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Toponymic guidelines for map editors and other editors

TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES OF GREECE

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GREECE

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1. Languages

1.1. General remarks

The official language of Greece is modern Greek (Νέα Ελληνικά). The term «modern Greek» is used for the differentiation from ancient Greek (Αρχαία Ελληνικά). Modern Greek is used in written and in speech in every area, also in the administration.

1.2. Forms of modern Greek language («dimotiki» and «katharevousa»)

Until the early 1980's the modern Greek language was divided in an oral (simple) and a written (official, administrative) form. The official form of the language was generally being used in the administrative life and was named «katharevousa» in opposition to «dimotiki». At the beginning of the 1980's «dimotiki» was introduced by law as the only official form of the modern Greek language, also in administrative life.

In older maps and geographical publications, though, one can still observe the use of the «katharevousa». The main difference between the two forms is of morphological, not of lexicological substance, i.e. geographical names remain the same except of their endings and of the accentuation system.¹

1.3. The Greek Alphabet (letters and phonemes)

The 24 letters of the Greek language (alphabet²) together with their Greek and traditional English names are:

A α (alfa) alpha,	N ν (ni),
B β (vita),	Ξ ξ (ksi),
Γ γ (gama),	Ο ο (omikron),
Δ δ (delta),	Π π (pi),
E ε (epsilon),	Ρ ρ (ro),
Z ζ (zita),	Σ σ ς (sigma),
H η (Ita),	Τ τ (taf),
Θ θ (thita),	Υ υ (ipsilon),
I ι (giota),	Φ φ (fi),
K κ (kapa),	Χ χ (chi),
Λ λ (lamda),	Ψ ψ (psi),
M μ (mi),	Ω ω (omega).

The letter sigma (Σ/σ) at the end of a word is written Σ/ς.

¹ About the old and the new accents see par. 1.5.

² The Modern Greek alphabet is the same as that of the ancient Greek language. The name alphabet comes from its first two letters [alpha and beta]

1.4. Basic rules of the Greek spelling and pronunciation³

The Greek language has 25 phonemes:

[a, ε, i, o, u, v, γ, d, z, θ, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, f, x, b, d, g, ts, dz]

The Greek alphabet has not a corresponding letter for each sound (phoneme). There are sounds that do not have a specific letter to represent them. On the other hand, some sounds are represented by different characters.

For the representation of the sounds [b], [d], [g], [ts], [dz] are used two letters:

[b] = μπ

[d] = ντ

[g] = γκ, γγ

[ts] = τσ

[dz] = τζ.

The same happens with the sound [u] = Ου/ου.

Example: Βουρβουρού = [Vurvuru]

The sound [i] is represented by several letters or combinations of letters:

Ι/ι, Υ/υ, Η/η, Ε/ει, Ο/οι, Υ/υι.

Examples: Υλίκη = [Iliki], Ημαθία = [Imathia], Ίμια = [Imia], Ηλεία = [Ili] etc.

Note, that there is no phonetic difference between the different [i]'s in Greek.

Similarly, the sound [e] is represented not only with Ε/ε, but also with the letters combination Αι/αι.

Example: Αίγινα = [Ejina].

The same occurs to the sound [o], which is represented with the letters ο or ω.

Example: Κορώνη = [Koroni].

In Greek there are also two "double letters", i.e. letters which list two sounds: Ξ/ξ = [ks], and Ψ/ψ = [ps].

The combinations of letters Αυ/αυ and Ευ/ευ have a double pronunciation, i.e. they are being pronounced [av], [ev] when a vowel or a voiced consonant follows and they are being pronounced [af], [ef], when a voiceless consonant follows.

Examples: Γάδος = [Gavdos], Ναύπλιο = [Nafplio], Βεύη = [Vevi], Πεύκο = [Peiko]

Again, some letters are not pronounced when certain letter combinations occur such as:

1. The letter Υ/υ becomes voiceless, when it is followed by Β/β or Φ/φ.

Examples: Εύβοια = [Evia], Ευφροσύνη = [Efrosyni]

2. The one of two successive identical consonants.

Example: Παλλήνη = [Palini]

3. The letter π within the combination μπτ.

Example: Πέμπτη = [Pemti].

³ It has to be stressed, that in brackets [] the phonetic transcription is being indicated. The phonetic transcription is undertaken on the basis of the «International Phonetic Alphabet».

Geographical proper names begin with a capital letter (Αίγινα), nouns, though which are derived from them do not begin with a capital letter (αιγινίτικο κρασί), unless they name the ethnicity or the descent of a person (Αιγινίτης).

1.5. Accentuation system

After the language reform which made «dimotiki» the official language of Greece, one of the main changes that took place was the introduction of the monotonic accentuation system, i.e. the abolition of the different accents which were being used in the «katharevousa» form of the language.⁴ The main rule of the new accentuation system, helpful for cartographers and for other users of geographical editions, is that one accent (normally a vertical dash - ' - or simple a point - . -) is put above the vowel of the accented syllable in words with more than one syllables.

Example: Διδυμότειχο/Didimóteicho.

There is no stress above the vowel of monosyllabic words.⁵

Example: Κως / Kos.

If the word begins with an accented vowel the stress is written on the left side of the first letter.

Example: Ήπειρος / Ipeiros.

In cases of a double letter, consisting of two vowels (οι, ει, αι, υι, ου), the stress is put on the second letter.

Example: Αίγινα / Aígina.

1.7. Basic Rules of the Greek grammar applying in Geographical Names

1.7.1. Genders and articles

The Greek language has a masculine, a feminine and a neutral gender. Geographical names can be of all the a.m. genders. The gender of the geographical names can be concluded out of either its ending or its article.

- The ending for the feminine gender is -η or -α. The ending for the masculine gender is: -ος, and the ending for the neutral gender is -ο.
- The 3 definite articles are:
 - ο (masc.)
 - η (fem.)
 - το (neut.)
 - οι (pl. fem. and masc.)
 - τα (pl. neut.)

⁴ A simple way for non-speakers of Greek to recognise, whether a map or a geographical publication is written in katharevousa or dimotiki is the accentuation system. Where different stresses are used, i.e. where the acute, grave and the aspiration marks, psili and daseia, are used the publication is most probably in katharevousa, or at least in a non-modern form of the language.

⁵ To this rule there are some exceptions, which are not of importance in the cartography.

1.7.2. Numeri

The Greek language has a singular and a plural. Geographical names are normally used only in singular. Nevertheless the following geographical names are used only in plural: Σέρρες, Σπέτσες, Σφακιά, Χανιά, Δελφοί, Άγραφα, Καλάβρυτα and the exonyms Ουράλια, Πυρηναία.

1.7.3. Declination

Geographical names are normally declined, according to the Greek-language declination rules. Some of them, though, are not declinable.

Example: το Κιλκίς, του Κιλκίς.

It has to be stressed, that often on Greek maps, on road-signs etc. the toponym is written not in the nominative but in genitive if there is a previous word, describing the geographical feature, such as “valley” (κοιλάδα), “gorge” (χαράδρα, φαράγγι), “bay” (κόλπος).

Examples:

- Κοιλάδα Αλφειού (not in nom.: Αλφειός) = “Valley of the river Alfeios”, whereas Alfeios is in genitive.
- Φαράγγι Σαμαριάς (not in nom.: Σαμαριά) - “Gorge of Samaria”, whereas “Samaria” is in genitive.
- Λιμνή Θεσσαλονίκης (not in nom.: Θεσσαλονίκη).

The main cases used in the cartography are the nominative and the genitive of both, singular and plural. The following table presents the nominative and genitive case of singular and plural reflecting the basic categories of the Greek declination system, divided accordingly to the ending of the nominative singular:

Gender	Ending in nom. sg.	ending in nom. pl.	ending in gen. Sg.	ending in gen. pl.
masc.	-ας	-ες	-α	-ων
masc.	-ης, -ής	-ες, -είς, -ήδες	-η, -ή	-ων, -ών, -ήδων
masc.	-ος, -ός	-οι, -οί	-ου, -ού	-ων, -ών
fem.	-α, -ά	-ες, -ές	-ας, -άς	-ων, -ών
fem.	-η, -ή	-ες, -ές	-ης (-εως), -ής	-(ε)ων, -ών
fem.	-ός	-οί	-ού	-ών
fem.	-ού	-ούδες	-ούς	-ούδων
neut.	-ο, -ό	-α, -ά	-ου, -ού	-ων, -ών
neut.	-ι, -ί	-ια, -ιά	-ιού	-ιών
neut.	-ος	-η	-ους	-ών
neut.	-α	-ατα	-τος	-των
neut.	-ιμο	-ίματα	-ίματος	-ιμάτων
neut.	-ον, -όν	-όντα	-όντος	-όντων
neut.	-αν, -εν	-αντα, -εντα	-αντος, -εντος	-όντων
neut.	-ς	-τα	-τος, -τός	-των

1.7.4. Partition in syllables

The main rules for the partition in syllables are the following:

- One consonant between two vowels accompanies the second vowel.

Example: Ρόδος = Ρό -δος

- Two consonants between two vowels accompany the second vowel, when a Greek word begins with these consonants.

Example: Μοσχάτο = Μο -σχα -το (σχοινί), but: θάλασσα = θά -λασ -σα.

- Three or more consonants between two vowels follow the second vowel, when a Greek word begins with at least the two first among them.

Example : Κάστρο= Κά-στρο (στρώμα)

- The consonants *μπ, ντ, γκ* are not to be separated.

Example: Κάμπος = Κά -μπος.

- The composites do obey the same rules.

- The double vowels, the diphthongs, and the letter combinations *αυ, ευ* are to be considered as one vowel.

Example: Πειραιάς = Πει -ραι -άς.

1.8. Romanization

In 1987, during the Fifth Conference of the United Nations for the Standardisation of Geographical Names, the romanization system ELOT 743 has been adopted as the international standard for the conversion of geographical names. This system provides for two sets of rules for both transcription and transliteration of Greek characters into Latin characters, which are shown in tables 1 and 2 respectively.

Table 3 contains one method for reversible transcription. Other methods for reversible transcription may also be used.

The ELOT 743 system applies to the characters of the Greek script, independent of the period in which it is or was used (i.e. it applies to monotoniko, polytoniko, dimotiki, katharevousa, alexandrian, archaic or other forms of writing using the Greek script).

Combinations of two or more character are transliterated according to the provisions laid down for each independent character. The only exception to this rule for transliteration is the conversion of the Greek double vowels AY/αυ, EY/ευ, OY/ου which are mapped into Latin as AU/au, EU/eu, OU/ou respectively.

The Greek character ζ (σίγμα τελικό - sigma final) is transliterated into Latin s, the same as for the Greek character σ (σίγμα - sigma). The character σ is used at the beginning or in the middle of a word, while the character ζ is used at the end of the word. The transliterating medium (human or machine) should, when in the process of convening the transliterated text back to the original Greek text, read the character of the string that follows s. In cases where the Latin s is followed by an alphabetic character or hyphenation then the s is transliterated into σ. In any other case (for example when it is followed by space. mark, symbol etc.) the Latin s is transliterated into the Greek character ζ.

If the conversion of a Greek letter gives rise to a double capital in Latin which is followed by lowercase text (for example at the beginning of a sentence after a full stop mark) the second, third etc. Latin capital letter may for aesthetic reasons be rendered in lowercase, (e.g. CHara instead of CHara, THalassa instead of THalassa, PSari instead of PSari).

The converting medium must be aware that the special mark (macron) above or after the Latin characters is obligatory for the correct conversion of the character. However the size of this special mark and its accurate graphical representation or position is the subject of this Standard. Use of other character to substitute macron where it is unavailable, is not prohibited but it is done at the user's risk

Table 1:
Transliteration of Greek alphabet to Latin
(ELOT 743 conversion system)

	GREEK	LATIN
1	Α, α	A, a
2	Β, β	V, v
3	Γ, γ	G, g
4	Δ, δ	D, d
5	Ε, ε	E, e
6	Ζ, ζ	Z, z
7	Η, η	I, i or Γ, i ⁻
8	Θ, θ	TH, th
9	Ι, ι	I, i
10	Κ, κ	K, k
11	Λ, λ	L, l
12	Μ, μ	M, m
13	Ν, ν	N, n
14	Ξ, ξ	X, x
15	Ο, ο	O, o
16	Π, π	P, p
17	Ρ, ρ	R, r
18	Σ, σ, ς	S, s, s
19	Τ, τ	T, t
20	Υ, υ	Y, y
21	Φ, φ	F, f
22	Χ, χ	CH, ch
23	Ψ, ψ	PS, ps
24	Ω, ω	O, o or O ⁻ , o ⁻

Table 2:
Transcription of Greek alphabet to Latin
 (ELOT 743 conversion system)

	GREEK		LATIN
	Greek characters	Combination of Greek characters	Transcription
1	Α, α		A, a
2		ΑΙ, αι (6)	AI, ai
3		ΑΙ, άι (6)	AI, ai
4		ΑΙ, ατ (6)	AI, ai
5		ΑΥ, αυ (1) (8)	AV, av
6		ΑΥ, αυ (2) (8)	AF, af
7		ΑΥ, αυ (7)	Aÿ, aÿ
8	Β, β		V, v
9	Γ, γ		G, g
10		ΓΓ, γγ	NG, ng
11		ΓΚ, γκ (6)	GK, gk
12		ΓΞ, γξ	NX, nx
13		ΓΧ, γχ	NCH, nch
14	Δ, δ		D, d
15	Ε, ε		E, e
16		ΕΙ, ει (6)	EI, ei
17		ΕΙ, έι (6)	EI, ei
18		ΕΙ, ετ (6)	EI, ei
19		ΕΥ, ευ (1) (8)	EV, ev
20		ΕΥ, ευ (2) (8)	EF, ef
21		ΕΥ, ευ (7)	Eÿ, eÿ
22	Ζ, ζ		Z, z
23	Η, η		I, i
24		ΗΥ, ηυ (1) (8)	IV, iv
25		ΗΥ, ηυ (2) (8)	IF, if
26		ΗΥ, ηυ (7)	IY, iy
27	Θ, θ		TH, th
28	Ι, ι		I, i
29	Κ, κ		K, k
30	Λ, λ		L, l
31	Μ, μ		M, m
32		ΜΠ, μπ (3) (5)	B, b
33		ΜΠ, μπ (4)	MP, mp
34	Ν, ν		N, n
35		ΝΤ, ντ (8)	NT, nt
36	Ξ, ξ		X, x
37	Ο, ο		O, o
38		ΟΙ, οι (6)	OI, oi
39		ΟΙ, όι (6)	OI, oi
40		ΟΙ, οτ (6)	OI, oi
41		ΟΥ, ου	OU, ou
42		ΟΥ, ου (7)	Oÿ, oÿ
43	Π, π		P, p
44	Ρ, ρ		R, r
45	Σ, σ, ς		S, s, s
46	Τ, τ		T, t
47	Υ, υ		Y, y
48		ΥΙ, υι (6)	YI, yi
49	Φ, φ		F, f
50	Χ, χ		CH, ch
51	Ψ, ψ		PS, ps
52	Ω, ω		O, o

Table 3: Reversible transcription

GREEK CHARACTERS		LATIN CHARACTERS		
Greek characters	Combination of Greek characters	Transcription	Reversible Transcription	Pronunciation according to IPA
Α, α		A, a	A, a	α
	ΑΙ, αι (6)	AI, ai	AI, ai	ε
	ΑΙ, άι (6)	AI, i	AI, ai	ai
	ΑΙ, ατ (6)	AI, a×	AI, ai	ai
	ΑΥ, αυ (1)(10)	AV, av	AV, ay	av
	ΑΥ, αυ (2)(10)	AF, af	AF, af	af
	ΑΥ, αυ (7)	AŸ, ay	AŸ, ay	ai
Β, β		V, v	V, v	v
Γ, γ		G, g	G, g	g
	ΓΓ, γγ	NG, ng	NG, ng	ng
	ΓΚ, γκ (6)	GK, gk	GK, gk	g (3), ng (4) (5)
	ΓΞ, γξ	NX, nx	NX, nx	nx
	ΓΧ, γχ	NCH, nch	NCH, nch	χ
Δ, δ		D, d	D, d	δ
Ε, ε		E, e	E, e	ε
	ΕΙ, ει (6)	EI, ei	EI, ei	ei
	ΕΙ, έι (6)	EI, i	EI, ei	ei
	ΕΙ, ει (6)	EI, e×	EI, ei	ei
	ΕΥ, ευ (1)(8)	EV, ev	EV, ev	ev
	ΕΥ, ευ (2)(8)	EF, ef	EF, ef	ef
	ΕΥ, ευ (7)	EŸ, ey	EŸ, ey	ei
Ζ, ζ		Z, z	Z, z	z
Η, η		I, i	I, i	i
	ΗΥ, ηυ (1)(10)	IV, iv	IV, iv	iv
	ΗΥ, ηυ (2)(10)	IF, if	IF, if	if
	ΗΥ, ηυ (7)	IŸ, iy	IŸ, iy	ii
Θ, θ		TH, th	TH, th	θ
Ι, ι		I, i	I, i	ι
Κ, κ		K, k	K, k	k
Λ, λ		L, l	L, l	l
Μ, μ		M, m	M, m	m
	ΜΠ, μπ (3)(7)	B, b	B, b	b
	ΜΠ, μπ (4)	MP, mp	MP, mp	mb
Ν, ν		N, n	N, n	n
	ΝΤ, ντ (6)	NT, nt	NT, nt	d (3), nd (4), (5)
Ξ, ξ		X, x	X, x	x
Ο, ο		O, o	O, o	ο
	ΟΙ, οι (8)	OI, oi	OI, oi	i
	ΟΙ, όι (8)	OI, oi	OI, oi	oi
	ΟΙ, οί (8)	OI, o×	OI, oi	oi
	ΟΥ, ου	OU, ou	OU, ou	u
	ΟΥ, ου (7)	OŸ, oy	OŸ, oy	oi
Π, π		P, p	P, p	p
Ρ, ρ		R, r	R, r	r
Σ, σ, ς		S, s, s	S, s, s	s, z, s
Τ, τ		T, t	T, t	t
Υ, υ		Y, y	Y, y	i
	ΥΙ, υι (6)	YI, yi	YI, yi	i
Φ, φ		F, f	F, f	f
Χ, χ		CH, ch	CH, ch	χ
Ψ, ψ		PS, ps	PS, ps	ps
Ω, ω		O, o	O, o	ο

Note 1 - Used before the consonants β, γ, δ, ζ, λ, μ, ν, ρ and all the vowels.

Note 2 - Used before the consonants θ, κ, ξ, π, σ, τ, φ, χ, ψ and at the end of the word

Note 3 - At the beginning of the word.

Note 4 - In the middle of the word

Note 5 - At the end of the word

Note 6 - The combinations of Greek characters, that are in parentheses, are presented in the Table 2 only for clarification. They are converted according to the provisions laid down for each independent character.

Note 7 - They are converted according to the provision laid down for each independent character when the vowel before ν has an accent α when the ν has dialytika.

Note 8 - In the conversion of the combinations ω, εν, ην, when they have an accent, the accent is transferred to the vowel (e.g. αω, αε, αη, ιω, ιε, ιν, υω, υε, υν).

2. Names authorities and names standardization

2.1. General remarks

In Greece there is no governmental agency for the centralized function of collection, registration and standardization of all the types of geographical names. However, according to the type of toponym (inhabited places, geographical features, odonyms etc), standardization is accomplished by the work of a number of different authorities and coordinating bodies as described in these guidelines.

A Working Group for the Standardisation of Geographical Names, consisted of representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Interior and governmental cartographic organisations, was established in July 1997. The primary task of this Working Group is to study the status, structure and function of a National Committee on Geographical Names and propose amendments to existing national legislation for the enhancement of the recommendations of the UN for the Standardisation of Geographical Names. Another task of this Working Group is the promotion of the co-ordination of the various national authorities, currently involved in the standardisation of geographical names, according to existing laws and practice that will continue until this legislation will be revised.

2.2 Inhabited places.

The duty of determination of official geographical names rests with the Ministry of Interior. The decision is normally taken after a recommendation of the *Committee of Toponyms*, consisting of representatives from the Directorate of Toponyms of the Ministry of Interior, regional and local authorities, governmental cartographic agencies and linguists from the academic community. This committee considers proposals for new names, usually submitted by local authorities, from the linguistic, aesthetic, social and historical aspect and recommends their approval or rejection.

Geographical names of regions, departments and provinces are usually determined by the Ministry of Interior, without a relevant recommendation of the committee of toponyms.

2.3. Geographical features.

Toponyms of geographical features such as mountains, hills, rivers, lakes, gulfs, bays, capes etc., are collected and registered by the two governmental cartographic agencies namely the Hellenic Military Geographic Service (HMGS) and the Hellenic Navy Hydrographic Service (HNHS). The two agencies coordinate their work for the proper depiction of these toponyms on maps and charts, the development of toponymic data files and the publication of relevant

gazetteers. The final decision for the determination of the official names of these features rests with the Ministry of Interior after a recommendation of the above-mentioned committee of toponyms.

2.4 Odonyms and other microtoponyms.

Odonyms and other microtoponyms (squares, parks etc.) within the area of jurisdiction of municipalities are determined by decisions of the council of the elected representatives of the local municipalities.

3. Source Material

3.1. Maps and Nautical Charts

The official maps and nautical charts are produced by the Hellenic Military Geographic Service (HMGS) and the Hellenic Navy Hydrographic Service (HNHS) respectively and are the following :

- Land maps 1:50.000 : 387 sheets covering the whole Greek territory.
- Land maps 1:250.000 : 32 sheets covering the whole Greek territory.
- Land maps 1:500.000 : 12 sheets covering the whole Greek territory.
- Land maps 1:1.000.000 : 5 sheets covering the whole Greek territory.
- Nautical charts of various scales : 70 charts covering the Greek coasts of which 8 are International charts published according to the relevant cartographic program of the International Hydrographic Organisation for the Mediterranean and Black Seas area.

3.2. Gazetteers and toponymic data files

- HMGS *Gazetteer of Greece* edition 1997: Contains approximately 90.000 geographical names shown on 1:50.000 maps.
- HMGS Toponymic data file of geographical names shown on 1:50.000 maps.
- Concise catalogue of geographical names depicted on 1:1M scale HMGS land maps. This catalogue consists of two parts in which geographical names are sorted alphabetically in Greek and Latin alphabets respectively.
- HNHS toponymic data file of coastal and maritime geographical names of Greece consisting of approximately 10.000 entries shown on nautical charts and other nautical publications (pilots etc.).
- Toponymic data file of the administrative division of Greece.

3.3. Other sources

- Symbols and Abbreviations used on Hellenic Issue Nautical Charts (XEE 64).
- Administrative Division of Greece in Regions, Departments, and Municipalities. Bilingual edition in Greek and Roman alphabet.

4. Glossary of words necessary for the understanding of maps.

Greek	Romanized	English
Άγιος, α	Agios	Saint
Αεροδρόμιο	Aerodromio	Airfield
Άκρα	Akra	Point, Cape
Ακρωτήριο	Akrotirio	Cape
Άμμος	Ammos	Sand
Αμμόλοφος	Ammolofos	Sandhill
Αμμώδης	Ammodis	Sandy
Άνω	Ano	Upper
Αρχαίος, α, ο	Archaïos, a, o	Ancient
Βράχος	Vrachos	Rock
Βρύση	Vrysi	Fountain
Γέφυρα	Gefyra	Bridge
Γιαλός	Gialos	Beach, seashore
Ερείπια	Ereipia	Ruins
Ιχθυοτροφείο	Ichthyotrofeio	Fishfarm
Καλύβες	Kalyves	Huts
Κάτω	Kato	Lower
Κόλπος	Kolpos	Gulf
Κοράλλια	Korallia	Coral
Κορυφή	Koryfi	Peak
Λίθοι	Lithoi	Stones
Λίμνη	Limni	Lake
Μεγάλος, η, ο	Megalos, i, o	Great
Χείμαρρος	Cheimarros	Stream
Μακρύς	Makrys	Long
Μεταλλείο	Metalleio	Mine
Μικρός	Mikros	Small
Μνημείο	Mnimeio	Monument
Μονή	Moni	Monastery
Μύλος	Mylos	Mill
Νέος, α, ο	Neos, a, o	New
Νήσος	Nisos	Island
Νομός	Nomos	Department
Όρμος	Ormos	Bay
Όρος	Oros	Mountain
Παλαιός, ά, ό	Palaios, a, o	Old
Πέλαγος	Pelagos	Sea
Πηγάδι	Pigadi	Well
Πλατύς	Platys	Wide
Πόλις, πόλη	Polis, poli	City
Ποταμός	Potamos	River
Προφήτης	Profitis	Prophet
Ράχη	Rachi	Side
Ρέμα	Rema	Stream
Σιδηρ. Σταθμός	Sidir. Stathmos	Railroad Station
Σιδηρ. Στάση	Sidir. Stasi	Railroad Halt
Σπήλαιο	Spilaio	Cave
Συνοικισμός	Synoikismos	Settlement
Φύκια	Fykia	Seaweed

5. Abbreviations used on official land maps and nautical charts.

5.1 Abbreviations used on land maps.

Abbreviation	Decoding	Romanized	English
Άγ	Άγιος, α	Agios	Saint
Αερ	Αεροδρόμιο	Aerodromio	Airfield
Άκ	Άκρα	Akra	Point, Cape
Ακρ	Ακρωτήριο	Akrotirio	Cape
Ά	Άμμος	Ammos	Sand
Αρχ	Αρχαίος, α, ο	Archaïos, a, o	Ancient
Β	Βράχος	Vrachos	Rock
Βρ	Βρύση	Vrysi	Fountain
Γέφ.	Γέφυρα	Gefyra	Bridge
Ερ	Ερείπια	Ereipia	Ruins
Ιχθ	Ιχθυοτροφείο	Ichthyotrofeio	Fishfarm
ΚΛβ	Καλύβες	Kalyves	Huts
Κ	Κόλπος	Kolpos	Gulf
Κο	Κοράλλια	Korallia	Coral
Κορ	Κορυφή	Koryfi	Peak
Λ	Λίθοι	Lithoi	Stones
Λ	Λίμνη	Limni	Lake
Μεγ	Μεγάλος, η, ο	Megalos, i, o	Great
Χμ	Χείμαρρος	Cheimarros	Stream
Μτλ	Μεταλλείο	Metalleio	Mine
Μν	Μνημείο	Mnimeio	Monument
Μ	Μονή	Moni	Monastery
Μλ	Μύλος	Mylos	Mill
Ν	Νήσος	Nisos	Island
Ν	Νομός	Nomos	Department
Όρμ	Όρμος	Ormos	Bay
Όρ	Όρος	Oros	Mountain
Παλ	Παλαιός, α, ο	Palaïos, a, o	Old
Πέλ	Πέλαγος	Pelagos	Sea
Πγδ	Πηγάδι	Pigadi	Well
Π	Ποταμός	Potamos	River
Πρφ	Προφήτης	Profitis	Prophet
Ρ	Ρέμα	Rema	Stream
Σ.Σ.	Σιδηρ. Σταθμός	Sidir. Stathmos	Railroad Station
Σ.Στ	Σιδηρ. Στάση	Sidir. Stasi	Railroad Halt
Σπ	Σπήλαιο	Spilaio	Cave
Συν	Συνοικισμός	Synoikismos	Settlement
Φ	Φύκια	Fykia	Seaweed

5.2 Standardized Terms and Abbreviations used on nautical charts.

Nautical charts use standardised terms and abbreviations to depict in detail a large number of geographical features such as topographical features of the land area, natural and technical features of the coasts, port facilities, sea bottom characteristics, tide and current information

and other detailed geographic and navigational information according to the publications of the International Hydrographic Organisation: INT 1 “Standard List of Symbols, Abbreviations and Terms” and M 4 “Chart Specifications of the IHO”.

The IHO publication INT 1 contains the internationally standardised terms, abbreviations and symbols used on nautical charts based on the English language (International Standardisation).

According to the recommendations of IHO, member countries have to harmonise their national standardisation with the international one. Pursuant to these recommendations, Hellenic Navy Hydrographic Service uses in Hellenic Nautical Charts Greek terms and abbreviations which coincide with INT 1.

These terms and abbreviations are shown in the following table and are described in detail in the HNHS publication XEE 64 “Symbols, Abbreviations, Terms used on Hellenic Issue Nautical Charts”

Abbreviation	Term	English
A.	Άκρα	Point
A	Άμμος	Sand
A	Ανατολή	East
Αβ*	Αβαθή	Shoal
αγ.	Άγιος	Saint
Αγκ.	Αγκυροβόλιο	Anchorage
Αγκ. Αναμ.*	Περιοχή Αναμονής	Roadstead
Αγρ.*	Αγρόκτημα	farm
Ακ.	Ακρωτήριο, κεφαλή	Cape, Promontory, Head Headland
Ακαθ.	Ακάθαρτος	Foul ground
(ακαν)	Φανός ακανόνιστος	Irregular light
Ακρ*	Ακρωτήριο, κεφαλή	Cape, Head, Headland
Αλ	Αλεώριο	Beacon
Αλ Πργ	Αλεώριο Πυργωτό	Tower beacon
Αν	Απλή αναλαμπή	Single flashing
Αν*	Ανώτερος	Upper
Αγκ.	Ανακοινωθέν μη υδρογραφηθέν	Reported but not surveyed
Απ	Απόκλιση	Variation
Απβ	Περιοχή προσγειώσεως πλοιαρίων	Landing for boats
Απβ.	Αποβάθρα	Landing place
Απθ*	Αποθήκη	Storehouse
Αριθ*	Αριθμός	Number
Αρχ*	Αρχαίος	Ancient

* Abbreviations and terms marked with asterisk are obsolescent. They are included in the table because it is still possible to find them in some old nautical charts.

Abbreviation	Term	English
Αρχ.	Αρχιπέλαγος	Archipelago
ασ	Ασβεστώδες	Calcareous
Αστερ*	Αστεροσκοπείο	Observatory
Αυλ*	Λίμνη	Lake
Αυξ	Αυξανόμενη	Increasing
Β	Βορράς	North
Β	Βράχος	Rock
ΒΑ	Βορειοανατολικός	North-east
ΒΑ*	Αμφίβολο βάθος	Doubtful depth
ΒΔ	Βορειοδυτικός	North-west
Βο*	Βόρβρος	Ooze
Βουν*	Βουνό	Boulder
Βρ	Βράχος	Rock
γλ	Γλοιώδης	Sticky
Γτρ	Γεώτρηση	Suspended well
Γ.Υ.Σ.	Γεωγραφική Υπηρεσία Στρατού	Hellenic Military Geographical Service
Δ	Δύση	West
δ	Δευτερόλεπτα (ώρας)	Second(of time)
ΔΣπ	Διακεκομμένα σπινθηρίζον	Interrupted quick
δεκ	Δεκατόμετρο	Decimeter
Δεσ	Δέστρα	Bollard
Δημ	Δημαρχείο	Town-hall
Διαφ	Διάφωνο	Diaphone
Διελ*	Πέρασμα	Passage
Δλ	Διαλείπον	Occluding
ΔΤΣπ	Διακεκομμένα ταχυσπινθηρίζον	Interrupted very quick
ΔΥΣπ	Διακεκομμένα υπερταχυσπινθηρίζον	Interrupted ultra quick
Εισ.	Είσοδος	Entrance
Εισ ^δ *	Στενή Είσοδος	Inlet
Εισπ*	Είσοδος	Entrance
εκ	Εκατοστόμετρο	Centimetre
Εκ	Εκκλησία	Church
Εκβ.	Εκβολές	Mouth
εκρ.	Εκρηκτικό	Explosive
Ελατ.	Ελαττούμενη	Decreasing
Εμπ	Εμπόδιο	Obstruction
εμπρ*	Εμπρόσθιος	Front light
Εξ*	Υφαλέμβολο	Ledge
Επ*	Λιμένας	Haven
Ερ	Ερυθρό	Red
(Ερ Φαν*)	Φανός Εμποδίου αεροπλοΐας	Air obstruction light
Εργ	Εργοστάσιο	Factory

Abbreviation	Term	English
Ερπ	Ερείπια	Ruins
(εσβ)	Εσβεσμένος	Extinguished light
Z*	Δύση	West
H*	Ελικόπτερο	Helicopter
Hτ*	Ηφαιστειογενής	Volcanic
Hφ	Ηφαίστειο	Volcano
Hφ	Ηφαιστειογενής	Volcanic
ΘΑ	Θέση Αμφίβολη	Position doubtful
ΘΠ	Θέση Προσεγγίζουσα	Position approximate
Θυν*	Θυννείο	Tunny nets
I	Ιλύς (Λάσπη)	Mud
ιθ	Ιθυντήρια	Leading
ΙΣ	Ιστός Σημαίας	Flagstaff
Ισο	Ισοφασικό	Isophase
Ιστ	Ιστός	Mast
Ιχ	Ιώδες	Violet
Κ	Κόλπος	Gulf
Κ	Κυανό	Blue
κ.επ.	Κεκλιμένο επίπεδο	Ramp
Καθ	Υγειονομείο	Health office
Κασ	Κάστρο	Castle
Κατ	Φανός Κατευθύνσεως	Directional light
Κατ*	Κουφάρι πλοίου	Hulk
Κατ*	Κατώτερος	Lower
Κερ	Κέρας	Horn
Κ ^{η*}	Κεφαλή	Head
Κλ. ξυλ*	Χώρος ξυλείας	Timber Yard
κμ	Κόμβος	Knot
Κο*	Κοράλλι	Coral
κομ*	Κόμβος	Knot
Κορ	Χαρακτηριστική κορυφή	Peak
Κος*	Κόλπος	Gulf
ΚΡ	Κατώτατη Ρηχία	Lowest astronomical tide
Κρ	Κοράλλι	Coral
Κ Ρχ*	Κατώτατη Ρηχία	Lowest astronomical tide
Κτ	Κίτρινο	Yellow
κτδ*	Βυθισμένος	Submerged
κτσ	Καταστραμμένος	Destroyed
Κυμβ	Κόμβαλο	Gong
(κφ)	Κατακόρυφος	Vertically disposed
κφ*	Κατακόρυφος	Vertically disposed

Abbreviation	Term	English
Κχ	Κοχύλια	Shells
Κχος	Καπνοδόχος	Chimney
Κωδ	Κώδωνας	Bell
Κωδ	Κωδωνοστάσιο	Spire
λ	Μήκος	Longitude
λ	Λεπτό (ώρας)	Minute of time
Λ	Λευκό	White
λ*	Λεπτή	Fine
Λ	Λιμένας	Port
Λ	Λιμένας	Harbour
Λ	Λιμένας	Haven
Λ. Αλ.	Λιμένας Αλιευτικών	Fishing harbour
Λεωφ	Λεωφόρος	Avenue
Λθ	Λίθοι	Stones
Λιθ*	Λίθοι	Stones
Λιμν*	Λίμνη	Lake
Λιμ ^{ov} *	Λιμεναρχείο	Harbour-master's office
Λμ	Λίμνη	Lake
Λμθ	Λιμνοθάλασσα	Lagoon
Λοφ	Λόφος	Hill
Λπ	Λεπτή	Fine
Λχ.	Λιμεναρχείο	Harbour-masters office
μ	Μέτρο	Metre
Μ	Ναυτικό Μίλι	Nautical mile
Μαγν	Μαγνητικός	Magnetic
ΜΑΠ	Μέση Ανώτατη Πλήμμη	Mean Higher High Water
Μητ*	Καθεδρικός ναός	Cathedral
Μκ Αν	Μακρά αναλαμπή	Long flashing
μκρ*	Απομακρυσμένος	Distant
μλ	Μαλακός	Sort
Μν	Μνημείο	Momument
Μον	Μοναστήρι	Monastery, Convent
ΜΠ	Μεγίστη Πλήμμη	Highest Astronomical Tide
ΜΠΣς	Μέση Πλήμμη Συζυγιών	Mean High Water Springs
ΜΠΤγ	Μέση Πλήμμη Τετραγωνισμών	Mean High Water Neaps
ΜΡΣς	Μέση Ρηχία Συζυγιών	Mean Low Water Springs
ΜΡΤγ	Μέση Ρηχία Τετραγωνισμών	Mean Low Water Neaps
ΜΣΘ	Μέση Στάθμη Θάλασσης	Mean Sea Level
Μυχ*	Ορμίσκος	cove
Ν	Νήσος	Island
Ν	Νότος	South
ΝΑ	Νοτιοανατολικός	South-east

Abbreviation	Term	English
Νγ*	Σταθμός Διασώσεως	Rescue station
Νγον	Ναυάγιο	Wreck
ΝΔ	Νοτιοδυτικός (ή)	South-west
Νεκρ*	Κοιμητήριο	Cemetery
Νες	Νησίδες	Islets
Νοι.	Νήσοι	Islands
Νοσ	Νοσοκομείο	Hospital
Νπγ	Ναυπηγείο	Shipyards
Νσις	Νησίδα	Islet
Ο.	Ορμος	Bay
Οδ	Οδός	Street
Οικ*	Οικία	House
Οπισ*	Οπίσθιος	Rear Light
Οπτ	Οπτήρας	Look out station
Ορ.	Ορμίσκος	Cove
Ορ.	Ορος	Mountain
Οργ*	Οργυιά (έξ)	Fathom (s)
(οριζ)	Οριζόντιος	Horizontal
οριζ*	Οριζόντιος	Horizontal
Ορκ ^{ος} *	Ορμίσκος	Cove
Ορμ*	Ορμος	Bay
Ορμκ*	Στενός ορμίσκος	Creek
Ορπ	Οροπέδιο	Table - land
Ορσ.	Οροσειρά	Range of mountains
Οστρ	Οστρακοτροφείο	Shellfish bed
Π	Πλήμμη	High Water
π*	Πόδι	Foot
Π.	Ποταμός	River
παλ*	Δεκατόμετρο	Decimetre
Παρατ*	Παρατηρητήριο	Observatory
πασ	Πάσσαλος	Pile
πειρ	Πειραματικός	Experimental
(περτ)	Περιστασιακός	Occasional
Πετρ	Πετρέλαιο	Oil
Πλ	Μέση Στάθμη Παλίρροιας	Mean Tide Level
Πλ	Πηλός	Clay
Πλγ.	Πλοηγικός Σταθμός	Pilot Station
Πλμ*	Πλήμμη	High Water
ποδ	Πόδι	Foot
Πορ	Πόρος	Sound
Πορ ^{ος} *	Πορθμός	Strait
Ποτ*	Ποταμός	River

Abbreviation	Term	English
π.π.	Πάσσαλος προσδέσεως	Dolphin
Πρ	Πράσινο	Green
Πργ	Πύργος	Tower
Πρθ	Πορθμός	Strait
Προσαγ*	Αποβάθρα	Landing place
(προσρ)	Προσωρινός	Temporary
Πτ	Πορτοκαλί	Orange
Πυξ	Πυξίδα	Compass
P	Ρηχία	Low Water
P Ιστ	Ραδιοφωνικός ιστός	Radio mast
P Πργ	Ραδιοφωνικός πύργος	Radio Tower
P/E κτω	Καταφανές στο Radar	Radar conspicuous
Pχ	Ρηχία	Low Water
Σαλ*	Περιοχή αναμονής	Roadstead
Σειρ	Σειρήνα	Siren
Σζ	Παλίρροια Συζυγίων	Spring Tide
Σκλ*	Σκληρός	Stiff
σλ	Σκληρός	Stiff
Σος Ακτ	Σταθμός Ακτοφυλακής	Coast guard station
Σ ^ο Ρ.Γ. *	Ραδιογωνιομετρικός Σταθμός	Radio direction finding station
Σ ^ο Σημ Ομ*	Σταθμός σημάτων ομίλης	Fog signal station
Σ ^ο Σημ Ωρ*	Σταθμός σημάτων ώρας	Time signal station
Σπ.	Ευνεχής Σπινθηρισμός	Continuous quick
Σπ ^θ *	Υφαλοράχη	Ridge
Σ.Σ.	Σταθμός σημάτων	Signal station
ΣΣ (Θυλ)	Σταθμός σημάτων θυέλλης	Storm signal station
ΣΣ (Μετ)	Σταθμός σημάτων καιρού	Weather signal station
ΣΣ (Πλ)	Σταθμός σημάτων παλίρροιας	Tidal signal station
ΣΣ (Ρευμ)	Σταθμός σημάτων ρεύματος	Tidal stream signal
Στ	Σταθερό	Fixed
Στδ*	Στάδιο	Cable
Στλ	Στήλη	Pillar
Στ ^λ *	Πόρος	Sound
Στν.	Στενό	Narrow
Συρ	Συρίκτρα	Whistle
Σχ	Σχολείο	School
Τ*	Τραχύς	Hard
Τ/Γ*	Τηλεγραφείο	Telegraph office
Τγ	Παλίρροια Τετραγωνισμών	Neap tide
Τελ	Τελωνείο	Customs
Τελ ^ο *	Τελωνείο	Customs
Τηλ*	Τηλεγραφείο	Telegraph office

Abbreviation	Term	English
Τλ	Τηλεγραφείο	Telegraph office
τι	Τριμμένος	Broken
Τρ	Τρούλος εκκλησίας	Church cupola
τρ	Τραχύς	Hard
Τριμ*	Τριμμένος	Broken
ΤΣπ	Συνεχής Ταχυσπινθηρισμός	Continuous quick
Τυμ*	Τύμβος	Tomb
ΥΑ	Υπαρξη Αμφίβολη	Existance doubtful
Υδρ*	Δεξαμενή ύδατος	Water tank
ΥΣπ	Συνεχής υπερταχυσπινθηρισμός	Continuous ultra quick
Υ.Υ/Π.Ν	Υδρογραφική Υπηρεσία Π. Ναυτικού	Hellenic Navy Hydrographic Service
Υφ	Υφαλος	Reef
φ	Πλάτος	Latitude
Φ*	Φύκια	Weed
Φαν	Φανός	Light
(Φαν Πλ*)	Φανός παλίρροιας	Tidal light
Φαν ιδ*	Φανός ιδιωτικός	Private light
Φαρ	Φάρος	Lighthouse
Φαρ. Αερ.*	Αεροπλοϊκός φανός	Aero light
Φκ	Φύκια	Weed
Φλα*	Φλόγα	Flare stack
Φρ*	Πηγάδι	Well
φωτ*	Φωτεινός	Lighted
Χ*	Χονδρή	Coarse
χ*	Χαλίκι	Shingle
ΧΕΕ	Χάρτης Ελληνικής Εκδοσης	Hellenic chart
Χερσ	Χερσόνησος	Peninsula
χιλ	Χλιοστόμετρο	Millimetre
χιμ	Χιλιόμετρο	Kilometre
χν	Χονδρή	Coarse
ψ	Ψήφος	Gravel
ω	Ωρα	Hour

6. Administrative division

6.1. General remarks

Greece is divided in 13 regions (perifereies). Each region (perifereia) is further divided hierarchically in departments (nomoi), municipalities (dimoi) and communities (koinotites). In this edition the names of the regions, departments and municipalities appear in both Greek and romanized versions, according to the administrative division of the country introduced by the Greek Law (N.2539/1997). The romanized version has been derived according to ELOT 743 romanization system.

6.2. List of regions

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| I. Ανατολική Μακεδονία και Θράκη -
Anatoliki Makedonia kai Thraki | VII. Δυτική Ελλάδα - Dytiki Ellada |
| II. Κεντρική Μακεδονία -
Kentriki Makedonia | VIII. Στερεά Ελλάδα - Sterea Ellada |
| III. Δυτική Μακεδονία - Dytiki Makedonia | IX. Αττική - Attiki |
| IV. Ήπειρος - Ipeiros | X. Πελοπόννησος - Peloponnisos |
| V. Θεσσαλία - Thessalia | XI. Βόρειο Αιγαίο - Voreio Aigaiο |
| VI. Ιόνιοι Νήσοι - Ionioi Nisoι | XII. Νότιο Αιγαίο - Notio Aigaiο |
| | XIII. Κρήτη - Kriti |

6.3. List of departments

Ανατολική Μακεδονία και Θράκη - Anatoliki Makedonia kai Thraki

1. Δράμα - Drama
2. Έβρος - Evros
3. Καβάλα - Kavala
4. Ξάνθη - Xanthi
5. Ροδόπη - Rodopi

Κεντρική Μακεδονία - Kentriki Makedonia

6. Ημαθία - Imathia
7. Θεσσαλονίκη - Thessaloniki
8. Κιλκίς - Kilkis
9. Πέλλα - Pella
10. Πιερία - Pieria
11. Σέρραι - Serrai
12. Χαλκιδική - Chalkidiki

Δυτική Μακεδονία - Dytiki Makedonia

13. Γρεβενά - Grevena
14. Καστοριά - Kastoria
15. Κοζάνη - Kozani
16. Φλώρινα - Florina

Ήπειρος - Ipeiros

17. Άρτα - Arta
18. Θεσπρωτία - Thesprotia
19. Ιωάννινα - Ioannina
20. Πρέβεζα - Preveza

Θεσσαλία - Thessalia

21. Καρδίτσα - Karditsa
22. Λάρισα - Larisa
23. Μαγνησία - Magnisia
24. Τρίκαλα - Trikala

Ιόνιοι Νήσοι - Ionioi Nisoι

25. Ζάκυνθος - Zakynthos
26. Κέρκυρα - Kerkyra
27. Κεφαλληνία - Kefallinia
28. Λευκάδα - Lefkada

Δυτική Ελλάδα - Dytiki Ellada

29. Αιτωλία και Ακαρνανία -
Aitolia kai Akarnania
30. Αχαΐα - Achaia
31. Ηλεία - Peia

Στερεά Ελλάδα - Sterea Ellada

32. Βοιωτία - Voiotia
33. Εύβοια - Evnoia
34. Ευρυτανία - Evrytania
35. Φθιώτιδα - Fthiotida
36. Φωκίδα - Fokida

Αττική - Attiki

37. Αττική - Attiki

Πελοπόννησος - Peloponnisos

38. Αργολίδα - Argolida
39. Αρκαδία - Arkadia
40. Κορινθία - Korinthia
41. Λακωνία - Lakonia
42. Μεσσηνία - Messinia

Βόρειο Αιγαίο - Voreio Aigaiο

43. Λέσβος - Lesvos
44. Σάμος - Samos
45. Χίος - Chios

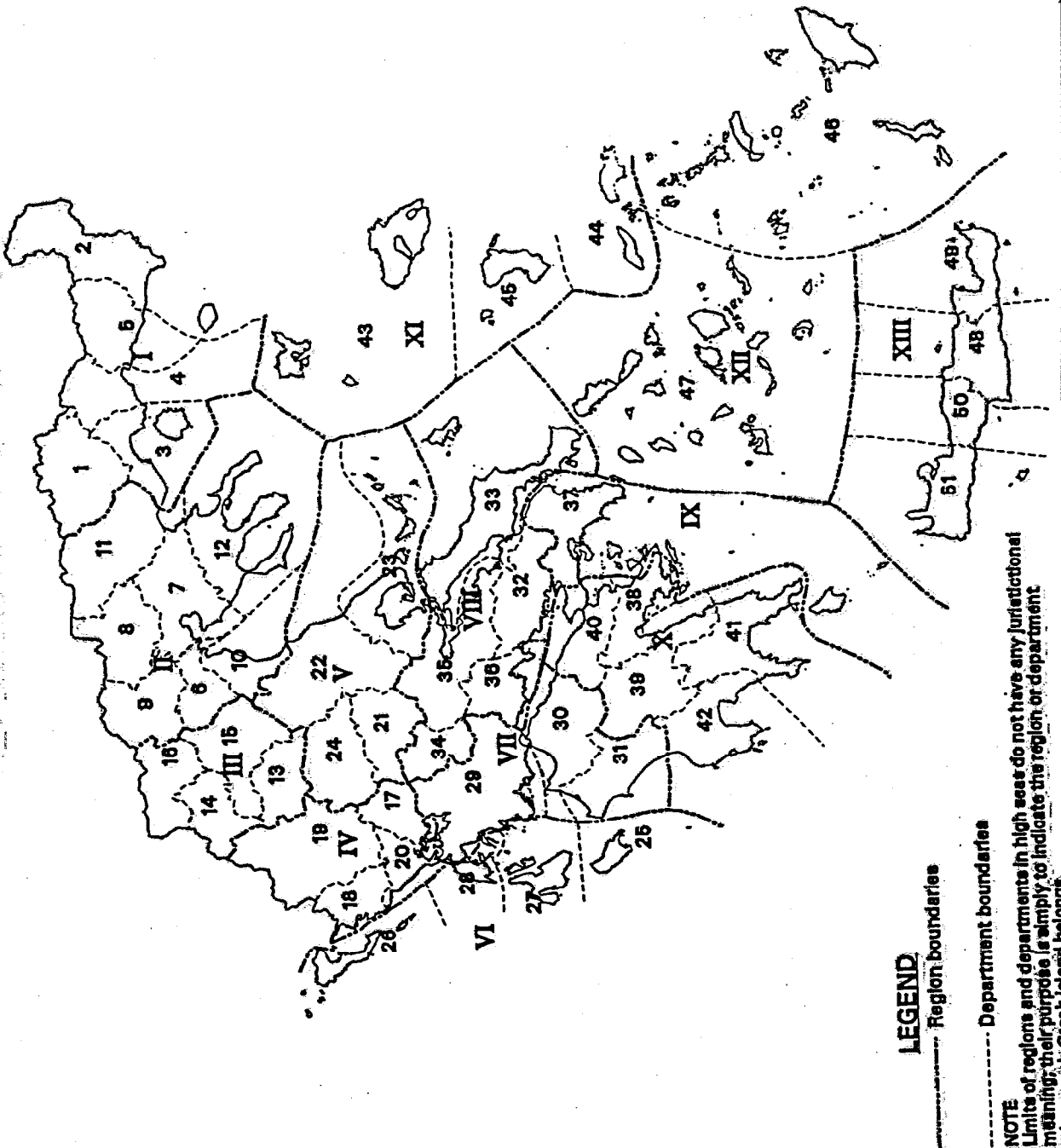
Νότιο Αιγαίο - Notio Aigaiο

46. Δωδεκάνησος - Dodekanisos
47. Κυκλάδες - Kyklades

Κρήτη - Kriti

48. Ηράκλειο - Irakleio
49. Λασιθιον - Lasithion
50. Ρέθυμνον - Rethymnon
51. Χανιά - Chania

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION OF GREECE



LEGEND

----- Region boundaries

----- Department boundaries

NOTE
Limits of regions and departments in high seas do not have any jurisdictional meaning; their purpose is simply to indicate the region or department where each Greek island belongs.