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TOPONYMIC GUIDELINES FOR MAP EDITORS AND OTHER EDITORS

FINLAND

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SUMMARY

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

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

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

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

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1 LANGUAGES

1.1 Introduction

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

The population of Finland is 5,200,000 (2005) of whom 4,800,000 (92.0 %) speak Finnish, 290,000 (5.5 %) Swedish and 1,700 (0.03 %) Saami as mother tongue. Speakers of foreign languages amount to 64,000 (2.5 %), the largest group being speakers of Russian (37,000; 0.7 %).

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

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

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

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

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

1.2 Principal national language – Finnish

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

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

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

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

1.2.1 Spelling of Finnish place names

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

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

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

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

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

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

1.2.2 Pronunciation of Finnish place names

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

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

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

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

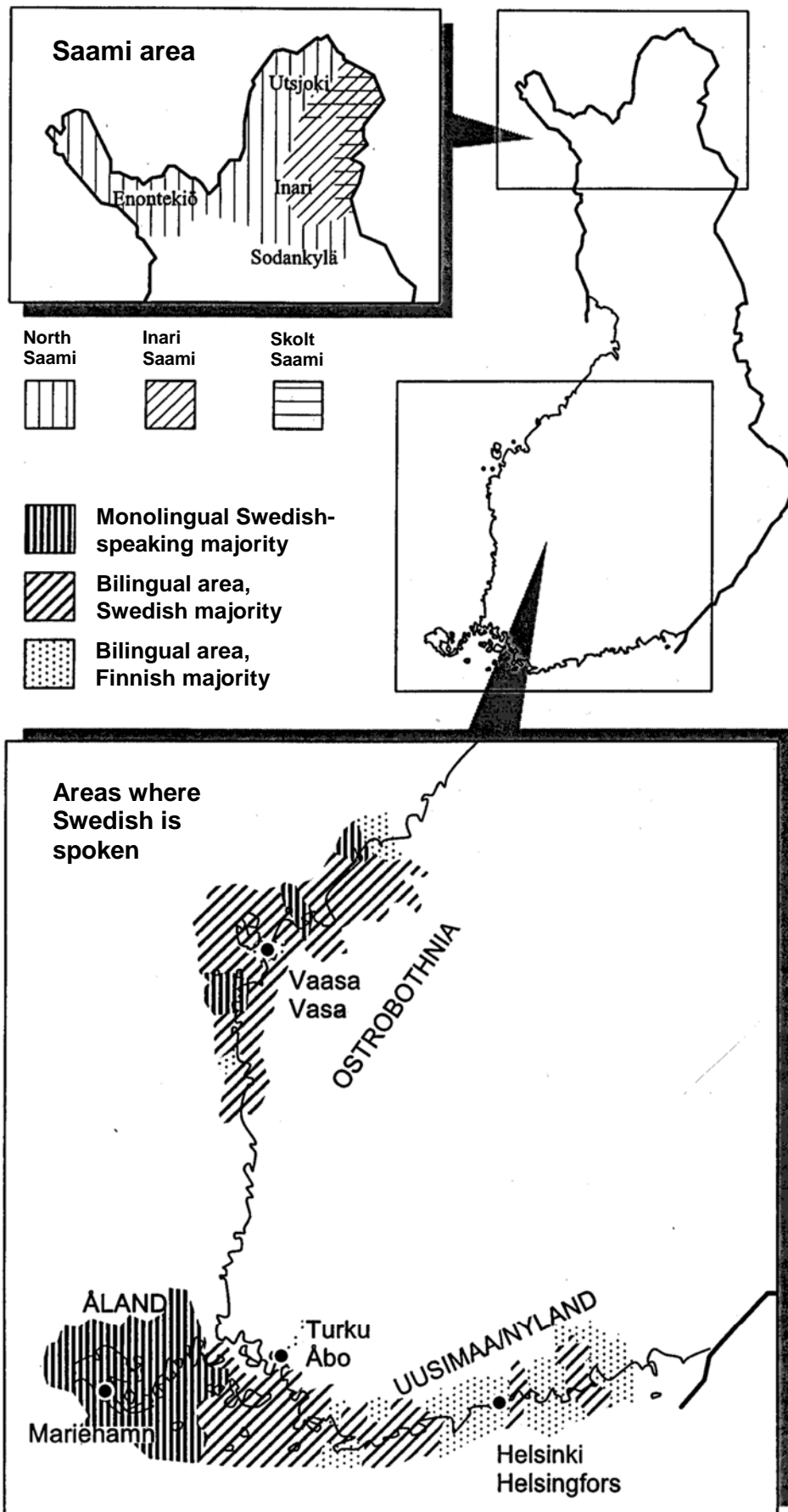
There are 18 diphthongs in Finnish: *ai*, *oi*, *ui*, *ei*, *äi*, *öi*, *yi*; *au*, *ou*, *eu*, *iu*; *iy*, *äy*, *öy*, *ey*; *uo*, *ie*, *yö*. They cannot be divided into separate syllables.

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

Table 1. Pronunciation of the Finnish alphabet.

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

Map 1. Language minorities in Finland



1.2.3 Substrata

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

1.2.4 Dialects

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

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

1.3 Second national language – Swedish

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

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

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

1.4 Minority language – Saami¹

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The North Saami alphabet is as follows:

A a	Ð ð	J j	O o	Ʀ Ʀ
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	Ŋ ŋ	T t	

The diphthongs are *ea*, *ie*, *oa*, and *uo*. Inari Saami has also the vowels *â* and *ä* and the diphthongs *iä* (instead of *ea*) and *uâ* (instead of *oa*), and it has no *t*. The more complicated writing system of Skolt Saami does not use *á* or *t* but it has *â*, *ǰ*, *ǰ̄*, *ǰ̅*, *ǰ̆*, *ǰ̇*, *ǰ̈*, *ǰ̉*, *ǰ̊*, *ǰ̋*, *ǰ̌*, *ǰ̍*, *ǰ̎*, *ǰ̏*, and *ǰ̐* and the softening mark ('). The diphthongs of Skolt Saami are *uo*, *ue*, *ua*, *uä*, *ie*, *iä*, and *eä*. In Inari Saami and Skolt Saami, long vowels are marked with double letters.

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

Spelling before July 1, 1979	Spelling since July 1, 1979
Pissevarri	Bissevárri
Tadšajavri	Dážajávri
Tšoalmmevarri	Čoalmmevárri
Tšahkaljohka	Čáhkáljohka
Keäđgejavri	Geađgejávri
Sarekuoihka	Sáreguoika
Vaggojohka	Vákkojohka
Tšâhkarvarri	Čahkarvárri
Jamehsuolu	Jámetsuolu
Tsuoggajoknjalbmi	Cuokkajohnjálbmi

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

Table 2. Pronunciation of the Saami alphabet

Spelling	Pronunciation IPA alphabet (sec. value in brackets)	Spelling	Pronunciation IPA alphabet (sec. value in brackets)	Spelling	Pronunciation IPA alphabet (sec. value in brackets)
a	(a)	h	h	o	o (o: ¹)
á	a: ¹ (a)	hj	j	õ ³	ə (ə)
â ^{2, 3}	a (ʌ)	hl	l̥	p	p
b	b̥	hm	m̥	r	r
c	ts	hn	ɲ	s	s
č	tʃ	hr	r̥	š	ʃ
ɛ ^{3, 4}	ɛ̥	i	i (i:, j ¹)	t	t
č̃ ^{3, 4}	ɛ̥j	j	j	ʈ ¹	θ
d	d̥	k	k	u	u (u: ¹)
dj	d̥j̥	ķ ³	kj	v	v (w: ¹)
ddj	d̥j̥:d̥j̥	l	l	z	ɛ̥ (z ³)
đ	ð	lj	lj̥	zz	d̥:ɛ̥ (zz ³)
e	e (e: ¹)	llj	lj̥:lj̥	ž	ɛ̥j̥ (z ³)
f	ɸ	m	m	žž	d̥:ɛ̥j̥ (zz ³)
g	g	n	n	y ²	y (u)
		nj	nj̥	â ⁵	a
ǰ ³	g̥j̥	nnj	n̥j̥n̥j̥ (nj̥:n̥j̥)	ä ^{2, 3, 4}	æ
ǰ ³	ɣ	ŋ	ŋ	â ³	ɔ

¹ In North Saami.

² In Inari Saami.

³ In Skolt Saami.

⁴ Formerly in North Saami.

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

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

2 NAMES AUTHORITIES AND NAMES STANDARDIZATION

2.1 Names authorities and their tasks

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

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

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

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

The Research Institute for the Languages of Finland acts as an authoritative organ in matters relating to the standardization of place names by providing guidance for administrative bodies and by checking the Finnish, Swedish, and Saami names on the maps prepared by the National Land Survey. The work is based on onomastic field research conducted since the beginning of the 20th century. As a result of this research, in 2005, about 3.2 million annotated place name entries based on field-collection and 625,000 name cards collected from old documents have been entered in the archives.

Addresses

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.2 How to choose which place name to use?

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

Recommendation of the Language Boards

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

1. In Finnish, Finnish place name forms are to be preferred, in Swedish, Swedish name forms are to be preferred, and in Saami, Saami name forms are to be preferred.
2. In languages that are closely related to Finnish, name forms in Finnish should be preferred, unless no other established name exists in the languages in question.

3. In Scandinavian languages, Swedish name forms should be preferred, unless no other established name exists in the language in question. Among the Swedish names of the municipalities of Finland there are, in addition to those officially confirmed in 1982, many unofficial names, which have been used for a long time. In official contexts, however, only official names should be used.

4. In foreign languages, names of monolingual areas should appear in the form they have in the official language of those areas (for instance fi *Iisalmi*, sv *Mariehamn*), unless there are no other established names in the languages in question. In bilingual areas, the names in the majority language should be preferred (for instance fi *Helsinki*, *Turku*, *Vaasa*; sv *Jakobstad*, *Nykarleby*, *Pargas*, *Ekenäs*.)

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

The names of many historical provinces were introduced into other languages while Finland was still part of the Swedish kingdom. Thus they have become established names (exonyms) in those languages - for instance, *Karelia*, *Ostrobothnia* and *Lapland* in the English language. According to the recommendation, excepting the exonyms, the Finnish forms of the names of Finnish provinces should be used in texts in foreign languages, the only exception being the province of Åland (*Ahvenanmaa* fi). A gazetteer of Swedish place names of Finland and Finnish equivalents and indications of the eventual officiality of the name forms has been compiled by Zilliacus and Ådahl-Sundgren (1984).

3 PUBLICATIONS

3.1 Maps and Internet services

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

Maps published by the National Land Survey:

- (a) The 1:20,000 series
 - Basic Map, 3,712 sheets, new editions published annually
- (b) The 1:50,000 series
 - Topographic Map, 370 sheets (320 completed in 2005)
- (c) The 1:500,000 series
 - General Map, 3 sheets printed in 1996
- (d) *Atlas of Finland*, 5th edition (completed in 1993); thematic maps covering 49 topics in 26 folio books. Its 1:1 million maps are also available separately

The Map Site is a public Internet map browsing service provided by the National Land Survey. It enables searches using 800,000 place names. The service is available at <http://www.karttapaikka.fi> > In English.

Nautical charts published by the Finnish Maritime Administration:

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

Some maps published by other organizations:

- (a) *GT Tiekartasto – Road Atlas* 1:200,000 / 1:400,000, with an index of 52,000 place names. Genimap Oy
- (b) *Tiestön yleiskartta Suomi-Finland – General Road Map* 1:1,600,000, with an index of 1,900 place names, updated and published annually by Genimap Oy
- (c) *Gaia, suuri maailmankartasto*. [Gaia, The Comprehensive Atlas of the World.] 1:500,000. Genimap, Weilin+Göös. ISBN 951-593-899-6. 461 pp. With an index of 80,000 place names.

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

3.2 Gazetteers

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

Kunnat ja kuntapohjaiset aluejaot – Kommuner och kommunbaserade indelningar – Municipalities and Regional Divisions Based on Municipalities 2005. Käsikirjoja – Handböcker – Handbooks 28. Tilastokeskus – Statistikcentralen – Statistics Finland. Helsinki. 95 pp. ISBN 952-467-399-1.

Kielitoimiston sanakirja. [The lexicon of the Language Planning Department.] CD-ROM-version. Including about 20,000 names of inhabited places with declensions. ISBN 952-5446-11-5. The Research Institute for the Languages of Finland and Kielikone Oy.

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

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

4.1 Finnish

L = especially in Lapland.

aapa fen (big treeless peatland) L
ahde hillside, slope
aho glade (burn-beaten land, open meadow)
ala-, *alainen*, *ali-*, *alinen* lower
alanko, *alanne*, *alava* lowland
allas reservoir, basin
apaja fishing ground
aukea, *aukko* opening, clearing (in a forest)

eno river L
etelä south, southern

haara fork, branch (of a river)
haka wooded pasture
hamina harbour, haven
harja, *harjanne* hogback, ridge
harju esker
hauta ditch, glen
hiekkä, *hiukka* sand
holma, *holmi* island

iso big, great, large
itä east, eastern

jaama way, stage (uninhabited woodland)
jyppyrä hill (small and steep) L
jyrkkä steep, bluff
jänkä, *jänkkä* peatland (big, almost treeless bog)
L
järvi lake

kaakko, *kaakkois-* southeast, southeastern
kaarre, *kaarto* bend
kaira wilderness, backwoods (big uninhabited forest between rivers) L
kaita strait, narrow
kallio rock
kaltio spring L
kanava canal
kangas heath (dry, pine-dominated forest)
kannas isthmus
kansallis- national
kapeikko defile (narrow pass)
kari rock (in the water), shoal, skerry
kartano estate, manor-house
kaski burnt-over clearing (for cultivation)

katu street
kaula neck (narrow channel)
kaupunki city, town
keidas bog (peatbog with surface rising higher than the surroundings)
kemi ground (barren and hard-surface)
kenttä field, ground, natural lawn
kerä top (rounded, treeless fell summit) L
keski- central, mid, middle
keto field, lea (grassfield green)
kirkko church
kirnu pothole (giant's cauldron kettle)
kivalo, *kiveliö* wilderness (big, uninhabited forest) L
kivi stone, boulder
kloppi islet
koillis- northeast, northeastern
korpi wilderness; 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
kulju hollow (in bog), soggy dent
kulma corner (part of a hamlet or a village)
kumpare, *kumpu* hillock, knoll
kunta municipality, commune
kuoppa cleff, hole (in an esker)
kurkkio waterfall L
kurkku, *kulkku* neck (strait, channel)
kuru canyon, gorge L
kurvi bend, curve
kylä village, hamlet
kytö moorland (burnt-over for cultivation)
kärki end, point, cape
köngäs waterfall, cataract, cascade L

laakso valley
lahti bay, bight, gulf, inlet
laki summit, top, peak L
lampi, *lammi* pond, tarn
latva upper course (of a river)
lehto rove, coppice
letto fen (wet, fertile, treeless peatland) L
linna castle, chateau, fortified hill

lompolo tarn, small lake, river enlargement L
luode, luoteis- northwest, northwestern
louhi, louhu quarry, boulder field
lounais- southwest, southwestern
luola cave, cavern
luoma rivulet; small lake
luonto, gen. *luonnon-* nature
luoto islet
luusua outlet (of a lake)
lähde spring
länsi, läntinen west, western

maa land, country; island; area
majakka lighthouse
mella sandy ridge, sandy bank L
meri sea
metsä forest, woodland
monttu hole, pit, excavation
muotka isthmus (between two waterways) L
musta black
mutka, mukka curve, bend
mylly mill
mäki hill, slope

neva bog (open, infertile, treeless peatland)
niemi cape, promontory
niitty, niittu meadow
niska neck (head of a river, head of rapids)
niva current, race (fast-flowing part of a river)
nokka end, cape, point
noru trickle (small brook); wet hollow
notko del, glen, hollow (small valley)
nulkki hill (small isolated elevation) L
nummi heath (sandy, often pine-dominated forest)
nuora strait (long and narrow)
nurkka corner (of a hamlet or village)

oja ditch, brook
oura reef (low and sandy)

pahta cliff L
paikka abode; site (of a small house)
pakka bank
paljakka fell top (above the tree line) L
palo burnt land
pato dam
pekki brook
pelto field (arable land)
perä, perukka end, periphery, corner (of a hamlet or village)
pieni, pikku small, little
pitkä long
pohja, pohjoinen, pohjois- north, northern

pohja, pohjukka bottom; end (of a place); corner (of a hamlet or village)
polku path
polvi bend
portti gate
poukama cove, bight
pudas channel (short side-channel of a river)
puhto group (of houses)
puisto park
puoli side
puro brook (small stream)
putous waterfall
pyöli hamlet, abode
pää head, point, end

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

saajo grove (in a peatland) L
saari island
saaristo archipelago, islands
sahi small rapid(s)
saivo lake (limpid) L
salmi strait
salo wilderness; island (large, forest-growing)
santa sand
satama harbour, haven
selkonen backwoods; wilderness
selkä back, ridge (gently sloping elongated elevation); offing (open water area in the sea or in a lake)
selänne ridge (gently sloping elongated elevation)
silta bridge
sola defile, pass *soppi* corner (of a hamlet or village), nook
suntti strait
suo bog (wet, spongy peatland)
suppa pit (in an esker)
suu mouth, estuary

suur-, suuri big, great, large
suvanto still water (in a river)
sydänmaa backwoods (uninhabited or sparsely inhabited area)
syrjä side (outlying place)
syvä, syvännen deep (in a lake)
särkkä bank, reef

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

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

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

ylä-, yläinen, yli-, ylinen upper
äyräs bank, brink

4.2 Swedish

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

4.3 Saami

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

<i>ája, ádjat (aja, adjag)</i> source, spring; brook	<i>eana (eäna)</i> land
<i>ávži (avdši)</i> canyon, gorge	<i>eatnangeaidnu (eädnamkeäidnu)</i> road
	<i>eatnu (eädnmu)</i> stream, flow
<i>badje- (pådje)</i> upper	<i>gaska- (kåska-)</i> central, middle
<i>bákti, bakte (pakti, pakte)</i> bluff, cliff, rock	<i>gáldu, gáldo (kaldu, kaldo)</i> source, spring
<i>bálggis (palggis)</i> path	<i>gávpot (kavpog)</i> town
<i>bealdu (peäldu)</i> field	<i>geađgi (keäđgi)</i> stone, boulder
<i>boaris, boares- (poaris, poares-)</i> old	<i>geaidnu</i> road
<i>buolža (puoldša)</i> esker	<i>geavvŋgis (keävŋgis)</i> cataract, waterfall (rapids with fall in a great river)
<i>čáhppat, čáhppes- (čahppad, čahppes-)</i> black	<i>gilli (killi)</i> village, hamlet
<i>čoalbmi (tšoalbmi)</i> strait	<i>gorsa (korsa)</i> gorge
<i>čohkka (tšohkka)</i> peak, mountain	<i>gorži (kordši)</i> waterfall
<i>čopma (tšobma)</i> hill	<i>govdat, govda- (kovdag, kovda-)</i> broad, wide
<i>davvi, davve- (távvi, távve-)</i> north, northern	<i>guhkki, guhkes- (kuhkki, kuhkes-)</i> long
<i>dievvá (tievva)</i> hill, slope	<i>guoika (kuoihka)</i> rapid
<i>duottar (tuoddar)</i> fell, fjeld, tundra	
	<i>gurra (kurra)</i> gorge, gully, pass

jávri (javri) lake
jeaggi (jeäggi) bog
johka river

lásis (lasis) rock (glaciated; bare, smooth, and level or slanting)
lietna (liedna) province, county
lulli, lulle- south, southern
luokta bay, gulf
luoppal (luobbal) tarn (river enlargement)

máddi, máтта (maddi, madda) south, southern
máđii pathway
muotki isthmus

njavvi (njávvi) current (fast-flowing stream)
njárga (njarga) cape, point
njunni nose, spur
nuorti, nuorte- east, eastern

oaivi mountain, top (round-shaped)
oarji, oarje- west, western

savu (sávu) still water, broad
skáidi (skaidi) interfluvium (land between two joining waterways)
stuoris, stuorra- large, great
suolu island, islet

uhcci, uhca (uhttsi, uhtsa) small
unni, unna small

vággi (vaggi) valley
várri (varri) hill, mountain (with trees on the top)
vuolle-, vuolli lower, under, nether
vuopmi (vuobmi) woodland; bottom (flattish stretch of a valley)
vuotna (vuodna) fiord
vuovdi forest, woodland

5 ABBREVIATIONS USED IN MAPS

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

Abbreviation	Decoding	English equivalent
Amp.r.	ampumarata fi	shooting range
Ast.	vesiasteikko fi	water level gauge
Avstj.	avstjälpningsplats sv	waste-disposal site
Badstr.	badstrand sv	bathing beach
Bollpl.	bollplan sv	ball park
Brandbev, Br.bev.	brandbevakning sv	fire guard station
Brandst.	brandstation sv	fire station
Busst.	busstation sv	bus station
Camp.plats/Camp.	campingplats sv	camping ground
Ckl.v.	cykelvägen sv	cycle path
Fridl./F	frildlyst sv	under protection
F.hus	föreningshus sv	club house
Hdl	handel sv	shop, market
Hot.	hotelli fi, hotell sv	hotel
Huolt.as./H.as.	huoltoasema fi	service station
Hälsoc.	hälsocentral sv	health center
Hälsost.	hälsostation sv	private health center
Idr.	idrottsplats sv	sports area
Inkv.	inkvarteringsaffär sv	lodging-house
K.	koulu fi	school
K.talo	kaupungintalo fi	town hall, city hall
K.talo	kunnantalo fi	municipality hall
Kaatop.	kaatopaikka fi	waste-disposal site

Kpa	kauppa fi	shop, market
Kraftv.	kraftverk sv	power station
Kuntor.	kuntorata fi	fitness path
Kursc.	kurscentral sv	residential college
Kurssik.	kurssikeskus fi	technical training center
L.as.	linja-autoasema fi	bus station
Leir./Leir.alue	leirintäalue fi	camping ground
Lomak.	lomakylä fi	resort village
Ls.alue	luonnonsuojelualue fi	nature reserve
Maj.liike	majoitusliike fi	lodging-house
Mot.	motelli fi, motell sv	motel
Mus.	museo fi, museum sv	museum
Näköt.	näkötorni fi	observation tower
P	posti fi, post sv	post office
Pallok.	pallokenttä fi	ball park
Paloas.	paloasema fi	fire station
Palov.	palovartio fi	fire guard
Perusk.	peruskoulu fi	comprehensive (primary) school
Pp.tie	polkupyörätie fi	cycle path
Pys.alue/Pys.al.	pysäköintialue fi	parking lot
Pälsf.	pälsfarm sv	fur farm
Rauh./R.	rauhoitettu kohde fi	under protection
Ravir.	ravirata fi	trotting track
Retk.m.	retkeilymaja fi	youth hostel
Rukoush.	rukoushuone fi	chapel, prayer house
S.talo	seuratalo fi	club house
Sair.	sairaala fi	hospital
Sem.by	semesterby sv	resort village
Servicest./Serv.	servicestation sv	service station
Sjukh.	sjukhus sv	hospital
Skj.b.	skjutbana sv	shooting range
Sk.	skola sv	school
Stadsh.	stadshus sv	town hall, city hall
Terv.as.	terveysasema fi	private health center
Terv.k.	terveyskeskus fi	health center
Travb.	travbana sv	trotting track
Turkist.	turkistarha fi	fur farm
Uimah.	uimahalli fi	indoor swimming pool
Uimar.	uimaranta fi	bathing beach
Urh.	urheilupaikka fi	sports area
Utsiktst.	utsiktstorn sv	observation tower
Vandr.h.	vandrarhem sv	youth hostel
Vanhaink./Vanh.k.	vanhainkoti fi	old people's home
Vir.t.	virastotalo fi	local government offices
Vt	vesitorni fi	water tower
Åldr.h.	åldringshem sv	old people's home
Ämb.h.	ämbetshus sv	local government offices

6 ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

6.1 Municipalities

The basic administrative unit of Finland is municipality or commune (fi *kunta*, sv *kommun*). In 2006 there were 431 municipalities of which 368 were monolingual Finnish, 21 bilingual with a Finnish majority, 19 monolingual Swedish, and 23 bilingual with a Swedish majority. The Council of State decides every tenth year – after a census – which category each of the municipalities belongs to. The last decision is effective from 2003 through 2012.

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

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

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

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

List 1. The municipalities of Finland (in January 2005) alphabetized according to the Finnish names (except for those having only a Swedish name). The Swedish names are written in *italics* and the majority names of bilingual municipalities with **bold** letters.

Alahärmä fi 14	Eurajoki – <i>Euraåminne</i> fi 4	Haukivuori fi 10
Alajärvi* fi 14	Evijärvi fi 14	Hausjärvi fi 5
Alastaro fi 2		Heinola* fi 7
Alavieska fi 17	<i>Finström</i> sv 20	Heinävesi fi 10
Alavus* fi 14	Forssa* fi 5	Helsinki – <i>Helsingfors</i> * fi-sv
Anjalankoski* fi 8	<i>Föglö</i> sv 20	1
Artjärvi – <i>Artsjö</i> fi 7		Himanka fi 16
Asikkala fi 7	<i>Geta</i> sv 20	Hirvensalmi fi 10
Askainen – <i>Villnäs</i> fi 2		Hollola fi 7
Askola fi 3	Haapajärvi* fi 17	Honkajoki fi 4
Aura fi 2	Haapavesi* fi 17	Houtskari – Houtskär sv-fi 2
	Hailuoto – <i>Karlö</i> fi 17	Huittinen* fi 4
<i>Brändö</i> sv 20	Halikko fi 2	Humpilla fi 5
	Halsua fi 16	Hyrnsalmi fi 18
<i>Dragsfjärd</i> sv-fi 2	Hamina – <i>Fredrikshamn</i> * fi 8	Hyvinkää – <i>Hyvinge</i> * fi 1
	<i>Hammarland</i> sv 20	Hämeenkoski fi 7
<i>Eckerö</i> sv 20	Hankasalmi fi 13	Hämeenkyrö – <i>Tavastkyrö</i> fi
Elimäki fi 8	Hanko – <i>Hangö</i> *, fi-sv 1	6
Eno fi 12	Hatjalahti* fi 4	Hämeenlinna – <i>Tavastehus</i> * fi 5
Enonkoski fi 10	Hartola fi 7	
Enontekiö – <i>Enontekis</i> fi 19	Hattula fi 5	
Espoo – <i>Esbo</i> * fi-sv 1	Hauho fi 5	li fi 17
Eura fi 4	Haukipudas fi 17	Iisalmi – <i>Idensalmi</i> * fi 11

Iitti fi 8
Ikaalinen – *Ikalis** fi 6
 Ilmajoki fi 14
Ilomantsi – *Ilomants* fi 12
 Imatra* fi 9
Inari – *Enare* fi 19
Iniö sv-fi 2
 Inkoo – **Ingå** sv-fi 1
Isojoki – *Storå* fi 14
Isokyrö – *Storkyro* fi 15

 Jaala fi 8
 Jalasjärvi fi 14
 Janakkala fi 5
 Joensuu* fi 12
Jokioinen – *Jockis* fi 5
Jomala sv 20
Joroinen – *Jorois* fi 10
 Joutsa fi 13
 Joutseno* fi 9
 Juankoski* fi 11
 Jurva fi 14
 Juuka fi 12
 Juupajoki fi 6
 Juva fi 10
 Jyväskylä* fi 13
Jyväskylän mlk. – *Jyväskylä*
lk. fi 13
 Jämijärvi fi 4
 Jämsä* fi 13
 Jämsänkoski* fi 13
Järvenpää – *Träskända** fi 1

Kaarina – *S:t Karins* fi 2
 Kaavi fi 11
Kajaani – *Kajana** fi 18
 Kalajoki* fi 17
 Kalvola fi 5
 Kangasala fi 6
 Kangasniemi fi 10
 Kankaanpää* fi 4
 Kannonkoski fi 13
 Kannus* fi 16
Karijoki – *Bötom* fi 14
 Karjaa – **Karis*** sv-fi 1
Karjalohja – *Karislojo* fi 1
Karkkila – *Högfors** fi 1
 Karstula fi 13
 Karttula fi 11
 Karvia fi 4
Kaskinen – *Kaskö** fi-sv 15
 Kauhajoki* fi 14
 Kauhava* fi 14
Kauniainen – *Grankulla**
 fi-sv 1
Kaustinen – *Kaustby* fi 16
 Keitele fi 11
 Kemi* fi 19
 Kemijärvi* fi 19

Keminmaa fi 19
 Kemiö – **Kimito** sv-fi 2
 Kempele fi 17
Kerava – *Kervo** fi 1
 Kerimäki fi 10
 Kestilä fi 17
 Kesälahti fi 12
 Keuruu* fi 13
 Kihniö fi 6
 Kiikala fi 2
 Kiikoinen fi 4
 Kiiminki fi 17
 Kinnula fi 13
Kirkkonummi – *Kyrkslätt*
 fi-sv 1
 Kisko fi 2
 Kitee* fi 12
 Kittilä fi 19
 Kiukainen fi 4
 Kiuruvesi* fi 11
 Kivijärvi fi 13
 Kodisjoki fi 4
Kokemäki – *Kumo** fi 4
Kokkola – *Karleby** fi-sv 16
 Kolari fi 19
 Konnevesi fi 13
 Kontiolahti fi 12
 Korpilahti fi 13
 Korppoo – **Korpo** sv-fi 2
Korsnäs sv 15
 Korttesjärvi fi 14
Koski Tl. – *Koski Åbo l.* fi 2
 Kotka* fi 8
 Kouvola* fi 8
 Kristiinankaupunki – **Kristine-**
stad* sv-fi 15
 Kruunupyy – **Kronoby** sv-fi 15
 Kuhmalahti fi 6
 Kuhmo* fi 18
 Kuhmoinen fi 13
 Kuivaniemi fi 17
Kumlinge sv 20
 Kuopio* fi 11
 Kuortane fi 14
 Kurikka* fi 14
 Kuru fi 6
Kustavi – *Gustavs* fi 2
 Kuusamo fi 17
 Kuusankoski* fi 8
 Kuusjoki fi 2
 Kylmäkoski fi 6
 Kyyjärvi fi 13
Kälviä – *Kelviå* fi 16
 Kärkölä fi 7
 Käsämäki fi 17
Kökar sv 20
Köyliö – *Kjulo* fi 4

Lahti – *Lahtis** fi 7

Laihia – *Laihela* fi 15
 Laitila* fi 2
 Lammi fi 5
Lapinjärvi – *Lapträsk* fi-sv 3
 Lapinlahti fi 11
 Lappajärvi fi 14
Lappeenranta – *Villman-*
*strand** fi 9
 Lappi fi 4
Lapua – *Lappo** fi 14
 Laukaa fi 13
 Lavia fi 4
 Lehtimäki fi 14
 Leivonmäki fi 13
 Lemi fi 9
Lemland sv 20
 Lempäälä fi 6
 Lemu fi 2
 Leppävirta fi 11
 Lestijärvi fi 16
 Lieksa* fi 12
Lieto – *Lundo* fi 2
Liljendal sv-fi 3
Liminka – *Limingo* fi 17
 Liperi fi 12
Lohja – *Lojo** fi-sv 1
Lohtaja – *Lochteå* fi 16
 Loimaa* fi 2
 Loppi fi 5
Loviisa – *Lovisa** fi-sv 3
 Luhanka fi 13
 Lumijoki fi 17
Lumparland sv 20
 Luopioinen fi 6
 Luoto – **Larsmo** sv 15
 Luumäki fi 9
 Luvia fi 4
 Längelmäki fi 6

 Maalahti – **Malax** sv-fi 15
 Maaninka fi 11
 Maarianhamina – **Ma-**
riehamn* sv 20
 Maksamaa – **Maxmo** sv-fi 15
 Marttila fi 2
 Masku fi 2
 Mellilä fi 2
 Merijärvi fi 17
Merikarvia – *Sastmola* fi 4
 Merimasku fi 2
 Miehikkälä fi 8
 Mietoinen fi 2
Mikkeli – *S:t Michel** fi 10
 Mouhijärvi fi 6
 Muhos fi 17
 Multia fi 13
 Muonio fi 19
 Mustasaari – **Korsholm** sv-fi
 15

Muurame fi 13
Muurla fi 2
Mynämäki fi 2
Myrskylä – *Mörskom* fi-sv 3
Mäntsälä fi 1
Mänttä* fi 6
Mäntyharju fi 10
Naantali – *Nådendal** fi 2
Nakkila fi 4
Nastola fi 7
Nauvo – *Nagu* sv-fi 2
Nilsia* fi 11
Nivala* fi 17
Nokia* fi 6
Noormarkku – *Norrmark* fi 4
Nousiainen – *Nousis* fi 2
Nummi-Pusula fi 1
Nurmes* fi 12
Nurmijärvi fi 1
Nurmo fi 14
Närpiö – *Närpes** sv 15

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

Padasjoki fi 7
Paimio – *Pemar** fi 2
Paltamo fi 18
Parainen – *Pargas** sv-fi 2
Parikkala fi 9
Parkano* fi 6
Pedersören kunta – *Pedersöre*
sv-fi 15
Pelkosenniemi fi 19
Pello fi 19
Perho fi 16
Pernaja – *Pernå* sv-fi 3
Perniö – *Bjärnä* fi 2
Pertteli fi 2
Pertunmaa fi 10
Petäjavesi fi 13
Pieksämäki* fi 10
Pieksänmaa fi 10
Pielavesi fi 11
Pietarsaari – *Jakobstad** sv-fi
15
Pihtipudas fi 13
Piikkiö – *Pikis* fi 2
Piippola fi 17
Pirkkala – *Birkala* fi 6
Pohja – *Pojo* fi-sv 1
Polvijärvi fi 12
Pomarkku – *Påmark* fi 4

Pori – *Björneborg** fi 4
Pornainen – *Borgnäs* fi 1
Porvoo – *Borgå** fi-sv 3
Posio fi 19
Pudasjärvi* fi 17
Pukkila fi 3
Pulkila fi 17
Punkaharju fi 10
Punkalaidun fi 6
Puolanka fi 18
Puumala fi 10
Pyhtää – *Pyttis* fi-sv 8
Pyhäjoki fi 17
Pyhäjärvi* fi 17
Pyhäntä fi 17
Pyhäranta fi 2
Pyhäselkä fi 12
Pylkönmäki fi 13
Pälkäne fi 6
Pöytyä fi 2

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

Saarijärvi* fi 1
Salla fi 19
Salo* fi 2
Saltvik sv 20
Sammatti fi 1
Sauvo – *Sagu* fi 2
Savitaipale fi 9
Savonlinna – *Nyslott** fi 10
Savonranta fi 10
Savukoski fi 19
Seinäjoki* fi 14
Sievi fi 17
Siikainen fi 4
Siikajoki fi 17

Siilinjärvi fi 11
Simo fi 19
Sipoo – *Sibbo* fi-sv 3
Siuntio – *Sjundeå* fi-sv 1
Sodankylä fi 19
Soini fi 14
Somero* fi 2
Sonkajärvi fi 11
Sotkamo fi 18
Sottunga sv 20
Sulkava, fi 10
Sumiainen fi 13
Sund sv 20
Suodenniemi fi 6
Suolahti* fi 13
Suomenniemi fi 9
Suomusjärvi fi 2
Suomussalmi fi 18
Suonenjoki* fi 11
Sysmä fi 7
Säkylä fi 4
Särkisalo – *Finby* fi-sv 2

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

Ullava fi 16
Ulvila – *Ulvby** fi 4
Urjala fi 6
Utajärvi fi 17
Utsjoki fi 19
Uurainen fi 13
Uusikaarlepyy – *Nykarleby**
sv-fi 15
Uusikaupunki – *Nystad** fi 2

Vaala fi 18
Vaasa – *Vasa** fi-sv 15
Vahto fi 2
Valkeakoski* fi 6

Valkeala fi 8
Valtimo fi 12
Vammala* fi 6
Vampula fi 4
Vantaa – *Vanda** fi-sv 1
Varkaus* fi 11
Varpaisjärvi fi 11
Vehmaa fi 2
Velkua fi 2
Vesanto fi 11
Vesilahti fi 6
Veteli – *Vetil* fi 16
Vieremä fi 11
Vihanti fi 17

Vihhti – *Vichtis* fi 1
Viiala fi 6
Viitasaari* fi 13
Viljakkala fi 6
Vilppula fi 6
Vimpeli fi 14
Virolahti fi 8
Virrat – *Virdots** fi 6
Vuolijoki fi 18
Vårdö sv 20
Vähäkyrö – *Lillkyro* fi 15
Västansfjärd sv-fi 2
Vöyri – **Vörå** sv-fi 15

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

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

Abolished municipalities after 1998 in alphabetical order

Abolished municipality	Point of time	Annexed municipality
Anttola fi 10	1.1.2001	Mikkeli – <i>S:t Michel*</i> fi 10
Jäppilä fi 10	1.1.2004	Pieksänmaa fi 10
Kangaslampi fi 10	1.1.2005	Varkaus* fi 11
Karinainen fi 2	1.1.2005	Pöytyä fi 2
Kiihtelysvaara fi 12	1.1.2005	Joensuu* fi 12
Kullaa fi 3	1.1.2005	Uvila – <i>Ulvby*</i> fi 4
Kuorevesi fi 6	1.1.2001	Jämsä* fi 13
Loimaan kunta fi 2	1.1.2005	Loimaa* fi 2
Mikkelin mlk. – <i>S:t Michels lk.</i> fi 10	1.1.2001	Mikkeli – <i>S:t Michel*</i> fi 10
Pattijoki fi 17	1.1.2003	Raahe – <i>Brahestad*</i> fi 17
Peräseinäjoki fi 14	1.1.2005	Seinäjoki* fi 14
Pieksämäen mlk. – <i>Pieksämäki lk.</i> fi 10	1.1.2004	Pieksänmaa fi 10
Rovaniemen mlk. – <i>Rovaniemi lk.</i> fi 19	1.1.2006	Rovaniemi* 19
Saari fi 9	1.1.2005	Parikkala fi 9
Sahalahti fi 6	1.1.2005	Kangasala fi 6
Temmes fi 17	1.1.2001	Tyrnävä fi 17
Tuupovaara fi 12	1.1.2005	Joensuu* fi 12
Uukuniemi fi 9	1.1.2005	Parikkala fi 9
Vehkalahti – <i>Veckelax</i> fi 8	1.1.2003	Hamina – <i>Fredrikshamn*</i> fi 8
Vehmersalmi fi 11	1.1.2005	Kuopio* fi 11
Virtasalmi fi 10	1.1.2004	Pieksänmaa fi 10
Värtsilä fi 12	1.1.2005	Tohmajärvi fi 12

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

Artsjö – Artjärvi	Hyvinge – Hyvinkää Högfors – Karkkila	Kristinestad – Kristiinankau- punkki Kronoby – Kruunupyy Kumo – Kokemäki Kyrkslätt – Kirkkonummi
Birkala – Pirkkala Björnå – Perniö Björneborg – Pori Borgnäs – Pornainen Borgå – Porvoo Brahestad – Raahe Bötom – Karijoki	Idensalmi – Iisalmi Ikalis – Ikaalinen Ilomants – Ilomantsi Ingå – Inkoo Jakobstad – Pietarsaari Jockis – Jokioinen Jorois – Joroinen	Lahtis – Lahti Laihela – Laihia Lappo – Lapua Lappträsk – Lapinjärvi Larsmo – Luoto Lillykyro – Vähäkyrö Limingo – Liminka Lochteå – Lohtaja Lojo – Lohja Lojo kommun – Lohjan kun- ta Lovisa – Loviisa Lundo – Lieto
Enare – Inari Enontekis – Enontekiö Esbo – Espoo Etseri – Ähtäri Euraâminne – Eurajoki	Kajana – Kajaani Karis – Karjaa Karislojo – Karjalohja Karleby – Kokkola Karlö – Hailuoto Kaskö – Kaskinen Kaustby – Kaustinen Kelviå – Kälviä Kervo – Kerava Kimito – Kemiö Kjulo – Köyliö Korpo – Korppoo Korsholm – Mustasaari Koski Åbo l. – Koski Tl.	Malax – Maalahti Mariehamn – Maarianhamina Maxmo – Maksamaa Mörskom – Myrskylä Nagu – Nauvo Norrmark – Noormarkku
Finby – Särkisalo Fredrikshamn – Hamina		
Grankulla – Kauniainen Gustavs – Kustavi		
Hangö – Hanko Helsingfors – Helsinki Houtskär – Houtskari		

Nousis – **Nousiainen**
Nykarleby – Uusikaarlepyy
Nyslott – **Savonlinna**
Nystad – **Uusikaupunki**
Nådendal – **Naantali**
Närpes – Närpiö

Oravais – Oravainen

Pargas – Parainen
Pedersöre – Pedersören kunta
Pemar – **Paimio**
Pernå – Pernaja
Pikis – **Piikkiö**
Pojo – **Pohja**
Pyttis – **Pyhtää**
Påmark – **Pomarkku**

Raumo – **Rauma**
Reso – **Raisio**

Rimito – **Rymättylä**
S:t Karins – **Kaarina**
S:t Michel – **Mikkeli**
S:t Michels lk. – **Mikkelin mlk.**

Sagu – **Sauvo**
Sastmola – **Merikarvia**
Sibbo – **Sipoo**
Sjundeå – **Siuntio**
Storkyro – **Isokyrö**
Storå – **Isojoki**
Strömfors – **Ruotsinpyhtää**

Tammerfors – **Tampere**
Tavastehus – **Hämeenlinna**
Tavastkyro – **Hämeenkyrö**
Torneå – **Tornio**
Träskända – **Järvenpää**
Tusby – **Tuusula**

Tövsala – **Taivassalo**

Uleåborg – **Oulu**
Ulvsby – **Uvila**

Vanda – **Vantaa**
Vasa – **Vaasa**
Vetil – **Veteli**
Vichtis – **Vihti**
Villmanstrand – **Lappeenranta**
Villnäs – **Askainen**
Virdois – **Virrat**
Vörå – Vöyri

Åbo – **Turku**

Östermark – **Teuva**
Övertorneå – **Ylitornio**

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

6.2 Historical provinces

There are two kinds of provinces in Finland – historical provinces and modern *regions*². The names of the provinces have spread into foreign languages in their Swedish forms at the time when Finland was part of Sweden (before 1809), and they sometimes survive in those languages as exonyms (for instance Karelia, Ostrobothnia, Lapland). The number of historical provinces is nine:

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

6.3 Regions

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

² The Ministry of Interior of Finland translates the term *maakunta/landskap* by *region* (formerly *province*) and the term *lääni/län* by *province* (formerly *county*).

1. Uusimaa fi, en; Nyland sv
2. Varsinais-Suomi fi; Egentliga Finland sv; Finland Proper en
3. Itä-Uusimaa fi; Östra Nyland sv; Eastern Uusimaa en
4. Satakunta fi, sv, en
5. Kanta-Häme fi; Egentliga Tavastland sv; Tavastia Proper en
6. Pirkanmaa fi, en; Birkaland sv
7. Päijät-Häme fi; Päijänne-Tavastland sv; Päijänne-Tavastia en
8. Kymenlaakso fi, en; Kymmenedalen sv
9. Etelä-Karjala fi; Södra Karelen sv; Southern Karelia en
10. Etelä-Savo fi; Södra Savolax sv; Southern Savo en
11. Pohjois-Savo fi; Norra Savolax sv; Northern Savo en
12. Pohjois-Karjala fi; Norra Karelen sv; Northern Karelia en
13. Keski-Suomi fi; Mellersta Finland sv; Central Finland en
14. Etelä-Pohjanmaa fi; Södra Österbotten sv; Southern Ostrobothnia en
15. Österbotten sv; Pohjanmaa fi; Ostrobothnia en
16. Keski-Pohjanmaa fi; Mellersta Österbotten sv; Central Ostrobothnia en
17. Pohjois-Pohjanmaa fi; Norra Österbotten sv; Northern Ostrobothnia en
18. Kainuu fi, en; Kajanaland sv
19. Lappi fi; Lappland sv; Lapland en
20. Åland sv, en; Ahvenanmaa fi

6.4 Provinces

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

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

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

