after a location – *Horní*/*Dolní bouda* 'upper/lower shack'); in reference to age (*Nová*/*Stará bouda* 'new/old shack'); after the building material used (*Kamenná bouda* 'stone shack', *U slaměné boudy* 'near the straw shack') or after the material kept in it (*Senná bouda* 'hay

shack'); after animals (*U psí/vlčí boudy* 'near the dog's/wolf's shack') or birds (*Husí/Výrova bouda* 'goose/owl's shack'); after a local event (*U spálené boudy* 'near the burned shack'). The names of adjacent allotments often survive even if the object perished (it is often the case with local parts).

The word *bouda* can rarely be found as the name of an inn (*Muchova bouda* 'Mucha's shack' near Brno, *Psí bouda* 'dog's shack' in Frenštát NJ, *Vrchní bouda* 'upper shack' in Tověř OL).

Sometimes, the lexeme *boudy* pl. has a specific meaning: *Round Hodonín*; it denotes contemporary or former wine cellars: *Búdy* 'shacks' in Josefov, Mutěnice, Milotice, *Na búdách* 'on the shacks' in Louka; in these names, the lexeme *bouda* actually means the brick room in front of the proper wine cellar, which then gave the name to the entire place; *Panské boudy* 'manor shacks' is the name for mines named after wooden entrance covers which sheltered each mine against bad weather; mines belonged to local aristocracy.

In the genitive pl. of the noun *bouda*, no shortening of the stem vowel occurs (*U boud*, *U starých boud*, see CLA 4, 221).

Anoikonyms containing the word *bouda* were recorded above all in the southern half of Moravia, with the greatest concentration around Brno, Kyjov and further in the surroundings of Zábřeh and Litovel; a lesser density of these names appears in Silesia, in Walachia and in the northern part of the Bohemian-Moravian Highlands (these anoikonyms are not typical for higher lying areas)

IPJČ; HŠ 1, 101 *Bouda Člunovská*. Viz **-boud-/-bud-**

Cross-reference entry

BUDKA

Viz BOUDKA/BUDKA

Multiple entry:

BOUDKA$_{13}$/ **BUDKA**$_9$ f.

1 I a *Boudky*$_2$, *Budky*; *Výrova boudka* **b** *Pod boudkou*, *Při budce*, *U boudky*$_3$, *U budky*$_2$, *V boudce*; *U Boudek*, *V boudkách*$_2$; *U dolní budky*, *U kamenné boudky*, *U kamenné*$_3$ *budky*, *U Výrové boudky* ♦ **a** *Smušky při budce*

2 a cabin, farm, field, forest **b** forest$_8$, field$_3$, place$_3$, allotment, pastures, stone quarry ♦ **a** field

3 Diminutive of *bouda*. It occurs in anoikonyms denoting creaky or ramshackle shacks or allotments in their neighbourhood. The anoikonym *Boudky* 'small shacks' / *U boudek* 'near the small shacks' in Velké Němčice BV refers to a farmstead. The anoikonym *Výrova boudka* 'an owl's shack'/ *U Výrovy boudky* 'near the owl's shack' (Blažovice BO) names "a shack in which hunters held an owl as a lure". See also BOUDA. In the form *bouda*, the change of quantity in the stem does not occur, contrary to the dim. *budka* – see CLA 5, maps 161–165. The shortened form connected with diminution undoubtedly occurs only in two anoikonyms in South Moravia (*U kamenné budky* 'near the small stone shack' Buchlovice UH, *Smušky při budce*, Kuželov HO); in other anoikonyms containing the word *budka* in Silesia it is not certain whether the creation of a shortened form did not occur recently during the dropping of the quantitative opposition in Silesian dialects.

The names containing the form *boudka* were recorded approximately in a north-to-south strip of land in the middle of Moravia, with the greatest concentration west of Brno; *budka* occurs farther to the east: rarely in the Slovak region, more often in Silesian dialects.

IPJČ; HŠ 1, 101 *Boudky*. Viz **-boud-/-bud-**

Summary entry

– boud-/-bud-

– To this stem, the lexemes *bouda* 'shack'and *budova* 'building' (and derivatives) belong, though it is not certain how far and if ever they are etymologically related. According to Machek, both words are of Slavic origin (from *budovati* 'build'); however, there are other opinions: the word *bouda* can be (Holub-Kopečný), probably is (Rejzek) or definitely is (Newerkla) taken from German (Middle High German *buode* 'a cabin, a great tent').

– Dialect forms: *-boud-*, *bód-*, *-búd-*, *-bud-*

– Frequently occurring in the whole area

– BOUDA, BOUDECKO, BOUDECKÝ, BOUDKA/BUDKA, BOUDŇÁK, BOUDNĚ, BOUDNICE, BOUDNISKO, BOUDNÝ, BOUDOVÝ, BUDEL, BUDKA, BUDKOVCOVÝ, BUDKOVEC, BUDNÍ, BUDOŠ, BUDOVA, BUDOVAŇA, BUDOVNÍK, BUDUNEK/BUDYNEK

Important components of the entries are maps. Their image and the possibilities of working with them are presently being intensively refined. In the traditional version of the *Dictionary*, some entries will be supplemented by schematic maps. For such maps, it will be possible to choose from various kinds of map backgrounds (district borders, without district capitals or with them, network of roads, network of waters, vertical model, etc.), into which symbols are projected on places where respective anoikonyms were recorded. In future, it will be possible to combine more entries in one map as is already possible with multiple entries, e. g., BOUDKA/BUDKA. Thus, one can compare the territorial distribution and frequency of occurrence of more sets of anoikonyms.

Naturally, the users of the digital version of the *Dictionary* will be able to work with the maps, to study maps for entries according to their own selection, to choose any map features; a click on a symbol will show all data for the respective anoikonym that had been put on the digital card and it will be possible to search these data according to set criteria. The on-line version will enable projecting the anoikonymic material into Google maps with all the possibilities that Google offers, i.e., with any approximation, with satellite or air photo. During such an operation, any symbol will show the data from the digital card.

It is not possible to give here all aspects covering the work on the *Dictionary* in the process of its creation, nor future work with it after its publishing and making it available to the public. I hope that my paper, and also that by my colleague Šipková (also in this volume), at least partially illuminate the routines taken up by the Brno linguists working on the *Dictionary of Moravian and Silesian Anoikonyms.* Let's hope that this work will turn into an important enterprise, not only within Czech onomastics.

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