SEVENTH UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
ON THE STANDARDIZATION OF
GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES
Item 5 (e) of the provisional agenda*

NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION: TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES FOR
MAP AND OTHER EDITORS

Toponymic guidelines for map and other editors: Finland
(third revised version)

Paper submitted by Finland**

* E/CONF.91/1.

** Prepared by Sirkka Paikkala (Research Institute for the Languages of
Finland) in collaboration with the National Land Survey of Finland. The first
version of this paper, prepared by Beva Maria Narhi, was published in the Fourth
United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names, vol. II,
Technical Papers, Geneva, 24 August-14 September 1982 (United Nations
publication, Sales No. E/F/S.86.I.21). The second version, revised by
E. M. Narhi, was presented to the United Nations Group of Experts on
Table of contents

1 LANGUAGES ................................................................. 3

1.1. Introduction .......................................................... 3

1.2 Principal national language – Finnish ................................. 3
1.2.1 Spelling rules for Finnish geographical names .................. 4
1.2.2 Pronunciation of Finnish geographical names .................... 4
1.2.3 Substrata ............................................................ 7
1.2.4 Finnish dialects ...................................................... 7

1.3 Second national language – Swedish .................................. 7

1.4. Minority language – Sámi (Lappish) ................................. 7

2 NAMES AUTHORITIES AND NAMES STANDARDIZATION .................. 10

3 SOURCE MATERIAL .......................................................... 11
3.1 Maps ................................................................. 11
3.2 Gazetteers ............................................................. 12

4 GLOSSARY OF GENERIC TERMS, SOME ADJECTIVES AND OTHER WORDS CONTAINED IN PLACE NAMES .......... 12
4.1 Finnish ............................................................... 12
4.2 Swedish .............................................................. 15
4.3 Sámi ................................................................. 15

5 ABBREVIATIONS USED IN FINNISH MAPS ............................... 16

6 ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF FINLAND ............................. 17
6.1 Historical provinces .................................................. 17
6.2 Counties ............................................................. 17
6.3 Administrative provinces ........................................... 17
6.4 Municipalities ....................................................... 19
1 LANGUAGES

1.1 Introduction

Finland is a bilingual country. According to the constitution, Finnish (fi) and Swedish (sv) are its national languages and official state languages. The central principle is the equal status of the national languages. In 1991, the Sámi (se) speakers also were granted the right to use the Sámi language(s) when contacting the authorities.

The population of Finland is 5,130,000 (1996) of whom 4,760,000 (92.8 %) have Finnish, 290,00 (5.7 %) Swedish and 1,700 (0.03 %) Sámi their native languages. Speakers of foreign languages amount to approximately 70,000, the largest group (0.3 %) being speakers of Russian (17,800).

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 number of speakers of the minority language has fallen to 6 % or less of the total population. Sámi is spoken in the northernmost municipalities of Finnish Lapland (see Map 1). The speakers of Sámi are in the linguistic minority in each of the municipalities.

The national languages and the Sámi language(s) are written with the Roman alphabet.

Most place names in Finland are Finnish. A Swedish speaking population has lived on the western and southern coasts and in the southwestern archipelago since the Middle Ages, and the Swedish place names of Finland are concentrated in these regions. Sámi names have been best preserved in Lapland which is the northern part of the country.

Only names which are in actual use are written on official geogaphical maps. In other words, cartographers do not invent new names to places lacking a name, nor do they create unattested name forms for names by translating or modifying a name of another language. Names in bilingual areas are written on maps in both languages, with the majority name mentioned first. In monolingual areas only certain principal names are given also in the other language. 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:

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

Originally Finnish words do not contain the following letters: b, c, f, q, x, z, ā. The letters in parentheses also do not belong to the Finnish alphabet, but do appear in loanwords and foreign names.

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

1.2.1 Spelling rules for Finnish geographical names

The following rules are applied in the writing of place names, for instance, in the maps compiled by the National Land Survey, in linguistically checked reference works and in other literary usage wherever these are
concerned with Finnish place names or with exonyms (conventional names) used in Finnish.

* Place names always begin with a capital letter. If the proper noun element occurs in the middle of the place name, it is written with a capital initial: Yli-Ji, Iso Arajärvi.

* Names with specific and generic elements are usually written as one word (Hirvijärvi 'Moose Lake', Tornionjoki-aaloo 'Tornio River Valley', Sibeliuskönkätu 'Sibelius Street').

* Names are written as separate words if (a) the basic element is a compound proper noun or word and the specific element is an inflected adjective or the genitive of a proper noun: Iso Ahvenlampi 'Big Perch Pond' (genitive: On Ahvenlammen), Vanha Viipurintie 'Old Viipuri Road' (genitive: Vanha Viipurintien), Nuukso Piskajarvi 'Nuukso Long Lake', (b) the term designates an artefact and the preceding specific element is in genitive form: Saimaa kanava 'Saimaa Canal', Lokanallas 'Lokka Reservoir', (c) the generic term is preceded by a hyphenated proper noun as a specific element: Iso–Antti tie 'Big Anti's Road', and (d) the specific element comprises a first name and a surname or other word combinations of a corresponding kind: Mikko Määtä's mountain', Aleksis Kiven katu 'Aleksis Kivi's Street'.

* Names are hyphenated if they are composed of (a) a specific preceding element and a noncompound proper noun: Iso–Syöte 'Big Syöte', Pohjois–Savo 'Northern Savo' (in official use, one encounters rare exceptions to the above-mentioned rules, e.g. Ylitornio which is lacking a hyphen "Yli–Tornio". Such exceptions existed in the language prior to the establishment of Finnish in its present written form. They are generally well-known names and do not cause trouble, and that is why it has not been considered necessary to change them to conform with later spelling practices); (b) a non–inflecting specific element (substantives or prefixes, such as Ala–, Tä–, Pui–, Taka–, Keski–, Vät–) and a compound proper noun: Etelä–Konnevesi 'South Konne Lake'; or (c) parallel proper nouns: Helsinki–Vantaan lentokenttä (airport).

1.2.2 Pronunciation of Finnish geographical names

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

Each sound in Finnish 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 [ŋ]: Helsinki [heLSki]: the long velar nasal [ŋ] is represented in writing by ng: Helsingin [heLSINGin]. An n before a p is assimilated to [m]: Järvenpää [jaerVempe]: If the initial element in compound words ends in e, the final consonant of the following element is lengthened Kortejärvi [kortejiæri].

One characteristic of Finnish is so-called vowel harmony. The vowels a, o and u function in strict opposition to ä, ö and y [ý] 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 [tullisaari].

There are 18 diphtongs in Finnish: ai, oi, ui, ei, öi, öy, y; au, ou, eu, iu; iy, öy, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spelling</th>
<th>Pronunciation IPA alphabet</th>
<th>Spelling</th>
<th>Pronunciation IPA alphabet</th>
<th>Spelling</th>
<th>Pronunciation IPA alphabet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>ạ</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aa</td>
<td>ạː</td>
<td>ll</td>
<td>ll</td>
<td>uu</td>
<td>uː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai</td>
<td>ại</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>ui</td>
<td>ui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>au</td>
<td>ạu</td>
<td>mm</td>
<td>mm</td>
<td>uo</td>
<td>uo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(c)</td>
<td>mm</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>(w)</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>ng</td>
<td>ηŋ</td>
<td>(x)</td>
<td>ks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>nk</td>
<td>ηk</td>
<td>y</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ee</td>
<td>eː</td>
<td>np</td>
<td>mp</td>
<td>yy</td>
<td>yː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ei</td>
<td>ei</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>yi</td>
<td>yi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu</td>
<td>eu</td>
<td>oo</td>
<td>oː</td>
<td>yö</td>
<td>ye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ey</td>
<td>ey</td>
<td>oi</td>
<td>oi</td>
<td>(z)</td>
<td>ts, ʒ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(f)</td>
<td>ou</td>
<td>ou</td>
<td>(ž or zh)</td>
<td>ʒ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(g)</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>(ā)</td>
<td>o</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ng</td>
<td>ηŋ</td>
<td>pp</td>
<td>pp</td>
<td>ä</td>
<td>æ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>(q)</td>
<td>ää</td>
<td>æː</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>āi</td>
<td>æi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii</td>
<td>iː</td>
<td>rr</td>
<td>rr</td>
<td>āy</td>
<td>æy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ie</td>
<td>ie</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>ö</td>
<td>ø</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iu</td>
<td>iu</td>
<td>ss</td>
<td>ss</td>
<td>ōō</td>
<td>øː</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iy</td>
<td>iy</td>
<td>(š or sh)</td>
<td>f</td>
<td>ōi</td>
<td>øi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>ōy</td>
<td>øy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>tt</td>
<td>tt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kk</td>
<td>kk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

/...
Map 1. Language minorities in Finland
1.2.3 Substrata
One can recognize some linguistic substrata in the place names of Finland. Sámi substrata, while being occasionally difficult and sometimes easy to identify, 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 Finnish dialects

Finnish dialects are traditionally divided into five to eight groups. According to the broader division, there are only two main groups: the western and the eastern dialects. The dialects do not differ from each other so much, that those who speak them would not understand each other. The relatively young standard Finnish language is based on different dialects.

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

1.3 Second national language – Swedish

See Map 1 and Administrative divisions on page 17.

Swedish, a Germanic language of the Indo-European family, is the second national and official language in Finland. Swedish is spoken along the coasts of the Gulf of Finland and the Gulf of Bothnia. The Åland Islands (sv Åland, fi Ahvenanmaa) are exclusively Swedish-speaking. See Map 1.

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

In bilingual areas, place names are marked on maps, road and street signs and on signs of a similar nature in both languages, the language of the majority being placed first. In unilingual areas, the name of the minority language may also be marked, particularly names of larger towns and cities on maps, provided that there is sufficient space for this.

1.4 Minority language – Sámi (Lappish)1

See Map 1.

Lappish or Sámi (Saami), which is the name in the native language of the people, is a Finno-Ugric language, distantly related to Finnish. In Finland, Norway and Sweden, Sámi uses the Roman alphabet. In fact, three mutually unintelligible varieties of Sámi are spoken in Finland, namely Northern Sámi, Inari Sámi and Skolt Sámi. In 1995, the Finnish Parliament recognized the Sámi ethnic group as the indigenous inhabitants of their domicile area (Constitution, article 14). They were also granted the right to maintain and enhance their language and culture, i.e. cultural autonomy within their domicile area (Constitution, article 51 a).

The Sámi language is spoken as mother tongue by 1,700 persons or 0.03 % of the population of Finland. Most of these speakers use Northern Sámi, but about 300 persons speak Inari Sámi and approximately the same number speak Skolt Sámi (31.12.1996, Statistics Finland).

According to former Finnish legislation, a person was considered Sámi if he considered himself Sámi and if he, or at least one of his parents or grandparents, spoke Sámi as his first language. In the new Act on the Finnish Sámi Parliament (founded in 1996), however, this definition was broadened to include non-language criteria. The Sámi Parliament itself proposed that the new definition be revised so that Sáminess would again be based solely on language criteria. The Ministry of Justice of Finland is at present (in October 1997)

---

1 Revised by Samuli Aikio, Research Institute for the Languages of Finland.
considering whether the legal definition of the Sámi needs to be amended.

The Sámi 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 Sámi. A Sámi national therefore has the right to use his or her language before a court of law or before other state authorities. The Lutheran Church has long since used Sámi, and this language is taught in schools in the four northernmost municipalities. In 1992, native Sámi speakers were granted the right to pass the national matriculation examination in their language. Furthermore, programmes in Sámi are broadcast by the Sámi Radio a few hours per day, and two periodicals in Sámi are published in Lapland.

In 1979, the Nordic Sámi Council decided to adopt a new, uniform orthography for the Sámi language in Finland, Norway and Sweden. The Sámi place names in Finland will be written with the new orthography on all maps of the Sámi district. The Sámi place names in each Sámi language will appear more consistently on the maps in the new orthographic form as soon as the project of the National Land Survey for the Topographic Database containing all the place names on the maps of Finland is completed.

The Northern Sámi alphabet is as follows:

```
A a  D å  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
Č č  H h  N n  Š š  Ž ž
D d  I i  Ñ ŋ  T t
```

The diphthongs of Northern Sámi are ea, ie, oa and uo. Inari Sámi has also the vowels å and ä, and the diphthongs iä (instead of ea) and uä (instead of oa), and it has no t. The more complicated writing system of Skolt Sámi does not use å or t but it has å, ą, ę, ż, ń, ő, ő, and å and the "softening mark" ę. The diphthongs in the most simple version of Skolt Sámi writing include uo, ue, ua, uå, ie, iä, and eä. In Inari Sámi and in Skolt Sámi long vowels are marked with double letters.

On the topographic maps currently for sale contain many names that are still written with the old orthography. The former version of transcribing Sámi place names in Finland was a special adaptation of the Sámi orthography of the time. The following examples indicate how the new orthography differs from the old one:

**Spelling before July 1, 1979**

- Pissevarri
- Tadajavri
- Tsoalmmevarri
- Tsohalkalohka
- Keågejavri
- Sarekuohka
- Vaggoojohka
- Tsohkarvarri
- Jamonsuolu
- Tsuogjoknjalbmi

**Spelling since July 1, 1979**

- Bissevári
- Dážajávri
- Coalmmevári
- Čăhkalohka
- Geadgejávri
- Sáreguoika
- Văkkojohka
- Čăhkavári
- Jámetsuolu
- Cuokkajohnjalbmi

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

/...
Table 2. Pronunciation of the Sámi alphabet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Spelling</th>
<th>Pronunciation IPA alphabet (sec. value in brackets)</th>
<th>Spelling</th>
<th>Pronunciation IPA alphabet (sec. value in brackets)</th>
<th>Spelling</th>
<th>Pronunciation IPA alphabet (sec. value in brackets)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>a (a)</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>o (o:\textsuperscript{1})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>á</td>
<td>a:\textsuperscript{1} (a)</td>
<td>hj</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>ò\textsuperscript{3}</td>
<td>ò (Ø)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>å\textsuperscript{2,3}</td>
<td>å (Å)</td>
<td>hl</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>hm</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>r</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>ts</td>
<td>hn</td>
<td>ñ</td>
<td>s</td>
<td>s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>č</td>
<td>tf</td>
<td>hr</td>
<td>r</td>
<td>š</td>
<td>f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ŋ\textsuperscript{3,4}</td>
<td>ŋ (ŋ)</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i (i:, j:\textsuperscript{1})</td>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ŋ\textsuperscript{3,4}</td>
<td>ŋ (ŋ)</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>t\textsuperscript{1}</td>
<td>Θ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>ð</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>u (u:\textsuperscript{1})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dj</td>
<td>d:ð\textsuperscript{i}</td>
<td>k\textsuperscript{3}</td>
<td>k\textsuperscript{i}</td>
<td>v</td>
<td>v (w:)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ddj</td>
<td>d:i:ð\textsuperscript{i}</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>z</td>
<td>ñ (ŋ:\textsuperscript{3})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ð</td>
<td>ð</td>
<td>lj</td>
<td>l:j\textsuperscript{i}</td>
<td>zz:\textsuperscript{2}</td>
<td>ñ:ð (zz:\textsuperscript{2})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>e (e:\textsuperscript{1})</td>
<td>llj</td>
<td>l:l\textsuperscript{i}</td>
<td>ź</td>
<td>ñ (ŋ:\textsuperscript{3})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>ý</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>źź</td>
<td>ñ:ð\textsuperscript{i} (3\textsuperscript{3})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>y\textsuperscript{2}</td>
<td>y (u)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nj</td>
<td>nj</td>
<td>n\textsuperscript{i}</td>
<td>n\textsuperscript{i} (n\textsuperscript{i}:n\textsuperscript{i})</td>
<td>å\textsuperscript{2,3,4}</td>
<td>æ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ġ\textsuperscript{3}</td>
<td>ġ (ʝ)</td>
<td>η</td>
<td>η</td>
<td>å\textsuperscript{3}</td>
<td>Æ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ġ\textsuperscript{3}</td>
<td>ġ (ʝ)</td>
<td>η</td>
<td>η</td>
<td>å\textsuperscript{3}</td>
<td>Æ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\textsuperscript{1} In Northern Sámi.
\textsuperscript{2} In Inari Sámi.
\textsuperscript{3} In Skolt Sámi.
\textsuperscript{4} Formerly in Northern Sámi.
\textsuperscript{5} Formerly and in scholarly works in Inari Sámi, now = á.
The maps compiled by the National Land Survey that cover the Enontekiö, Inari and Utsjoki municipalities, have Northern Sámi names appearing alone or alongside Finnish names. In the map sheets covering Inari municipality, Inari Sámi names appear either alone or alongside Northern Sámi and Finnish names. Skolt Sámi names are very rare on maps covering the area of contemporary Finland.

2 NAMES AUTHORITIES AND NAMES STANDARDIZATION

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

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 Sámi geographical names, and the Swedish Department is responsible for Swedish geographical names. The expert recommendations provided by this institution 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 the various administrative bodies and authorities. Decisions affecting the names of municipalities are made by the municipal councils, which are obliged to consult name experts before making their decisions. Town and city plans are ratified by The Ministry of the Environment, which simultaneously confirms the names included in these plans, while the actual planning and resolutions of the names of these places (town districts of towns, streets, squares, parks etc.) is the responsibility of the local authorities. The National Land Survey of Finland decides on the names of cadastral villages. The Survey's regional offices decide on the names of farms and estates given by the owners.

The various central or regional organizations have the right to decide on names relating to their own sphere of activities. Thus, for example, eight Sales Districts of the Finland Post Ltd. determine the names of post offices in their area, the Telecom Finland Ltd. decides on the names of telegraph offices and public telephone centres. The Finnish Railways decides on the names of railway stations. Furthermore the Finnish National Road Administration has delegated the right to make decisions regarding the names appearing on road signs to its nine regional offices.

The National Land Survey of Finland and the Research Institute for the Languages of Finland are jointly responsible for the standardization of cartographic names. The Language Planning Department of the Research Institute for the Languages of Finland and the Swedish Department of the same organization act as authoritative organs in matters relating to the standardization of place names by providing reports on place names for the benefit of the above-mentioned administrative bodies and authorities, and checking the names on maps prepared by the National Land Survey. The Language Planning Department functions as an authoritative organ for the normalization of Finnish and Sámi geographical names, and respectively the Swedish Language Division has the same function for Swedish geographical names. The work is based on onomastic field research conducted since the beginning of the 20th century. As a result of this research, about three million commented entries on place names have been entered in archives. Both the field investigation of names and their collection are still somewhat incomplete. The archives also have 455,000 cards representing the forms of names appearing in old documents.

Addresses:
Kotimaisten kielten tutkimuskeskus (KKTK)
Research Institute for the Languages of Finland
Sörnäisten rantatie 25
FIN–00250 HELSINKI

Ympäristöministeriö
3 SOURCE MATERIAL

3.1 Maps

The official maps of Finland are prepared by the National Land Survey and the Nautical Charts by the National Board of Navigation.

A list of maps published by the National Land Survey:

Topographic Maps
(a) The 1:20,000 series,
   - The Basic Map 1:20 000, 3712 sheets (1948—1993).
   - The Topographic Map 1:20 000, 1000 sheets printed by 1997 (1993—).
   The series is based on the Topographic Database.

(b) The 1:50,000 series,
   - The Topographic Map 1:50 000/ Basic Map Reduction 1:50 000. 600 sheets reproduced from the 1:20 000
     Basic Map Series. Completed.
   - New edition covering 65% of Finland, 250 sheets. Since 1993 the production is based on the
     Topographic Database.

(c) The General Map 1:500,000, 3 sheets (1996)

The Basic Map (1:20,000), the first edition, were completed in 1977 and have been revised at intervals of 5
to 15 years. The average age of a map sheet was 5 years 10 months 1.1.1993. They have been the basis for
other maps but gradually replaced by the Topographic Database. The map series includes almost 1 million
place names, all
of which have been checked linguistically. All the names will be digitized by the end of year 1997 to form a

/...
Place Names Database.

Special Maps
(b) The General Road Map 1:1,600,000 is updated and published annually by Kartakeskus Oy. An index of 1,900 place names. The map has been produced digitally.
(c) Fennia, Atlas of the Road Maps 1:250 000 with an index of 9,000 place names.
(d) Nautical charts between 1:10,000 and 1:500,000, 130 sheets, new prints or editions annually.
(e) The Atlas of Finland, the Fifth Edition (1993) 1:1 million/1:1,8 million, This thematic map covers 49 topics in 26 folio books. The thematic maps 1:1 million are also available separately as wall maps.

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

3.2 Gazetteers

The place name indexes of the maps mentioned above are best suited for international use. Additionally, there are gazetteers of a different kind:


Posti– ja lennätinlaitoksen osoitehakemisto. Helsinki 1968, 1077 pp. Address Index of the National Board of Post and Telecommunications. Contains about 60,000 place names.

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

4.1 Finnish
Definitions in parentheses. L = especially in Lapland (northern Finland).

aapa fen (big treeless fen) L
ahde hillside, slope
aho glade (burned-beaten land, open field)
Ala-, Alainen, Ali-, Alinen lower
alanka, alanne, alava lowland (low-lying country)
alas reservoir
apaja catch (fishing ground)
aukea, aukko opening, clearing (open place in a forest)
eno river L
Etäla– south, southern

haara fork (branch of a river)
haka pasture, pastureland (woodland pasture)
hamina harbour, haven
harja, harjanne hogback, ridge
harju esker, ridge
hausta ditch, glen
hiekka, hiukka sand
holma, holmi island
Iso– big, great, large
Itä–, east, eastern
jaama way, stage (uninhabited woodland)

...
fypyrä hill (little, high hill) L
jyrkkä steep, bluff
jänkä, jänkkä peatland (big, mostly treeless bog) L
järvi lake
Kaakko–-, Kaakkois southeast, southeastern
kaarre, kaarto
kaira wilderness, backwoods (big uninhabited forest area between rivers) L
kaita strait
kallio cliff, rock
kaltio spring (mountain spring) L
kanava canal
kangas heath (dry, pine-dominated forest area)
kannas isthmus
Kansallis– national
kaapeiko defile (narrow pass)
kari rock, shoal, skerry (isolated rock in the water)
kartano (country) estate (manor house)
kaski burnt-over clearing (burnt-over clearing for cultivation)
katu street
kaula ‘neck’ (narrow channel)
kauspunkt city, town
keidas bog (peat bog, with surface rising higher than the surrounding land)
keni ground (barren, hard–surface ground)
kenätä field, ground (natural lawn)
keri top (round, treeless fell top) L
Kesi– central, mid, middle
ketö field, lea (grassfield green)
kirkko church
kirnu pothole (giant’s cauldron kettle)
kivalo, kivelö wilderness, wild track (big, uninhabited forest area) L
kivi stone, boulder
kloppi islet (rocky islet)
Kotillis– northeast, northeastern
korpi wilderness (spruce–dominated, often boggy forest area); swamp, marsh (birch– and spruce–dominated peatland)
korva ‘ear’ (a place near by)
koski rapid(s)
krunni shoal, skerry
kuiva, kuivio dried up area
kuja lane, alley, walk
kulju hollow in bog (soggy dent)
kulma ‘corner’ (part of a hamlet or a village)
kumpare, kumpu hilllock, knoll
kunta municipality, parish
kuoppe plain, gap (esker gap)
kuurkie waterfall L
kurkku, kulku ‘neck’, strait, channel
kuuru Canyon, gorge L
kurvi bend, curve
kylä village, hamlet
kytö moorland burnt–over for cultivation
kärki end, point, cape (end of a cape)
köngäs waterfall, cataract, cascade L
laakso valley
lahti bay, bight, gulf, inlet
laki summit, top, peak L
lampi, lammi pond, tarn (small lake)
lauta upper course (of a river)
lehto rove, copice
letto fen (wet, fertile, treeless peatland) L; peatland (willow–dominated peatland in Ostrobothnia)
linna castle, chateau, fortified hill
lompolo tarn (small lake, river enlargement) L
louhi, louhu quarry (boulder soil)
Louhais– southwest, southwestern
Luode–, Luoteis– northwest, northwestern
luola cave
luoma rivulet (small river); lake (small lake)
Luonnons– nature
luoto (rocky) islet
luostoa outlet of a lake
lähde spring
Länsi–, Läntinen west, western
lääni county
maa land
maakunta province
majakka lighthouse
mella sandy ridge, sandy bank L
meri sea
meisä wood, forest
montu gap, excavation
muotka isthmus (isthmus between two waterways) L
Musta– black
mutka, Mukka curve, bend
mylly mill
mäki hill
neva peatland (open, infertile, treeless peatland; open bog)
niemi cape, headland
niitty, niitto meadow, lea
niska ‘neck’ (head of a river, head of the rapids)
niva current, race (fast–flowing part of a river)
nokka end, cape, point
noro trickle (little brook); wet hollow
notko del, glen, hollow
nuikki hill (little, isolated mountain) L
nummi heath (sandy, often pine-dominated forest area)
nuora long, narrow strait
nurkka corner (corner of a village)
oja ditch, brook
oula reef (low, sandy reef)
pahka cliff, rock (steep rock–face) L
paikka abode; place (site of a little house)
pakka bank
paljakka hill top (treeless hill top or mountain top), bare mountain region above the tree line
/...
palo burnt area
pato dam
pekkö brook
peito field (cultivated land)
perä, perukka 'end' (periphery of a place); corner
(corner of a village)
Piini—, Pikku— small, little
Pikkä— long
pohja, pohjuukka bottom; end (end of a place); corner
(corner of a village)
Pohja—, Pohjoinen, Pohjois— north, northern
polku path
polvi bend
poriti gate
poukama cove, bight
pudas channel (short side channel of a river)
puho farm group (serried group of farmhouses
puisto park
puoli side
puro ditch, brook
putous waterfall
pyöli small village, abode
pää head, point, end
raitti street (village street)
raja boundary
rakka boulder field L
ranta shore, bank
rauma strait (flowing strait)
raunio ruin(s) (a heap of stones), rocky land
riipi tarn, lake (small, deep lake) L
rimpi, rimmi flark, flark—fen, soggy peatland meadow
rinn slope, side
rinta slope, brink
risti, risteys crossroads, crossing
riutta reef, bank; esker
rotko gorge, gap
rova hill, mountain (burnt small mountain) L
runni spring, pool
rämme bog, pinebog, swamp (inertile peatbog with
stunted pines)
saajo grove in the peatland L
saari island
saaristo archipelago
sahi rapid (small rapid)
saivo lake (limpid mountain lake) L
salmi strait
salo wilderness (large forest area); island (large
wooded island)
santa sand
satama harbour, haven
selkönä backwoods (large, uninhabited wilderness)
selkä 'back', hill, ridge (gently sloping elongated
elevation); offing (open water area, offing of a sea or
lake) L
selämä ridge (gently sloping elongated elevation)
sillä bridge
sola defile, pass
soppa corner (corner of a village), nook
sunni strait
suon peatland (damp peatland), bog, fen, marsh
suppa esker gap
suu mouth, estuary
Suuri— big, great, large
svanto still water
sydänmaa backwoods (uninhabited wild)
syrjä side (outlying place)
svää, syvänne deep (hollow in a lake)
särkkä bank, reef
taipale, taival isthmus; way, stage
Taka— back
talo house; farm
tammi dam; oak
tekojärvi reservoir
tie road, way
tieve sandy ridge, sandy hillock L
tunturi fell, mountain (mountain with treeless top) L
törmä bank, brink
töyry, töyräns bank, bluff, rise
uma channel; bog (large treeless bog) L
uopaja, see vuopaja L
uora, uuro cleft, ravine (narrow, deep and steep
cleft)
Uus(i)— new
vaara hill, mountain (hill or moutain with trees on
the top)
vaha stone (erratic block, erratic boulder)
vainio field (cultivated, arable land)
valkama boat-shore, boatcove
Valkea—, Valkia— white
Vanha— old
vesi 'water', lake (large lake)
vitta coppice, thicket (leafy thicket)
virta stream, flow, river
vuo flow
vuolle current, torrent
vuoma bog (large treeless bog) L
vuopaja, vuopio cove in a river; pond (former
meander) L
vuori mountain, hill (steep-sided elevation)
vuotsa narrow peatland L
Vähä— little, small
Väli— central, mid, middle
Ylä—, Yläinen, Yli—, Ylinen upper
äyräs bank, brink

/...
4.2 Swedish

The vocabulary used by the speakers of Swedish in Finland does not differ essentially from that used in Sweden. See Toponymic guidelines for map and other editors – Sweden.

4.3 Sámi

The list comprises Northern Sámi landscape terms. The form conforming to the older spelling is given in parentheses in italic. Definitions in parentheses after English equivalents.

ája, ádjat (aja, adaj) source, spring; brook
ávii (avviš) canyon, gorge
Badje- (Pádje) upper
bákti, bakte (pakti, pakte) steep bluff, cliff, rock
báiggis (páiggis) path
bealdu (pédaldu) field
Boaris, Boares- (Poaris, Poares- ) old
buolža (puolža) esker
Čähppat, Čähppes- (Čéhppad, Čähppes-) black
čolbmi (sóolbmi) strait
čohcka (sóhcka) peak, mountain
čopna (sóbna) hill
Davvi, Davve- (Távvi, Tæve-) north, northern
dievšu (tieva) hill, slope
duodtar (uoddar) fell, fjeld, tundra
eama (eána) land
etoŋa (etóna) road
eaineggáiddnu (eánnamkeáiddnu) road
etmu (eádhnu) stream, flow
Gaska- (Káska-) central, middle
gáldu, gáldo (kaldu, kaldø) source, spring
gávopot (kvøpot) town
gédgi (këddgi) stone, boulder
géadhu road
gavnağis (kañntægís) cataract, waterfall (rapids with fall in a great river)
ginjell (gínil) village, hamlet
gorse (korsa) gorge
gordži (kordži) waterfall
Govda, Govda- (Kovdåg, Kovda-) broad, wide
Guhkki, Guhkes- (kukki, kuhkes-) long
guokka (kuokka) rapid
gurr (kurra) gorge, gully, pass
jávri (javri) lake
jeggi (jégggi) bog
johka (johka) river
lásis (lasis) glaciated rock (bare, level or slanting smooth rock)
lietna (lietna) province, county
Lulli, Lulle (Lulli, Lulle-) south, southern
luokka (luokka) bay, gulf
luoppal (luobbal) tarn (river enlargement)
Máddi, Máttta (Maddi, Madda) south, southern
máddi pathway
muokki (muokki) isthmus

njavvi (njavvi) current (fast-slowing stream)
njargi (njarga) cape, point
njünni (njünni) 'nose', spur
Nuorti, Nuorte- (Nuorti, Nuorte-) east, eastern
oovvi (oovvi) rounded mountain (round-shaped top of mountain)
Oarji, Oarje- (Oarji, Oarje-) west, western
sávvi (sávvi) still water, broad
skaidi (skaidi) interfluve (the land between two waterways which join)
Stuorj, Stuorra- (Stuorj, Stuorra-) large, great
suolu (suolu) island, islet
Uhcci, Uha (Uhtsi, Uhta) small
Unni, Unnja (Unni, Unna) small
vägg (vaggi) valley
várr (varri) hill (hill or mountain with trees on the top)
Voollie-, Voollji (Voollle-, Voollli) lower, under, nether
vuoopmi (vuoopmi) woodland; valley bottom (flattish stretch of a valley)
vuoottar (vuodtna) fiord
vuovdii (vuovdi) forest, wood

---

² Revised by Samuli Aiikio (Research Institute for the Languages of Finland)
5 ABBREVIATIONS USED IN FINNISH MAPS

The list is comprised of the most commonly used abbreviations. They are alphabetized according to the abbreviations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Decoding</th>
<th>English equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amp.r.</td>
<td>ampumarata fi</td>
<td>shooting range</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ast.</td>
<td>vesiateikko fi</td>
<td>water level gauge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avstij.</td>
<td>avstjälplingsplats sv</td>
<td>dump, dumping area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badstr.</td>
<td>badstrand sv</td>
<td>beach (bathing beach)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bollpl.</td>
<td>bollplan sv</td>
<td>ball park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandbev., Br.bev.</td>
<td>brandbevakning sv</td>
<td>fire guard station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandst.</td>
<td>brandstation sv</td>
<td>fire station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Busst.</td>
<td>busstation sv</td>
<td>bus station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp.plats./Camp.</td>
<td>campningsplats sv</td>
<td>camping ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cld.v.</td>
<td>cykelvägen sv</td>
<td>cycle path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fridl./F</td>
<td>fridlyst sv</td>
<td>under protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.hus</td>
<td>föreningshus sv</td>
<td>club house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hdl</td>
<td>handel sv</td>
<td>shop, market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot.</td>
<td>hotelli fi, hotell sv</td>
<td>hotel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huoilt.as./H.as.</td>
<td>huoltoasema fi</td>
<td>service station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hälsoc.</td>
<td>hälsocentral sv</td>
<td>health center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hälsost.</td>
<td>hälsostation sv</td>
<td>private health center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idr.</td>
<td>idrottsplats sv</td>
<td>sports area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inkv.</td>
<td>inkvarteringsaffär sv</td>
<td>lodging–house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.</td>
<td>koulu fi</td>
<td>school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.talo</td>
<td>kaupungintalo fi</td>
<td>town hall, city hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.talo</td>
<td>kunnantalo fi</td>
<td>town hall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaatop.</td>
<td>kaatopaikka fi</td>
<td>dump, dumping area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kpa</td>
<td>kauppa fi</td>
<td>shop, market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kraftv.</td>
<td>kraftverk sv</td>
<td>power station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuntor.</td>
<td>kuntorata fi</td>
<td>condition track</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kursc.</td>
<td>kurscentral sv</td>
<td>residential college</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kursssik.</td>
<td>kussikeskus fi</td>
<td>residential college</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.as.</td>
<td>linja–autoasema fi</td>
<td>bus station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leir./Leir.alue</td>
<td>leirintäalue fi</td>
<td>camping ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lomak.</td>
<td>lomakylä fi</td>
<td>resort village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ls.alue</td>
<td>luonnonsuojelualue fi</td>
<td>nature reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maj.liike</td>
<td>majoitusliike fi</td>
<td>lodging–house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mot.</td>
<td>motelli fi, motell sv</td>
<td>motel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mus.</td>
<td>museo fi, museum sv</td>
<td>museum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Näköt.</td>
<td>näkötorni fi</td>
<td>observation tower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>posti fi, post sv</td>
<td>post office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pallok.</td>
<td>pallokenttä fi</td>
<td>ball park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palos.</td>
<td>palosanma fi</td>
<td>fire station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palov.</td>
<td>palovartio fi</td>
<td>fire guard station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perusk.</td>
<td>peruskoulu fi</td>
<td>basic school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pp.tie</td>
<td>polkupyörästie fi</td>
<td>cycle path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pys.alue/Pys.alue</td>
<td>pysäköintialue fi</td>
<td>parking place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pälsf.</td>
<td>pällesfärn sv</td>
<td>fur farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rauh./R</td>
<td>rauhoitetu kohde fi</td>
<td>under protection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ravir.</td>
<td>ravrata fi</td>
<td>trotting–track</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retk.m.</td>
<td>retkeilymaja fi</td>
<td>youth hostel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rukoush.</td>
<td>rukoushuone fi</td>
<td>chapel, prayerhouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.talo</td>
<td>seurantalo fi</td>
<td>club house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sair.</td>
<td>sairaalta fi</td>
<td>hospital</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6 ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF FINLAND

Since February 1997, the municipalities of Finland have been grouped into twenty provinces (fi maakunta, sv landskap). Since September 1997, the regional administration of the State is divided into 6 counties (fi lääni, sv län). With the exception of Åland all provinces and counties are either unilingual Finnish or bilingual with Finnish majority, but most of them have two official names. The new administrative provinces have sometimes the same or partly the same names as the historical provinces. These names have often spread into foreign languages in their Swedish forms in the time when Finland was part of Sweden (before 1809), and sometimes survive in those languages as exonyms (e.g. Karelia, Ostrobothnia, Lapland).

6.1 Historical provinces
1. Varsinais–Suomi fi, Egentliga Finland sv, Finland Proper en, Finlande propre fr
2. Uusimaa fi, Nyland sv
3. Satakunta fi, sv
4. Häme fi, Tavastland sv, Tavastia en, Tavastie fr
5. Savo fi, Savolax sv
6. Karjala fi, Karelen sv, Karelia en, Carelie fr
7. Pohjanmaa fi, Österbotten sv, Ostrobothnia en, Ostrobothnie fr
8. Lappi fi, Lapland sv, Lapland en, Laponie fr
9. Åland sv, Ahvenanmaa fi

6.2 Counties
1. Etelä–Suomen lääni fi, Södra Finlands län sv, Province of Southern Finland en
2. Länsi–Suomen lääni fi, Västra Finlands län sv, Province of Western Finland en
3. Itä–Suomen lääni fi, Östra Finlands län sv, Province of Eastern Finland en
4. Oulun lääni fi, Uleåborgs län sv, Province of Oulu en
5. Lapin lääni fi, Lapplands län sv, Province of Lapland en
6. Ålands län sv, Ahvenanmaan lääni fi, Province of Åland en

6.3 Administrative provinces
In October of 1997, some names for the new administrative provinces were yet to be ratified.
1. Uusimaa fi, Nyland sv
2. Varsinais–Suomi fi, Egentliga Finland sv
3. Itä–Uusimaa fi, Östra Nyland sv
4. Satakunta fi, sv
5. Häme fi, Tavastland sv
6. Pirkanmaa fi, Birkaland sv
7. Päijät–Häme fi, sv
8. Kymenlaakso fi, Kymmenedalen sv
9. Etelä–Karjala fi, Södra Karelen sv
10. Etelä–Savo fi, Södra Savolax sv
11. Savo fi, Savolax sv
12. Pohjois–Karjala fi, Norra Karelen sv
13. Keski–Suomi fi, Mellersta Finland sv
14. Etelä–Pohjanmaa fi, Södra Österbotten sv
15. Österbotten sv, Pohjanmaa fi
16. Keski–Pohjanmaa fi, Mellersta Österbotten sv
17. Pohjois–Pohjanmaa fi, Norra Österbotten sv
18. Kainuu fi, Kajanaland sv
19. Lappi fi, Lappland sv
20. Åland sv

/...
Map 2. Administrative Regions of Finland (see numbers on previous page)
6.4 Municipalities

The basic administrative area of Finland is a municipality (fi kunta, sv kommun). In 1997, the country was divided into 452 municipalities of which 389 were monolingual Finnish, 20 were bilingual with a Finnish majority, 21 were monolingual Swedish, and 22 were bilingual with a Swedish majority. The Council of State decides every tenth year – after a census – about which category each of the municipalities belongs to. The current decision (1364/92) is effective from the year 1993 through the year 2002.

The lists 1 and 2 below indicate the language situation of the municipalities.

List 1: The municipalities of Finland, alphabetized according to their Finnish names (except for those having only Swedish names). The majority names are written in bold letters and the Swedish names in italic.

Bilingual municipalities whose majority language is Finnish are indicated by the symbol F–S; those whose majority language is Swedish are indicated by S–F. Monolingual Finnish municipalities are indicated by the symbol F, and monolingual Swedish parishes by the symbol S.

Urban municipalities (towns and cities) are indicated by an asterix (*). Monolingual Finnish municipalities are marked by a letter F and monolingual Swedish municipalities by a letter S. Bilingual municipalities with Finnish majority are marked by F–S and those with Swedish majority by S–F. The number indicates the county in which the municipality is located (see above). The Sámi names of the four northernmost municipalities Enontekiö, Inari, Sodankylä and Utsjoki are given at the end of lists.

| Alahärmä | F 2 |
| Alajärvi | * F 2 |
| Alastaro | F 2 |
| Alavieska | F 4 |
| Alavus | F 2 |
| Anjalan keski | * F 1 |
| Anttola | F 3 |
| Artjärvi | * Artsjö F 1 |
| Asikkala | F 1 |
| Askainen | * Vällnäs F 2 |
| Askola | F 1 |
| Aura | F 2 |
| Brändö | F 6 |
| Dragshöjd | S–F 2 |
| Eckerö | S 6 |
| Elimäki | F 1 |
| Eno | F 3 |
| Enonkoski | F 3 |
| Enontekiö | * Enontekiö F 5 |
| Espoo | * Esbo F–S 1 |
| Eura | F 2 |
| Eurajoki | * Euräminne F 2 |
| Evijärvi | F 2 |
| Finspång | S 6 |
| Forsa | * F 1 |
| Föglö | S 2 |
| Geta | S 6 |
| Haapajärvi | * F 4 |
| Haapavesi | 4, F |
| Hailuoto | * Karlö 4, F |
| Halikko | 2, F |
| Halsua | 2, F |
| Hamina | * Fredrikshamn 1, F |
| Hammarland | 6, S |
| Hanka | salma | 2, F |
| Hanko | * Hangö 2, F–S |
| Harjavalta | * 2, F |
| Hartola | 1, F |
| Hattula | 1, F |
| Hauho | 1, F |
| Haukipudas | 4, F |
| Häkivuoori | 3 |
| Hausjärvi | F 1 |
| Heinola | * F 1 |
| Heinävesi | F 3 |
| Helsinki | * Helsingfors F–S 1 |
| Himanka | F 2 |
| Hirvensalmi | F 3 |
| Hollola | F 1 |
| Honkajoki | F 2 |
| Houtskaari | * Houtskär 2 |
| Huitinen | * F 2 |
| Humppila | F 1 |
| Hyrynsalmi | F 4 |
| Hyvinkää | * Hyvinge F 1 |
| Hämeenkoski | F 1 |
| Hämeenkylä | * Tavastkyrö F 2 |
| Hämeenlinna | * Tavastehus F 1 |
| Ii | F 4 |
| Iisalmi | * Idensalmi F 3 |
| Iitti | F 1 |
| Ikaalinen | * Ikals F 3 |
| Ilmajoki | F 2 |
| Ilomantsi | * Ilomants F 3 |
| Imatra | * F 1 |
| Inari | * Enare F 5 |
| Iniö | S–F 2 |
| Inkoo | * Ingå F 1 |
| Isojoki | * Storå F 2 |
| Isokyrö | * Storhyr F 2 |
| Jaala | F 1 |
| Jalasjärvi | F 2 |
| Jänkkäla | F 1 |
| Joensuu | * F 3 |
| Jokioinen | * Jocks F 1 |
| Jonkala | S 6 |
| Joroine | * Jarois F 3 |
| Joutsa | F 2 |
| Joutseno | F 1 |
| Juankoski | F 3 |
| Juuravuori | F 2 |
| Juupajoki | F 2 |
| Juva | F 3 |
| Jyväskylä | * F 2 |
| Jyväskylän mlk. | * Jyväskylä lk. F 2 |
| Jämijärvi | F 2 |
| Jämsä | * F 2 |
| Jämsänkoski | F 2 |
| Jäppilä | F 3 |
| Järvenpää | * Träskända F 1 |
| Kaarina | * S:t Karins F 2 |
| Kaavi | F 3 |
| Kajaani | Kajana * F 4 |
| Kalajoki | F 4 |
| Kalvola | F 1 |

/...
Kangasala F 2
Kangaslampi F 3
Kangasniemi F 3
Kankaanpää* F 2
Kannonkoski F 2
Kantola* F 2
Karijoki – Böten F 2
Karhula F 2
Karja – Karis S–F 1
Karjalahja – Karislojo F 1
Karkkila – Högfors* F 1
Karstula F 2
Karitula F 3
Karvia F 2
Kaskinen – Kaskö F–S 2
Kauhajoki F 2
Kauhava F 2
Kauniainen – Grankulla* F–S 1
Kaustinen – Kaushby F 2
Keitele F 3
Kemi* F 5
Kemijärvi* F 5
Kemijumaa F 5
Kemiö – Kimito F–S 2
Kempele F 4
Kerava – Kervo F 1
Kerimäki F 3
Kestilä F 4
Kesälahti F 3
Kerimäki F 2
Kihniö F 2
Kihlilaan F 3
Kilkila F 2
Kilkoinen F 2
Kliminki F 4
Kinunen F 2
Kirkkonummi – Kyrsklät F–S 1
Kisko F 2
Kitee* F 3
Kittilä F 5
Kiukainen F 2
Kuruvesi* F 3
Kivistöri F 2
Kodisjoki F 2
Kokemäki – Kumo* F 2
Kokkola – Karleby* F–S 2
Kolaro F 5
Konnevesi F 2
Kontiolahti 3, F
Köpingskloster, F 2
Korpoo – Korpou F, S–F 1
Korpsa F 2
Kortesjärvi F 2
Koski TL – Koski Åbo l. 2, F
Kotka* 1, F
Kouvola* 2, F
Kristiinankaupunki – Kristinestad*

2, S–F
Krumppu – Kronoby 2, S–F
Kuhmalahdi 2, F
Kuhmo* 4, F
Kuhmoiren F 2
Kuivaniemi 4, F
Kuokka 2, F
Kamlinge 5, F
Kuopio* 3, F
Kuorevesi 2, F
Kurortane 2, F
Kurikka* 2, F
Kuru 2, F
Kustavi – Gustavs 2, F
Kuusamo 4, F
Kuusankoski 5, F
Kuusjoki 2, F
Kylmäkoski 2, F
Kyyjärvi 2, F
Käätä – Kelviää 2, F
Kärkölä 1, F
Kärsämäki 4, F
Kokar 6, F
Köyhö – Kylänge 2, F

Lahti – Lahtis* 1, F
Laihia – Laihela 2, F
Laitila* 2, F
Lammi 1, F
Lapinjärvi – Lapplands 1, F–F
Lapinlahti 3, F
Lappajärvi 2, F
Lappeenranta – Vilmanstrand*
1, F
Lappi 2, F
Lapua – Lapo* 2, F
Laukka 2, F
Lavia 2, F
Lehtimäki 2, F
Leivonmäki 2, F
Lemi 1, F
Lemland 6, S
Lempääla 2, F
Lempäälä 2, F
Leppävirta 3, F
Lessinjärvi 2, F
Liekka* 3, F
Lieto – Lundsh 2
Liljendal S–F 1
Liminka – Liming 4
Liperi 3, F
Lohja – Laja* F 1
Lohjala – Lochteo 2, F
Loima* 2, F
Loimaa kunta – Loima kommun 2, F
Loppi 1, F

Lovisa – Lovisa* F–S 1
Luhanka F 2
Lumijoki F 4
Lumpaland S 6
Luopioinen F 2
Luoto – Larsson 2, F
Lumäkki F 1
Luvia F 2
Läntelmäkki F 2

Maalahti – Malax S–F 2
Maaninka F 3
Maaraisha F 6
Marihamina – Mariham 4, S
Maksamaa – Maxmo S 2
Marttila F 2
Masku F 2
Mellilä F 2
Merkjärvi F 4
Merikarvia – Sasmola F 2
Miehikkälä F 1
Mietoisen F 2
Mikkeli – S:t Michels* F 3
Mikkeliin mlk. – S:t Michels lk. F 3
Mouhijärvi F 2
Muhos F 4
Multia F 2
Muonio F 5
Mustasaari – Korsholm S–F 2
Munurame F 2
Muurula F 2
Mynämäki F 2
Myrskylä – Mörskomb F–S 1
Mäntsälä F 1
Mänttä* F 2
Mäntyluoto F 2
Naantali – Nääkdal* 2, F
Nakkila 2, F
Nastola F 1
Nauvo – Nagu S–F 2
Nilsiä F 3
Nivala F 4
Nokia* F 2
Noormarkku – Norrm 2, F
Nousiainen – Nousis F 2
Nummu-Pusula F 1
Nummes* F 3
Nurmijärvi F 1
Nurmo F 2
Näräpä – När pes S–F 2

Oravainen – Orava S–F 2
Oirimattila* F 1
Oripää F 2
Orivesi* F 2

/...
Oulainen* F 4
Oulu – Uledborg* F 4
Oulunsalo F 4
Outokumpu* F 3

Padajoki F 1
Paimio – Pern* F 2
Paltamo F 4
Parainen – Pargas* S–F 2
Parikkala F 1
Päijänne* F 2
Pattijoki F 4
Pedersören kunta – Pedersören S–F 2
Pelkosenniemi F 5
Fello F 5
Perho F 2
Pernaja – Pernä S–F 1
Perniö – Björnä F 2
Perteli F 2
Pertunmaa F 3
Peräseinäjoki F 2
Petäjävesi F 2

Pieksämäen mltk. – Pieksämäki lk.

Pieksämäki* F 3
Pielavesi F 3
Pietarsaari – Jakobstad* S–F 2
Pihnipudas F 2
Pirkkola – Pikis F 2
Pippola F 4
Pirkkalan – Birkalan F 2
Pohja – Pojo F–S 1
Polvijärvi F 3

Pomarkku – Pörmäk F 2
Pori – Björneborg* F 2
Porrainen – Borgnäs F 1
Porvo – Borgå 1, F–S
Posio 5, F
Pudasjärvi 4, F
Pukkilä 1, F
Pukkilä 4, F
Punkaharju 3, F
Punkalaidun 2, F
Puolanka 4, F
Puumala 3, F

Pyhtää – Pytis 1, F–S
Pyhäjoki 4, F
Pyhäjärvi 4, F
Pyhänä 4, F
Pyhäranta 2, F
Pyhäselkä 3, F
Pykönmäki 2, F
Päijänne 2, F
Pöytä 2, F

Raahe – Brahestad* 4, F

Raisio – Reso* 2, F
Rantasalmi 3, F
Rantsila 4, F
Ranua 5, F

Rauma – Raumo* 2, F
Rautalampi 3, F
Rautavaara 3, F
Rautjärvi 1, F
Reisjärvi 4, F
Renko 1, F
Riälimäki* 1, F
Ristiina 3, F
Ristijärvi 4, F

Rovaniemen mltk. – Rovaniemi lk.

Saari 1, F
Saarajarvi* 2, F
Sahalahdi 2, F
Saila 5, F
Salo* 2, F
Saltvik 6, S
Sammatti 1, F

Savonlinna – Nysott* F 3
Savonlinna – Nysott* F 3
Savukoski 5
Seinäjoki* F 2
Sipo – Sibbo S–F 1
Sivu F 4
Silkainen F 2
Silkkajoki 4 F
Sillanjarvi F 3
Simo F 5

Sundby – Sjundby F–S 1
Sodankylä F 5
Soiini F 2
Somero* F 2
Sonkajärvi F 3
Sotkamo F 4
Sottunga S 6
Sulkava, F 3
Sumiainen F 2
Suonenjoki* F 2
Suomenniemi F 1

Suomensjärvi F 2
Suomussalmi F 4
Suonenjoki* F 3
Syrma F 1
Säätylä F 2
Särkisalo – Finby F–S 2
Taipalsaari F 1
Taivalkoski F 4
Taivassalo – Töysala F 2
Tammela F 1
Tammisaari – Ekänd* S–F 1
Tampere – Tämmerfors* F 2
Tarvasjoki F 2
Temmes F 4
Tervo F 3
Tervola F 5
Teuva – Östermark F 2
Tohmajärvi F 3
Toholampi F 2
Toijala* F 2
Toivakkala F 2

Tornio – Torneå* F 5
Turku – Åbo* F–S 2
Tuulos F 1
Tuupovaara F 3
Tuusniemi F 3
Tuusula – Tusby F 1
Tynnings F 4
Töysä F 2

Ullava F 2
Ulvilä – Ulvsby F 2
Uurila F 2
Utajärvi F 4
Utajoki F 5
Uununiemi F 1
Uurainen F 2
Uusikaarlopyy – Nykarleby* S–F 2
Uusikaupunki – Nystad* F 2

Vaala F 4
Vaasa – Vasa* F–S 2
Vaito F 2
Valkakoski* F 2
Valkeala F 1
Valtimo F 3
Vammat F 2
Vammapalaa F 2

Vanta – Vanda* F–S 1
Varlow* F 3
Vapaisjärvi F 3

Veikkoalas – Veckelax F 1
Vehmaa F 2
Vehmersalmi F 3
Veltua F 2

/...
List 2: The municipalities of Finland which have two official names, alphabetized according to their Swedish names. The majority names are written in bold letters.

Artsjö – Artjärvi
Birkala – Pirkkala
Bjärnå – Perniö
Björneborg – Pori
Borgnäs – Pernäinen
Borgå – Porvoo
Brahstedt – Raahel
Böttom – Karjoki
Ekenäs – Tammisaari
Enare – Inari
Enontekiö – Enontekiö
Esbo – Espoo
Etseri – Ähtäri
Euraähminne – Eurajoki

Finby – Särkisalo
Fredrikshamn – Hamina
Grankulla – Kauniainen
Gustavs – Kustavi
Hangö – Hanko
Helsingfors – Helsink
Houtskär – Houtskari
Hyvinge – Hyvinkää
Högflö – Karkkila
Idensalmi – Isalimi
Ikalis – Ikaalinen
Ilomantsi – Ilomantsi
Ingå – Inkoo
Jakobstad – Pietarsaari

Jockis – Jokioinen
Jorois – Joroinen
Kajana – Kajaani
Karls – Karja
Karistojo – Karjalohja
Karleby – Kokkola
Kartlo – Hailuoto
Kasko – Kaskia
Kausby – Kaustinen
Kelviä – Kälviä
Kervo – Kerava
Kimits – Kemi
Kjulo – Köyliö
Korpo – Korppoo
Korsholm – Mustasaari
Koski Åbo l. – Koski Tl.
Kristinestad – Kristiinankaupunki
Kronoby - Kruunupyy  
Kumo - Kokemäki  
Kyrkslät - Kirkkonummi  
Lahtis - Lahti  
Laihela - Laia  
Lappo - Lapua  
Lappträsk - Lapinjärvi  
Larso - Luoto  
Lillkyro - Vähäkyrö  
Limingo - Liminka  
Lohtela - Lohtaja  
Loimaa kunta - Loimaan kunta  
Lohja - Lohja  
Lohjan kunta  
Lovisa - Loviisa  
Lusto - Lieto  
Malax - Maalahi  
Mariehamn - Maarianhamina  
Maxmo - Mäkisaa  
Mörkö - Myrskylä  
Nagu - Nauvo  
Normark - Noormarkku  
Nousi - Nousiainen  
Nykarleby - Usikaarleppy  
Nyslott - Savonlinna  
Nystad - Usikaupunki  
Näendenal - Naantali  
Närpes - Närpiö  
Oravais - Orava  
Pargas - Parainen  
Pedersöre - Pedersören kunta  
Pemari - Paimio  
Pernä - Pernaja  
Picksämäki lk. - Picksämäen mlk.  
Pikis - Piikkiö  
Pojo - Pohja  
Pyttis - Pyhhtää  
Pámak - Pomarkku  
Raumo - Raumaa  
Reso - Raisio  
Rimo - Rymättylä  
Roveniemi lk. - Rovaniem  
mlk.  
St Karins - Kaarina  
St Michel - Mikkeli  
St Michels lk. - Mikkeli mlk.  
Sagu - Sauvo  
Sastmola - Merikarvia  
Sibbo - Sipoo  
Sjundel - Siuntio  
Storkyro - Isokyrö  
Storå - Isojoki  
Strömfor - Ruotsinpyhtää  
Tammerfors - Tampere  
Tavastebus - Hämeenlinna  
Tavastkyro - Hämeenkyrö  
Torni - Tornio  
Träskända - Järvenpää  
Tuusy - Tuusula  
Toivola - Taivassalo  
Ulebord - Oulu  
Ulvbus - Ulvila  
Vanda - Vantaa  
Vasa - Vaasa  
Vekelax - Vehkalahti  
Velvi - Veteli  
Vichis - Vihti  
Villmanstrand - Lappeenranta  
Villäns - Askainen  
Virideos - Virrat  
Vörö - Vöyri  
Àbo - Turku  
Östermark - Teuva  
Övertorneå - Ylitornio
Sámi parish names (I = Inari Sámi, N = Northern Sámi, Sk = Skolt Sámi) in Sámi home district with parallel Finnish names:

Enontekiö = Eanodat N; Inari = Aanaar I, Aanar Sk, Anár N; Sodankylä = Soađegilli N; Utsjoki = Ohcejohka N.