

a category which did not exist in 1901—1930 (Fig. 3). Again, a marked change in the location of the f—s rainfall boundary is noticeable in the area of the Gulf of Lions.

Finally, a consideration of the stages by which this change in thermal boundaries took place will help to provide a more complete picture and also help to determine whether the differences described are due to legitimate changes in climate or merely to random fluctuations. In Fig. 9 the basic boundaries (15 years in each category) between C—D, a—b, and b—c conditions are plotted for five overlapping 30 year periods from 1871 to 1940.

As regards the C—D boundary the map would seem to bear out the suggestion made earlier of a legitimate change. Along the Norwegian coast there is a steady and continual northward movement of the boundary, whilst over the North European Plain and the Carpathians-Danube area an equally steady eastward movement occurred up to 1901—1930, but followed by a retreat westwards in 1911—1940. The boundaries based on summer temperatures are less conclusive. In Portugal the change in the a—b boundary shows a northward movement from 1871—1900 to 1891—1920 followed by little change in the other periods, whilst in the central Danube area the contrast is between the three earlier periods and the two later ones. Across Scandinavia, however, the fluctuations in the b—c boundary would seem to be completely random, with no

suggestion of a continuous and progressive change in any particular direction.

### Conclusions

From the method of approach adopted in this paper, several features of some significance would seem to need stressing:

1. Maps of climatic regions drawn on the basis of climatic-year analysis provide the valuable distinction between core and transitional areas. It is indeed surprising that so little attention has been paid to this method during the past 20 years.

2. The transference of standard classification criteria from an average to an annual basis causes no difficulty as regards temperature, but it does complicate the classification of rainfall, especially its seasonal incidence.

3. The actual period of years chosen for classification affects the location of boundaries in many areas. The changes which occur are partly the result of random fluctuations, and are partly caused by definite changes in climatic conditions.

4. These changes in climate are most marked in Europe in winter i. e. in the relative frequency of years with C and D climates. Whilst this merely supports the work of earlier writers, the magnitude of the horizontal changes in boundary location, especially along the Norwegian coast and across the North European Plain, represents a significant and hitherto unmapped change in the distribution of climatic regions over western and central Europe.

## DIE NATIONALITÄTENFRAGE IN SÜDTIROL

Erwiderung auf italienische Antworten  
zum Artikel von *Fr. Dörrenhaus*  
„Deutsche und Italiener in Südtirol“

*Vorwort des Herausgebers:*

Die in „Erdkunde“ Bd. 7, 1953, S. 185—216 erschienene Darstellung der Volksgruppen in Südtirol von *Fr. Dörrenhaus* hat ihren ersten Widerhall in der Zeitschrift des Istituto Geografico Militare in Firenze „L'Universo“, 53. Jg., Nov./Dic. 1953 gefunden, unter dem Titel „Italiani e Tedeschi nell'Alto Adige“ aus der Feder des italienischen Romanisten *Carlo Battisti*, Universität Firenze. Vom gleichen Verfasser erschien derselbe Aufsatz umgearbeitet, mit Anmerkungen, einem Vorwort und einem Anhang versehen, un-

ter dem Titel „Il confine italo-austriaco al Brennero“ als Sonderheft des Archivio per l'Alto Adige, Bd. XLVIII, Firenze 1954 (45 Seiten). Nochmals wiederholt findet er sich unter dem Titel „Opzioni, riopzioni e separatismo nell'Alto Adige“ als Nr. 1 von „Quaderni di attualità atesine“ (Firenze, April 1954). In der Rivista Geografica Italiana, Jg. 60, H. 4, 1953, S. 482 ff. erschien eine ungezeichnete kürzere Besprechung, welche nach *Battisti* von *A. Sestini* stammt.

Die Diskussion wurde damit von prominenter italienischer Seite einer Persönlichkeit übertragen, die in der Literatur über die Südtiroler Volksfrage schon bisher, vor allem auch in der Zeit des Faschismus, eine sehr einseitige und extrem nationalistische Haltung eingenommen hat, die

auch von der italienischen Wissenschaft und Politik keineswegs allgemein anerkannt ist. Die Ausführungen *Carlo Battisti* machen eine Erwiderung und Richtigstellung aus mehreren Gründen notwendig, einmal weil er — wie schon der Titel des Aufsatzes im „Archivio per l'Alto Adige“ zeigt — die in der „Erdkunde“ aufgeworfene Frage der Bevölkerungs- und Volkstumsentwicklung in Südtirol auf die von *Dörrenhaus* überhaupt nicht behandelte Frage der Brennergrenze verschiebt, sodann, weil *Battisti* Aufsätzen eine höchst angreifbare historische Ortsnamenkarte beigegeben ist, der eine sprachwissenschaftlich und historisch fundierte Ortsnamenkarte gegenübergestellt werden muß. Ferner bedürfen zahlreiche Punkte seiner Erwiderung einer wissenschaftlichen Richtigstellung. Nicht zuletzt aber sollte das seinen Ausführungen zugrunde gelegte und auch in früheren Schriften vertretene politische Postulat mit all seinen Konsequenzen in Form von Zitaten der Beurteilung des Lesers zugänglich gemacht werden.

Die Darstellung der Sprachgeschichte Südtirols und den Entwurf der historischen Ortsnamenkarte hat Dr. *Karl Finsterwalder*, Innsbruck, als Autorität auf diesem Gebiete übernommen, die Erwiderung im übrigen stand dem Verfasser der Originalarbeit, Dr. *Fritz Dörrenhaus*, zu.

Der Herausgeber

*The ethnical problem in South Tyrol*

A reply to Italian responses to the article by F. Dörrenhaus "Germans and Italians in South Tyrol"

Editor's preface

The account by F. Dörrenhaus of the ethnical groups in South Tyrol, published in "Erdkunde", 7 (1953), 185—216,

found its first echo in the article "Italiani e Tedeschi nell'Alto Adige", which was written by the Romance philologist *Carlo Battisti* of the University of Florence in the journal of the Istituto Geografico Militare in Firenze; "L'Universo", 53, pt. Nov./Dic. 1953. Very much the same article, with added footnotes, preface and an appendix, was published by the same author under the title "Il confine Italo-Austriaco al Brennero" as a special issue of the "Archivio per l'Alto Adige" 48, Firenze, 1954 (pp. 45). Once again repeated, this article appeared under the title "Opzioni, riopzioni e separatismo nell'Alto Adige" as no. 1 of "Quaderni di attualità atesine", Firenze, April 1954. In addition, a shorter, unsigned review of *Dörrenhaus'* paper appeared in "Rivista Geografica Italiana", 60, 1953, pt. 4, p. 482 ff., and which according to *Battisti* was written by *A. Sestini*.

The discussion of this problem was thus handed over by prominent Italian circles to a person who, particularly during the Fascist regime, had taken a very onesided and chauvinistic position with regard to the ethnical problems of South Tyrol, which was by no means generally accepted even by the majority of Italian scholars and politicians. *Battisti's* articles, cited above, require a reply and correction for a number of reasons: firstly, since as indicated in the title of his paper in the "Archivio per l'Alto Adige", the question of population and ethnographic development in South Tyrol is sidetracked by introducing the point of the Brenner frontier, which was not touched at all by *Dörrenhaus*: secondly, since *Battisti's* articles contained a map of historic place names which is quite unsatisfactory, and which had to be contrasted with a place name map based on sound linguistic and historic foundations: thirdly, because many points of his reply require correction; and last but not least, because the political postulate and all its consequences which form the basis of these and earlier articles should be made generally accessible in quotations so that a reader may judge for himself.

Dr. *Karl Finsterwalder*, of the University of Innsbruck, who is an authority in this field, has undertaken the treatment of the language history of South Tyrol and the design of the map of the historic place names; the reply to the other points is appropriately left to Dr. *Fritz Dörrenhaus*, the author of the original paper.

1.

ORTSNAMEN UND SPRACHENGESCHICHTE IN SÜDTIROL

Mit zwei historischen Ortsnamenkarten

*Karl Finsterwalder*

*Place names and the history of language in South Tyrol*

*Summary*

I Sources of the history of language in South Tyrol.

The claims of *Battisti* that, because a Latin tongue was spoken in some parts of South Tyrol, such as the Lower Vintschgau, Bozen, Deutschnofen and Welschnofen, as late as the 14th, 15th or even the 17th century, this is characteristic of the whole region, is diametrically opposed to the genuine, well-known facts as revealed by a great number of historical sources which, especially for the Bozen area, are available from the height of the Middle Ages onward. Research papers based on these sources were completely ignored by *Battisti*.

II *Battisti's* place name studies as applied to the history of South Tyrol.

*Battisti's* claim that all places in South Tyrol which have pre-German names date from the Roman occupation is a misrepresentation of facts. The truth, on the contrary, is that the majority of the settlements in South Tyrol, as indicated by their names, date from a period long before Romans or Latin people set foot in the Alps. With the methods applied by *Battisti* in his paper it could just as well be "proved" that the Rhineland too is Italian.

*Battisti* claims that the historical development of the German-speaking population in the upper Etsch region was misunderstood by *Dörrenhaus*, and that the surnames of those South Tyrolese families which are derived from farms and fields prove that the majority of the population of South Tyrol consists of Germanised Ladins. This can, however, be refuted even by means of some of *Battisti's* own papers; in earlier, less propagandistic publications, he