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TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES FOR MAP EDITORS AND OTHER EDITORS

FINLAND

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SUMMARY

Finland is officially a bilingual country. According to the constitution, Finnish and Swedish are its national languages and official state languages. In 1991, the Saami speakers also were granted the right to use their language when contacting the authorities. Both the national languages and Saami are written with variants of the Roman alphabet.

The Finnish alphabet, its pronunciation and its use in geographical names are described, as well as the Saami alphabet and its pronunciation. The Swedish used in Finland does not differ essentially from the Swedish used in Sweden except for pronunciation (see Toponymic Guidelines – Sweden).

Authority over place names is divided in Finland. The right and responsibility for providing normative recommendations about place names belong to the Research Institute for the Languages of Finland. The power of decision concerning administrative names of various categories belongs to the respective administrative bodies but they should consult name experts before making their decisions (only the municipalities are legally obliged to do so). The National Land Survey of Finland and the Research Institute for the Languages of Finland are jointly responsible for the standardization of names on maps.

The report gives also (1) the names of the administrative divisions and areas of Finland, (2) the names and addresses of place name authorities, (3) lists of common generic terms, adjectives and other words contained in Finnish and Saami place names, (4) a list of common abbreviations of explanatory texts used in large-scale maps, (5) recommendations concerning the use of place names of Finland in different languages, (6) a bibliography of the most important maps, atlases, and place name indexes and (7) a list of gazetteers of Finnish, Swedish, and Saami place names.

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1 LANGUAGES

1.1 Introduction

Finland is a bilingual country. According to the constitution, Finnish (fi) and Swedish (sv) are, on equal basis, its national languages and official state languages. In 1991, the Saami (se) speakers were granted the right to use their language when contacting the authorities.

The population of Finland is 5,200,000 (2002) of whom 4,800,000 (92.3 %) speak Finnish, 300,000 (5.8 %) Swedish and 1,700 (0.03 %) Saami as mother tongue. Speakers of foreign languages amount to 84,000, the largest group being speakers of Russian (33,000; 0.6 %).

A municipality (fi *kunta*, sv *kommun*) is considered to be bilingual if the speakers of the minority language constitute at least 8 % of its population, or, alternatively, if they amount to more than 3,000. The Council of State determines which municipalities are monolingual Finnish or Swedish and which are bilingual on the basis of the census, which is conducted every tenth year. A municipality cannot be declared monolingual unless the proportion of speakers of the minority language has fallen to 6 % or less of the total population. Saami is spoken as a minority language in four northernmost municipalities of Finnish Lapland (see Map 1).

According to the Language Act, all public notices and proclamations, announcements and other documents given by officials to the public have to be written in the local language in monolingual areas and in both languages in bilingual areas. The language legislation in Finland, and especially the proceedings in the official language aimed at the public, are based on the principle that two language groups shall be treated equally. The only exception is the Autonomous Province of Åland, where Swedish is the only official language.

The national languages and Saami are written with variants of the Roman alphabet.

Most place names in Finland are Finnish. A Swedish-speaking population lives on the west and south coasts and in the southwestern archipelago since the Middle Ages, and the Swedish place names of Finland are concentrated in these areas (see Map 1). Saami names are best preserved in Lapland.

Only names, which are in actual use, are published on official topographic maps. In other words, map-makers do not invent new names for places lacking a name, nor do they create unattested name forms by translating or modifying names of another language. Names in bilingual areas are written on maps in both languages, with the majority name mentioned first. Anyhow, in Saami areas, Finnish name is always mentioned first, followed by possible North Saami, Inari Saami and Skolt Saami names – in this particular order. In monolingual areas only certain important names are given also in other languages. In bilingual areas, road and street signs and signposts are bilingual, with the language of the majority being placed first.

1.2 Principal national language – Finnish

Finnish, a Finno-Ugric language, uses the following letters of the Roman alphabet:

A a	G g	M m	S s	X x	Ö ö
B b	H h	N n	(Š š)	Y y	
C c	I i	O o	T t	Z z	
D d	J j	P p	U u	(Ž ž)	
E e	K k	Q q	V v	Å å	
F f	L l	R r	W w	Ä ä	

Originally Finnish words do not contain the following letters: *b, c, f, q, š, x, z, ž, å*. The letters in parentheses also do not belong to the Finnish alphabet, but do appear in loanwords. *w* is alphabetized as *v*, *š* as *s*, and *ž* as *z*. For technical reasons, *š* may be replaced by *sh* and *ž* by *zh* (both digraphs are alphabetized as separate letters).

The vowels *ä* and *ö* represent independent sounds and should be strictly distinguished from the vowels *a* and *o*. These vowels have separate orthographic status in the alphabet.

1.2.1 Spelling of Finnish place names

The following rules are applied to the spelling of Finnish place names of Finland and to Finnish exonyms, for instance in the maps compiled by the National Land Survey and in linguistically checked books and other publications.

* Place names and their specific (proper noun) elements begin with a capital letter: *Yli-Ii, Iso Arajärvi*.

* Names with a specific and a generic element are usually written as one word: *Hirvijärvi* ‘Moose Lake’, *Tornionjokilaakso* ‘Tornio River Valley’, *Sibeliuksenkatu* ‘Sibelius Street’.

* Names are written as separate words if (a) the basic element is a compound noun and the preceding qualifier is an inflected adjective or a noun in genitive case: *Iso Ahvenlampi* ‘Big Perch Pond’ (genitive: *Ison Ahvenlammen*), *Vanha Viipurintie* ‘Old Viipuri Road’ (genitive: *Vanhan Viipurintien*), *Nuusion Pitkäjärvi* ‘Nuksio Long Lake’, (b) the term designates an artefact and the preceding qualifier is in genitive: *Saimaan kanava* ‘Saimaa Canal’, *Lokan allas* ‘Lokka Reservoir’, (c) the term is preceded by a hyphenated proper noun: *Ison-Antin tie* ‘Big Antti’s Road’, and (d) the qualifying specific element is a word combination, such as a given name and a surname: *Mikko Määtän vaara* ‘Mikko Määttä’s Mountain’, *Aleksis Kiven katu* ‘Aleksis Kivi’s Street’.

* Names are hyphenated if they are composed of (a) a qualifier preceding a noncompound proper noun: *Iso-Syöte* ‘Big Syöte’, *Pohjois-Savo* ‘Northern Savo’, (b) a non-inflecting qualifier (substantives or prefixes, such as *Ala-*, *Ylä-*, *Etu-*, *Keski-*, *Väli-*) preceding a compound proper noun: *Etelä-Konnevesi* ‘South Konne Lake’ or (c) parallel proper nouns: *Helsinki-Vantaan lentoasema* ‘Helsinki-Vantaa Airport’.

For historical reasons, some officially fixed names do not follow these rules, for instance the municipality name *Ylitornio*, which should be spelled “Yli-Tornio”.

1.2.2 Pronunciation of Finnish place names

The main stress in Finnish words is invariably on the first syllable. A weaker secondary stress occurs on the third or fifth syllable, if it is not the final syllable. Final syllables are always unstressed. Stress is not marked in the written language.

The phonetics of Finnish is simple. Each sound has its own written symbol and in principle each symbol corresponds to one sound only. In standard Finnish, however, the following noteworthy exceptions are encountered: *n* preceding *k* is pronounced [ʔ]: *Helsinki* [helsiʔki]; the long velar nasal [ŋ] is represented in writing by *ng*: *Helsingin* [helsiʔin] ‘of Helsinki’. An *n* before a *p* is assimilated to [m]: *Järvenpää* [jærvempæ:]. If the initial element in compound words ends in *e*, the initial consonant of the following element is usually lengthened *Kortejärvi* [kortejjærvi].

One characteristic of Finnish is so-called vowel harmony. The vowels *a*, *o*, and *u* function in strict opposition to *ä*, *ö*, and *y* and cannot be used in the same non-compound word. The vowels *e* and *i* are, however, neutral and can be used in combination with vowels of either group.

Length distinctions are meaningful between short and long vowels and short and long consonants. Double letters are used to represent the written form of long vowels and consonants: *Tullisaari* [tullisa:ri].

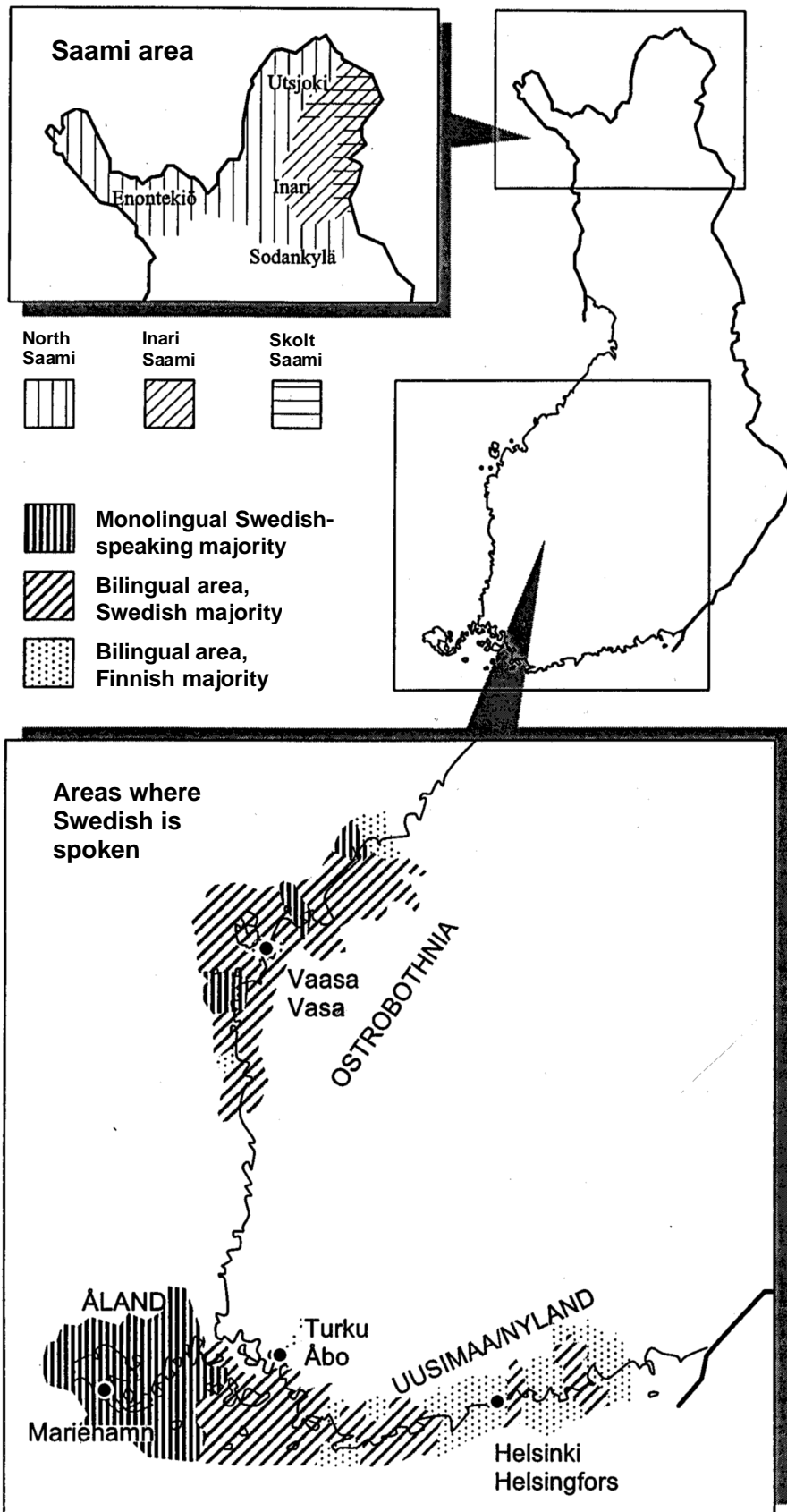
There are 18 diphthongs in Finnish: *ai, oi, ui, ei, äi, öi, yi; au, ou, eu, iu; iy, äy, öy, ey; uo, ie, yö*. They cannot be divided into separate syllables.

Table 1 gives an approximate picture of the relation between writing and pronunciation in Finnish. The letters in parenthesis are used only in foreign proper nouns and in loanwords. They have in Finnish a pronunciation approximating to that found in the language of origin.

Table 1. Pronunciation of the Finnish alphabet.

Spelling	Pronunciation IPA alphabet	Spelling	Pronunciation IPA alphabet	Spelling	Pronunciation IPA alphabet
a	?	l	l	u	u
aa	?:	ll	ll	uu	u:
ai	?i	m	m	ui	ui
au	?u	mm	mm	uo	uo
(b)		n	n	v	v
(c)		nn	nn	(w)	v
d	d	ng	??	(x)	ks
e	e	nk	?k	y	y
ee	e:	np	mp	yy	y:
ei	ei	o	o	yi	yi
eu	eu	oo	o:	yö	yø
ey	ey	oi	oi	(z)	ts, ?
(f)		ou	ou	(ž or zh)	?
(g)		p	p	(å)	o
ng	??	pp	pp	ä	æ
h	h	(q)		ää	æ:
i	i	r	r	äi	æi
ii	i:	rr	rr	äy	æy
ie	ie	s	s	ö	ø
iu	iu	ss	ss	öö	ø:
iy	iy	(š or sh)	?	öi	øi
j	j	t	t	öy	øy
k	k	tt	tt		
kk	kk				

Map 1. Language minorities in Finland



1.2.3 Substrata

One can recognize some linguistic substrata in the place names of Finland. Saami substrata can be found throughout the country. It is also possible to identify a rather large number of substrata of Swedish origin in areas where Finnish is now the dominant language. Conversely, Finnish substrata are found in Swedish-speaking areas.

1.2.4 Dialects

Spoken Finnish is traditionally divided into five to eight dialects, which form two main groups: the western and the eastern dialects. The dialects are mutually comprehensible. The relatively young standard Finnish is based on a combination of dialects.

The spelling of Finnish place names has been standardized throughout the country to conform to the same general linguistic rules. Although standardized names do not usually contain any special phonological features of the dialects, some may reflect regional dialects and have preserved local colour in the form of dialect words and morphological features.

1.3 Second national language – Swedish

Swedish, a Germanic language of the Indo-European family, is the second national and official language of Finland. It is spoken along the coasts of the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia (see Map 1). The province of Åland (fi *Ahvenanmaa*) is exclusively Swedish-speaking.

The Swedish alphabet and the rules of spelling Swedish place names of Finland are similar to those used in Sweden (see Toponymic guidelines – Sweden).

In bilingual areas, names are marked on maps, road and street signs, and signs of a similar nature in both languages, the majority language being placed first. In monolingual areas, the name in the other language may also be marked on maps, particularly for larger places, if there is space enough.

1.4 Minority language – Saami¹

Saami is a Finno-Ugric language distantly related to Finnish. In Finland, Norway, and Sweden, it uses variants of the Roman alphabet. In fact, three mutually unintelligible forms of Saami are spoken in Finland, namely North Saami, Inari Saami, and Skolt Saami (see Map 1). In 1995, the Finnish Parliament recognized the Saami people as the indigenous inhabitants of their domicile area (Constitution, article 14). They were then granted cultural autonomy within their domicile area (Constitution, article 51 a), i.e. the right to maintain and enhance their language and customs.

¹ Revised by Samuli Aikio, Research Institute for the Languages of Finland.

Saami is spoken as mother tongue by about 1,700 persons or 0.03 % of the population of Finland (2002). Most of them use North Saami but about 300 persons speak Inari Saami and approximately the same number Skolt Saami.

In the Act on the Saami Parliament (974/1995) a Saami has been defined as a person who considers himself a Saami, provided:

- 1) that he himself or at least one of his parents or grandparents has learnt Saami as his first language;
- 2) that he is a descendent of a person who has been entered in a land, taxation or population register as a mountain, forest or fishing Lapp; or
- 3) that at least one of his parents has or could have been registered as an elector for an election to the Saami Delegation or the Saami Parliament.

In the same act the Saami Homeland means the areas of the municipalities of Enontekiö, Inari and Utsjoki, as well as the area of the reindeer owners' association of Lapland in Sodankylä.

The Saami language has semi-official status in Finland. The most important government documents and, of course, all official documents concerning the community itself are translated into Saami. A Saami national therefore has the right to use his or her language before a court of law or other state authorities. The Lutheran Church has long since used Saami, and this language is taught in schools in the four northernmost municipalities. In 1992, native Saami speakers were granted the right to pass the national matriculation examination in their language. Furthermore, the Saami Radio broadcasts programmes in Saami a few hours per day, and two periodicals in Saami are published in Lapland.

In 1979, the Nordic Saami Council decided to adopt a new, uniform orthography for the Saami language of Finland, Norway, and Sweden. Since then the Saami names in the maps published by the National Land Survey have been spelled by following these rules.

The North Saami alphabet is as follows:

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

The diphthongs are *ea*, *ie*, *oa*, and *uo*. Inari Saami has also the vowels *â* and *ä* and the diphthongs *ïï* (instead of *ea*) and *uá* (instead of *oa*), and it has no *t*. The more complicated writing system of Skolt Saami does not use *á* or *t* but it has *â*, *?*, *?*, *g*, *g*, *k*, *õ*, *â*, and *ä* and the softening mark (*ˆ*). The diphthongs of Skolt Saami are *uo*, *ue*, *ua*, *uä*, *ie*, *iä*, and *eä*. In Inari Saami and Skolt Saami, long vowels are marked with double letters.

Some old topographic maps currently for sale contain many names, which are still written with the old orthography. The former version of transcribing Saami place names in Finland was a special adaptation

of the Saami orthography of the time. The following examples show how the new orthography differs from the old one:

Spelling before July 1, 1979	Spelling since July 1, 1979
Pissevarri	Bissevárrí
Tadšajavri	Dážajávri
Tšoalmmevarri	Coalmmevárrí
Tšahkaljohka	Cáhkáljohka
Keädgejavri	Geadgejavri
Sarekuoihka	Sáreguoika
Vaggojohka	Vákkojohka
Tšáhkarvarri	Cahkarvárrí
Jamehsuolu	Jámetsuolu
Tsuoggajoknjálbmi	Cuokkajohnjálbmi

Table 2 presents the Saami pronunciation. The letters which do not occur in all language forms or which belong to the old orthography have been marked. Diphtongs and consonant clusters do not occur in the table.

Table 2. Pronunciation of the Saami alphabet

Spelling	Pronunciation IPA alphabet (sec. value in brackets)	Spelling	Pronunciation IPA alphabet (sec. value in brackets)	Spelling	Pronunciation IPA alphabet (sec. value in brackets)
a	(a)	h	h	o	o (o:¹)
á	a:¹ (a)	hj	jɧ	õ³	? (?)
â², ³	? (?)	hl	lɧ	p	p
b	bɧ	hm	mɧ	r	r
c	ts	hn	nɧ	s	s
c	tʔ	hr	rɧ	š	?
ʔ³, ⁴	d ɧzɧ	i	i (i:, j¹)	t	t
ʔ³, ⁴	d ɧʔɧʲ	j	j	t¹	?
d	dɧ	k	k	u	u (u:¹)
dj	dɧdɧʲ	k³	kʲ	v	v (w:)
ddj	dʲ:dɧʲ	l	l	z	dɧ zɧ (zɧ³)
d	ð	lj	lʲlʲ	zz	d: dɧzɧ (zz³)
e	e (e:¹)	llj	lʲ:lʲ	ž	dɧ ʔɧʲ (ʔɧ³)
f	vɧ	m	m	žž	d: dɧʔɧʲ (ʔʔ³)
g	g	n	n	y²	y (ɥ)
		nj	nʲ	Dʔ	a
g³	gʲ	nnj	nʲnʲ (nʲ:nʲ)	ä², ³, ⁴	æ
g³	?	?	?	ǎ³	?

¹ In North Saami.

² In Inari Saami.

³ In Skolt Saami.

⁴ Formerly in North Saami.

⁵ Formerly and in scholarly works in Inari Saami, now = á.

The maps compiled by the National Land Survey, which cover the Enontekiö, Inari, and Utsjoki municipalities, have North Saami names appearing alone or alongside Finnish names. On the maps covering Inari municipality, Inari Saami names appear either alone or alongside North Saami and Finnish names. Skolt Saami names are very rare on maps of contemporary Finland.

2 NAMES AUTHORITIES AND NAMES STANDARDIZATION

2.1 Names authorities and their tasks

There is no specific law covering place names in Finland. The Finnish Parliament has expressed a wish (187/24.5.1957) that in decisions concerning place names, officials should consult experts in onomastics. The wish has been followed by administrative orders by ministries and central boards but because it has no legal force, it has not been very effective. In 1996, the situation was discussed at the Research Institute for the Languages of Finland and a working group was founded to study if a place-name law was needed.

The Research Institute for the Languages of Finland assumes the right and responsibility for providing normative recommendations for place names. Its Language Planning Department takes care of Finnish and Saami names and its Swedish Department of Swedish names. The recommendations provided by the Institute are based on linguistics, cultural history, local tradition, and the practical demands of everyday life.

The power of decision on names of administrative units belongs to various administrative bodies. Decisions affecting the names of municipalities are made by the municipal councils, which must consult name experts before making decisions. Names in town and city plans (names of districts, streets, squares, parks, etc.) are confirmed by the Ministry of Environment but the actual naming is under the responsibility of local authorities. The National Land Survey decides on the names of cadastral villages. The Survey's regional offices have the final decision on the names of farms and estates given originally by their owners.

Central and regional organizations have the right to decide on names relating to their sphere of activities. Thus, for example, the Finland Post Corporation decides on the names of post office districts and the VR-Group Ltd. (the railway company) decides on the names of railway stations. The Finnish Road Administration has delegated the right to make decisions concerning names on road signs to its nine regional offices.

The Research Institute for the Languages of Finland acts as an authoritative organ in matters relating to the standardization of place names by providing guidance for administrative bodies and by checking the Finnish, Swedish, and Saami names on the maps prepared by the National Land Survey. The work is based on onomastic field research conducted since the beginning of the 20th century. As a result of this research, about 3.1 million annotated place-name entries based on field-collection and 625,000 name cards collected from old documents have been entered in the archives in 2003.

2.2 How to choose which place name to use?

The language legislation of Finland makes no mention of the use of place names in languages other than Finnish or Swedish. Many monolingual administrative areas, such as municipalities, have an official name in both languages, and when drafting documents, one has to use the names in the language of the document. Problems may arise when it is necessary to use other languages - for instances in brochures, reports and maps meant for international use. If the same object has two official names and one wants to present both, one has to choose which to mention first. Another problem is that, due to the nature of the text, one may not want to repeat both names, and a question arises as to which would be most appropriate.

Recommendation of the Language Boards

In January 1997, the Finnish and Swedish Language Boards of the Research Institute for the Languages of Finland discussed the use of place names in Finland that occur in texts in different languages. Since equality of the national languages is the central principle in the Finnish Constitution, the Boards gave the following recommendations:

1. In Finnish, Finnish place name forms are to be preferred, in Swedish, Swedish name forms are to be preferred, and in Saami, Saami name forms are to be preferred.
2. In languages that are closely related to Finnish, name forms in Finnish should be preferred, unless no other established name exists in the languages in question.
3. In Scandinavian languages, Swedish name forms should be preferred, unless no other established name exists in the language in question. Among the Swedish names of the municipalities of Finland there are, in addition to those officially confirmed in 1982, many unofficial names, which have been used for a long time. In official contexts, however, only official names should be used.
4. In foreign languages, names of monolingual areas should appear in the form they have in the official language of those areas (for instance fi *Iisalmi*, sv *Mariehamn*), unless there are no other established names in the languages in question. In bilingual areas, the names in the majority language should be preferred (for instance fi *Helsinki*, *Turku*, *Vaasa*; sv *Jakobstad*, *Nykarleby*, *Pargas*, *Ekenäs*.)

This recommendation is meant for translators and editors, and it concerns public names, as the names of rural and urban municipalities, counties, regions or provinces, other administrative units, streets and roads. Furthermore, this recommendation is only meant for current documentary texts and especially for Finnish translators' needs.

The names of many historical provinces were introduced into other languages while Finland was still part of the Swedish kingdom. Thus they have become established names (exonyms) in those languages - for instance, *Karelia*, *Ostrobothnia* and *Lapland* in the English language. According to the recommendation, excepting the exonyms, the Finnish forms of the names of Finnish provinces should be used in texts in foreign languages, the only exception being the province of Åland (*Ahvenanmaa* fi).

A gazetteer of Swedish place names of Finland and Finnish equivalents and indications of the eventual officiality of the name forms has been compiled by Zilliacus and Ådahl-Sundgren (1984).

Addresses

Kotimaisten kielten tutkimuskeskus (Kotus)
Research Institute for the Languages of Finland
Sörnäisten rantatie 25
FI-00250 HELSINKI
www.kotus.fi

Ympäristöministeriö
Ministry of the Environment
Ratakatu 3
FI-00120 HELSINKI
www.environment.fi

Maanmittauslaitos
National Land Survey of Finland
P.O. Box 84
FI-00521 HELSINKI
www.nls.fi

Merenkulkulaitos
Finnish Maritime Administration
P.O. Box 171
FI-00181 HELSINKI
www.fma.fi

Finland Post Corporation
P.O. Box 1
FI-00011 POSTI
www.posti.fi

VR-Yhtymä Oy
Finnish Railways
P.O. Box 488
FI-00101 HELSINKI
www.vr.fi

Tiehallinto
Finnish Road Administration
P.O. Box 33
FI-00521 HELSINKI
www.tiehallinto.fi

3 PUBLICATIONS

3.1 Maps

The National Land Survey makes the official topographic maps of Finland and the Finnish Maritime Administration the official nautical charts.

Maps published by the National Land Survey:

- (a) The 1:20,000 series
 - Basic Map, 3,712 sheets, new editions published annually
- (b) The 1:50,000 series
 - Topographic Map, 370 sheets (320 completed in 2003)
- (c) The 1:500,000 series
 - General Map, 3 sheets printed in 1996
- (d) *Atlas of Finland*, 5th edition (completed in 1993); thematic maps covering 49 topics in 26 folio books. Its 1:1 million maps are also available separately

Nautical charts published by the Finnish Maritime Administration:

- Nautical charts 1:10,000 to 1:500,000, new prints or editions published annually

Some maps published by other organizations:

- (a) *GT Tiekartasto – Road Atlas* 1:200,000 / 1:400,000, with an index of 52,000 place names. Genimap Oy
- (b) *Tiestön yleiskartta Suomi-Finland – General Road Map* 1:1,600,000, with an index of 1,900 place names, updated and published annually by Genimap Oy

All the maps and atlases listed above can be ordered through the National Land Survey of Finland (Marketing Services, P.O. Box 84, FI-00521 Helsinki).

3.2 Gazetteers

The place-name indexes of the maps and atlases mentioned above are suitable for international use. Besides, there are gazetteers of various name categories:

Kunnat ja kuntapohjaiset aluejaot – Kommuner och kommunbaserade indelningar – Municipalities and Regional Divisions Based on Municipalities 2003. Käsikirjoja–Handböcker–Handbooks 28. Tilastokeskus – Statistikcentralen – Statistics Finland. Helsinki. 95 pp. ISBN 952-467-120-4.

Korhonen, Ritva, *Alastarolla Ylistarossa: Suomen asutusnimet ja niiden taivutus.* Helsinki, 1990. 555 pp. ISBN 951-9475-72-9. – About 20,000 names of inhabited places with declensions.

Rantala, Leif, *Sámegiell Báikenammalogahallan – Samisk ortnamsförteckning – Samisk stedsnavnfortegnelse – Saamenkielinen paikannimiluettelo - ?????????? ?????????? ??????????.* Roavvenjárga, 1988. ISBN 952-90013-3-9. – Gazetteer of Saami place names.

Zilliacus, Kurt & Ådahl-Sundgren, Ulla (eds.), *Svenska ortnamn i Finland.* Helsinki, 1984. 112 pp. ISBN 951 9475-37-0. – The most important Swedish place names in Finland, about 4,250 entries. Available also on Internet (<http://www.kotus.fi>).

4 GENERIC TERMS, ADJECTIVES, AND OTHER WORDS CONTAINED IN PLACE NAMES OF FINLAND

4.1 Finnish

L = especially in Lapland.

aapa fen (big treeless peatland) L

ahde hillside, slope

aho glade (burn-beaten land, open meadow)

ala-, *alainen*, *ali-*, *alinen* lower

alanko, *alanne*, *alava* lowland

allas reservoir, basin

apaja fishing ground

aukea, *aukko* opening, clearing (in a forest)

eno river L

<i>etelä</i> south, southern	<i>kuja</i> lane, alley
<i>haara</i> fork, branch (of a river)	<i>kulju</i> hollow (in bog), soggy dent
<i>haka</i> wooded pasture	<i>kulma</i> corner (part of a hamlet or a village)
<i>hamina</i> harbour, haven	<i>kumpare, kumpu</i> hillock, knoll
<i>harja, harjanne</i> hogback, ridge	<i>kunta</i> municipality, commune
<i>harju</i> esker	<i>kuoppa</i> cleff, hole (in an esker)
<i>hauta</i> ditch, glen	<i>kurkkio</i> waterfall L
<i>hiekkä, hiukka</i> sand	<i>kurkku, kulkku</i> neck (strait, channel)
<i>holma, holmi</i> island	<i>kuru</i> canyon, gorge L
<i>iso</i> big, great, large	<i>kurvi</i> bend, curve
<i>itä</i> east, eastern	<i>kylä</i> village, hamlet
<i>jaama</i> way, stage (uninhabited woodland)	<i>kytö</i> moorland (burnt-over for cultivation)
<i>jyppyrä</i> hill (small and steep) L	<i>kärki</i> end, point, cape
<i>jyrkkä</i> steep, bluff	<i>köngäs</i> waterfall, cataract, cascade L
<i>jänkä, jänkkä</i> peatland (big, almost treeless bog) L	<i>laakso</i> valley
<i>järvi</i> lake	<i>lahti</i> bay, bight, gulf, inlet
<i>kaakko, kaakkois-</i> southeast, southeastern	<i>laki</i> summit, top, peak L
<i>kaarre, kaarto</i> bend	<i>lampi, lammi</i> pond, tarn
<i>kaira</i> wilderness, backwoods (big uninhabited forest between rivers) L	<i>latva</i> upper course (of a river)
<i>kaita</i> strait, narrow	<i>lehto</i> rove, coppice
<i>kallio</i> rock	<i>letto</i> fen (wet, fertile, treeless peatland) L
<i>kaltio</i> spring L	<i>linna</i> castle, chateau, fortified hill
<i>kanava</i> canal	<i>lompolo</i> tarn, small lake, river enlargement L
<i>kangas</i> heath (dry, pine-dominated forest)	<i>luode, luoteis-</i> northwest, northwestern
<i>kannas</i> isthmus	<i>louhi, louhu</i> quarry, boulder field
<i>kansallis-</i> national	<i>lounais-</i> southwest, southwestern
<i>kapeikko</i> defile (narrow pass)	<i>luola</i> cave, cavern
<i>kari</i> rock (in the water), shoal, skerry	<i>luoma</i> rivulet; small lake
<i>kartano</i> estate, manor-house	<i>luonto, gen. luonnon-</i> nature
<i>kaski</i> burnt-over clearing (for cultivation)	<i>luoto</i> islet
<i>katu</i> street	<i>luusua</i> outlet (of a lake)
<i>kaula</i> neck (narrow channel)	<i>lähde</i> spring
<i>kaupunki</i> city, town	<i>länsi, läntinen</i> west, western
<i>keidas</i> bog (peatbog with surface rising higher than the surroundings)	<i>maa</i> land, country; island; area
<i>kemi</i> ground (barren and hard-surface)	<i>majakka</i> lighthouse
<i>kenttä</i> field, ground, natural lawn	<i>mella</i> sandy ridge, sandy bank L
<i>kero</i> top (rounded, treeless fell summit) L	<i>meri</i> sea
<i>keski-</i> central, mid, middle	<i>metsä</i> forest, woodland
<i>keto</i> field, lea (grassfield green)	<i>monttu</i> hole, pit, excavation
<i>kirkko</i> church	<i>muotka</i> isthmus (between two waterways) L
<i>kirnu</i> pothole (giant's cauldron kettle)	<i>musta</i> black
<i>kivalo, kivelio</i> wilderness (big, uninhabited forest) L	<i>mutka, mukka</i> curve, bend
<i>kivi</i> stone, boulder	<i>mylly</i> mill
<i>kloppi</i> islet	<i>mäki</i> hill, slope
<i>koillis-</i> northeast, northeastern	<i>neva</i> bog (open, infertile, treeless peatland)
<i>korpi</i> wilderness; swamp, marsh (birch- and spruce-dominated peatland)	<i>niemi</i> cape, promontory
<i>korva</i> ear (a place near by)	<i>niitty, niittu</i> meadow
<i>koski</i> rapid(s)	<i>niska</i> neck (head of a river, head of rapids)
<i>krunni</i> shoal, skerry	<i>niva</i> current, race (fast-flowing part of a river)
<i>kuiva, kuivio</i> dried-up area	<i>nokka</i> end, cape, point
	<i>noro</i> trickle (small brook); wet hollow
	<i>notko</i> del, glen, hollow (small valley)
	<i>nulkki</i> hill (small isolated elevation) L
	<i>nummi</i> heath (sandy, often pine-dominated forest)

nuora strait (long and narrow)
nurkka corner (of a hamlet or village)

oja ditch, brook
oura reef (low and sandy)

pahta cliff L
paikka abode; site (of a small house)
pakka bank
paljakka fell top (above the tree line) L
palo burnt land
pato dam
pekki brook
pelto field (arable land)
perä, perukka end, periphery, corner (of a hamlet or village)
pieni, pikku small, little
pitkä long
pohja, pohjoinen, pohjois- north, northern
pohja, pohjukka bottom; end (of a place); corner (of a hamlet or village)
polku path
polvi bend
portti gate
poukama cove, bight
pudas channel (short side-channel of a river)
puhto group (of houses)
puisto park
puoli side
puro brook (small stream)
putous waterfall
pyöli hamlet, abode
pää head, point, end

raitti street (in a village)
raja boundary, border, frontier
rakka boulder field L
ranta shore, bank, beach
rauma strait
raunio ruin, boulder field, boulder heap
riipi tarn (small and deep lake) L
rimpi, rimmi flark (soggy part of a bog)
rinne slope, side (of a hill)
rinta slope, brink
risti, risteys cross, crossroads, crossing
riutta reef, bank
rotko gorge, canyon
rova hill (small, burnt elevation) L
runni spring, pool
räme bog (infertile peatland with stunted pines)

saajo grove (in a peatland) L
saari island
saaristo archipelago, islands
sahi small rapid(s)
saivo lake (limpid) L
salmi strait

salo wilderness; island (large, forest-growing)
santa sand
satama harbour, haven
selkonen backwoods; wilderness
selkä back, ridge (gently sloping elongated elevation);
 offing (open water area in the sea or in a lake)
selänne ridge (gently sloping elongated elevation)
silta bridge
sola defile, pass *soppi* corner (of a hamlet or village),
 nook
suntti strait
suo bog (wet, spongy peatland)
suppa pit (in an esker)
suu mouth, estuary
suur-, suuri big, great, large
suvanto still water (in a river)
sydänmaa backwoods (uninhabited or sparsely inhabited
 area)
syrjä side (outlying place)
syvä, syväanne deep (in a lake)
särkkä bank, reef

taipale, taival isthmus; way, stage
taka- back
talo house; farmstead
tammi dam; oak
tekojärvi reservoir
tie road, way
tieva ridge, hillock (sandy) L
tunturi fell, mountain (with treeless top) L
törmä bank, brink, bluff
töyry, töyräs bank, bluff, rise

uoma channel; bog (large, treeless) L
uopaja see *vuopaja*
uura, uuro cleff, ravine
uus-, uusi new

vaara hill, mountain (with trees on the top)
vaha stone (erratic boulder)
vainio field (arable land)
valkama boat-shore, boatcove
valkea, valkia white
vanha old, ancient
vesi water, lake
viita coppice, thicket
virta stream, current, river
vuo flow, current
vuolle current, torrent
vuoma bog (large, treeless) L
vuopaja, vuopio cove (in a river); pond (offshoot of a
 river) L
vuori mountain, hill
vuotso bog (narrow) L
vähä- small, little
väli central, mid, middle

ylä-, yläinen, yli-, ylinen upper

äyräs bank, brink

4.2 Swedish

The Swedish spoken in Finland does not essentially differ from that spoken in Sweden (see Toponymic guidelines – Sweden).

4.3 Saami²

The following list comprises North Saami landscape terms with English translations. The old spellings are given in parentheses if they differ from the new ones.

<i>ája, ádjat (aja, adjag)</i> source, spring; brook	<i>jeaggi (jeäggi)</i> bog
<i>ávži (avdši)</i> canyon, gorge	<i>johka</i> river
<i>badje- (pâdje)</i> upper	<i>lásis (lasis)</i> rock (glaciated; bare, smooth, and level or slanting)
<i>bákti, bákte (pakti, pakte)</i> bluff, cliff, rock	<i>lietna (liedna)</i> province, county
<i>bálggis (palggis)</i> path	<i>lulli, lulle-</i> south, southern
<i>bealdu (peäldu)</i> field	<i>luokta</i> bay, gulf
<i>boaris, boares- (poaris, poares-)</i> old	<i>luoppal (luobbal)</i> tarn (river enlargement)
<i>buolža (puoldša)</i> esker	
<i>cáhppat, cáhppes- (cahppad, cahppes-)</i> black	<i>máddi, mátta (maddi, madda)</i> south, southern
<i>coalbmi (tšoalbmi)</i> strait	<i>mádii</i> pathway
<i>cohkka (tšohkka)</i> peak, mountain	<i>muotki</i> isthmus
<i>copma (tšobma)</i> hill	
<i>davvi, davve- (tâvvi, tâvve-)</i> north, northern	<i>njavvi (njâvvi)</i> current (fast-flowing stream)
<i>dievvá (tievva)</i> hill, slope	<i>njárga (njarga)</i> cape, point
<i>duottar (tuoddar)</i> fell, fjeld, tundra	<i>njunni</i> nose, spur
	<i>nuorti, nuorte-</i> east, eastern
<i>eana (eäna)</i> land	<i>oaivi</i> mountain, top (round-shaped)
<i>eatnangeaidnu (eädnamkeäidnu)</i> road	<i>oarji, oarje-</i> west, western
<i>eatnu (eädnu)</i> stream, flow	
<i>gaska- (kâska-)</i> central, middle	<i>savu (sâvu)</i> still water, broad
<i>gáldu, gáldo (kaldu, kaldo)</i> source, spring	<i>skáidi (skaidi)</i> interfluvium (land between two joining waterways)
<i>gávpot (kavpog)</i> town	<i>stuoris, stuorra-</i> large, great
<i>geadgi (keädgi)</i> stone, boulder	<i>suolu</i> island, islet
<i>geaidnu</i> road	
<i>geav??is (keäv??is)</i> cataract, waterfall (rapids with fall in a great river)	<i>uhcci, uhca (uhttsi, uhtsa)</i> small
<i>gilli (killi)</i> village, hamlet	<i>unni, unna</i> small
<i>gorsa (korsa)</i> gorge	<i>vággi (vaggi)</i> valley
<i>gorži (kordši)</i> waterfall	<i>várri (varri)</i> hill, mountain (with trees on the top)
<i>govdat, govda- (kovdag, kovda-)</i> broad, wide	<i>vuolle-, vuolli</i> lower, under, nether
<i>guhkki, guhkes- (kuhkki, kuhkes-)</i> long	<i>vuopmi (vuobmi)</i> woodland; bottom (flattish stretch of a valley)
<i>guoika (kuoihka)</i> rapid	<i>vuotna (vuodna)</i> fiord
<i>gurra (kurra)</i> gorge, gully, pass	<i>vuovdi</i> forest, woodland
<i>jávri (javri)</i> lake	

² Revised by Samuli Aikio, Research Institute for the Languages of Finland.

5 ABBREVIATIONS USED IN MAPS

The list contains the most common abbreviations of explanatory texts used in Finnish large-scale maps.

Abbreviation	Decoding	English equivalent
Amp.r.	ampumarata fi	shooting range
Ast.	vesiasteikko fi	water level gauge
Avstj.	avstjälpningsplats sv	waste-disposal site
Badstr.	badstrand sv	bathing beach
Bollpl.	bollplan sv	ball park
Brandbev, Br.bev.	brandbevakning sv	fire guard station
Brandst.	brandstation sv	fire station
Busst.	busstation sv	bus station
Camp.plats/Camp.	campingplats sv	camping ground
Ckl.v.	cykelvägen sv	cycle path
Fridl./F	fridlyst sv	under protection
F.hus	föreningshus sv	club house
Hdl	handel sv	shop, market
Hot.	hotelli fi, hotell sv	hotel
Huolt.as./H.as.	huoltoasema fi	service station
Hälsoc.	hälsocentral sv	health center
Hälsost.	hälsostation sv	private health center
Idr.	idrottsplats sv	sports area
Inkv.	inkvarteringsaffär sv	lodging-house
K.	koulu fi	school
K.talo	kaupungintalo fi	town hall, city hall
K.talo	kunnantalo fi	municipality hall
Kaatop.	kaatopaikka fi	waste-disposal site
Kpa	kauppa fi	shop, market
Kraftv.	kraftverk sv	power station
Kuntor.	kuntorata fi	fitness path
Kursc.	kurscentral sv	residential college
Kurssik.	kurssikeskus fi	technical training center
L.as.	linja-autoasema fi	bus station
Leir./Leir.alue	leirintäalue fi	camping ground
Lomak.	lomakylä fi	resort village
Ls.alue	luonnonsuojelualue fi	nature reserve
Maj.liike	majoitusliike fi	lodging-house
Mot.	motelli fi, motell sv	motel
Mus.	museo fi, museum sv	museum
Näköt.	näkötorni fi	observation tower
P	posti fi, post sv	post office
Pallok.	pallokenttä fi	ball park
Paloas.	paloasema fi	fire station
Palov.	palovartio fi	fire guard
Perusk.	peruskoulu fi	comprehensive (primary) school
Pp.tie	polkupyörätie fi	cycle path
Pys.alue/Pys.al.	pysäköintialue fi	parking lot
Pälsf.	pälsfarm sv	fur farm
Rauh./R	rauhoitettu kohde fi	under protection
Ravir.	ravirata fi	trotting track
Retk.m.	retkeilymaja fi	youth hostel
Rukoush.	rukoushuone fi	chapel, prayer house
S.talo	seuratalo fi	club house
Sair.	sairaala fi	hospital

Sem.by	semesterby sv	resort village
Servicest./Serv.	servicestation sv	service station
Sjukh.	sjukhus sv	hospital
Skj.b.	skjutbana sv	shooting range
Sk.	skola sv	school
Stadsh.	stadshus sv	town hall, city hall
Terv.as.	terveysasema fi	private health center
Terv.k.	terveyskeskus fi	health center
Travb.	travbana sv	trotting track
Turkist.	turkistarha fi	fur farm
Uimah.	uimahalli fi	indoor swimming pool
Uimar.	uimaranta fi	bathing beach
Urh.	urheilupaikka fi	sports area
Utsiktst.	utsiktstorn sv	observation tower
Vandr.h.	vandrarhem sv	youth hostel
Vanhaink./Vanh.k.	vanhainkoti fi	old people's home
Vir.t.	virastotalo fi	local government offices
Vt	vesitorni fi	water tower
Åldr.h.	åldringshem sv	old people's home
Ämb.h.	ämbetshus sv	local government offices

6 ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

6.1 Municipalities

The basic administrative unit of Finland is municipality or commune (fi *kunta*, sv *kommun*). In 2004 there were 444 municipalities of which 389 were monolingual Finnish, 20 bilingual with a Finnish majority, 21 monolingual Swedish, and 22 bilingual with a Swedish majority. The Council of State decides every tenth year – after a census – which category each of the municipalities belongs to. The last decision is effective from 2003 through 2012.

Lists 1 and 2 below indicate the language situation of the municipalities.

In List 1 the municipalities are alphabetized according to the Finnish names. Monolingual Finnish municipalities are indicated by the symbol fi and monolingual Swedish municipalities by sv. Bilingual municipalities with a Finnish majority are indicated by fi-sv and those with a Swedish majority by sv-fi. Urban municipalities (towns and cities, fi *kaupunki*, sv *stad*) are indicated by an asterisk (*). (The municipalities can decide themselves about their status – rural or urban.) Numbers indicate the regions in which the municipalities are located (see Map 2).

In List 2, the municipalities that have two names are alphabetized according to their Swedish name.

The Saami names of the four northernmost municipalities (Enontekiö, Inari, Sodankylä and Utsjoki) are given after List 2.

List 1. The municipalities of Finland (in January 2004) alphabetized according to the Finnish names (except for those having only a Swedish name). The Swedish names are written in *italics* and the majority names of bilingual municipalities with **bold** letters.

Alahärmä fi 14	Hirvensalmi fi 10	Kalvola fi 5
Alajärvi* fi 14	Hollola fi 7	Kangasala fi 6
Alastaro fi 2	Honkajoki fi 4	Kangaslampi fi 10
Alavieska fi 17	Houtskari – Houtskär sv 2	Kangasniemi fi 10
Alavus* fi 14	Huittinen* fi 4	Kankaanpää* fi 4
Anjalankoski* fi 8	Humppila fi 5	Kannonkoski fi 13
Artjärvi – <i>Artsjö</i> fi 7	Hyrnsalmi fi 18	Kannus* fi 16
Asikkala fi 7	Hyvinkää – <i>Hyvinge</i> * fi 1	Karijoki – <i>Bötom</i> fi 14
Askainen – <i>Villnäs</i> fi 2	Hämeenkoski fi 7	Karinainen fi 2
Askola fi 3	Hämeenkyrö – <i>Tavastkyrö</i> fi 6	Karjaa – Karis * fi-sv 1
Aura fi 2	Hämeenlinna – <i>Tavastehus</i> * fi 5	Karjalohja – <i>Karislojo</i> fi 1
		Karkkila – <i>Högfors</i> * fi 1
<i>Brändö</i> sv 20		Karstula fi 13
	li fi 17	Karttula fi 11
<i>Dragsfjärd</i> fi-sv 2	lisalmi – <i>Idensalmi</i> * fi 11	Karvia fi 4
	litti fi 8	Kaskinen – <i>Kaskö</i> * fi-sv 15
<i>Eckerö</i> sv 20	Ikaalinen – <i>Ikalis</i> * fi 6	Kauhajoki* fi 14
Elimäki fi 8	Ilmajoki fi 14	Kauhava* fi 14
Eno fi 12	Ilomantsi – <i>Ilomants</i> fi 12	Kauniainen – <i>Grankulla</i> * fi-sv 1
Enonkoski fi 10	Imatra* fi 9	Kaustinen – <i>Kaustby</i> fi 16
Enontekiö – <i>Enontekis</i> fi 19	Inari – <i>Enare</i> fi 19	Keitele fi 11
Espoo – <i>Esbo</i> * fi-sv 1	<i>Iniö</i> fi-sv 2	Kemi* fi 19
Eura fi 4	Inkoo – Ingå fi-sv 1	Kemijärvi* fi 19
Eurajoki – <i>Euraåminne</i> fi 4	Isojoki – <i>Storå</i> fi 14	Keminmaa fi 19
Evijärvi fi 14	Isokyrö – <i>Storkyro</i> fi 15	Kemiö – Kimito fi-sv 2
		Kempele fi 17
<i>Finströmsv</i> 20	Jaala fi 8	Kerava – <i>Kervo</i> * fi 1
Forssa* fi 5	Jalasjärvi fi 14	Kerimäki fi 10
<i>Föglö</i> sv 20	Janakkala fi 5	Kestilä fi 17
	Joensuu* fi 12	Kesälahti fi 12
<i>Geta</i> sv 20	Jokioinen – <i>Jockis</i> fi 5	Keuruu* fi 13
	<i>Jomala</i> sv 20	Kihniö fi 6
Haapajärvi* fi 17	Joroinen – <i>Jorois</i> fi 10	Kiihtelysvaara fi 12
Haapavesi* fi 17	Joutsa fi 13	Kiikala fi 2
Hailuoto – <i>Karlö</i> fi 17	Joutseno fi 9	Kiikoinen fi 4
Halikko fi 2	Juankoski* fi 11	Kiiminki fi 17
Halsua fi 16	Jurva fi 14	Kinnula fi 13
Hamina – <i>Fredrikshamn</i> fi 8	Juuka fi 12	Kirkkonummi – <i>Kyrkslätt</i> fi-sv 1
<i>Hammarland</i> sv 20	Juupajoki fi 6	Kisko fi 2
Hankasalmi fi 13	Juva fi 10	Kitee* fi 12
Hanko – <i>Hangö</i> *, fi-sv 1	Jyväskylä* fi 13	Kittilä fi 19
Harjavalta* fi 4	Jyväskylän mlk. – <i>Jyväskylä</i> lk. fi 13	Kiukainen fi 4
Hartola fi 7	Jämijärvi fi 4	Kiuruvesi* fi 11
Hattula fi 5	Jämsä* fi 13	Kivijärvi fi 13
Hauho fi 5	Jämsänkoski* fi 13	Kodisjoki fi 4
Haukipudas fi 17	Järvenpää – <i>Träskända</i> * fi 1	Kokemäki – <i>Kumo</i> * fi 4
Haukivuori fi 10		Kokkola – <i>Karleby</i> * fi-sv 16
Hausjärvi fi 5	Kaarina – <i>S:t Karins</i> fi 2	Kolari fi 19
Heinola* fi 7	Kaavi fi 11	Konnevesi fi 13
Heinävesi fi 10	Kajaani – <i>Kajana</i> * fi 18	Kontiolahti fi 12
Helsinki – <i>Helsingfors</i> * fi-sv 1	Kalajoki* fi 17	
Himanka fi 16		

Korpilahti fi 13
 Korppoo – **Korpo** fi-sv 2
Korsnäs sv 15
 Korteesjärvi fi 14
Koski TL – *Koski Åbo l.* fi 2
 Kotka* fi 8
 Kouvola* fi 8
 Kristiinankaupunki –
Kristinestad* fi-sv 15
 Kruunupyy – **Kronoby** fi-sv 15
 Kuhmalahti fi 6
 Kuhmo* fi 18
 Kuhmoinen fi 13
 Kuivaniemi fi 17
 Kullaa fi 4
Kumlinge sv 20
 Kuopio* fi 11
 Kuorevesi fi 6
 Kuortane fi 14
 Kurikka* fi 14
 Kuru fi 6
Kustavi – *Gustavs* fi 2
 Kuusamo fi 17
 Kuusankoski* fi 8
 Kuusjoki fi 2
 Kylmäkoski fi 6
 Kyyjärvi fi 13
Kälviä – *Kelviå* fi 16
 Kärkölä fi 7
 Kärsämäki fi 17
Kökar sv 20
Köyliö – *Kjulo* fi 4

Lahti – *Lahtis** fi 7
Laihia – *Laihela* fi 15
 Laitila* fi 2
 Lammi fi 5
Lapinjärvi – *Lappträsk* fi-sv 3
 Lapinlahti fi 11
 Lappajärvi fi 14
Lappeenranta –
*Villmanstrand** fi 9
 Lappi fi 4
Lapua – *Lappo** fi 14
 Laukaa fi 13
 Lavia fi 4
 Lehtimäki fi 14
 Leivonmäki fi 13
 Lemi fi 9
Lemland sv 20
 Lempäälä fi 6
 Lemu fi 2
 Leppävirta fi 11
 Lestijärvi fi 16
 Lieksa* fi 12
Lieto – *Lundo* fi 2
Liljendal fi-sv 3

Liminka – *Limingo* fi 17
 Liperi fi 12
Lohja – *Lojo** fi 1
Lohtaja – *Lochteå* fi 16
 Loimaa* fi 2
Loimaan kunta – *Loimaa*
kommun fi 2
 Loppi fi 5
Loviisa – *Lovisa** fi-sv 3
 Luhanka fi 13
 Lumijoki fi 17
Lumparland sv 20
 Luopioinen fi 6
 Luoto – **Larsmo** sv 15
 Luumäki fi 9
 Luvia fi 4
 Längelmäki fi 6

Maalahti – **Malax** fi-sv 15
 Maaninka fi 11
 Maarianhamina – **Mariehamn***
 sv 20
 Maksamaa – **Maxmo** sv 15
 Marttila fi 2
 Masku fi 2
 Mellilä fi 2
 Merijärvi fi 17
Merikarvia – *Sastmola* fi 4
 Merimasku fi 2 Miehikkälä fi 8
 Mietoinen fi 2
Mikkeli – *S:t Michel** fi 10
 Mouhijärvi fi 6
 Muhos fi 17
 Multia fi 13
 Muonio fi 19
 Mustasaari – **Korsholm** fi-sv
 15
 Muurame fi 13
 Muurla fi 2
 Mynämäki fi 2
Myrskylä – *Mörskom* fi-sv 3
 Mäntsälä fi 1
 Mänttä* fi 6
 Mäntyharju fi 10
Naantali – *Nändental** fi 2
 Nakkila fi 4
 Nastola fi 7
 Nauvo – **Nagu** fi-sv 2
 Nilsinä* fi 11
 Nivala* fi 17
 Nokia* fi 6
Noormarkku – *Norrmark* fi 4
Nousiainen – *Nousis* fi 2
 Nummi-Pusula fi 1
 Nurmes* fi 12
 Nummijärvi fi 1

Nurmo fi 14
 Närpiö – **Närpes*** fi-sv 15

Oravainen – **Oravais** fi-sv 15
 Orimattila* fi 7
 Oripää fi 2
 Orivesi* fi 6
 Oulainen* fi 17
Oulu – *Uleåborg** fi 17
 Oulunsalo fi 17
 Outokumpu* fi 12

Padasjoki fi 7
Paimio – *Pemar** fi 2
 Paltamo fi 18
 Parainen – **Pargas*** fi-sv 2
 Parikkala fi 9
 Parkano* fi 6
 Pedersören kunta – **Pedersöre**
 fi-sv 15
 Pelkosenniemi fi 19
 Pello fi 19
 Perho fi 16
 Pernaja – **Pernå** fi-sv 3
Perniö – *Björnå* fi 2
 Pertteli fi 2
 Pertunmaa fi 10
 Peräseinäjoki fi 14
 Petäjävesi fi 13
 Pieksämäki* fi 10
 Pielavesi fi 11
 Pietarsaari – **Jakobstad*** fi-sv
 15
 Pihtipudas fi 13
Piikkiö – *Pikis* fi 2
 Piippola fi 17
Pirkkala – *Birkala* fi 6
Pohja – *Pojjo* fi-sv 1
 Polvijärvi fi 12
Pomarkku – *Påmark* fi 4
Pori – *Björneborg** fi 4
Pornainen – *Borgnäs* fi 1
Porvoo – *Borgå** fi-sv 3
 Posio fi 19
 Pudasjärvi* fi 17
 Pukkila fi 3
 Pulkila fi 17
 Punkaharju fi 10
 Punkalaidun fi 4
 Puolanka fi 18
 Puumala fi 10
Pyhtää – *Pyttis* fi-sv 8
 Pyhäjoki fi 17
 Pyhäjärvi* fi 17
 Pyhäntä fi 17
 Pyhärinta fi 2

Pyhäselkä fi 12
 Pylkönmäki fi 13
 Pälkäne fi 6
 Pöytyä fi 2

Raahe – *Brahestad** fi 17
Raisio – *Reso** fi 2
 Rantasalmi fi 10
 Rantsila fi 17
 Ranua fi 19
Rauma – *Raumo** fi 4
 Rautalampi fi 11
 Rautavaara fi 11
 Rautjärvi fi 9
 Reijjärvi fi 17
 Renko fi 5
 Riihimäki* fi 5
 Ristiina fi 10
 Ristijärvi fi 18
Rovaniemen mlk. – *Rovaniemi*
lk. fi 19
 Rovaniemi* fi 19
 Ruokolahti fi 9
Ruotsinpyhtää – *Strömfors*
fi-sv 3
 Ruovesi fi 6
 Rusko fi 2
 Ruukki fi 17
Rymättylä – *Rimito* fi 2
 Rääkkylä fi 12

 Saari fi 9
 Saarijärvi* fi 13
 Sahalahti fi 6
 Salla fi 19
 Salo* fi 2
Saltvik sv 20
 Sammatti fi 1
Sauvo – *Sagu* fi 2
 Savitaipale fi 9
Savonlinna – *Nyslott** fi 10
 Savonranta fi 10
 Savukoski fi 19
 Seinäjoki* fi 14
 Sipoo – **Sibbo** fi-sv 3
 Sievi fi 17
 Siikainen fi 4
 Siikajoki fi 17
 Siilinjärvi fi 11
 Simo fi 19
Siuntio – *Sjundeå* fi-sv 1

 Sodankylä fi 19
 Soini fi 14
 Somero* fi 2
 Sonkajärvi fi 11
 Sotkamo fi 18
Sottunga sv 20
 Sulkava, fi 10
 Sumiainen fi 13
Sund sv 20
 Suodenniemi fi 6
 Suolahti* fi 13
 Suomenniemi fi 9
 Suomusjärvi fi 2
 Suomussalmi fi 18
 Suonenjoki* fi 11
 Sysmä fi 7
 Säskylä fi 4
Särkisalo – *Finby* fi-sv 2

 Taipalsaari fi 9
 Taivalkoski fi 17
Taivassalo – *Tövsala* fi 2
 Tammela fi 5
 Tammisaari – **Ekenäs*** fi-sv 1
Tampere – *Tammerfors** fi 6
 Tarvasjoki fi 2
 Tervo fi 11
 Tervola fi 19
Teuva – *Östermark* fi 14
 Tohmajärvi fi 12
 Toholampi fi 16
 Toijala* fi 6
 Toivakka fi 13
Tornio – *Tornedå** fi 19
Turku – *Åbo** fi-sv 2
 Tuulos fi 5
 Tuupovaara fi 12
 Tuusniemi fi 11
Tuusula – *Tusby* fi 1
 Tyrnävä fi 17
 Töysä fi 14

 Ullava fi 16
Ulvila – *Ulvby* fi 4
 Urjala fi 6
 Utajärvi fi 17
 Utsjoki fi 19
 Uukuniemi fi 9
 Uurainen fi 13
 Uusikaarlepyy – **Nykarleby***
fi-sv 15

Uusikaupunki – *Nystad** fi 2

 Vaala fi 18
Vaasa – *Vasa** fi-sv 15
 Vahto fi 2
 Valkeakoski* fi 6
 Valkeala fi 8
 Valtimo fi 12
 Vammala* fi 6
 Vampula fi 4
Vantaa – *Vanda** fi-sv 1
 Varkaus* fi 11
 Varpaisjärvi fi 11
 Vehmaa fi 2
 Vehmersalmi fi 11
 Velkua fi 2
 Vesanto fi 11
 Vesilahti fi 6
Veteli – *Vetil* fi 16
 Vieremä fi 11
 Vihanti fi 17
Vihhti – *Vichtis* fi 1
 Viiala fi 6
 Viitasaari* fi 13
 Viljakkala fi 6
 Vilppula fi 6
 Vimpeli fi 14
 Virolahti fi 8
Virrat – *Virdots** fi 6
 Vuolijoki fi 18
Värdö sv 20
Vähäkyrö – *Lillkyro* fi 15
 Värtsilä fi 12
Västanfjärd fi-sv 2
 Vöyri – **Vörå** fi-sv 15

 Yli-li fi 17
 Ylihärmä fi 14
 Ylikiiminki fi 17
 Ylistaro fi 14
Ylitornio – *Övertorneå* fi 19
 Ylivieska* fi 17
 Ylämaa fi 9
 Yläne fi 2
 Ylöjärvi* fi 6
 Ypäjä fi 5

 Äetsä fi 6
Ähtäri – *Etseri** fi 14
 Äänekoski* fi 13

Abolished municipalities after 1998 in alphabetical order.

Abolished municipality	Point of time	Annexed municipality
Anttola fi 10	1.1.2001	Mikkeli - S:t Michel* fi 10
Jäppilä fi 10	1.1.2004	Pieksänmaa fi 10
Kuorevesi fi 6	1.1.2001	Jämsä* fi 13
Mikkelin mlk - S:t Michels lk	1.1.2001	Mikkeli - S:t Michel fi 10
Pattijoki fi 17	1.1.2003	Raahe - Brahestad fi 17
Pieksämäen mlk. – <i>Pieksämäki lk.</i> fi 10	1.1.2004	Pieksänmaa fi 10
Temmes fi 17	1.1.2001	Tyrnävä fi 17
Vehkalahti - Veckelax	1.1.2003	Hamina - Fredrikshamn fi 8
Virtasalmi fi 10	1.1.2004	Pieksänmaa fi 8

List 2. The municipalities of Finland which have two official names, alphabetized according to the Swedish names. Names in the majority language are written with **bold** letters.

Artsjö – Artjärvi	Karis – Karjaa	Nykarleby – Uusikaarlepyy
Birkala – Pirkkala	Karislojo – Karjalohja	Nyslott – Savonlinna
Björnå – Perniö	Karleby – Kokkola	Nystad – Uusikaupunki
Björneborg – Pori	Karlö – Hailuoto	Nådendal – Naantali
Borgnäs – Pornainen	Kaskö – Kaskinen	Närpes – Närpiö
Borgå – Porvoo	Kaustby – Kaustinen	Oravais – Oravainen
Brahestad – Raahe	Kelviå – Kälviä	Pargas – Parainen
Bötom – Karjoki	Kervo – Kerava	Pedersöre – Pedersören kunta
Ekenäs – Tammisaari	Kimito – Kemiö	Pemar – Paimio
Enare – Inari	Kjulo – Köyliö	Pernå – Pernaja
Enontekis – Enontekiö	Korpo – Korppoo	Pieksämäki lk. – Pieksämäen mlk.
Esbo – Espoo	Korsholm – Mustasaari	Pikis – Piikkiö
Etseri – Ähtäri	Koski Åbo l. – Koski Tl.	Pojo – Pohja
Euraäänne – Eurajoki	Kristinestad – Kristiinankaupunki	Pyttis – Pyhtää
Finby – Särkisalo	Kronoby – Kruunupyö	Pämark – Pomarkku
Fredrikshamn – Hamina	Kumo – Kokemäki	Raumo – Rauma
Grankulla – Kauniainen	Kyrkslätt – Kirkkonummi	Reso – Raisio
Gustavs – Kustavi	Lahtis – Lahti	Rimito – Rymättylä
Hangö – Hanko	Laihela – Laihia	Rovaniemi lk. – Rovaniemen mlk.
Helsingfors – Helsinki	Lappo – Lapua	S:t Karins – Kaarina
Houtskär – Houtskari	Lapträsk – Lapinjärvi	S:t Michel – Mikkeli
Hyvinge – Hyvinkää	Larsmo – Luoto	S:t Michels lk. – Mikkelin mlk.
Högfors – Karkkila	Lillkyro – Vähäkylä	Sagu – Sauvo
Idensalmi – Iisalmi	Limingo – Liminka	Sastmola – Merikarvia
Ikalis – Ikaalinen	Lochteå – Lohtaja	Sibbo – Sipoo
Ilomants – Ilomantsi	Loimaa kommun – Loimaan kunta	Sjundeå – Siuntio
Ingå – Inkoo	Lojo – Lohja	Storkyro – Isokyrö
Jakobstad – Pietarsaari	Lojo kommun – Lohjan kunta	Storå – Isojoki
Jockis – Jokioinen	Lovisa – Loviisa	Strömfors – Ruotsinpyhtää
Jorois – Joroinen	Lundo – Lieto	Tammerfors – Tampere
Kajana – Kajaani	Malax – Maalahti	Tavastehus – Hämeenlinna
	Mariehamn – Maarianhamina	Tavastkyro – Hämeenkyrö
	Maxmo – Maksamaa	Torneå – Tornio
	Mörskom – Myrskylä	Träskända – Järvenpää
	Nagu – Nauvo	Tusby – Tuusula
	Norrmärk – Noormarkku	Tövsala – Taivassalo
	Nousis – Nousiainen	Uleåborg – Oulu

Ulvby – **Ulvila**
Vanda – **Vantaa**
Vasa – **Vaasa**
Veckelax – **Vehkalahti**
Vetil – **Veteli**

Vichtis – **Vihti**
Villmanstrand – **Lappeenranta**
Villnäs – **Askainen**
Virdois – **Virrat**
Vörå – Vöyri

Åbo – **Turku**
Östermark – **Teuva**
Övertorneå – **Ylitorni**

The Saami names of the four northernmost municipalities of Finland (I = Inari Saami, N = North Saami, Sk = Skolt Saami): Enontekiö = Eanodat N; Inari = Aanaar I, Anár N, Aanar Sk; Sodankylä = Soadegilli N; Utsjoki = Ohcejohka N.

6.2 Historical provinces

There are two kinds of provinces in Finland – historical provinces and modern *regions*³. The names of the provinces have spread into foreign languages in their Swedish forms at the time when Finland was part of Sweden (before 1809), and they sometimes survive in those languages as exonyms (for instance Karelia, Ostrobothnia, Lapland). The number of historical provinces is nine:

1. Varsinais-Suomi fi; Egentliga Finland sv; Finland Proper en
2. Uusimaa fi, en; Nyland sv
3. Satakunta fi, sv, en
4. Häme fi; Tavastland sv; Tavastia en
5. Savo fi, en; Savolax sv
6. Karjala fi; Karelen sv; Karelia en
7. Pohjanmaa fi; Österbotten sv; Ostrobothnia en
8. Lappi fi; Lapland sv; Lapland en
9. Åland sv, en; Ahvenanmaa fi

6.3 Regions

Since February 1997, the municipalities of Finland have been grouped into twenty regions (fi *maakunta*, sv *landskap*); see Map 2. The names of the historical provinces have been – at least partly – “inherited” by the regions or “new provinces”. Their names were ratified by the Ministry of Interior in March 1998. The English name variants are unofficial.

1. Uusimaa fi, en; Nyland sv
2. Varsinais-Suomi fi; Egentliga Finland sv; Finland Proper en
3. Itä-Uusimaa fi; Östra Nyland sv; Eastern Uusimaa en
4. Satakunta fi, sv, en
5. Kanta-Häme fi; Egentliga Tavastland sv; Tavastia Proper en
6. Pirkanmaa fi, en; Birkaland sv
7. Päijät-Häme fi; Päijänne - Tavastland sv; Päijänne-Tavastia en
8. Kymenlaakso fi, en; Kymmenedalen sv

³The Ministry of Interior of Finland translates the term *maakunta/landskap* by *region* (formerly *province*) and the term *lääni/län* by *province* (formerly *county*).

9. Etelä-Karjala fi; Södra Karelen sv; Southern Karelia en
10. Etelä-Savo fi; Södra Savolax sv; Southern Savo en
11. Pohjois-Savo fi; Norra Savolax sv; Northern Savo en
12. Pohjois-Karjala fi; Norra Karelen sv; Northern Karelia en
13. Keski-Suomi fi; Mellersta Finland sv; Central Finland en
14. Etelä-Pohjanmaa fi; Södra Österbotten sv; Southern Ostrobothnia en
15. Österbotten sv; Pohjanmaa fi; Ostrobothnia en
16. Keski-Pohjanmaa fi; Mellersta Österbotten sv; Central Ostrobothnia en
17. Pohjois-Pohjanmaa fi; Norra Österbotten sv; Northern Ostrobothnia en
18. Kainuu fi, en; Kajanaland sv
19. Lappi fi; Lappland sv; Lapland en
20. Åland sv, en; Ahvenanmaa fi

6.4 Provinces

Since September 1997, the regional administration of the State is divided into 6 provinces (fi *lääni*, sv *län*). With the exception of Åland all regions and provinces are either unilingual Finnish or bilingual with Finnish majority, but most of them have two official names.

1. Etelä-Suomi fi; Södra Finland sv; Southern Finland en
2. Länsi-Suomi fi; Västra Finland sv; Western Finland en
3. Itä-Suomi fi; Östra Finland sv; Eastern Finland en
4. Oulu fi, en; Uleåborg sv
5. Lappi fi; Lappland sv; Lapland en
6. Åland sv, en; Ahvenanmaa fi

Map 2. Administrative regions of Finland (see numbers on previous page)

