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**National standardization: Toponymic guidelines for map editors and other
editors**

Toponymic Guidelines for Map and Other Editors, for International Use

Submitted by Norway **

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1. LANGUAGES

1.1 General remarks

The main language of Norway is Norwegian and is the only nation-wide language. Norwegian is the principal language of more than 95 per cent of the country's 4,62 million (2007) inhabitants. Sámi (sometimes written Saami) has also official status in the country. Kven (Finnish) is acknowledged as a particular language in Norway. Languages spoken by more recent immigrants are scarcely reflected in geographical names.

1.2 Linguistic situation

There are two official forms of written Norwegian, one called "Bokmål" (Book language), used by approximately 86% of the population, and one called "Nynorsk" (New Norwegian), used by approximately 14% of the population (statistics based upon elementary schools). 37% of the municipalities have Bokmål as official language, 26% have Nynorsk as official language, and 37% have made no decision. Sámi (North Sámi, Lule Sámi and South Sámi) are spoken by about 20 000, whereas a few thousand speak Kven.

1.3 Historical background

During the union with Denmark (1397–1814), Danish supplanted Norwegian as the official written language of the country. The two languages are closely related and mutually intelligible, although there are certain differences in pronunciation that are reflected in the spelling. It was quite possible to write most Norwegian geographical names in accordance with Danish spelling rules, and it was also possible to reverse the process.

One of the aims of the national renaissance that developed after the separation from Denmark in 1814 was to create a genuinely Norwegian language. During the latter part of the nineteenth century, two Norwegian language forms emerged, one based on (written) Danish and adjusted to the spoken language used by the upper classes (Bokmål), and the other based mainly on the dialects of the western and central parts of the country (Nynorsk). Both underwent a number of spelling reforms, the most important of which were those of 1907 and 1917, which brought about the definitive transformation of the spelling of the traditional Dano-Norwegian language (see also below 2.1).

1.4 National language

1.4.1 General remarks

Norwegian belongs to the Germanic language group and is written in the Roman script. There are two old established minority languages: Sámi, constituted by three subdivisions North Sámi, Lule Sámi, South Sámi, and Kven (Finnish) with separate alphabets (see below).

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1.4.2 The Norwegian alphabet

<i>A a</i>	<i>H h</i>	<i>O o</i>	<i>V v</i>
<i>B b</i>	<i>I i</i>	<i>P p</i>	<i>W w</i>
<i>C c</i>	<i>J j</i>	<i>Q q</i>	<i>X x</i>
<i>D d</i>	<i>K k</i>	<i>R r</i>	<i>Y y</i>
<i>E e</i>	<i>L l</i>	<i>S s</i>	<i>Z z</i>
<i>F f</i>	<i>M m</i>	<i>T t</i>	<i>Æ æ</i>
<i>G g</i>	<i>N n</i>	<i>U u</i>	<i>Ø ø</i>
			<i>Å å</i>

The letters *C c*, *Q q*, *W w*, *X x*, and *Z z*, are not normally used in Norwegian geographical names (place names). Exceptions are foreign names and names of artefacts containing personal names or loan words.

The additional letters *Æ æ*, *Ø ø*, *Å å* are always treated as separate letters and placed after *Z* in dictionaries, indexes etc. If those letters are not available they may be written *Ae*, *ae*, *Oe*, *oe*, *Aa*, *aa*. Before the spelling reform of 1917, *Å å* was generally written *Aa aa*, and accordingly placed before *Ab ab*, in alphabetical indexes etc.

1.4.3 Spelling rules for Norwegian geographical names (place names)

Capitalization

One-word geographical names are always capitalized, e.g. *Borg*, *Oslo*, *Sogn*. Compound names are normally written as one word and capitalized: *Dovre fjell*, *Finnmark*, *Trondheim*. In names consisting of more than one word, only the first word is capitalized, except when one of the following words is a proper name. Examples: *Huitfeldts gate* but *Store Falkevatn*, *Midtre Gauldal*, compare *De forente stater* (United States [of America]), *Forbundsrepublikken Tyskland* (Bundesrepublik Deutschland/The Federal Republic of Germany).

The use of one word, two words or hyphen

The hyphen is not common in Norwegian geographical names, but it is used in some names, more by chance than by rule, in order to make the main element more legible, mostly when the first element is a direction adjective. Both elements are then capitalized. Examples: *Aust-Agder*, *Vest-Agder*, *Nord-Norge* (Bokmål), *Nord-Noreg* (Nynorsk).

If the specific of a geographical name consists of a personal name of more than one word it may be attached to the generic by a hyphen: *Ivar Aasen-gata*, *Perjansa-holmen*. If two separately existing geographical names are combined in one name, for instance of an administrative division, the two words are attached by *og* 'and' and still capitalized, e.g. *Møre og Romsdal*, *Nore og Uvdal*.

Names of counties and municipalities with more than one official language are in textual contexts written separately in either language (the same language as the text in question).

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Both or all three names are used in tables, registers and on signs and maps, e.g. *Unjárga Nesseby, Porsángu Porsanger Porsanki*

Foreign names

The general principle is that foreign names should retain the form used in the country of origin (endonym), transliterated if necessary in accordance with an officially recognized system of transliteration. As in other countries there are numerous exceptions to this rule, mainly traditional conventional names for countries, towns and natural features (exonyms) that have been known for centuries to literate Norwegians – names like *Storbritannia* (Great Britain), *Alpane/Alpene* (The Alps), *Rhinen* (Der Rhein).

1.5 Standard pronunciation of Norwegian geographical names and appellatives in Norwegian maps

The key does not cover all cases, and it does not include the pronunciation of foreign names/words. The letters *q, w* and *z* have the values [k], [v] and [s], but occur mostly in loanwords and rarely in Norwegian maps. A vowel may be pronounced long or short. A long vowel is normally followed by a single consonant in a stressed syllable, and vice versa a short vowel is followed by a double consonant or a group of consonants. As a general rule the first syllable of a compound is stressed. Due to the historical development words of more than one syllable are pronounced with either simple or double musical accent.

Pronunciation key (With examples from Norwegian maps)

Spell- ing	Pronunciation examples (IPA alphabet)	Spell- ing	Pronunciation examples (IPA alphabet)
<i>a</i>	[ɑ:], [ɑ]	<i>ng</i>	[N]
<i>ai</i>	[ɑ∇]	<i>nk</i>	[Nκ]
<i>au</i>	[E←]	<i>nn</i>	[v:]
<i>b</i>	[β]	<i>o</i>	[v:], [v], [:], []
<i>bb</i>	[β:]	<i>p</i>	[π]
<i>ch</i>	[Σ]	<i>pp</i>	[π:]
<i>d</i>	[δ]	<i>r</i>	[ρ], [R]
<i>dd</i>	[δ:]	<i>rd</i>	[}], [l], [r], [R], [Rd]
<i>e</i>	[e:], [e], [E:], [E], [↔]	<i>rl</i>	[l], [Rl]
<i>ei</i>	[E∇]	<i>rn</i>	[l], [Rn]
<i>f</i>	[φ]	<i>rr</i>	[ρ:], [R:]
<i>ff</i>	[φ:]	<i>rs</i>	[Σ], [Rs]

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<i>g</i>	[ɣ], [ɸ]	<i>Godøy, Geilo</i>	<i>rt</i>	[ÿ], [Rt]	<i>Arteid</i>
<i>gg</i>	[g:]	<i>Ogge</i>	<i>s</i>	[σ]	<i>Sira</i>
<i>gj</i>	[ɸ]	<i>Gjerpen</i>	<i>sj</i>	[Σ]	<i>Sjursnes</i>
<i>gn</i>	[ɣv], [Nv]	<i>Begna</i>	<i>sk</i>	[sk]	<i>Skansen</i>
<i>h</i>	[η]	<i>Hitra</i>	<i>skj</i>	[Σ]	<i>Skjomen</i>
<i>hj</i>	[ɸ]	<i>Hjelle</i>	<i>stj</i>	[Σ]	<i>Stjørdal</i>
<i>i</i>	[i]	<i>Hitra</i>	<i>t</i>	[τ]	<i>Tinn</i>
<i>j</i>	[ɸ]	<i>Jæren</i>	<i>tj</i>	[X]	<i>Tjølling</i>
<i>k</i>	[κ], [X]	<i>Kabelvåg, Kinn [X]</i>	<i>tt</i>	[τ:]	<i>Tjøtta</i>
<i>kj</i>	[X]	<i>Kjosjen</i>	<i>u</i>	[←:], [←], [v]	<i>Bu [←:], Utne [←], Munkby [v]</i>
<i>kk</i>	[κ:]	<i>Bakken</i>	<i>v</i>	[Ϟ]	<i>Vardø</i>
<i>l</i>	[λ],[l]	<i>Larvik [λ], Dal [λ,]</i>	<i>y</i>	[ψ:], [ψ]	<i>Ygre</i>
<i>lj</i>	[λɸ], [ɸ]	<i>Ljosnes [λɸ], Ljan [ɸ]</i>	<i>æ</i>	[Θ:], [Θ]	<i>Værnes</i>
<i>ll</i>	[λ:]	<i>Velle</i>	<i>ø</i>	[O:], [O]	<i>Øre [O:], Ølve [O]</i>
<i>m</i>	[μ]	<i>Molde</i>	<i>øy</i>	[Ov]	<i>Øye</i>
<i>mm</i>	[μ:]	<i>Remma</i>	<i>å</i>	[:], []	<i>Åsen [:], Åsta []</i>
<i>n</i>	[v]	<i>Nes</i>			

1.6 Linguistic substrata

There is a Sámi substratum in geographical names over wide areas of northern Norway where there are no Sámi speaking people today, and also some traces in mountain districts of southern Norway, owing to the fact that the Sámi language was formerly spoken over a much wider area than it is today.

There is a Finnish substratum in many geographical names of the woodlands of eastern Norway (mainly dating from the immigration of Finnish farmers in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries), and a Kven (Finnish) substratum in certain parts of northern Norway (mainly dating from the immigration in the 17. century).

1.7 Dialects

Local dialects of Norwegian are spoken in most rural districts and to some extent in the towns. The standard language and its variants are now increasingly used in the rural centers of population, especially those where industry has developed during the last century.

As a result of the linguistic situation in the country, there is probably a stronger admixture of dialect forms on Norwegian maps than on the maps of most of the neighboring countries. In addition to the standardized forms of Bokmål and Nynorsk a number of dialectal forms occur, thus variants as *tjern, tjørn, tjenn, tjønn* 'small lake, pond', *lille, lisle, litle, litje* 'little', *aust, øst* 'east', *kirke, kyrkje, kjerke, kjørke* 'church', may be found on maps. If a map covers a district with dialectal differences, several variants may be found on the same map.

1.8 Minority languages

Sámi

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The Sámi language has official status and is used as an official language in addition to Norwegian in several municipalities in Northern Norway. Sámi geographical names occur scattered over a wider area than where the language is spoken as far south as Mid-Norway.

The Sámi belongs to the western branch of the Finno-Ugrian language family and is closely related to the Balto-Finnic languages. Speakers of Sámi and Finnish cannot understand each other when they speak their languages, but have to revert to Swedish, Norwegian, English or other languages.

Sámi is spoken in Norway, Sweden, Finland and on the Kola peninsula in Russia. The number of people with Sámi as their first language varies immensely. The majority of Sámi and speakers of Sámi live in Norway, altogether approximately 30 000. Traditionally there are nine dialects, and North Sámi, Lule Sámi and South Sámi are spoken in Norway nowadays. The dialects differ considerably so that speakers from distant dialect areas often have difficulty in understanding each other. Most Sámi languages are phonetically complicated. Consonant gradation, often called simply gradation, exists in all Sámi languages except South Sámi.

Following a long period of neglect and oppression, the language has acquired and even become the subject of laws and regulations that decisively strengthen its official status position in society. Sámi is taught in all levels of schools and is used officially in the local administration.

The Norwegian Place Name Act decrees that Sámi place names (geographical names) should be used on maps, signs and other official documents according to traditional local use. In the event that an entity has names in Sámi, as well as in Norwegian and/or Kven all the relevant names should be used on maps, road signs etc. In 1978 a new North Sámi orthography was introduced. Later a new Lule Sámi orthography was put into use. In more recent map editions the new orthographies are applied. Finland, Norway and Sweden have agreed upon a common policy in this respect.

North Sámi

North Sámi is the widest used Sámi dialect and is spoken over a wide area from the northern part of Nordland to eastern Finnmark. In this area a great number of geographical names are of Sámi origin and are written in the North Sámi alphabet.

The North Sámi alphabet

<i>A a</i>	<i>E e</i>	<i>L l</i>	<i>S s</i>
<i>Á á</i>	<i>F f</i>	<i>M m</i>	<i>Š š</i>
<i>B b</i>	<i>I i</i>	<i>N n</i>	<i>T t</i>
<i>C c</i>	<i>G g</i>	<i>? ?</i>	<i>T t</i>
<i>Č č</i>	<i>H h</i>	<i>O o</i>	<i>U u</i>
<i>D d</i>	<i>J j</i>	<i>P p</i>	<i>V v</i>
<i>Đ đ</i>	<i>K k</i>	<i>R r</i>	<i>Z z</i>
			<i>Ž ž</i>

The pronunciation of many of the letters varies considerably, depending on their position in the word. The distinction between long and short monophthongs is not made in the ortho-

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graphy, except *a/á*. In the North Sámi language there are 4 diphthongs and 6 monophthongs in first syllable: *dievvá*, *ʼearru*, *muotki*, *oaivi*, *ʼilla*, *heNgo*, *skurʼu*, *johka*, *ʼahca*, *skáidi*

An important part of the description of the North Sámi language is the description of the consonant gradation. The consonant gradation participates in the inflections and derivations of Sámi in the same way as umlaut and ablaut of Germanic languages.

Pronunciation key according to Eastern pronunciation

(Examples given are words used in North Sámi geographical names in Norwegian maps)

<i>ie</i>	<i>dievvá</i>	[πεῶῶα:]	<i>ea</i>	<i>ʼearru</i>	[τΣεαρρυ:]
<i>uo</i>	<i>muotki</i>	[μυοΠῆκι:]	<i>oa</i>	<i>oaivi</i>	[οαφῆτι:]
<i>i</i>	<i>ʼilla</i>	[τΣι.λλα]	<i>e</i>	<i>heNgo</i>	[ηεN:κυ]
<i>u</i>	<i>skurʼu</i>	[σκυρᵐτΣυ:]	<i>o</i>	<i>johka</i>	[φο.ηκα]
<i>a</i>	<i>ʼahca</i>	[τΣα.ητσα]	<i>á</i>	<i>skáidi</i>	[σκα:φ:τι:]
<i>c</i>	<i>ʼahca</i>	[τΣα.ητσα]	<i>ʼ</i>	<i>rohʼi</i>	[ροᵝητΣι:]
<i>d</i>	<i>boaddu</i>	[ποαδδυ:]	<i>dj</i>	<i>veadji</i>	[ῶεαχχι:]
<i>nj</i>	<i>njárga</i>	[χ p^κα]	<i>N</i>	<i>geavNNis</i>	[κεαῶNNι:σ]
<i>š</i>	<i>rášša</i>	[ρα:ΣΣα]	<i>t</i>	<i>guotku</i>	[κυοΠῆκυ:]
<i>ž</i>	<i>ávži</i>	[α:ῶ:τΣι:]			

Lule Sámi

The Lule Sámi is spoken in some parts of the county of Nordland, especially in Tysfjord. The letters used for writing Lule Sámi are the following:

The Lule Sámi alphabet

<i>A a</i>	<i>G g</i>	<i>M m</i>	<i>S s</i>
<i>Á á</i>	<i>H h</i>	<i>N n</i>	<i>T t</i>
<i>B b</i>	<i>I i</i>	<i>N n</i>	<i>U u</i>
<i>D d</i>	<i>J j</i>	<i>O o</i>	<i>V v</i>
<i>E e</i>	<i>K k</i>	<i>P p</i>	<i>Å å</i>
<i>F f</i>	<i>L l</i>	<i>R r</i>	<i>Ä ä</i>

Some toponymic examples in Lule Sámi:

jiegge ‘bog, marsh’, *ædno* ‘main river’, *duottar* ‘mountain tract, high mountain moorland’, *oajvve* ‘head, round-shaped top of mountain’, *gárttje* ‘waterfall’, *ájdde* ‘isthmus’, *tjåhkkå* ‘summit, mountain top’.

For a more comprehensive list of words used in Lule Sámi geographical names see the toponymic guidelines of Sweden.

South Sámi

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South Sámi is spoken in scattered areas from Saltfjellet in Nordland to Røros in Sør-Trøndelag.

The South Sámi alphabet

<i>A a</i>	<i>H h</i>	<i>N n</i>	<i>U u</i>
<i>B b</i>	<i>I i</i>	<i>O o</i>	<i>V v</i>
<i>D d</i>	<i>J j</i>	<i>P p</i>	<i>Y y</i>
<i>E e</i>	<i>K k</i>	<i>R r</i>	<i>Æ æ</i>
<i>F f</i>	<i>L l</i>	<i>S s</i>	<i>Ø ø</i>
<i>G g</i>	<i>M m</i>	<i>T t</i>	<i>Å å</i>

Some toponymic examples in South Sámi:

baahkoe ‘mountainside’, *durrie* ‘cleft, small mountain gap’, *gaejsie* ‘high mountain’, *guevtele* ‘mountain tract, high mountain moorland’, *jaevrie* ‘lake’, *jeanoë* ‘the main river’, *johke* ‘river’, *loektë* ‘creek, inlet, bay’, *mehkie* ‘bay, creek in river or lake’, *sååle* ‘island, islet’, *tjahke* ‘summit, mountain top’, *vaerie* ‘mountain’, *vaegkie* ‘valley’, *vuemie* ‘woodland’, *åejjie* ‘head, round-shaped top of mountain’, *åelkie* ‘shoulder of mountain, small mountain’.

Kven (Finnish)

The Kvens have lived in Northern Finland, Sweden and Norway for several centuries. Today the term *Kven* is only used of those of Finnish descent who live in Northern Norway. It is also used of the language of the Kvens. *Kven* (Norwegian “Kvensk”) is similar to the Finnish dialect of Northern Finland, in particular the dialect of Tornedalen in Sweden. Most of the Norwegian Kvens live in the counties of Troms and Finnmark where they often live amongst Norwegians and Sámi. *Kven* geographical names are found in these areas and also outside the districts where the Kvens live today.

The principles for the spelling of *Kven* names in Norway are the same as for standard Finnish in Finland (cf. the toponymic guidelines for Finland). These apply also to compound names and to capitalization. The rules for the standardization of *Kven* geographical names are not as strict as for Finnish names in Finland. The spelling follows the local variants of *Kven*.

Kven has 8 vowels, all of which may be short or long. They can make 18 diphthongs. Long vowels are written with two letters.

<i>a</i>	[a]	<i>pahta</i>	[pahta]	<i>ä</i>	[æ]	<i>lähe</i>	[læhe]
<i>e</i>	[e]	<i>kenttä</i>	[kent:æ]	<i>i</i>	[i]	<i>kivi</i>	[kivi]
<i>o</i>	[o]	<i>koro</i>	[koro]	<i>ö</i>	[ø]	<i>köngäs</i>	[kø?:æs]
<i>u</i>	[u]	<i>kuru</i>	[kuru]	<i>y</i>	[y]	<i>kylä</i>	[kylæ]

Examples of diphthongs:

kaisa [kaisa], *autsi* [autsi], *kielas* [kielas], *outa* [outa], *kouta* [kouta], *öystä* [øystœ].

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Examples of long vowels:

vaara [va:ra], *kiiruna* [ki:runa], *uurre* [u:r:e].

Kven has 15 consonant phonemes. [ð] and [ʔ] occur only medially. [ʔ] occurs only as long, or before k. Medially the consonants except [ð] occur as long or short. Long consonant phonemes are written with two letters.

<i>d</i>	[ð]	<i>pudas</i>	[puðas]	<i>n</i>	[n]	<i>nielu</i>	[nielu]
<i>f</i>	[f]	<i>fierua</i>	[fierua]	<i>p</i>	[p]	<i>pahta</i>	[pahta]
<i>h</i>	[h]	<i>hauta</i>	[hauta]	<i>r</i>	[r]	<i>ruto</i>	[ruto]
<i>j</i>	[j]	<i>juova</i>	[juova]	<i>s</i>	[s]	<i>laassa</i>	[la:s:a]
<i>k</i>	[k]	<i>rapakko</i>	[rapak:o]	<i>š</i>	[ʃ]	<i>šoru</i>	[ʃoru]
<i>l</i>	[l]	<i>lahti</i>	[lahti]	<i>t</i>	[t]	<i>tieva</i>	[tieva]
<i>m</i>	[m]	<i>mella</i>	[mel:a]	<i>v</i>	[v]	<i>vaara</i>	[va:ra]
<i>nk</i>	[ʔ]	<i>penkkä</i>	[pe ʔk:æ]	<i>ng</i>	[ŋ:]	<i>köngäs</i>	[kø ʔ:æs]

The first syllable of the word is always stressed, and the last syllable is always unstressed, regardless of the quantity.

2 NAMES AUTHORITIES AND NAMES STANDARDIZATION

2.1 Historical background

Some attempts were made to reintroduce Norwegian forms in the spelling of geographical names on maps and in cadastral surveys while the language reform was still in its earliest stages in the middle of the 19th century. The spelling reforms of the early 20th century made it impossible to retain Danish spellings for geographical names while the rest of the language was being revised.

During the nineteenth century the Government and map-makers consulted historians and linguists about the correct spelling of geographical names. From 1879 the Geographical Survey of Norway employed a permanent adviser, who revised the names on all official maps, and who was also consulted by the Government on the spelling of names of administrative divisions. An adviser for Sámi (Lapp) names was consulted from 1896 and onwards. From 1912 there were two advisers for Norwegian geographical names, representing the two official forms of Norwegian. A National Names Authority was set up by Royal Ordinance in 1933, from which date two government consultants advised on Norwegian geographical names, and from 1958 there were also Sámi.

2.2 The Place Name Act of 1990 with Amendments of 2005

In 1990 the Norwegian national assembly (Stortinget) passed an act on the standardization of place names (geographical names) in official use. Amendments to the Act were passed in 2005, taking effect from 1 August 2006 (<http://www.lovdatab.no/all/hl-19900518-011.html>).

The main provisions of the Place Name Act are:

- the written standardized form should be based on the traditional, local pronunciation, while at the same time keeping to current spelling rules;
- the public body which uses a place name should authorize the spelling (in most cases the Norwegian Mapping and Cadastre Authority);
- geographical names which have been determined by law should be used by other public bodies.

The law states that geographical names should be standardized according to the official form of Norwegian (Bokmål or Nynorsk) which corresponds best with the traditional local pronunciation. However, some dialectal traits as well as widely used old spellings may be retained. More detailed spelling rules are issued in the regulations of the law. Sámi and Kven (Finnish) geographical names should be standardized according to the spelling rules of those languages. During the standardization process local parties must be heard and their views shall be taken into consideration before the determination of a spelling. The Mapping and Cadastre Authority is responsible for standardizing most names on governmental level.

The purpose of the Act is to safeguard geographical names as cultural monuments, to determine a spelling which is practical and useable and to promote knowledge and active use of the names. The Act shall secure the consideration of Sámi and Kven geographical names in accordance with national law and international treaties and conventions. The Act applies where any state, county or municipal body shall determine geographical names or the spelling thereof, or use them in the performance of its duties.

The Act also applies to the use of geographical names in companies that are fully publicly owned and in textbooks that are to be used in the schools. This Act does not apply to Svalbard, Jan Mayen and the Norwegian dependent territories, the Norwegian Continental Shelf and Norway's Economic Zone.

Positions have been created for two place name consultants and one secretary for each of the four university regions in the country, in addition to consultants and secretaries for Sámi and Kven (Finnish) geographical names in Norway (see Map 2). All names recognized under the Law must be reported to a central computerized register administrated by the Norwegian Mapping and Cadastre Authority. There is an appeal body to deal with complaints about the standardized forms of geographical names.

Different spellings of a name may be in official use at the same time, and the goal of establishing a single standardized form for each name is still a long way away.

3 SOURCE MATERIAL

3.1 Map Series

The Norwegian national, official map series are:

<i>Map series</i>	<i>Producer</i>
1. <i>Economic maps, 1:5.000-1:10.000</i>	Norwegian Mapping and Cadastre Authority
2. <i>Topographic maps, 1:50.000-1:250.000</i>	Norwegian Mapping and Cadastre Authority
3. <i>General maps, 1:500.000-1:2.000.000</i>	Norwegian Mapping and Cadastre Authority
4. <i>Nautical charts 1:10.000-1:50.000</i>	Norwegian Mapping and Cadastre Authority

The *Economic Map Series* consist of 31.500 sheets at scale 1:5.000 and 1:10.000 and contain more than 1.000.000 names. About 60 % of the Norwegian land area is covered by these map series. Mountains and other uninhabited areas are not covered.

The *Topographic Main Map Series N5, Norge – Norway 1:50.000*, cover the whole country in 727 sheets. The map series were completed in 1988 and contain approximately 340.000 names. It is constantly being updated.

3.2 Gazetteers

Index to names on 1:50.000 scale maps of Norway was published by the Norwegian Mapping Authority and Forsvarets karttjeneste in three volumes (1990–91). It contains the names from the *Topographic Main Map Series*, approximately 340.000 names. This gazetteer was official when it was published.

The spelling of the names in this *Index to names on 1:50.000 scale maps of Norway* has not been evaluated or treated by the rules of the Norwegian Place Name Act, which came into force in 1991. Names which have been dealt with by these rules as well as other names on the official map series are found in the *Central Register of Place Names (SSR)*, an official data base of geographical names at the Norwegian Mapping and Cadastre Authority. Many names have not yet been dealt with by the law, but have the status of “accepted” if they were in official use before the law was adopted (1990). These names may be used until a legal determination of a new spelling.

4 GLOSSARY OF APPELLATIVES, ADJECTIVES AND OTHER WORDS NECESSARY FOR THE UNDERSTANDING OF MAPS, WITH ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE OFFICIAL MAPS OF NORWAY

4.1 Norwegian

The following appellatives mostly occur in the definite form as generics in geographical names. For instance, the definite form *dalen* is more frequent than the indefinite form *dal* 'valley'. The endings *-en*, *-a/-e/-i*, *-et* are in most cases the definite articles in the singular (masculine, feminine, neuter), and *-an(e)*, *-ene* are definite articles in the plural. In some cases the endings *-a/-e/-i* may be the definite article in the neuter plural.

The abbreviations listed below are used only when strictly necessary. In general, the Norwegian Mapping and Cadastre Authority tries to avoid using abbreviations.

Abbreviation	Decoding	English equivalent
<i>bk, bkn</i>	<i>aksel, akselen</i>	shoulder, mountain
	<i>aksel, aksla</i>	shoulder, mountain
	<i>bakke, bakken</i>	mountain, plain
	<i>bekk, bekken</i>	brook, little stream
<i>bg, bgt, bga, bgi</i>	<i>benk, benken</i>	ledge
	<i>berg, berget, berga, bergi</i>	mountain, hill
	<i>boe, boen</i>	shoal, reef
	<i>bog, bogen</i>	bay, cove
	<i>botn, botnen</i>	head of fjord
	<i>botn, botnen</i>	upper end of valley
	<i>bre, breen</i>	glacier
	<i>brot, brotet</i>	break, edge
	<i>brott, brottet</i>	break, edge
	<i>bru, brua, brui</i>	bridge
	<i>brun, brunen</i>	mountain, hill
	<i>bug, bugen</i>	bay, cove
	<i>bukt, bukta, bukti</i>	bay, cove
	<i>bygd, bygda, bygdi</i>	rural district
	<i>båe, båen</i>	shoal, reef
	<i>dal, dalen</i>	valley
	<i>dam, dammen</i>	pond
	<i>dokk, dokka, dokki</i>	hollow
	<i>egg, egga, eggi</i>	hill, mountain, ridge
<i>egg, eggen</i>	hill, mountain, ridge	
<i>eid, eidet</i>	isthmus	
<i>elv, elva, elvi</i>	river, stream	
<i>eng, enga, engi</i>	meadow	
<i>evje, evja</i>	back water, creek	

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	<i>fall, fallet</i>	cliff
	<i>fet, feta, feti</i>	meadow
	<i>fit, fita, fiti</i>	meadow
<i>fj, fj^t, fj^a, fjⁱ</i>	<i>fjell, fjellet, fjella, fjelli</i>	mountain
	<i>fjellstue</i>	hospice, hut
<i>f^d, f^{dn}, f^{dene}</i>	<i>fjord, fjorden, fjordene</i>	fjord, cove, lake
<i>f^d, f^{dn}, f^{dan}(e)</i>	<i>fjord, fjorden, fjordan(e)</i>	fjord, cove, lake
	<i>flak, flaket</i>	shoal
	<i>fles, fleså, flesi</i>	island
	<i>flo, floa, floi</i>	flat land
	<i>floe, floen</i>	small pool
	<i>floe, floen</i>	marsh, pen
	<i>flog, floget</i>	cliff, mountain
	<i>flot, flota, floti</i>	plateau
	<i>fly, flya, flyi</i>	mountain plateau
	<i>flu, flua, flui</i>	shoal, half tide rock
	<i>fonn, fonna, fonni</i>	snowfield, glacier
	<i>fors, forsen</i>	waterfall
<i>f^s, f^{sn}</i>	<i>foss, fossen, fossene</i>	waterfall
<i>f^s, f^{sn}, f^{sene}</i>	<i>foss, fossen, fossan(e)</i>	waterfall
<i>f^s, f^{sn}, f^{san}(e)</i>	<i>gard, garden, gardene</i>	farm
<i>g^d, g^{dn}, g^{dene}</i>	<i>gard, garden, gardan(e)</i>	farm
<i>g^d, g^{dn}, g^{dan}(e)</i>	<i>gil, gilet</i>	canyon, gorge
	<i>gjel, gjelet</i>	canyon, gorge
	<i>gjuv, gjuvet</i>	canyon, gorge
	<i>glup, glupen</i>	gap
	<i>grend, grenda</i>	hamlet
	<i>grunne, grunnen, grunna, grunnene</i>	shoal
	<i>grunne, grunna, grunnan(e)</i>	shoal
<i>g^d, g^{dn}, g^{dene}</i>	<i>gård, gården, gårdene</i>	farm
	<i>hall, halla</i>	slope
	<i>hall, hallet</i>	slope
	<i>hals, halsen</i>	mountain neck, ridge
	<i>halvøy, halvøya, halvøyi</i>	peninsula
<i>h^m, h^{mm}</i>	<i>hamar, hamaren</i>	crag, mountain
<i>h^m, h^{mm}, h^{rene}</i>	<i>hammar, hammaren, hamrene</i>	crag, mountain
<i>h^m, h^{mm}, h^{ran}(e)</i>	<i>hammar, hammaren, hamran(e)</i>	crag, mountain
	<i>hamn, hamna</i>	harbour
	<i>hatt, hatten</i>	hat (mountain)
<i>h^g, h^{gn}, h^{gene}</i>	<i>haug, haugen, haugene</i>	hill, small mountain

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<i>hǫ, hǫn, hǫan(e)</i>	<i>haug, haugen, haugan(e)</i>	hill, small mountain
	<i>hav, havet</i>	sea, ocean
	<i>havn, havna</i>	harbour
	<i>hei(d), hei(d)a</i>	hill, mountain
	<i>hette, hetta</i>	mountain
<i>h^l, h^{ln}, h^{lene}</i>	<i>holme, holmen, holmene</i>	holm, islet
<i>h^l, h^{ln}, h^{lan(e)}</i>	<i>holme, holmen, holman(e)</i>	holm, islet
	<i>hø, høa, høi</i>	hill
<i>h^d, h^{da}, h^{di}, h^{dene}</i>	<i>høgd, høgda, høgdi, høgdene</i>	hill, small mountain
	<i>jøkel, jøkelen</i>	glacier
	<i>jøkul, jøkulen</i>	glacier
	<i>kam, kammen</i>	hill, mountain, ridge
<i>k^p, k^{pn}, k^{pene}</i>	<i>kamp, kampen, kampene</i>	hill, mountain
<i>k^p, k^{pn}, k^{pan(e)}</i>	<i>kamp, kampen, kampan(e)</i>	hill, mountain
	<i>kil, kilen</i>	cove, inner part of fjord
	<i>kjøl, kjølen</i>	ridge, marsh
	<i>klakk, klakken</i>	islet, small island
	<i>kleiv, kleiva, kleivi</i>	hillside, ascent
	<i>klepp, kleppen</i>	hill, mountain
	<i>klett, kletten</i>	cliff, mountain
	<i>klubb, klubben</i>	hill, mountain
	<i>kluft, klufta, klufti</i>	canyon
	<i>klump, klumpen</i>	hill, mountain
	<i>kløft, kløfta, kløfti</i>	canyon
	<i>knatt, knatten</i>	hill, mountain
	<i>knaus, knausen</i>	hill, crag
	<i>knippe, knippa</i>	peak
	<i>knoll, knollen</i>	peak
	<i>knopp, knoppen</i>	peak, top
	<i>knud, knuden</i>	peak, mountain
<i>kn^t, kn^{tn}, kn^{tene}</i>	<i>knut, knuten, knutene</i>	peak, mountain
<i>kn^t, kn^{tn}, kn^{tan(e)}</i>	<i>knut, knuten, knutan(e)</i>	peak, mountain
<i>k^l, k^{ln}, k^{lene}</i>	<i>koll(e), kollen, kollene</i>	rounded mountain top
<i>k^l, k^{ln}, k^{lan(e)}</i>	<i>koll(e), kollen, kollan(e)</i>	rounded mountain top
	<i>kulp, kulpen</i>	deep pool in a river
	<i>kvam, kvam(m)en</i>	valley
	<i>kvelv, kvelven</i>	short valley
	<i>kvæv, kvæven</i>	valley
	<i>lei, leia, leii</i>	fairway
	<i>li(d), li(d)a, li(d)i</i>	mountain slope
	<i>lon, lona, loni</i>	calm, pool
	<i>læger, lægeret</i>	drovers camp (past)
	<i>løk, løken</i>	brook, pool
	<i>mo, moen</i>	heath

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	<i>myr, myra, myri, myre,</i> <i>myrene myran(e)</i>	marsh
	<i>nakke, nakken</i>	hill, mountain
	<i>natt, natten</i>	hill, mountain
	<i>nase, nasen</i>	hill, mountain, peak
	<i>nebb, nebben</i>	hill, mountain, peak
	<i>nebba, nebba</i>	hill, mountain, peak
	<i>nes, neset</i>	promontory, headland
	<i>nibbe, nibba</i>	hill, mountain, peak
	<i>nip, nipen</i>	hill, mountain, peak
	<i>nipe, nipa</i>	hill, mountain, peak
	<i>nos, nosa, nosi</i>	peak, hill, mountain
	<i>nud, nuden</i>	peak, hill, mountain
<i>n^t, n^{tn}, n^{tene}</i>	<i>nut, nuten, nutene</i>	peak, hill, mountain
<i>n^t, n^{tn}, n^{tan(e)}</i>	<i>nut, nuten, nutan(e)</i>	peak, hill, mountain
	<i>næring, næringen</i>	promontory
	<i>odde, odden</i>	point
	<i>oksel, oksla, oksli</i>	shoulder (mountain)
	<i>os, osen</i>	mouth of river, narrow
	<i>os, oset</i>	neck of water
	<i>os, oset</i>	mouth of river, narrow
	<i>os, oset</i>	neck of water
	<i>pigg, piggen</i>	peak, mountain
	<i>pik, piken</i>	peak
<i>pl, pl^m, pl^{ene}</i>	<i>plass, plassen, plassene</i>	place, spot
<i>pl, pl^m, pl^{an(e)}</i>	<i>plass, plassen, plassan(e)</i>	place, spot
	<i>poll, pollen</i>	bay, fjord, cove
	<i>putt, putten</i>	small lake, pool
	<i>pynt, pynten</i>	point
	<i>pytt, pytten</i>	small lake, pool
	<i>rabb(e), rabben</i>	hill, mountain
	<i>rand, randen</i>	edge
	<i>res, reset</i>	ridge
	<i>rev, revet</i>	reef
	<i>rinde, rinden</i>	ridge
	<i>rust, rusta, rusti</i>	ridge
	<i>rygg, ryggen</i>	ridge
	<i>sal, salen</i>	mountain
<i>sr, s^{ra}, s^{ri}, s^{re}, s^{rene}</i>	<i>seter, setra, setri, setrene</i>	chalet
	<i>sjø, sjøen</i>	lake, sea
	<i>sjå, sjåen</i>	lake
	<i>skag, skaget</i>	windy, open place
	<i>skage, skagen</i>	point
	<i>skar, skaret</i>	pass
	<i>skard, skardet</i>	pass

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	<i>skarv, skarvet</i>	mountain
	<i>skau, skauen</i>	forest
<i>skj, skjʃ, skjʌ</i>	<i>skjer, skjeret, skjera</i>	rock, reef
<i>skj, skjʃ, skjʌ</i>	<i>skjær, skjæret, skjæra</i>	rock, reef
	<i>skog, skogen</i>	forest
	<i>skolt, skolten</i>	mountain, hill
	<i>skor, skora, skori</i>	canyon, gorge, ledge
	<i>sla, slaet</i>	slope, hollow
	<i>slepe, slepa</i>	trail, track
<i>sl, sln, slene</i>	<i>staul, staulen, staulene</i>	chalet
<i>sl, sln, slan(e)</i>	<i>staul, staulen, staulan(e)</i>	chalet
	<i>stein, steinen</i>	reef, skerry
	<i>stove, stova</i>	hut, building
	<i>strand, stranda</i>	shore, beach
	<i>strond, stronda, strondi</i>	shore, beach
<i>str, strⁿ</i>	<i>straum, straumen</i>	strait, stream, current
<i>str, strⁿ</i>	<i>strøm, strømmen</i>	strait, stream, current
	<i>stue, stua</i>	hut, building
	<i>stugu, stugua</i>	hut, building
<i>sl, sln</i>	<i>stul, stulen</i>	chalet
	<i>stup, stupet</i>	cliff
<i>sl, sln, slene</i>	<i>støl, stølen, stølene</i>	chalet
<i>sl, sln, slan(e)</i>	<i>støl, stølen, stølan(e)</i>	chalet
<i>sl, sln, slan(e)</i>	<i>støyl, støylen, støy lan(e)</i>	chalet
<i>sd, sdt</i>	<i>sund, sundet</i>	sound
	<i>sva(d), sva(d)et</i>	naked rock
	<i>sæ</i>	lake
<i>sr, sra, srene</i>	<i>sæter, sætra, sætrene</i>	chalet
<i>sr, sra, sri, sran(e)</i>	<i>sæter, sætra, sætri, sætran(e)</i>	chalet
	<i>såte, såta</i>	hill, mountain
	<i>tagg(e), taggen</i>	top, peak
	<i>tange, tangen</i>	point, promontory
	<i>tare, taren</i>	shoal, reef
<i>td, tdn, tdene</i>	<i>tind, tinden, tindene</i>	peak, mountain
<i>td, tdn, tdan(e)</i>	<i>tind, tinden, tindan(e)</i>	peak, mountain
<i>tj, tjā, tjan(e)</i>	<i>tjenn, tjenna, tjennan(e)</i>	small lake, pond
<i>tj, tjʃ, tjā, tji</i>	<i>tjenn, tjennet, tjenna, tjenni</i>	small lake, pond
<i>tj, tjā, tjan(e)</i>	<i>tjern, tjerna, tjernan(e)</i>	small lake, pond
<i>tj, tjʃ, tjā, tji</i>	<i>tjern, tjernet, tjerna, tjerni</i>	small lake, pond
<i>tj, tjā, tjan(e)</i>	<i>tjønn, tjønna, tjønnan(e)</i>	small lake, pond
<i>tj, tjʃ, tjā, tji</i>	<i>tjønn, tjønnet, tjønna, tjønni</i>	small lake, pond

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<i>tj, tj^a, tj^{an}(e)</i>	<i>tjørn, tjørna, tjørnan(e)</i>	small lake, pond
<i>tj, tj^t, tj^a, tjⁱ</i>	<i>tjørn, tjørnet, tjørna, tjørni</i>	small lake, pond
	<i>topp, toppen</i>	top, peak
	<i>tue, tua</i>	top, peak
	<i>tunge, tunga</i>	point
	<i>tunnel, tunnelen</i>	tunnel
	<i>tuve, tuva</i>	top, peak
	<i>ur, ura, uri</i>	stony slope, talus
	<i>urd, urda, urdi</i>	stony slope, talus
	<i>vad, vadet</i>	lake
	<i>varde, varden</i>	hill, peak, mountain, ridge
<i>vⁿ, v^{nt}, v^{na}</i>	<i>vann, vannet, vanna</i>	lake
<i>vⁿ, v^{nt}, v^{na}, vⁿⁱ</i>	<i>vatn, vatnet, vatna, vatni</i>	lake
	<i>vegg, veggen</i>	wall (mountain), wall of rock
	<i>vete, veten</i>	mountain, hill
	<i>vidde, vidda</i>	mountain plateau
	<i>vig, viga</i>	cove, bay
	<i>vigge, vigga</i>	mountain field
	<i>vik, vika, viki</i>	cove, bay
	<i>vol, vola</i>	mountain, hill
<i>v^l, v^{ln}</i>	<i>voll, vollen</i>	field, meadow
	<i>vord, vorda</i>	mountain, hill
	<i>vær, været</i>	island, fishing camp
	<i>våg, vågen</i>	cove, inlet
	<i>ør, øra, øri</i>	delta, sandbank
	<i>øy, øya, øyi</i>	island, peninsula
	<i>øyr, øyra, øyri</i>	delta, sandbank
	<i>å, åa, åi</i>	stream, river
	<i>ål, ålen</i>	hill, mountain, ridge
	<i>ås, åsen, åsan(e)</i>	hill, ridge, mountain

Abbreviation	Decoding	English equivalent
<i>A a</i>	<i>Austre</i>	eastern
<i>In in</i>	<i>Indre</i>	inner
<i>L l</i>	<i>Lille, Litle, Lisle, Litje</i>	little, small
<i>M m</i>	<i>Mellom, Midtre</i>	middle
<i>Ned ned</i>	<i>Nedre, Nedste</i>	lower
<i>N n</i>	<i>Nordre, Nørdre, Nørdste</i>	northern, northernmost
<i>S s</i>	<i>Søndre, Søre, Sørste</i>	southern, southernmost
<i>St st</i>	<i>Store, Største</i>	great, greatest
<i>V v</i>	<i>Vestre</i>	western
<i>Y t</i>	<i>Ytre, Ytste</i>	outer, outmost
<i>Ø ø</i>	<i>Østre, Øystre</i>	eastern

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Øv øv 4.2 North Sámi

Øvre, Øvste

upper

List of the most common appellatives used in North Sámi geographical names:

North Sámi	English equivalent	North Sámi	English equivalent
<i>áhpi</i>	ocean, wide moor	<i>gorsa</i>	cleft, gorge
<i>áidi</i>	fence, isthmus	<i>gorži</i>	waterfall
<i>ávži</i>	narrow valley	<i>guoika</i>	rapid
<i>áidi</i>	isthmus	<i>guolbba</i>	heath
<i>bákti</i>	cliff, rock	<i>gurra</i>	cleft, pass
<i>bálggis</i>	path	<i>jávri</i>	lake
<i>boađđu</i>	rock, reef	<i>jeaggi</i>	heath
<i>boatka</i>	narrow	<i>jiehkki</i>	glacier
<i>boazoáidi</i>	reindear fence	<i>johka</i>	river
<i>boldni</i>	little round hill	<i>láhku</i>	mountain plateau
<i>borri</i>	mountain side	<i>leahki</i>	valley
<i>buolža</i>	hill, ridge	<i>luohkká</i>	hillside
¹ <i>acha</i>	high pass between two mountains	<i>luokta</i>	cove, bay
¹ <i>earru</i>	mountain plateau	<i>luoppal</i>	small lake
¹ <i>ielgi</i>	mountain ridge	<i>mohkki</i>	cove, bay, hook
¹ <i>oalbmi</i>	sound	<i>muotki</i>	isthmus
¹ <i>ohkka</i>	mountain top	<i>njálbmi</i>	mouth, outlet
¹ <i>opma</i>	small mountain	<i>njárga</i>	promontory, point
¹ <i>orru</i>	hill, ridge	<i>njunni</i>	spur
<i>dállu</i>	farm	<i>nuorri</i>	sound
<i>dearbmi</i>	hillside, ground	<i>oaivi</i>	rounded mountain top
<i>deatnu/eatnu</i>	big river	<i>oaivvoš</i>	mouth, outlet
<i>dievvá</i>	round hill	<i>oalgi</i>	small mountain
<i>duottar</i>	mountain plateau	<i>rášša</i>	stony mountain area
<i>eana</i>	land, ground	<i>riehppi</i>	narrow valley
<i>fávli</i>	ocean	<i>roavvi</i>	wooded hill
<i>fielbmá</i>	small stream	<i>rohtu</i>	scrub
<i>gáisá/gáisi</i>	mountain top	<i>skáidi</i>	stretch of land between two rivers
<i>gárg(g)u</i>	delta, sand point	<i>suolo</i>	small island
<i>geađgi</i>	stone	<i>vađđa</i>	plain without trees
<i>gieddi</i>	meadow	<i>vággi</i>	valley
<i>gielas</i>	hill, ridge	<i>váhki</i>	cove, bay
<i>goahhti</i>	turf hut	<i>várri</i>	mountain
<i>gohpi</i>	hollow	<i>vuohppi</i>	inlet
<i>gohppi</i>	cove, bay	<i>vuopmi</i>	wooded valley
		<i>vuotna</i>	fjord

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4.3 Kven (Finnish)

List of the most common appellatives used in Kven (Finnish) geographical names:

Kven	English equivalent	Kven	English equivalent
<i>eno</i>	river	<i>niemi</i>	promontory, point
<i>fierua</i>	shore, beach	<i>niva</i>	small waterfall, stream
<i>joki</i>	river	<i>nuora</i>	sound
<i>juova</i>	stony slope, talus	<i>outa</i>	forest, wood
<i>jänkkä</i>	marsh	<i>pahta</i>	mountain, rock
<i>järvi</i>	lake	<i>palo</i>	forest, wood
<i>kaisa</i>	high mountain	<i>perä</i>	upper end of valley
<i>kartano</i>	big building	<i>puas/pudas</i>	small inlet
<i>keino</i>	path	<i>ranta</i>	shore, beach
<i>kenttä</i>	meadow	<i>reikä</i>	passage
<i>kesäsija</i>	summer farm, chalet	<i>ruto</i>	dense wood, forest
<i>komuuni</i>	municipality	<i>rässi</i>	shore, beach
<i>koppa</i>	ocean bay	<i>salmi</i>	sound
<i>koski</i>	small waterfall	<i>silta</i>	bridge
<i>kuolpano</i>	heath	<i>šoru</i>	small mountain
<i>kurkkio</i>	waterfall	<i>sullu</i>	island
<i>kuru</i>	cleft, canyon	<i>suu</i>	mouth, outlet
<i>köngäs</i>	big waterfall	<i>suvanto</i>	pool in a river
<i>lahti</i>	bay, cove	<i>saari</i>	island
<i>laki</i>	mountain top	<i>tie</i>	road
<i>lantto</i>	small lake, pond	<i>tieva</i>	hill
<i>laassa</i>	rock, reef	<i>tunturi</i>	mountain plateau
<i>meri</i>	see	<i>vankka</i>	river valley
<i>mettä</i>	forest	<i>vuoma</i>	river valley
<i>mukka</i>	bay, cove	<i>vuono</i>	fjord
<i>muotka</i>	isthmus	<i>vaara</i>	mountain

5 ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

5.1 The names and numbers of counties and municipalities of Norway as of 1 January 2006

Norway is divided into 19 counties (fylke) including the capital, Oslo, which is distinct from the surrounding counties of Akershus, Oppland and Buskerud. The 19 counties are divided into 431 municipalities (kommune/herad). Ecclesiastically, the country consists of 1296 parishes (sogn/sokn). The number of administrative divisions may change.

Note that the number 1300 does not exist any longer. This number was earlier attached to the town of Bergen which used to be a county on its own. The counties of Troms and Finnmark

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have two names (Norwegian and Sámi). Four municipalities in Finnmark and one in Troms have two names (Norwegian and Sámi), and one municipality in Finnmark has three names (Norwegian, Sámi and Kven).

6. Official administrative number and name of municipalities and counties in Norway (15.052006)

Sámi and Kven name on counties and municipalities
(old name in red, new name in yellow)

6.1 Counties		
No.	Language	Name
01	Norwegian	Østfold
02	Norwegian	Akershus
03	Norwegian	Oslo
04	Norwegian	Hedmark
05	Norwegian	Oppland
06	Norwegian	Buskerud
07	Norwegian	Vestfold
08	Norwegian	Telemark
09	Norwegian	Aust-Agder
10	Norwegian	Vest-Agder
11	Norwegian	Rogaland
12	Norwegian	Hordaland
14	Norwegian	Sogn og Fjordane
15	Norwegian	Møre og Romsdal
16	Norwegian	Sør-Trøndelag
17	Norwegian	Nord-Trøndelag
18	Norwegian	Nordland
19	Norwegian	Troms
<i>19</i>	<i>Norwegian</i>	<i>Troms</i>
<i>19</i>	<i>North Sámi</i>	<i>Romsa</i>
20		Finnmark
<i>20</i>	<i>Norwegian</i>	<i>Finnmark</i>
<i>20</i>	<i>North Sámi</i>	<i>Finnmárku</i>
21	Norwegian	Svalbard

6.2 Municipalities		
No.	Language	Name
0101	Norwegian	Halden
0104	Norwegian	Moss
0105	Norwegian	Sarpsborg

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0106	Norwegian	Fredrikstad
0111	Norwegian	Hvaler
0118	Norwegian	Aremark
0119	Norwegian	Marker
0121	Norwegian	Rømskog
0122	Norwegian	Trøgstad
0123	Norwegian	Spydeberg
0124	Norwegian	Askim
0125	Norwegian	Eidsberg
0127	Norwegian	Skiptvet
0128	Norwegian	Rakkestad
0135	Norwegian	Råde
0136	Norwegian	Rygge
0137	Norwegian	Våler
0138	Norwegian	Hobøl
0211	Norwegian	Vestby
0213	Norwegian	Ski
0214	Norwegian	Ås
0215	Norwegian	Frogn
0216	Norwegian	Nesodden
0217	Norwegian	Oppegård
0219	Norwegian	Bærum
0220	Norwegian	Asker
0221	Norwegian	Aurskog-Høland
0226	Norwegian	Sørum
0227	Norwegian	Fet
0228	Norwegian	Rælingen
0229	Norwegian	Enebakk
0230	Norwegian	Lørenskog
0231	Norwegian	Skedsmo
0233	Norwegian	Nittedal
0234	Norwegian	Gjerdrum
0235	Norwegian	Ullensaker
0236	Norwegian	Nes
0237	Norwegian	Eidsvoll
0238	Norwegian	Nannestad
0239	Norwegian	Hurdal
0301	Norwegian	Oslo
0402	Norwegian	Kongsvinger
0403	Norwegian	Hamar
0412	Norwegian	Ringsaker
0415	Norwegian	Løten
0417	Norwegian	Stange
0418	Norwegian	Nord-Odal
0419	Norwegian	Sør-Odal
0420	Norwegian	Eidskog
0423	Norwegian	Grue
0425	Norwegian	Åsnes
0426	Norwegian	Våler
0427	Norwegian	Elverum

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0428	Norwegian	Trysil
0429	Norwegian	Åmot
0430	Norwegian	Stor-Elvdal
0432	Norwegian	Rendalen
0434	Norwegian	Engerdal
0436	Norwegian	Tolga
0437	Norwegian	Tynset
0438	Norwegian	Alvdal
0439	Norwegian	Folldal
0441	Norwegian	Os
0501	Norwegian	Lillehammer
0502	Norwegian	Gjøvik
0511	Norwegian	Dovre
0512	Norwegian	Lesja
0513	Norwegian	Skjåk
0514	Norwegian	Lom
0515	Norwegian	Vågå
0516	Norwegian	Nord-Fron
0517	Norwegian	Sel
0519	Norwegian	Sør-Fron
0520	Norwegian	Ringebu
0521	Norwegian	Øyer
0522	Norwegian	Gausdal
0528	Norwegian	Østre Toten
0529	Norwegian	Vestre Toten
0532	Norwegian	Jevnaker
0533	Norwegian	Lunner
0534	Norwegian	Gran
0536	Norwegian	Søndre Land
0538	Norwegian	Nordre Land
0540	Norwegian	Sør-Aurdal
0541	Norwegian	Etnedal
0542	Norwegian	Nord-Aurdal
0543	Norwegian	Vestre Slidre
0544	Norwegian	Øystre Slidre
0545	Norwegian	Vang
0602	Norwegian	Drammen
0604	Norwegian	Kongsberg
0605	Norwegian	Ringerike
0612	Norwegian	Hole
0615	Norwegian	Flå
0616	Norwegian	Nes
0617	Norwegian	Gol
0618	Norwegian	Hemsedal
0619	Norwegian	Ål
0620	Norwegian	Hol
0621	Norwegian	Sigdal
0622	Norwegian	Krødsherad
0623	Norwegian	Modum
0624	Norwegian	Øvre Eiker

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0625	Norwegian	Nedre Eiker
0626	Norwegian	Lier
0627	Norwegian	Røyken
0628	Norwegian	Hurum
0631	Norwegian	Flesberg
0632	Norwegian	Rollag
0633	Norwegian	Nore og Uvdal
0701	Norwegian	Horten
0702	Norwegian	Holmestrand
0704	Norwegian	Tønsberg
0706	Norwegian	Sandefjord
0709	Norwegian	Larvik
0711	Norwegian	Svelvik
0713	Norwegian	Sande
0714	Norwegian	Hof
0716	Norwegian	Re
0719	Norwegian	Andebu
0720	Norwegian	Stokke
0722	Norwegian	Nøtterøy
0723	Norwegian	Tjøme
0728	Norwegian	Lardal
0805	Norwegian	Porsgrunn
0806	Norwegian	Skien
0807	Norwegian	Notodden
0811	Norwegian	Siljan
0814	Norwegian	Bamble
0815	Norwegian	Kragerø
0817	Norwegian	Drangedal
0819	Norwegian	Nome
0821	Norwegian	Bø
0822	Norwegian	Sauherad
0826	Norwegian	Tinn
0827	Norwegian	Hjartdal
0828	Norwegian	Seljord
0829	Norwegian	Kviteseid
0830	Norwegian	Nissedal
0831	Norwegian	Fyresdal
0833	Norwegian	Tokke
0834	Norwegian	Vinje
0901	Norwegian	Risør
0904	Norwegian	Grimstad
0906	Norwegian	Arendal
0911	Norwegian	Gjerstad
0912	Norwegian	Vegårshei
0914	Norwegian	Tvedestrand
0919	Norwegian	Froland
0926	Norwegian	Lillesand
0928	Norwegian	Birkenes
0929	Norwegian	Åmli
0935	Norwegian	Iveland

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0937	Norwegian	Evje og Hornnes
0938	Norwegian	Bygland
0940	Norwegian	Valle
0941	Norwegian	Bykle
1001	Norwegian	Kristiansand
1002	Norwegian	Mandal
1003	Norwegian	Farsund
1004	Norwegian	Flekkefjord
1014	Norwegian	Vennesla
1017	Norwegian	Songdalen
1018	Norwegian	Søgne
1021	Norwegian	Marnardal
1026	Norwegian	Åseral
1027	Norwegian	Audnedal
1029	Norwegian	Lindesnes
1032	Norwegian	Lyngdal
1034	Norwegian	Hægebostad
1037	Norwegian	Kvinesdal
1046	Norwegian	Sirdal
1101	Norwegian	Eigersund
1102	Norwegian	Sandnes
1103	Norwegian	Stavanger
1106	Norwegian	Haugesund
1111	Norwegian	Sokndal
1112	Norwegian	Lund
1114	Norwegian	Bjerkreim
1119	Norwegian	Hå
1120	Norwegian	Klepp
1121	Norwegian	Time
1122	Norwegian	Gjesdal
1124	Norwegian	Sola
1127	Norwegian	Randaberg
1129	Norwegian	Forsand
1130	Norwegian	Strand
1133	Norwegian	Hjelmeland
1134	Norwegian	Suldal
1135	Norwegian	Sauda
1141	Norwegian	Finnøy
1142	Norwegian	Rennesøy
1144	Norwegian	Kvitsøy
1145	Norwegian	Bokn
1146	Norwegian	Tysvær
1149	Norwegian	Karmøy
1151	Norwegian	Utsira
1160	Norwegian	Vindafjord
1201	Norwegian	Bergen
1211	Norwegian	Etne
1216	Norwegian	Sveio
1219	Norwegian	Bømlo
1221	Norwegian	Stord

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1222	Norwegian	Fitjar
1223	Norwegian	Tysnes
1224	Norwegian	Kvinnherad
1227	Norwegian	Jondal
1228	Norwegian	Odda
1231	Norwegian	Ullensvang
1232	Norwegian	Eidfjord
1233	Norwegian	Ulvik
1234	Norwegian	Granvin
1235	Norwegian	Voss
1238	Norwegian	Kvam
1241	Norwegian	Fusa
1242	Norwegian	Samnanger
1243	Norwegian	Os
1244	Norwegian	Austevoll
1245	Norwegian	Sund
1246	Norwegian	Fjell
1247	Norwegian	Askøy
1251	Norwegian	Vaksdal
1252	Norwegian	Modalen
1253	Norwegian	Osterøy
1256	Norwegian	Meland
1259	Norwegian	Øygarden
1260	Norwegian	Radøy
1263	Norwegian	Lindås
1264	Norwegian	Austrheim
1265	Norwegian	Fedje
1266	Norwegian	Masfjorden
1401	Norwegian	Flora
1411	Norwegian	Gulen
1412	Norwegian	Solund
1413	Norwegian	Hyllestad
1416	Norwegian	Høyanger
1417	Norwegian	Vik
1418	Norwegian	Balestrand
1419	Norwegian	Leikanger
1420	Norwegian	Sogndal
1421	Norwegian	Aurland
1422	Norwegian	Lærdal
1424	Norwegian	Årdal
1426	Norwegian	Luster
1428	Norwegian	Askvoll
1429	Norwegian	Fjaler
1430	Norwegian	Gaular
1431	Norwegian	Jølster
1432	Norwegian	Førde
1433	Norwegian	Naustdal
1438	Norwegian	Bremanger
1439	Norwegian	Vågsøy
1441	Norwegian	Selje

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1443	Norwegian	Eid
1444	Norwegian	Hornindal
1445	Norwegian	Gloppen
1449	Norwegian	Stryn
1502	Norwegian	Molde
1503	Norwegian	Kristiansund
1504	Norwegian	Ålesund
1511	Norwegian	Vanylven
1514	Norwegian	Sande
1515	Norwegian	Herøy
1516	Norwegian	Ulstein
1517	Norwegian	Hareid
1519	Norwegian	Volda
1520	Norwegian	Ørsta
1523	Norwegian	Ørskog
1524	Norwegian	Norrdal
1525	Norwegian	Stranda
1526	Norwegian	Stordal
1528	Norwegian	Sykkylven
1529	Norwegian	Skodje
1531	Norwegian	Sula
1532	Norwegian	Giske
1534	Norwegian	Haram
1535	Norwegian	Vestnes
1539	Norwegian	Rauma
1543	Norwegian	Neset
1545	Norwegian	Midsund
1546	Norwegian	Sandøy
1547	Norwegian	Aukra
1548	Norwegian	Fræna
1551	Norwegian	Eide
1554	Norwegian	Averøy
1556	Norwegian	Frei
1557	Norwegian	Gjemnes
1560	Norwegian	Tingvoll
1563	Norwegian	Sunndal
1566	Norwegian	Surnadal
1567	Norwegian	Rindal
1571	Norwegian	Halsa
1573	Norwegian	Smøla
1576	Norwegian	Aure
1601	Norwegian	Trondheim
1612	Norwegian	Hemne
1613	Norwegian	Snillfjord
1617	Norwegian	Hitra
1620	Norwegian	Frøya
1621	Norwegian	Ørland
1622	Norwegian	Agdenes
1624	Norwegian	Rissa
1627	Norwegian	Bjugn

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1630	Norwegian	Åfjord
1632	Norwegian	Roan
1633	Norwegian	Osen
1634	Norwegian	Oppdal
1635	Norwegian	Rennebu
1636	Norwegian	Meldal
1638	Norwegian	Orkdal
1640	Norwegian	Røros
1644	Norwegian	Holtålen
1648	Norwegian	Midtre Gauldal
1653	Norwegian	Melhus
1657	Norwegian	Skaun
1662	Norwegian	Klæbu
1663	Norwegian	Malvik
1664	Norwegian	Selbu
1665	Norwegian	Tydal
1702	Norwegian	Steinkjer
1703	Norwegian	Namsos
1711	Norwegian	Meråker
1714	Norwegian	Stjørdal
1717	Norwegian	Frosta
1718	Norwegian	Leksvik
1719	Norwegian	Levanger
1721	Norwegian	Verdal
1723	Norwegian	Mosvik
1724	Norwegian	Verran
1725	Norwegian	Namdalseid
1729	Norwegian	Inderøy
1736	Norwegian	Snåsa
1738	Norwegian	Lierne
1739	Norwegian	Røyrvik
1740	Norwegian	Namsskogan
1742	Norwegian	Grong
1743	Norwegian	Høylandet
1744	Norwegian	Overhalla
1748	Norwegian	Fosnes
1749	Norwegian	Flatanger
1750	Norwegian	Vikna
1751	Norwegian	Nærøy
1755	Norwegian	Leka
1804	Norwegian	Bodø
1805	Norwegian	Narvik
1811	Norwegian	Bindal
1812	Norwegian	Sømna
1813	Norwegian	Brønnøy
1815	Norwegian	Vega
1816	Norwegian	Vevelstad
1818	Norwegian	Herøy
1820	Norwegian	Alstahaug
1822	Norwegian	Leirfjord

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1824	Norwegian	Vefsn
1825	Norwegian	Grane
1826	Norwegian	Hattfjelldal
1827	Norwegian	Dønna
1828	Norwegian	Nesna
1832	Norwegian	Hemnes
1833	Norwegian	Rana
1834	Norwegian	Lurøy
1835	Norwegian	Træna
1836	Norwegian	Rødøy
1837	Norwegian	Meløy
1838	Norwegian	Gildeskål
1839	Norwegian	Beiarn
1840	Norwegian	Saltdal
1841	Norwegian	Fauske
1845	Norwegian	Sørfold
1848	Norwegian	Steigen
1849	Norwegian	Hamarøy
1850	Norwegian	Tysfjord
1851	Norwegian	Lødingen
1852	Norwegian	Tjeldsund
1853	Norwegian	Evenes
1854	Norwegian	Ballangen
1856	Norwegian	Røst
1857	Norwegian	Værøy
1859	Norwegian	Flakstad
1860	Norwegian	Vestvågøy
1865	Norwegian	Vågan
1866	Norwegian	Hadsel
1867	Norwegian	Bø
1868	Norwegian	Øksnes
1870	Norwegian	Sortland
1871	Norwegian	Andøy
1874	Norwegian	Moskenes
1901	Norwegian	Harstad
1902	Norwegian	Tromsø
1911	Norwegian	Kvæfjord
1913	Norwegian	Skånland
1915	Norwegian	Bjarkøy
1917	Norwegian	Ibestad
1919	Norwegian	Gratangen
1920	Norwegian	Lavangen
1922	Norwegian	Bardu
1923	Norwegian	Salangen
1924	Norwegian	Målselv
1925	Norwegian	Sørreisa
1926	Norwegian	Dyrøy
1927	Norwegian	Tranøy
1928	Norwegian	Torsken
1929	Norwegian	Berg

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1931	Norwegian	Lenvik
1933	Norwegian	Balsfjord
1936	Norwegian	Karlsøy
1938	Norwegian	Lyngen
1939	Norwegian	Storfjord
1940		Gáivuotna Kåfjord
<i>1940</i>	<i>North Sámi</i>	<i>Gáivuotna</i>
<i>1940</i>	<i>Norwegian</i>	<i>Kåfjord</i>
1941	Norwegian	Skjervøy
1942	Norwegian	Nordreisa
1943	Norwegian	Kvænangen
2002	Norwegian	Vardø
2003	Norwegian	Vadsø
2004	Norwegian	Hammerfest
2011		Guovdageaidnu Kautokeino
<i>2011</i>	<i>North Sámi</i>	<i>Guovdageaidnu</i>
<i>2011</i>	<i>Norwegian</i>	<i>Kautokeino</i>
2012	Norwegian	Alta
2014	Norwegian	Loppa
2015	Norwegian	Hasvik
2017	Norwegian	Kvalsund
2018	Norwegian	Måsøy
2019	Norwegian	Nordkapp
2020		Porsanger Porsá? gu Porsanki
<i>2020</i>	<i>Norwegian</i>	<i>Porsanger</i>
<i>2020</i>	<i>North Sámi</i>	<i>Porsá? gu</i>
<i>2020</i>	<i>Kven</i>	<i>Porsanki</i>
2021		Kárásjohka Karasjok
<i>2021</i>	<i>North Sámi</i>	<i>Kárásjohka</i>
<i>2021</i>	<i>Norwegian</i>	<i>Karasjok</i>
2022	Norwegian	Lebesby
2023	Norwegian	Gamvik
2024	Norwegian	Berlevåg
2025		Deatnu Tana
<i>2025</i>	<i>North Sámi</i>	<i>Deatnu</i>
<i>2025</i>	<i>Norwegian</i>	<i>Tana</i>
2027		Unjárga Nesseby
<i>2027</i>	<i>North Sámi</i>	<i>Unjárga</i>
<i>2027</i>	<i>Norwegian</i>	<i>Nesseby</i>
2028	Norwegian	Båtsfjord
2030	Norwegian	Sør-Varanger

Counties are often grouped in larger regions: Sør-Noreg/Sør-Norge (southern Norway): counties 1–15; Austlandet/Østlandet (the east): counties 1–8; Sørlandet (the south, mostly about the coastal districts): counties 9–10; Vestlandet (the west): counties 11–15; Trøndelag: counties 16–17; Nord-Noreg/Nord-Norge (northern Norway): counties 18–20.

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A number of old district names are still widely used, some as names of municipalities or even counties, but most cover larger areas within a county. Some commonly used district names are:

Akershus fylke: Follo, Romerike

Hedmark fylke: Hedemarken, Odalen, Solør, Østerdalen

Oppland fylke: Gudbrandsdalen, Hadeland, Land, Toten, Valdres

Buskerud fylke: Hallingdal, Numedal, Ringerike

Telemark fylke: Grenland

Aust-Agder fylke: Setesdal

Rogaland fylke: Dalane, Lista, Jæren, Ryfylke

Hordaland fylke: Hardanger, Nordhordland, Sunnhordland, Voss

Sogn og Fjordane fylke: Nordfjord, Sogn, Sunnfjord

Møre og Romsdal fylke: Nordmøre, Romsdal, Sunnmøre

Sør-Trøndelag fylke: Gauldalen, Meldalen, Orkdalen, Strinda

Nord-Trøndelag fylke: Fosen, Namdalen, Skaun, Sparbu, Stjørdalen, Verdalen

Nordland fylke: Helgeland, Lofoten, Ofoten, Vesterålen

Troms fylke: Lyngen

Finnmark fylke: Varanger

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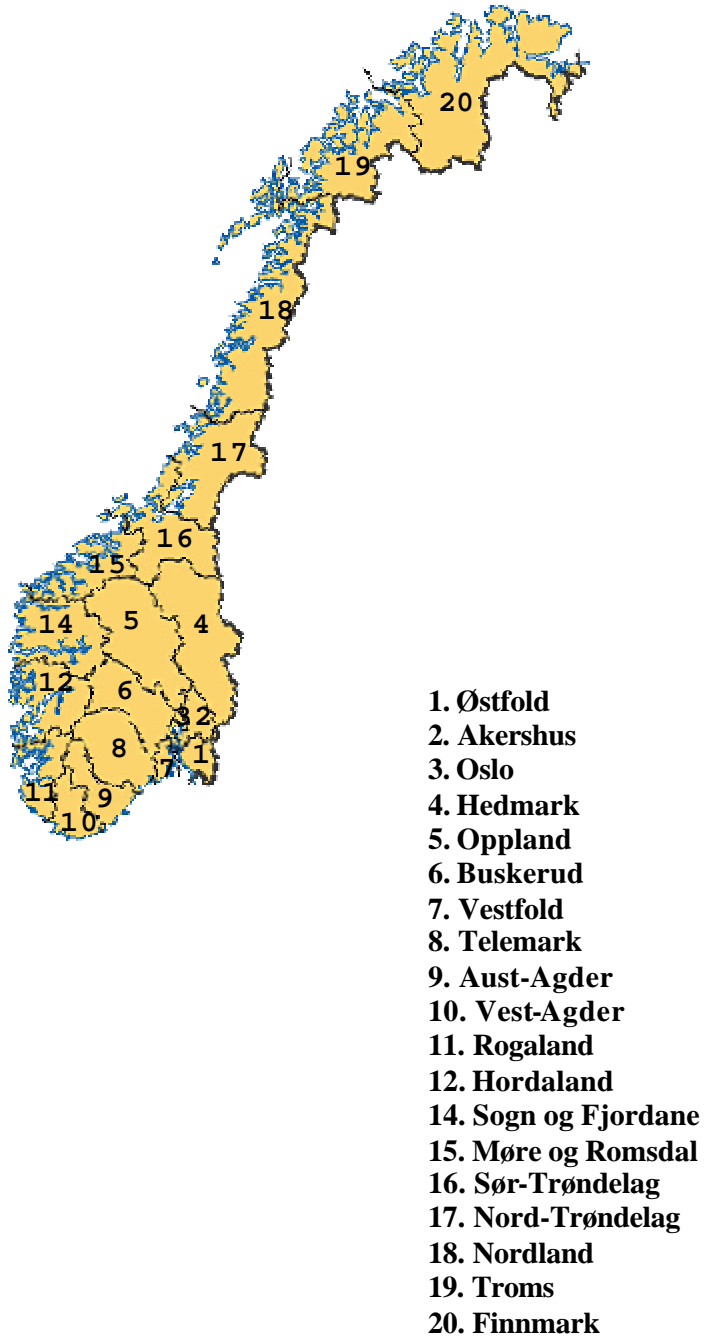
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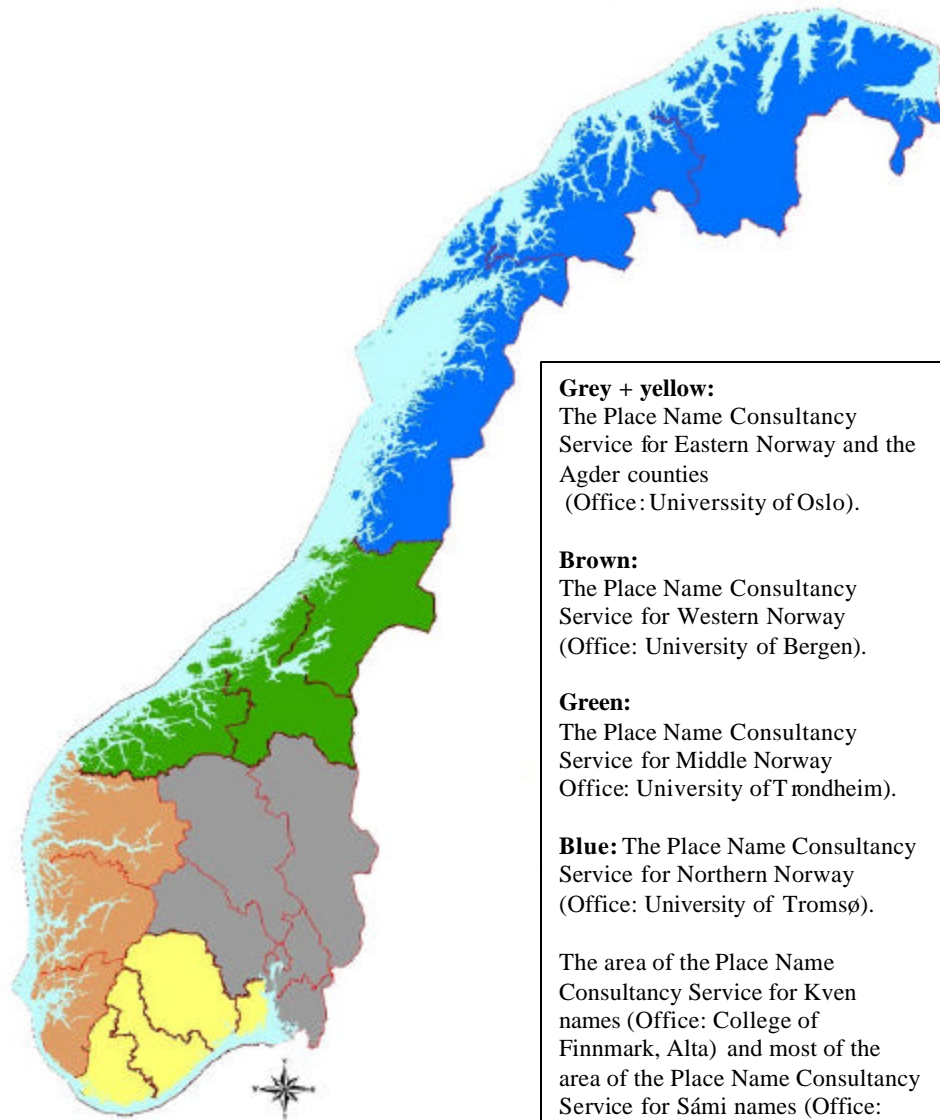
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Map 1. Administrative divisions of Norway (fylke)



Map 2. Regional distribution of the Place Names Consultancy Services



Grey + yellow:

The Place Name Consultancy Service for Eastern Norway and the Agder counties
(Office: University of Oslo).

Brown:

The Place Name Consultancy Service for Western Norway
(Office: University of Bergen).

Green:

The Place Name Consultancy Service for Middle Norway
Office: University of Trondheim).

Blue: The Place Name Consultancy Service for Northern Norway
(Office: University of Tromsø).

The area of the Place Name Consultancy Service for Kven names (Office: College of Finnmark, Alta) and most of the area of the Place Name Consultancy Service for Sámi names (Office: Sámi allaskuvla, Guovdageaidnu) are also within the blue section. For a more detailed distribution of Sámi names see Map 3.



Map 3. Distribution of Sámi place names
1. South Sámi, 2. Lule Sámi, 3. North Sámi