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NATIONAL STANDARDIZATION

Toponymic guidelines for cartography - Sweden**

Paper presented by the Norden Division of the United Nations
Group of Experts on Geographical Names

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I LANGUAGES

1 General remarks

Sweden is in general a unilingual country, Swedish being the only nation-wide language. The minority languages Finnish and Lappish play an important role in the northern parts of Sweden, where geographical names of all three languages occur in the maps.

2 National language

The national language is Swedish written in the Roman/Latin alphabet.

The Swedish alphabet:

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

The letters q Q, w W, and z Z are used in loanwords and archaic spelling (e.g. family names) only. In alphabetical indexes w is treated like v.

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The "umlaut letters" ä Ä and ö Ö are always kept apart from a A, o O in alphabetical indexes etc.

Spelling rules for Swedish geographical names

There are no explicit official rules for the spelling of Swedish geographical names. There is, however, a Royal Ordinance of 7th October, 1927, on the spelling of place-names in official documents (SFS 1927:380). This decree stipulates that the principles of the glossary published by the Swedish Academy (Svenska Akademiens ordlista) are to be applied as regards the spelling of place-names in the real property registers and other official documents and publications. The principles of the glossary are not written down but must be deduced from the use of the glossary itself.

Some general rules concerning capitalization might be pointed out, though. One-worded names are always capitalized. In geographical names consisting of more than one word only the first word is capitalized, unless one of the following words is a name itself.

Examples: Förenta staterna (The United States /of America/)
 Svarta havet (The Black Sea)
 but Bortre Indien (Further India)
 Mindre Asien (Asia Minor).

Pronunciation of Swedish geographical names and appellatives in Swedish maps

It is not possible to give a simple pronunciation key covering all cases possible in Swedish maps. In the table below an attempt is made to show the main features of the correspondence between spelling and standard pronunciation. It does not include the pronunciation of foreign names/words. The letters g, w and z have the values /k/, /v/ and /s/, respectively, but mostly occur in loanwords and rarely in Swedish maps.

Furthermore, two cases of variation must be pointed out. In the table only the pronunciation /r/ has been given for the letter r. It is, however, also pronounced /ʀ/ (and /R/), which goes for most of southern Sweden and has the status of standard pronunciation, as well. The sound /ʃ/, corresponding to many different spellings, is often replaced by /ʂ/, which is considered to be standard pronunciation, too.

Pronunciation key

Spelling	Pronunciation (IPA alphabet); examples: place-names and appellatives in Sw. maps	Spelling	Pronunciation (IPA alphabet); examples: place-names and appellatives in Sw. maps
a	/a/ Falun; /a/ Malmö	ch	/ʃ/ Charlottenberg
aj	/ai/ Hajdeby	ck	/k/ Stocksund
au	/au/ Lau	d	/d/ Boden
b	/b/ Boden	dd	/d:/ Vüddö
bb	/b:/ Nöbbele	dj	/j/ Djursholm
c	/s/ central	e	/e/ Edsbyn

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Spelling	Pronunciation (IPA alphabet); examples: place-names and appellatives in Sw. maps	Spelling	Pronunciation (IPA alphabet); examples: place-names and appellatives in Sw. maps
eј	/ei/ Heјde	rl	/r/ Järла
f	/f/ Fagersta	rn	/r/ Södertörn
ff	/f:/ Offerberg	rr	/r:/ Mörrum
g	/g/ Gotland; /j/ Gimo; /k/ Klagstorp	rs	/s/ Forsa
gg	/g:/ Luggavi	rt	/t/ Svartån
gn	/gn/ Lygnern	s	/s/ Sverige; ss /s:/ Nissan
h	/h/ Hanebo; /-/ Stockholm	si	/si/ Sigtuna; /s/ pensio-närshem
hj	/j/ Hjälmaren	sj	/s/ sjö
i	/i/ Iggesund; /i/ Visby	sk	/sk/ Skara; /s/ Skepptuna
j	/j/ Jönköping	skj	/s/ skjutbana
k	/k/ Karlstad; /ç/ Kilafors	ssj	/s/ Nässjö
l	/l/ Lidingö	sti	/s/ Kristianstad
lj	/j/ Ljugarn	stj	/s/ Stjärnsund
ll	/l:/ Sundsvall	t	/t/ Trosa
m	/m/ Märsta	ti	/ti/ Tiveden; /s/ station
mm	/m:/ Hammarby	tj	/ç/ tjärn
n	/n/ Nybro	tt	/t:/ slott
ng	/p/ Ånge	u (close to:)	/u/ Luleå; /e/ Uddevalla
nk	/k/ Brink	v	/v/ Vättern; /f/ Havstens-sund
nn	/n:/ Brunna	x	/ks/ Vaxholm
o	/u/ Boliden; /ɔ/ Bollnäs; /o/ Borlänge	xj	/k/ Växjö
p	/p/ Partille	y	/y/ Ystad; /Y/ Ytterhogdal
pp	/p:/ Uppsala	å	/o/ Åre; /ɔ/ Ångermanland
r	/r/ Rödön	ä	/ɛ/ Älvsbyn; /æ/ Tärna
rd	/d/ Nordingrå	ö	/ø/ Öland; /øʔ/ öster; /œ/ Örebro

Linguistic substrata recognizable in Swedish place-names

A Finnish substratum is reflected in many place-names in the woodlands of middle Sweden due to the language once spoken by Finnish immigrants (in the 16th and 17th centuries). Substrata of all three languages (Finnish, Lappish, Swedish) can still be traced in place-names in the large language contact area in northern Sweden.

Swedish dialects

Various dialects are spoken all over the country, more or less. Traditionally, Sweden is divided into five larger groups of dialects: Southern Swedish, Götaland dialects, Svealand dialects, Gotland dialects and Norrland dialects. There are, however, some dialects that differ more strongly from one another and from

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standard Swedish. This goes, most of all, for the dialects of, respectively, upper Norrland, Jämtland, Dalarna, Gotland and Skåne.

Dialect/standard Swedish in geographical names

The geographical names reflect the various dialects, more in some, less in other regions of the country. This is, for instance, shown by the distribution of the dialect word ryd 'clearing'. In place-names it occurs as -red, -rud, -röd as well as -ryd in accordance with the local form of the element. However, pure dialectal spelling is rather rare, standard Swedish being the normal variant in most names.

3. Minority languages

(a) Finnish

Finnish is a Finno-Ugrian language using the Roman/Latin alphabet. It is spoken by about 40 000 native people in the northernmost parts of Sweden, in the area close to the Finnish border, from the Bothnian coast northwards. Moreover, Finnish is by far the greatest of the many "modern" immigrant languages in Sweden, being spoken by another about 230 000 people in various parts of the country. In spite of this multitude Finnish is not an official school language. The Finns of northern Sweden have a right, though, to get church service in Finnish once a month.

Geographical names

In the Finnish-speaking areas of northern Sweden Finnish names occur - with Finnish orthography - on official boards and road signs as well as in the official Swedish maps. In the formerly Finnish-speaking areas of middle Sweden many Finnish place-names remain. These names have been adapted to Swedish spelling, though.

The Finnish alphabet:

A a	H h	N n	U u
B b	I i	O o	V v
D d	J j	P p	Y y
E e	K k	R r	Ä ä
F f	L l	S s	Ö ö
G g	M m	T t	

(b) Lappish

Lappish is a Finno-Ugrian language using the Roman/Latin alphabet. It is spoken by about 10 000 native people in an area that includes Lapland and parts of Ångermanland, Jämtland and Härjedalen. In fact, Lappish is not one but several languages, only in Sweden represented by at least three different branches: North Lappish, Lule Lappish and South Lappish.

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Lappish is used parallel with Swedish in the so called Lapp school and is taught throughout the Basic school in the Lapp districts. Church service is performed in Lappish by a specially appointed Lapp vicar, who visits the various Lapp communities.

Geographical names

In the Lappish-speaking areas of Sweden Lappish names occur on official signs as well as in the official maps.

The spelling of Lappish place-names in the maps is a problem frequently discussed. A modified Lule Lappish orthography, adjusted to the Swedish alphabet, has been used so far. However, at the 10th Nordic Lapp Conference at Arjeplog in 1978 the Lapps of Finland, Norway and Sweden agreed upon a common North Lappish orthography to be applied in North Lapp regions. The National Land Survey of Sweden, responsible for the official maps, has decided to use this orthography for the maps produced from 1981 onwards as regards the regions concerned.

The (new) North Lappish alphabet:

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

The Lule Lappish alphabet:

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

On the whole, the spelling of Lappish place-names in today's Swedish maps is based on the rules for writing Lule Lappish. The letters Á á and Ń ń are not used, however.

II NAMES AUTHORITIES AND NAMES STANDARDIZATION

Several Swedish authorities have the competence to standardize various categories of geographical names. So called administrative names, i.e. names of counties, municipalities (urban and rural districts), parishes and similar units, are standardized by the Swedish government. The local governments are responsible for names of town- and city-quarters, street-names, names of roads, squares, parks etc.

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Some of the public-service corporations of the central government settle names of their own offices/stations. Thus names of railway stations, post offices and telegraph offices are standardized by the administrations concerned: The Swedish State Railways (Statens järnvägar, S-105 50 Stockholm) - The Swedish Post Office Administration (Postverket, S-105 00 Stockholm) - The National Swedish Telecommunications Administration (Televerket, S-123 86 Farsta). These three authorities discuss their proposals with one another and with the Institute of Place-Name Research in Uppsala (Ortnamnsarkivet i Uppsala, S:t Johannesgatan 11, S-752 21 Uppsala).

The majority of geographical names is standardized by the National Land Survey of Sweden (Statens lantmäteriverk, S-601 12 Gävle). This goes for all names in the real property registers, for certain names of ("statistically defined") densely populated areas and for the geographical names in the official maps produced by the Land Survey itself.

Proposed measures concerning official Swedish place-names are always referred to the Institute of Place-Name Research in Uppsala for consideration. In other words the Institute functions as an advisory authority on the standardization of place-names.

III SOURCE MATERIAL

1. Maps

The national official maps of Sweden are produced by the National Land Survey. They are

- (a) The Economic Map (General Land Use Map) in 1:10 000 or 1:20 000;
- (b) The Topographic Map in 1:50 000 or 1:100 000;
- (c) The 1:250 000 General Map;
- (d) The 1:1 000 000 General Map.

The Economic Map lies as a ground for the other maps. It consists of about 13 000 sheets and contains about one million place-names. It covers the whole of Sweden except for the north-western mountain areas. The Topographic Map of these areas shows another 100 000 place-names.

Nautical charts are produced by the Hydrographic Department of the National Administration of Shipping and Navigation (Sjöfartsverket, S-601 78 Norrköping). The charts (in various scales) are divided into general charts, coast charts, archipelago charts, harbour plans, charts of lakes and canals, and Decca charts. Important supplements to the charts are the Sailing Directions (Svensk Lots), Notices to Mariners (Underrättelser för sjöfarande, "Ufs") and List of Swedish Lights (Svensk fyrlista).

2. Gazetteers

There is no official Swedish gazetteer. Svensk ortförteckning is a publication containing certain information on about 130 000 places in Sweden, but it does not have the nature of a gazetteer. It is not a normative but a descriptive list of geographical names.

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The National Land Survey is preparing a Swedish gazetteer based on the official maps by using automatic data processing.

IV GLOSSARY OF APPELLATIVES, ADJECTIVES AND OTHER WORDS NECESSARY
FOR THE UNDERSTANDING OF MAPS

1. Swedish

The following appellatives mostly occur in the definite form as a last element in place-names. For instance, the word myr, the singular indefinite, is not as frequent as myren, the singular definite, or myrarna, the plural definite (in English 'bog, the bog, the bogs', respectively). For words that are used in the maps in this way the various forms are shown like this: myr,-en, pl.-arna bog; swamp, with the singular indefinite translated.

backe,-n,pl.backarna	hill; slope	län	county; adm. district
bad,-et,pl.-en	bathing-place		
berg,-et,pl.-en	mountain	mellan-	between
bo	house; farm	mitt-/mitten-	middle
bo(da)	shed	mosse,-n	bog
borg,-en	castle; fortress	myr,-en,pl.-arna	bog; swamp
bro,-n	bridge	naturreservat	nature reserve
by,-n	village; hamlet	neder-/nedre	lower
bäck,-en	brook; rivulet	norr-/norra	the north(ern)
dal,-en,pl.-arna	valley	ny-/nya	new
fall,-et,pl.-en	fall	näs,-et	isthmus; neck of land
finn-	Finn; Finnish	park,-en	park
fjäll,-et,pl.-en	mountain	röd-	red
fjärd,-en	bay	sjö,-n,pl.-arna	lake
flygplats	airport	skog,-en	forest; wood
fornlämning	ancient monument	skär,-et,pl.-en	rocky islet; skerry
fors,-en	rapid; stream	slott	castle; palace
fyr,-en	lighthouse	socken	parish
gamal-/gamla	old	sta(d)	place; town
gata,-n	street	stor-/stora	big; large; great
grund,-et,pl.-en	sunk rock	strand,-en	shore; beach; bank
gruva,-n	mine; pit	ström,-men	stream
gräns,-en	boundary	sund,-et	sound
gård,-en	farm; house; yard	svart-	black
gårde,-t,pl.-na	field; fence	svensk-	Swede; Swedish
hage,-n	enclosed pasture	söder-/södra	the south(ern)
hed,-en	moor; heath	tjärn,-en,pl.-arna	small lake
hem,-met	house; home	torg,-et	square; market
holme,-n,pl.holmarna	islet; holm	torp,-et	croft
hög,-en,pl.-arna	mound	träsk,-et	fen; swamp; lake
hög-/höga	high	udde,-n	cape; tongue of land
höjd,-en	height; hill		
idrottsplats	sports ground	vatten,vattnet	water
inner-/inre	inner	vik,-en	inlet; bay; gulf
järnväg	railway	vit-	white
kommun	municipality	väg,-en	road; roadway
kulle,-n	hill; mound	väster-/västra	the west(ern)
kyrka,-n	church	ytter-/yttre	outer
kärr,-et,pl.-en	marsh; swamp; fen	å,-n	river; stream
köping	borough	åker,-n	field; tilled land
land,-et	land; territory	ås,-en	ridge
lapp-	Lapp; Lappish	älv,-en	river
lill-/lilla	small; little	ö,-n	island
lund,-en	grove	öster-/östra	the east(ern)
		övre-/övre	upper

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2. Finnish

aho	burn-beaten land, that is deserted
ala-/alanen	lower
eno	main river
iso	big, large, great
itä-/itänen	the east(ern)
joki	small river
jänkkä	small bog
järvi	lake
koski	rapid
kurkkio	waterfall
kursu	large gorge or narrow, deep and rugged ravine
kuusikko	spruce wood
lahti	creek, inlet, bay (of sea, lake or river)
laki	top of a mountain
lamm/lanmi/lamp/lampi	small lake
linkka	waterfall
lompolo	small lake through which a river runs; lake-like widening of a river
länsi	the west(ern)
maa	ground, land
mukka	curve, bend
musta	black
mäg/mäk/mäki	hill
männikkö	pine wood
niemi	ness, cape, peninsula
niva	small rapid in a river
pahta	cliff, rock
palo	burnt area
pikku/pieni	small, little
rova	burnt small mountain
saari	island
salmi	marked contraction of a lake, sound between two lakes
so	bog
suanto/suvanto	smoothly flowing stretch in a river
vaara	mountain
valkea	white
vuoma	large bog without trees
väli	between
väylä	main river
yli-/ylinen	upper
ymyräinen	round, circular

3. Lappish (Lule Lappish "map spelling")

alep	upper
alle-	the west(ern)
ape`	great expanse of bog
jalkis	smooth
jaure	lake
jákka/jákká	river
járp/járpa	round, circular
kuoika	rapid
kábba/kábbá	hill
kárssa	large gorge or narrow, deep and rugged ravine, with or without a river at the bottom

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kårtje	waterfall
lulle-	the east(ern)
luokta	creek, inlet, bay (of sea, lake or river)
luoppal	small lake through which a river runs; lake-like widening of a river
njarka	ness, cape, peninsula
njavve	small rapid in a river
njira	mountain stream, usually nearly dry but filled with water during rain and the melting of snow
padje-/pajep	upper
pakte	cliff, rock
passe	holy
rieppe	cirque, valley which is difficult to access, with widening recessed bottom, or this recessed bottom part only
rävve	burnt small mountain
savo	smoothly flowing stretch of water in a river
stuor/stuora	big, large
suolo	island
tjappis	black
tjåkka/tjåkkå	summit; mountain top
tjålme	marked contraction of a lake, sound between two lakes
tjårrå	long hill (not very steep, not very narrow); small mountain-ridge
tjårrå	rather flat, usually wide tract high up in the mountains, with little vegetation and long stretches of nothing but gravel and stones
tuolpa	flat, plain
unna	small, little
vagge	large mountain valley
vare	mountain
vielkis	white
vuolep	lower
åive	round-shaped top of a mountain, rounded mountain (only as last part of names of mountains)
ätno	main river

V ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE NATIONAL OFFICIAL MAPS OF SWEDEN

Abbreviation	Decoding	English equivalent
-b.	bäck(en)	brook; rivulet
-b.	berg(et)	mountain
Badpl.	Badplats	bathing-place
-br.	bruk	works; factory
Bv.	Banvaktstuga	lineman's cottage
Bygdeg.	Bygdegård	(rural) community centre
d:a	domsaga	rural judicial circuit (judicial district)
Fabr.	Fabrik	factory; works
f.d.	före detta	formerly
f:a	församling	parish
Flygpl.	Flygplats	airport
Fotb.pl.	Fotbollsplan	football ground
Fritidsg.	Fritidsgård	(youth) recreation centre

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Fritidsomr.	Fritidsområde	recreation area
-g.	gård(en)	farm; house; yard
Gla	Gamla	old
-h./-h:na	holme(n)/holmarna	'islet/(the) islets; holm/(the) holms
Hemb.g.	Hembygdsgård	old homestead museum
h:d	härad	"wapentake" (jurisdictional district)
hpl.	(järnvägs)hållplats	(train-)stop
In.	Inre	inner
-ind.	industri	industry; works
kap.	kapell	chapel
k:n	kommun	municipality
köp.	köping	borough
L.	Lilla	small; little
-m./-m:na	myr(en)/myrarna	bog/(the) bogs; swamp/(the) swamps
Mell.	Mellan	between
Ms	Milstolpe	milestone
.Ms	Minnessten	monument
N.	Norra	the north(ern)
Ned.	Nedre	lower
Pensionärsh.	Pensionärshem	pensioners' home
Po	Postkontor	post office
S.	Södra	the south(ern)
s	samfällt område	jointly-owned area
-sj./-sj:na	sjö(n)/sjöarna	lake/(the) lakes
sk:g	skeppslag	"ship ward" (judicial district)
Skjutb.	Skjutbana	shooting-range
s:n	socken	parish
St.	Stora	big; large; great
-st.	ställe	place
S:t	Sankt	Saint
stn	(järnvägs)station	(railway) station
t.	till(hör)	(belonging) to
Te	Telefon- eller Telegrafstation	telephone or telegraph office
t:g	tingslag	"thing ward" (judicial district)
-tj./-tj:na	tjärn(en)/tjörnarna	small lake/(the) small lakes
V.	Västra	the west(ern)
-v.	vik(en)	bay; inlet; gulf
Vårdh.	Vårdhem	nursing home
Ytt.	Yttre	outer
Ålder.d.h., Åld.hem	Ålderdomshem	home for the aged
Ö.	Östra	the east(ern)
Öv.	Övre	upper

VI. ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

Sweden is divided into 24 counties (län), which in their turn are divided into 279 municipalities (in 1981). Ecclesiastically, the country consists of 2 569 parishes. The list below contains each county and the municipalities belonging to it. Each county has got a registration letter (or two) - formerly used for the registration of cars - corresponding to the letter(s) in map A.

Stockholms län (AB)

Botkyrka
Danderyd
Ekerö
Haninge
Huddinge
Jarfalla
Lidingö
Nacka
Norrtälje
Nynashamn
Sigtuna
Sollentuna
Solna
Stockholm
Sundbyberg
Södertälje
Tyreso
Taby
Upplands-Bro
Upplands Väsby
Vallentuna
Vaxholm
Värmdö

Uppsala län (C)

Enköping
Häbo
Tierp
Uppsala
Alvkarleby
Osthammar

Södermanlands län (D)

Eskilstuna
Flen
Katrineholm
Nyköping
Oxelösund
Strängnäs
Vingåker

Östergötlands län (E)

Boxholm
Finspång
Kinda
Linköping
Mjölby
Motala
Norrköping
Söderköping
Vadstena
Valdemarsvik
Ydre
Åtvidaberg
Odesög

Jönköpings län (F)

Aneby
Eksjö
Gislaved
Gnosjö
Jönköping
Nässjö
Savsjö
Tranås
Vaggeryd
Verlanda
Värnamo

Kronobergs län (G)

Alvesta
Lessebo
Ljungby
Markaryd
Tingsryd
Uppvidinge
Vaxjö
Almhult

Kalmar län (H)

Borgholm
Emmaboda
Hultsfred
Hogsby
Kalmar
Monterås
Mörbylånga
Nybro
Oskarshamn
Torsås
Vimmerby
Västervik

Gotlands län (I)

Gotland

Blekinge län (K)

Karlskrona
Karlskrona
Olofström
Ronneby
Sölvesborg

Kristianstads län (L)

Bromölla
Båstad
Hassleholm
Klippan
Kristianstad
Osby
Perstorp
Simrishamn
Tomelilla
Åstorp
Angelholm
Orkeiljunga
Östra Göinge

Malmöhus län (M)

Bjuv
Burlöv
Eslöv
Helsingborg
Hoganas
Horby
Höör
Kävlinge
Landskrona
Lomma
Lund
Malmö
Sjöbo
Skurup
Staffanstorps
Svalöv
Svedala
Trelleborg
Vellinge
Ystad

Hallands län (N)

Falkenberg
Halmstad
Hylte
Kungsbacka
Laholm
Varberg

Göteborgs o Bohus län (O)

Göteborg
Harryda
Kungälv
Lysekil
Munkedal
Mölnadal
Orust
Partille
Sotenäs
Stenungsund
Stromstad
Tanum
Tjörn
Uddevalla
Ockerö

Älvsborgs län (P)

Åle
Alingsås
Bengtsfors
Borås
Dals-Ed
Fargelanda
Herrljunga
Lerum
Lilla Edet
Mark
Mellerud
Svenljunga
Tranemo
Trollhättan
Ulricehamn
Värgårda
Vanersborg
Åmål

Skaraborgs län (R)

Falköping
Grästorp
Gullspång
Gotene
Habo
Hjo
Karlsborg
Lidköping
Mariestad
Mullsjö
Skara
Skövde
Tibro
Tidaholm
Toreboda
Vara

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Värmlands län (S)

Arvika
Eda
Filipstad
Forshaga
Grums
Hagfors
Hammarö
Karlstad
Kil
Kristinehamn
Munkfors
Storfors
Sunne
Saffle
Torsby
Årjäng

Örebro län (T)

Askersund
Degerfors
Hallsberg
Hallfors
Karlskoga
Kumla
Laxå
Lindesberg
Ljusnarsberg
Nora
Örebro

Västmanlands län (U)

Arboga
Fagersta
Hallstahammar
Heby
Kungsör
Köping
Norberg

Sala
Skinnskatteberg
Surahammar
Vasterås

Kopparbergs län (W)

Avesta
Borlänge
Falun
Gagnef
Hedemora
Leksand
Ludvika
Malung
Mora
Orsa
Rättvik
Smedjebacken
Säter
Vansbro
Alvdalen

Gävleborgs län (X)

Bollnäs
Gävle
Hofors
Hudiksvall
Ljusdal
Nordanstig
Ockelbo
Ovanåker
Sandviken
Söderhamn

Västernorrlands län (Y)

Härnösand
Kramfors
Sollefteå
Sundsvall
Timrå
Ånge
Örnsköldsvik

Jämtlands län (Z)

Berg
Bräcke
Härjedalen
Krokom
Ragunda
Stromsund
Åre
Östersund

Västerbottens län (AC)

Dorotea
Lycksele
Nordmaling
Norsjö
Robertsfors
Skellefteå
Sorule
Storuman
Umeå
Vilhelmina
Vindeln
Yännäs
Åsele

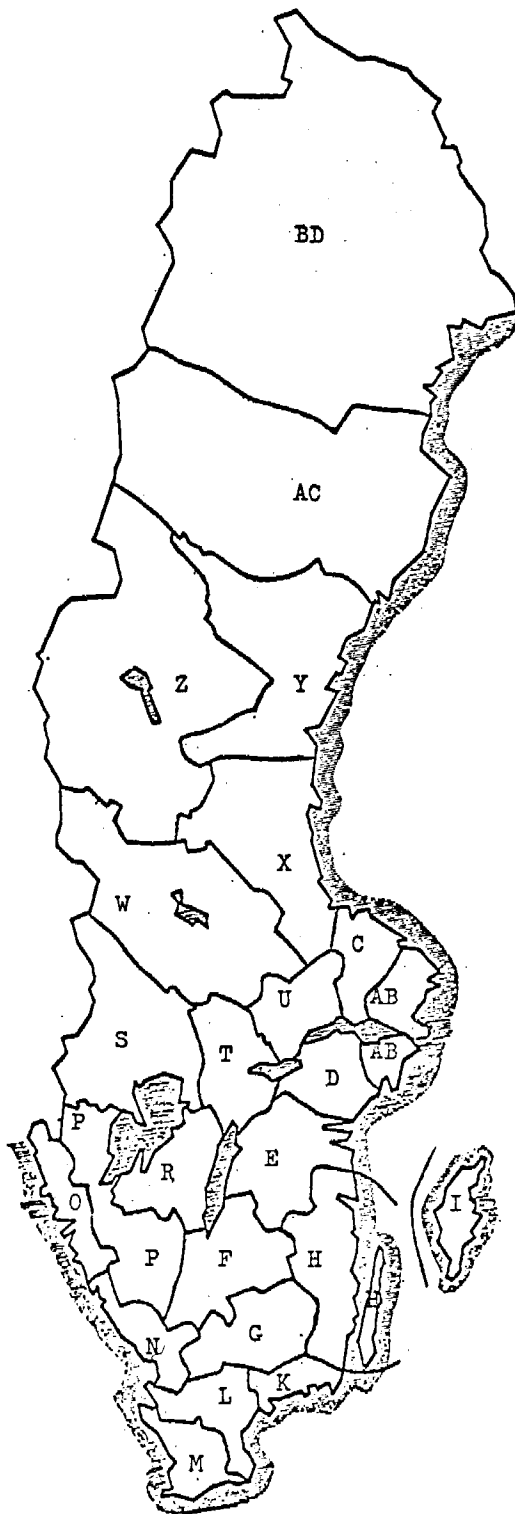
Norrbottnens län (BD)

Arjeplog
Arvidsjaur
Boden
Gällivare
Haparanda
Jokkmokk
Kalix
Kiruna
Luleå
Pajala
Piteå
Ålvsbyn
Övertorneå

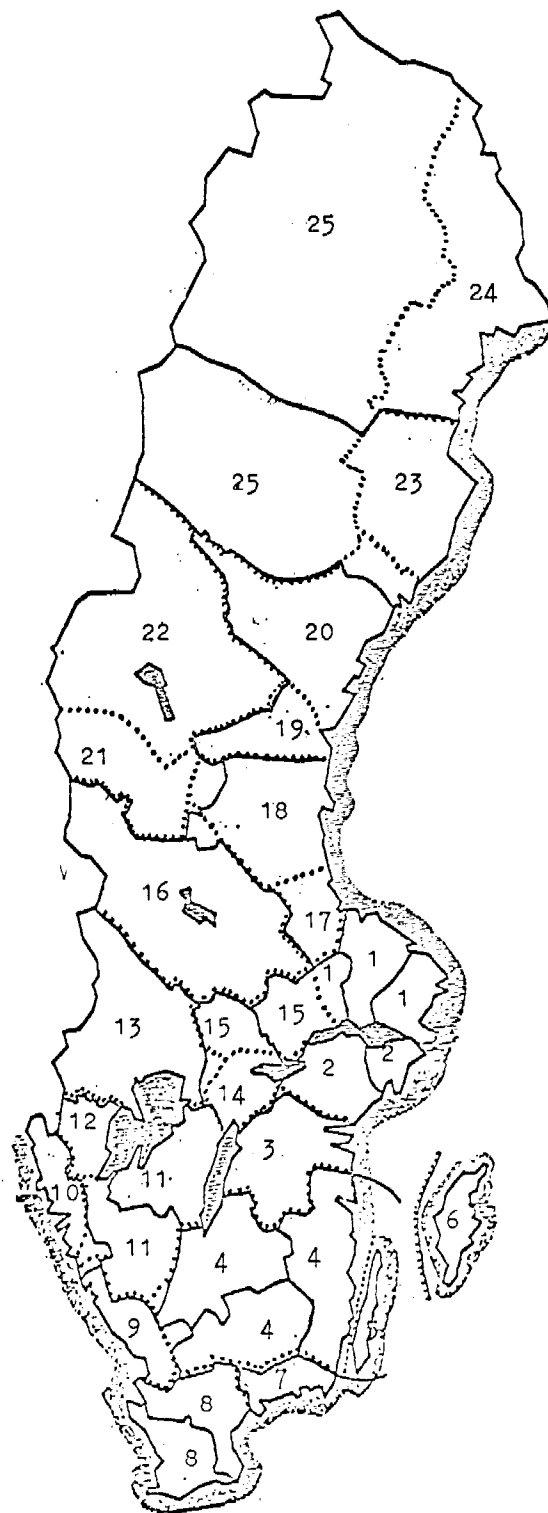
From a historical point of view Sweden is divided into 25 more naturally grown provinces (landskap), often grouped in three larger regions called Svealand (consisting of Uppland, Södermanland, Närke, Västmanland, Dalarna and Värmland), Norrland (the provinces north of Svealand) and Götaland (the provinces south of Svealand). The term and division of landskap is fully alive today. This complication of län and landskap can be seen in maps A and B. Map A shows the 24 counties - the administrative districts - and in map B the boundaries of the provinces have been added, with dotted lines, to map A. The numbers in map B (1-25) refer to provinces as follows:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Uppland | 14. Närke |
| 2. Södermanland | 15. Västmanland |
| 3. Östergötland | 16. Dalarna |
| 4. Småland | 17. Gästrikland |
| 5. Öland | 18. Hälsingland |
| 6. Gotland | 19. Medelpad |
| 7. Blekinge | 20. Ångermanland |
| 8. Skåne | 21. Härjedalen |
| 9. Halland | 22. Jämtland |
| 10. Bohuslän | 23. Västerbotten |
| 11. Västergötland | 24. Norrbotten |
| 12. Dalsland | 25. Lappland |
| 13. Värmland | |

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Map A. The counties of Sweden



Map B. The provinces of Sweden
(boundaries = dotted lines)

These guidelines have been prepared by Eivor Nylund Torstensson (Finnish and Lappish glossaries) and Leif Nilsson at the Institute of Place-Name Research in Uppsala. The National Land Survey has examined most of the contents.
