

**Toponymic Guidelines
for Map and Other Editors,
for International Use**

Norway

Revised edition

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Languages p. 3
 - 1.1 General remarks p. 3
 - 1.2 Linguistic situation p. 3
 - 1.3 Historical background p. 3
 - 1.4 National language p. 3
 - 1.4.1 General remarks p. 3
 - 1.4.2 The Norwegian alphabet p. 4
 - 1.4.3 Spelling rules for Norwegian geographical names p. 4
 - Capitalization* p. 4
 - The use of one word, two words or hyphen* p. 4
 - Foreign names* p. 5
 - 1.5 Standard pronunciation of Norwegian geographical names and appellatives in Norwegian maps p. 5
 - Pronunciation key* p. 5
 - 1.6 Linguistic substrata p. 6
 - 1.7 Dialects p. 6
 - 1.8 Minority languages p. 7
 - Sámi* p. 8
 - North Sámi* p. 8
 - The North Sámi alphabet* p. 8
 - Pronunciation key* p. 8
 - Lule Sámi* p. 8
 - The Lule Sámi alphabet* p. 8
 - South Sámi* p. 9
 - The South Sámi alphabet* p. 9
 - Kven (Finnish)* p. 9
- 2 Names authorities and names standardization p. 10
 - 2.1 Historical background p. 10
 - 2.2 The Place Name Act of 1990 with Amendments of 2005 p. 11
3. Source material p. 12
 - 3.1 Map series p. 12
 - 3.2 Gazetteers p. 12
4. Glossary of appellatives, adjectives and other words in the official maps of Norway 13
 - 4.1 Norwegian p. 13
 - 4.2 North Sámi p. 19
 - 4.3 Kven (Finnish) p. 20
5. Administrative divisions p. 29
 - 5.1 The names and numbers of counties and municipalities of Norway p. 20
6. Administrative number and name of municipalities and counties in Norway p. 21
 - 6.1 Counties p. 21
 - 6.2 Municipalities p. 21
- Map 1: Administrative divisions of Norway (counties/fylke) p. 32
- Map 2: Regional distribution of the Place Names Consultancy Services p. 33
- Map 3: Distribution of Sámi geographical names in the Nordic countries p. 34

1. LANGUAGES

1.1 General remarks

The main language of Norway is Norwegian and is the only nation-wide language. Norwegian is the principal language of more than 95 per cent of the country's 4,62 million (2007) inhabitants. Sámi (sometimes written Saami) has also official status in the country. Kven (Finnish) is acknowledged as a particular language in Norway. Languages spoken by more recent immigrants are scarcely reflected in geographical names.

1.2 Linguistic situation

There are two official forms of written Norwegian, one called "Bokmål" (Book language), used by approximately 86% of the population, and one called "Nynorsk" (New Norwegian), used by approximately 14% of the population (statistics based upon elementary schools). 37% of the municipalities have Bokmål as official language, 26% have Nynorsk as official language, and 37% have made no decision. Sámi (North Sámi, Lule Sámi and South Sámi) are spoken by about 20 000, whereas a few thousand speak Kven.

1.3 Historical background

During the union with Denmark (1397–1814), Danish supplanted Norwegian as the official written language of the country. The two languages are closely related and mutually intelligible, although there are certain differences in pronunciation that are reflected in the spelling. It was quite possible to write most Norwegian geographical names in accordance with Danish spelling rules, and it was also possible to reverse the process.

One of the aims of the national renaissance that developed after the separation from Denmark in 1814 was to create a genuinely Norwegian language. During the latter part of the nineteenth century, two Norwegian language forms emerged, one based on (written) Danish and adjusted to the spoken language used by the upper classes (Bokmål), and the other based mainly on the dialects of the western and central parts of the country (Nynorsk). Both underwent a number of spelling reforms, the most important of which were those of 1907 and 1917, which brought about the definitive transformation of the spelling of the traditional Dano-Norwegian language (see also below 2.1).

1.4 National language

1.4.1 General remarks

Norwegian belongs to the Germanic language group and is written in the Roman script. There are two old established minority languages: Sámi, constituted by three subdivisions North Sámi, Lule Sámi, South Sámi, and Kven (Finnish) with separate alphabets (see below).

Toponymic Guidelines Norway

1.4.2 The Norwegian alphabet

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

The letters *C c*, *Q q*, *W w*, *X x*, and *Z z*, are not normally used in Norwegian geographical names (place names). Exceptions are foreign names and names of artefacts containing personal names or loan words.

The additional letters *Æ æ*, *Ø ø*, *Å å* are always treated as separate letters and placed after *Z* in dictionaries, indexes etc. If those letters are not available they may be written *Ae*, *ae*, *Oe*, *oe*, *Aa*, *aa*. Before the spelling reform of 1917, *Å å* was generally written *Aa aa*, and accordingly placed before *Ab ab*, in alphabetical indexes etc.

1.4.3 Spelling rules for Norwegian geographical names (place names)

Capitalization

One-word geographical names are always capitalized, e.g. *Borg*, *Oslo*, *Sogn*. Compound names are normally written as one word and capitalized: *Dovre fjell*, *Finnmark*, *Trondheim*. In names consisting of more than one word, only the first word is capitalized, except when one of the following words is a proper name. Examples: *Huitfeldts gate* but *Store Falkevatn*, *Midtre Gauldal*, compare *De forente stater* (United States [of America]), *Forbundsrepublikken Tyskland* (Bundesrepublik Deutschland/The Federal Republic of Germany).

The use of one word, two words or hyphen

The hyphen is not common in Norwegian geographical names, but it is used in some names, more by chance than by rule, in order to make the main element more legible, mostly when the first element is a direction adjective. Both elements are then capitalized. Examples: *Aust-Agder*, *Vest-Agder*, *Nord-Norge* (Bokmål), *Nord-Noreg* (Nynorsk).

If the specific of a geographical name consists of a personal name of more than one word it may be attached to the generic by a hyphen: *Ivar Aasen-gata*, *Perjansa-holmen*. If two separately existing geographical names are combined in one name, for instance of an administrative division, the two words are attached by *og* 'and' and still capitalized, e.g. *Møre og Romsdal*, *Nore og Uvdal*.

Names of counties and municipalities with more than one official language are in textual contexts written separately in either language (the same language as the text in question). Both or all three names are used in tables, registers and on signs and maps, e.g. *Unjárga Nesseby*, *Porsángu Porsanger Porsanki*.

Toponymic Guidelines Norway

Foreign names

The general principle is that foreign names should retain the form used in the country of origin (endonym), transliterated if necessary in accordance with an officially recognized system of transliteration. As in other countries there are numerous exceptions to this rule, mainly traditional conventional names for countries, towns and natural features (exonyms) that have been known for centuries to literate Norwegians – names like *Storbritannia* (Great Britain), *Alpane/Alpene* (The Alps), *Rhinen* (Der Rhein).

1.5 Standard pronunciation of Norwegian geographical names and appellatives in Norwegian maps

The key does not cover all cases, and it does not include the pronunciation of foreign names/words. The letters *q*, *w* and *z* have the values [k], [v] and [s], but occur mostly in loan-words and rarely in Norwegian maps. A vowel may be pronounced long or short. A long vowel is normally followed by a single consonant in a stressed syllable, and vice versa a short vowel is followed by a double consonant or a group of consonants. As a general rule the first syllable of a compound is stressed. Due to the historical development words of more than one syllable are pronounced with either simple or double musical accent.

Pronunciation key (With examples from Norwegian maps)

| Spell- ing | Pronunciation examples (IPA alphabet) | Spell- ing | Pronunciation examples (IPA alphabet) |
|---------------|--|---------------|--|
| <i>a</i> | [a:], [a] <i>Hamar</i> [a:], <i>Land</i> [a] | <i>ng</i> | [ŋ] <i>Langset</i> |
| <i>ai</i> | [aɪ] <i>Skaidi</i> | <i>nk</i> | [ŋk] <i>Junkeren</i> |
| <i>au</i> | [ɛʌ] <i>Haugesund</i> | <i>nn</i> | [n:] <i>Rinna</i> |
| <i>b</i> | [b] <i>Bodø</i> | <i>o</i> | [u:], [u], [ɔ:], [ɔ] <i>Os</i> [u:], <i>Oppdal</i> [u], <i>Opo</i> [ɔ:], <i>Ogge</i> [ɔ] |
| <i>bb</i> | [b:] <i>Rebbernes</i> | <i>p</i> | [p] <i>Polmak</i> |
| <i>ch</i> | [ʃ] <i>Charlottenlund</i> | <i>pp</i> | [p:] <i>Oppdal</i> |
| <i>d</i> | [d] <i>Bodø</i> | <i>r</i> | [r], [R] <i>Rana</i> |
| <i>dd</i> | [d:] <i>Nadderud</i> | <i>rd</i> | [ɾ], [d], [r], [R], [Rd] <i>Gardåa</i> |
| <i>e</i> | [e:], [e], [ɛ:], [ɛ], [ə] <i>Ena, Etterstad,</i> <i>Nes, Etne, Hille</i> | <i>rl</i> | [ɽ], [Rl] <i>Storli</i> |
| <i>ei</i> | [ɛɪ] <i>Eina</i> | <i>rn</i> | [ɾ], [Rn] <i>Furnes</i> |
| <i>f</i> | [f] <i>Fana</i> | <i>rr</i> | [r:], [R:] <i>Forra</i> |
| <i>ff</i> | [f:] <i>Offersøy</i> | <i>rs</i> | [ʃ], [Rs] <i>Korset</i> |

Toponymic Guidelines Norway

| | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------------------------------------|------------|----------------|---|
| <i>g</i> | [g], [j] | <i>Godøy, Geilo</i> | <i>rt</i> | [t], [Rt] | <i>Arteid</i> |
| <i>gg</i> | [g:] | <i>Ogge</i> | <i>s</i> | [s] | <i>Sira</i> |
| <i>gj</i> | [j] | <i>Gjerpen</i> | <i>sj</i> | [ʃ] | <i>Sjursnes</i> |
| <i>gn</i> | [gn], [ɲn] | <i>Begna</i> | <i>sk</i> | [sk] | <i>Skansen</i> |
| <i>h</i> | [h] | <i>Hitra</i> | <i>skj</i> | [ʃ] | <i>Skjomen</i> |
| <i>hj</i> | [j] | <i>Hjelle</i> | <i>stj</i> | [ʃ] | <i>Stjørdal</i> |
| <i>i</i> | [i] | <i>Hitra</i> | <i>t</i> | [t] | <i>Tinn</i> |
| <i>j</i> | [j] | <i>Jæren</i> | <i>tj</i> | [ç] | <i>Tjølling</i> |
| <i>k</i> | [k], [ç] | <i>Kabelvåg, Kinn</i> [ç] | <i>tt</i> | [t:] | <i>Tjøtta</i> |
| <i>kj</i> | [ç] | <i>Kjosen</i> | <i>u</i> | [u:], [u], [u] | <i>Bu</i> [u:], <i>Utne</i> [u], <i>Munkby</i> [u] |
| <i>kk</i> | [k:] | <i>Bakken</i> | <i>v</i> | [v] | <i>Vardø</i> |
| <i>l</i> | [l],[ɫ] | <i>Larvik</i> [l], <i>Dal</i> [l, ɫ] | <i>y</i> | [y:], [y] | <i>Ygre</i> |
| <i>lj</i> | [lj], [j] | <i>Ljosnes</i> [lj], <i>Ljan</i> [j] | <i>æ</i> | [æ:], [æ] | <i>Værnes</i> |
| <i>ll</i> | [l:] | <i>Velle</i> | <i>ø</i> | [ø:], [ø] | <i>Øre</i> [ø:], <i>Ølve</i> [ø] |
| <i>m</i> | [m] | <i>Molde</i> | <i>øy</i> | [øɪ] | <i>Øye</i> |
| <i>mm</i> | [m:] | <i>Remma</i> | <i>å</i> | [ɔ:], [ɔ] | <i>Åsen</i> [ɔ:], <i>Åsta</i> [ɔ] |
| <i>n</i> | [n] | <i>Nes</i> | | | |

1.6 Linguistic substrata

There is a Sámi substratum in geographical names over wide areas of northern Norway where there are no Sámi speaking people today, and also some traces in mountain districts of southern Norway, owing to the fact that the Sámi language was formerly spoken over a much wider area than it is today.

There is a Finnish substratum in many geographical names of the woodlands of eastern Norway (mainly dating from the immigration of Finnish farmers in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries), and a Kven (Finnish) substratum in certain parts of northern Norway (mainly dating from the immigration in the 17. century).

1.7 Dialects

Local dialects of Norwegian are spoken in most rural districts and to some extent in the towns. The standard language and its variants are now increasingly used in the rural centers of population, especially those where industry has developed during the last century.

As a result of the linguistic situation in the country, there is probably a stronger admixture of dialect forms on Norwegian maps than on the maps of most of the neighboring countries. In addition to the standardized forms of Bokmål and Nynorsk a number of dialectal forms occur, thus variants as *tjern, tjørn, tjenn, tjønn* ‘small lake, pond’, *lille, lisle, litle, litje* ‘little’, *aust, øst* ‘east’, *kirke, kyrkje, kjerke, kjørke* ‘church’, may be found on maps. If a map covers a district with dialectal differences, several variants may be found on the same map.

1.8 Minority languages

Sámi

The Sámi language has official status and is used as an official language in addition to Norwegian in several municipalities in Northern Norway. Sámi geographical names occur scattered over a wider area than where the language is spoken as far south as Mid-Norway.

The Sámi belongs to the western branch of the Finno-Ugrian language family and is closely related to the Balto-Finnic languages. Speakers of Sámi and Finnish cannot understand each other when they speak their languages, but have to revert to Swedish, Norwegian, English or other languages.

Sámi is spoken in Norway, Sweden, Finland and on the Kola peninsula in Russia. The number of people with Sámi as their first language varies immensely. The majority of Sámi and speakers of Sámi live in Norway, altogether approximately 30 000. Traditionally there are nine dialects, and North Sámi, Lule Sámi and South Sámi are spoken in Norway nowadays. The dialects differ considerably so that speakers from distant dialect areas often have difficulty in understanding each other. Most Sámi languages are phonetically complicated. Consonant gradation, often called simply gradation, exists in all Sámi languages except South Sámi.

Following a long period of neglect and oppression, the language has acquired and even become the subject of laws and regulations that decisively strengthen its official status position in society. Sámi is taught in all levels of schools and is used officially in the local administration.

The Norwegian Place Name Act decrees that Sámi place names (geographical names) should be used on maps, signs and other official documents according to traditional local use. In the event that an entity has names in Sámi, as well as in Norwegian and/or Kven all the relevant names should be used on maps, road signs etc. In 1978 a new North Sámi orthography was introduced. Later a new Lule Sámi orthography was put into use. In more recent map editions the new orthographies are applied. Finland, Norway and Sweden have agreed upon a common policy in this respect.

North Sámi

North Sámi is the widest used Sámi dialect and is spoken over a wide area from the northern part of Nordland to eastern Finnmark. In this area a great number of geographical names are of Sámi origin and are written in the North Sámi alphabet.

The North Sámi alphabet

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

Toponymic Guidelines Norway

The pronunciation of many of the letters varies considerably, depending on their position in the word. The distinction between long and short monophthongs is not made in the orthography, except *a/á*. In the North Sámi language there are 4 diphthongs and 6 monophthongs in first syllable: *dievvá, čearru, muotki, oaivi, čilla, heŋgo, skurču, johka, čahca, skáidi*

An important part of the description of the North Sámi language is the description of the consonant gradation. The consonant gradation participates in the inflections and derivations of Sámi in the same way as umlaut and ablaut of Germanic languages.

Pronunciation key according to Eastern pronunciation

(Examples given are words used in North Sámi geographical names in Norwegian maps)

| | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| <i>ie</i> | <i>dievvá</i> | [tievva:] | <i>ea</i> | <i>čearru</i> | [tʃearru:] |
| <i>uo</i> | <i>muotki</i> | [muo ^ə ki:] | <i>oa</i> | <i>oaivi</i> | [oaj ^ə vi:] |
| <i>i</i> | <i>čilla</i> | [tʃi.lla] | <i>e</i> | <i>heŋgo</i> | [heŋku] |
| <i>u</i> | <i>skurču</i> | [skur ^{oh} tʃu:] | <i>o</i> | <i>johka</i> | [jo.hka] |
| <i>a</i> | <i>čahca</i> | [tʃa.htsa] | <i>á</i> | <i>skáidi</i> | [ska:j:ti:] |
| <i>c</i> | <i>čahca</i> | [tʃa.htsa] | <i>č</i> | <i>rohči</i> | [ro ^h htʃi:] |
| <i>đ</i> | <i>boadđu</i> | [poađđu:] | <i>dj</i> | <i>veadji</i> | [veacci:] |
| <i>nj</i> | <i>njárga</i> | [na:r ^a ka] | <i>ŋ</i> | <i>geavŋgis</i> | [keavŋi:s] |
| <i>š</i> | <i>rášša</i> | [ra:ʃ:ʃa] | <i>t</i> | <i>guotku</i> | [kuo ^ə hku:] |
| <i>ž</i> | <i>ávži</i> | [a:v:tʃi:] | | | |

Lule Sámi

The Lule Sámi is spoken in some parts of the county of Nordland, especially in Tysfjord. The letters used for writing Lule Sámi are the following:

The Lule Sámi alphabet

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

Some toponymic examples in Lule Sámi:

jiegge ‘bog, marsh’, *ædno* ‘main river’, *duottar* ‘mountain tract, high mountain moorland’, *oajvve* ‘head, round-shaped top of mountain’, *gárttje* ‘waterfall’, *ájdde* ‘isthmus’, *tjåhkkå* ‘summit, mountain top’.

Toponymic Guidelines Norway

For a more comprehensive list of words used in Lule Sámi geographical names see the toponymic guidelines of Sweden.

South Sámi

South Sámi is spoken in scattered areas from Saltfjellet in Nordland to Røros in Sør-Trøndelag.

The South Sámi alphabet

| | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <i>A a</i> | <i>H h</i> | <i>N n</i> | <i>U u</i> |
| <i>B b</i> | <i>I i</i> | <i>O o</i> | <i>V v</i> |
| <i>D d</i> | <i>J j</i> | <i>P p</i> | <i>Y y</i> |
| <i>E e</i> | <i>K k</i> | <i>R r</i> | <i>Ææ</i> |
| <i>F f</i> | <i>L l</i> | <i>S s</i> | <i>Øø</i> |
| <i>G g</i> | <i>M m</i> | <i>T t</i> | <i>Å å</i> |

Some toponymic examples in South Sámi:

baahkoe ‘mountainside’, *durrie* ‘cleft, small mountain gap’, *gaejsie* ‘high mountain’, *guevtele* ‘mountain tract, high mountain moorland’, *jaevrie* ‘lake’, *jeanoe* ‘the main river’, *johke* ‘river’, *loekte* ‘creek, inlet, bay’, *mehkie* ‘bay, creek in river or lake’, *sååle* ‘island, islet’, *tjahke* ‘summit, mountain top’, *vaerie* ‘mountain’, *vaegkie* ‘valley’, *vuemie* ‘woodland’, *åejjie* ‘head, round-shaped top of mountain’, *åelkie* ‘shoulder of mountain, small mountain’.

Kven (Finnish)

The Kvens have lived in Northern Finland, Sweden and Norway for several centuries. Today the term *Kven* is only used of those of Finnish descent who live in Northern Norway. It is also used of the language of the Kvens. Kven (Norwegian “Kvensk”) is similar to the Finnish dialect of Northern Finland, in particular the dialect of Tornedalen in Sweden. Most of the Norwegian Kvens live in the counties of Troms and Finnmark where they often live amongst Norwegians and Sámi. Kven geographical names are found in these areas and also outside the districts where the Kvens live today.

The principles for the spelling of Kven names in Norway are the same as for standard Finnish in Finland (cf. the toponymic guidelines for Finland). These apply also to compound names and to capitalization. The rules for the standardization of Kven geographical names are not as strict as for Finnish names in Finland. The spelling follows the local variants of Kven.

Kven has 8 vowels, all of which may be short or long. They can make 18 diphthongs. Long vowels are written with two letters.

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|---------------|----------|----------|-----|---------------|----------|
| <i>a</i> | [a] | <i>pahta</i> | [pahta] | <i>ä</i> | [œ] | <i>lähe</i> | [læhe] |
| <i>e</i> | [e] | <i>kenttä</i> | [kent:æ] | <i>i</i> | [i] | <i>kivi</i> | [kivi] |
| <i>o</i> | [o] | <i>koro</i> | [koro] | <i>ö</i> | [ø] | <i>köngäs</i> | [køŋ:æs] |
| <i>u</i> | [u] | <i>kuru</i> | [kuru] | <i>y</i> | [y] | <i>kylä</i> | [kylæ] |

Toponymic Guidelines Norway

Examples of diphthongs:

kaisa [kai:sa], *autsi* [autsi], *kielas* [kielas], *outa* [outa], *kouta* [kouta], *öystä* [øystæ].

Examples of long vowels:

vaara [va:ra], *kiiruna* [ki:runa], *uurre* [u:r:e].

Kven has 15 consonant phonemes. [ð] and [ŋ] occur only medially. [ŋ] occurs only as long, or before k. Medially the consonants except [ð] occur as long or short. Long consonant phonemes are written with two letters.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-----|----------------|-----------|-----------|------|---------------|----------|
| <i>đ</i> | [ð] | <i>puđas</i> | [puðas] | <i>n</i> | [n] | <i>nielu</i> | [nielu] |
| <i>f</i> | [f] | <i>fierua</i> | [fierua] | <i>p</i> | [p] | <i>pahta</i> | [pahta] |
| <i>h</i> | [h] | <i>hauta</i> | [hauta] | <i>r</i> | [r] | <i>ruto</i> | [ruto] |
| <i>j</i> | [j] | <i>juova</i> | [juova] | <i>s</i> | [s] | <i>laassa</i> | [la:s:a] |
| <i>k</i> | [k] | <i>rapakko</i> | [rapak:o] | <i>š</i> | [ʃ] | <i>šoru</i> | [ʃoru] |
| <i>l</i> | [l] | <i>lahti</i> | [lahti] | <i>t</i> | [t] | <i>tieva</i> | [tieva] |
| <i>m</i> | [m] | <i>mella</i> | [mel:a] | <i>v</i> | [v] | <i>vaara</i> | [va:ra] |
| <i>nk</i> | [ŋ] | <i>penkkä</i> | [peŋk:æ] | <i>ng</i> | [ŋ:] | <i>köngäs</i> | [køŋ:æs] |

The first syllable of the word is always stressed, and the last syllable is always unstressed, regardless of the quantity.

2 NAMES AUTHORITIES AND NAMES STANDARDIZATION

2.1 Historical background

Some attempts were made to reintroduce Norwegian forms in the spelling of geographical names on maps and in cadastral surveys while the language reform was still in its earliest stages in the middle of the 19th century. The spelling reforms of the early 20th century made it impossible to retain Danish spellings for geographical names while the rest of the language was being revised.

During the nineteenth century the Government and map-makers consulted historians and linguists about the correct spelling of geographical names. From 1879 the Geographical Survey of Norway employed a permanent adviser, who revised the names on all official maps, and who was also consulted by the Government on the spelling of names of administrative divisions. An adviser for Sámi (Lapp) names was consulted from 1896 and onwards. From 1912 there were two advisers for Norwegian geographical names,

Toponymic Guidelines Norway

representing the two official forms of Norwegian. A National Names Authority was set up by Royal Ordinance in 1933, from which date two government consultants advised on Norwegian geographical names, and from 1958 there were also Sámi.

2.2 The Place Name Act of 1990 with Amendments of 2005

In 1990 the Norwegian national assembly (Stortinget) passed an act on the standardization of place names (geographical names) in official use. Amendments to the Act were passed in 2005, taking effect from 1 August 2006 (<http://www.lovdato.no/all/hl-19900518-011.html>).

The main provisions of the Place Name Act are:

- the written standardized form should be based on the traditional, local pronunciation, while at the same time keeping to current spelling rules;
- the public body which uses a place name should authorize the spelling (in most cases the Norwegian Mapping and Cadastre Authority);
- geographical names which have been determined by law should be used by other public bodies.

The law states that geographical names should be standardized according to the official form of Norwegian (Bokmål or Nynorsk) which corresponds best with the traditional local pronunciation. However, some dialectal traits as well as widely used old spellings may be retained. More detailed spelling rules are issued in the regulations of the law. Sámi and Kven (Finnish) geographical names should be standardized according to the spelling rules of those languages. During the standardization process local parties must be heard and their views shall be taken into consideration before the determination of a spelling. The Mapping and Cadastre Authority is responsible for standardizing most names on governmental level.

The purpose of the Act is to safeguard geographical names as cultural monuments, to determine a spelling which is practical and useable and to promote knowledge and active use of the names. The Act shall secure the consideration of Sámi and Kven geographical names in accordance with national law and international treaties and conventions. The Act applies where any state, county or municipal body shall determine geographical names or the spelling thereof, or use them in the performance of its duties.

The Act also applies to the use of geographical names in companies that are fully publicly owned and in textbooks that are to be used in the schools. This Act does not apply to Svalbard, Jan Mayen and the Norwegian dependent territories, the Norwegian Continental Shelf and Norway's Economic Zone.

Positions have been created for two place name consultants and one secretary for each of the four university regions in the country, in addition to consultants and secretaries for Sámi and Kven (Finnish) geographical names in Norway (see Map 2). All names recognized under the Law must be reported to a central computerized register administrated by the Norwegian Mapping and Cadastre Authority. There is an appeal body to deal with complaints about the standardized forms of geographical names.

Different spellings of a name may be in official use at the same time, and the goal of establishing a single standardized form for each name is still a long way away.

3 SOURCE MATERIAL

3.1 Map Series

The Norwegian national, official map series are:

| <i>Map series</i> | <i>Producer</i> |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>Economic maps, 1:5.000-1:10.000</i> | Norwegian Mapping and Cadastre Authority |
| 2. <i>Topographic maps, 1:50.000-1:250.000</i> | Norwegian Mapping and Cadastre Authority |
| 3. <i>General maps, 1:500.000-1:2.000.000</i> | Norwegian Mapping and Cadastre Authority |
| 4. <i>Nautical charts 1:10.000-1:50.000</i> | Norwegian Mapping and Cadastre Authority |

The *Economic Map Series* consist of 31.500 sheets at scale 1:5.000 and 1:10.000 and contain more than 1.000.000 names. About 60 % of the Norwegian land area is covered by these map series. Mountains and other uninhabited areas are not covered.

The *Topographic Main Map Series N5, Norge – Norway 1:50.000*, cover the whole country in 727 sheets. The map series were completed in 1988 and contain approximately 340.000 names. It is constantly being updated.

3.2 Gazetteers

Index to names on 1:50.000 scale maps of Norway was published by the Norwegian Mapping Authority and Forsvarets karttjeneste in three volumes (1990–91). It contains the names from the *Topographic Main Map Series*, approximately 340.000 names. This gazetteer was official when it was published.

The spelling of the names in this *Index to names on 1:50.000 scale maps of Norway* has not been evaluated or treated by the rules of the Norwegian Place Name Act, which came into force in 1991. Names which have been dealt with by these rules as well as other names on the official map series are found in the *Central Register of Place Names (SSR)*, an official data base of geographical names at the Norwegian Mapping and Cadastre Authority. Many names have not yet been dealt with by the law, but have the status of “accepted” if they were in official use before the law was adopted (1990). These names may be used until a legal determination of a new spelling.

4 GLOSSARY OF APPELLATIVES, ADJECTIVES AND OTHER WORDS NECESSARY FOR THE UNDERSTANDING OF MAPS, WITH ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE OFFICIAL MAPS OF NORWAY

4.1 Norwegian

The following appellatives mostly occur in the definite form as generics in geographical names. For instance, the definite form *dalen* is more frequent than the indefinite form *dal* 'valley'. The endings *-en*, *-a/-el/-i*, *-et* are in most cases the definite articles in the singular (masculine, feminine, neuter), and *-an(e)*, *-ene* are definite articles in the plural. In some cases the endings *-a/-el/-i* may be the definite article in the neuter plural.

The abbreviations listed below are used only when strictly necessary. In general, the Norwegian Mapping and Cadastre Authority tries to avoid using abbreviations.

| Abbreviation | Decoding | English equivalent |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| | <i>aksel, akselen</i> | shoulder, mountain |
| | <i>aksel, aksla</i> | shoulder, mountain |
| | <i>bakke, bakken</i> | mountain, plain |
| <i>bk, bkn</i> | <i>bekk, bekken</i> | brook, little stream |
| | <i>benk, benken</i> | ledge |
| <i>b8, b8t, b8a, b8i</i> | <i>berg, berget, berga, bergi</i> | mountain, hill |
| | <i>boe, boen</i> | shoal, reef |
| | <i>bog, bogen</i> | bay, cove |
| | <i>botn, botnen</i> | head of fjord |
| | <i>botn, botnen</i> | upper end of valley |
| | <i>bre, breen</i> | glacier |
| | <i>brot, brotet</i> | break, edge |
| | <i>brott, brottet</i> | break, edge |
| | <i>bru, brua, brui</i> | bridge |
| | <i>brun, brunen</i> | mountain, hill |
| | <i>bug, bugen</i> | bay, cove |
| | <i>bukt, bukta, bukti</i> | bay, cove |
| | <i>bygd, bygda, bygdi</i> | rural district |
| | <i>båe, båen</i> | shoal, reef |
| | <i>dal, dalen</i> | valley |
| | <i>dam, dammen</i> | pond |
| | <i>dokk, dokka, dokki</i> | hollow |
| | <i>egg, egga, egg</i> | hill, mountain, ridge |
| | <i>egg, eggen</i> | hill, mountain, ridge |
| | <i>eid, eidet</i> | isthmus |
| | <i>elv, elva, elvi</i> | river, stream |
| | <i>eng, enga, engi</i> | meadow |
| | <i>evje, evja</i> | back water, creek |

Toponymic Guidelines Norway

| | | |
|---|--|-----------------------|
| | <i>fall, fallet</i> | cliff |
| | <i>fet, feta, feti</i> | meadow |
| | <i>fit, fita, fiti</i> | meadow |
| <i>fj, fj^t, fj^a, fjⁱ</i> | <i>fjell, fjellet, fjella, fjelli</i> | mountain |
| | <i>fjellstue</i> | hospice, hut |
| <i>fd, fdn, fdene</i> | <i>fjord, fjorden, fjordene</i> | fjord, cove, lake |
| <i>fd, fdn, fdan(e)</i> | <i>fjord, fjorden, fjordan(e)</i> | fjord, cove, lake |
| | <i>flak, flaket</i> | shoal |
| | <i>fles, flesa, flesi</i> | island |
| | <i>flo, floa, floi</i> | flat land |
| | <i>floe, floen</i> | small pool |
| | <i>floe, floen</i> | marsh, pen |
| | <i>flog, floget</i> | cliff, mountain |
| | <i>flot, flota, floti</i> | plateau |
| | <i>fly, flya, flyi</i> | mountain plateau |
| | <i>flu, flua, flui</i> | shoal, half tide rock |
| | <i>fonn, fonna, fonni</i> | snowfield, glacier |
| <i>fs, fsn</i> | <i>fors, forsen</i> | waterfall |
| <i>fs, fsn, fsene</i> | <i>foss, fossen, fossene</i> | waterfall |
| <i>fs, fsn, fsan(e)</i> | <i>foss, fossen, fossan(e)</i> | waterfall |
| <i>gd, gdn, gdene</i> | <i>gard, garden, gardene</i> | farm |
| <i>gd, gdn, gdan(e)</i> | <i>gard, garden, gardan(e)</i> | farm |
| | <i>gil, gilet</i> | canyon, gorge |
| | <i>gjel, gjelet</i> | canyon, gorge |
| | <i>gjuv, gjuvet</i> | canyon, gorge |
| | <i>glup, glupen</i> | gap |
| | <i>grend, grenda</i> | hamlet |
| | <i>grunne, grunnen, grunna, grunnene</i> | shoal |
| | <i>grunne, grunna, grunnan(e)</i> | shoal |
| <i>gd, gdn, gdene</i> | <i>gård, gården, gårdene</i> | farm |
| | <i>hall, halla</i> | slope |
| | <i>hall, hallet</i> | slope |
| | <i>hals, halsen</i> | mountain neck, ridge |
| | <i>halvøy, halvøya, halvøyi</i> | peninsula |
| <i>hm, hmn</i> | <i>hamar, hamaren</i> | crag, mountain |
| <i>hm, hmn, hrene</i> | <i>hammar, hammaren, hamrene</i> | crag, mountain |
| <i>hm, hmn, hran(e)</i> | <i>hammar, hammaren, hamran(e)</i> | crag, mountain |
| | <i>hamn, hamna</i> | harbour |
| | <i>hatt, hatten</i> | hat (mountain) |
| <i>hg, hgn, hgene</i> | <i>haug, haugen, haugene</i> | hill, small mountain |
| <i>hg, hgn, hgan(e)</i> | <i>haug, haugen, haugan(e)</i> | hill, small mountain |

Toponymic Guidelines Norway

| | | |
|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | <i>hav, havet</i> | sea, ocean |
| | <i>havn, havna</i> | harbour |
| | <i>hei(d), hei(d)a</i> | hill, mountain |
| | <i>hette, hetta</i> | mountain |
| <i>h^l, h^{ln}, h^{lene}</i> | <i>holme, holmen, holmene</i> | holm, islet |
| <i>h^l, h^{ln}, h^{lan(e)}</i> | <i>holme, holmen, holman(e)</i> | holm, islet |
| | <i>hø, høa, høi</i> | hill |
| <i>h^d, h^{da}, h^{di}, h^{dene}</i> | <i>høgd, høgda, høgdi, høgdene</i> | hill, small mountain |
| | <i>jøkel, jøkelen</i> | glacier |
| | <i>jøkul, jøkulen</i> | glacier |
| | <i>kam, kammen</i> | hill, mountain, ridge |
| <i>k^p, k^{pn}, k^{pene}</i> | <i>kamp, kampen, kampene</i> | hill, mountain |
| <i>k^p, k^{pn}, k^{pan(e)}</i> | <i>kamp, kampen, kampan(e)</i> | hill, mountain |
| | <i>kil, kilen</i> | cove, inner part of fjord |
| | <i>kjøl, kjølen</i> | ridge, marsh |
| | <i>klakk, klakken</i> | islet, small island |
| | <i>kleiv, kleiva, kleivi</i> | hillside, ascent |
| | <i>klepp, kleppen</i> | hill, mountain |
| | <i>klett, kletten</i> | cliff, mountain |
| | <i>klubb, klubben</i> | hill, mountain |
| | <i>kluft, klufta, klufti</i> | canyon |
| | <i>klump, klumpen</i> | hill, mountain |
| | <i>kløft, kløfta, kløfti</i> | canyon |
| | <i>knatt, knatten</i> | hill, mountain |
| | <i>knaus, knausen</i> | hill, crag |
| | <i>knippe, knippa</i> | peak |
| | <i>knoll, knollen</i> | peak |
| | <i>knopp, knoppen</i> | peak, top |
| | <i>knud, knuden</i> | peak, mountain |
| <i>kn^t, kn^{tn}, kn^{tene}</i> | <i>knut, knuten, knutene</i> | peak, mountain |
| <i>kn^t, kn^{tn}, kn^{tan(e)}</i> | <i>knut, knuten, knutan(e)</i> | peak, mountain |
| <i>k^l, k^{ln}, k^{lene}</i> | <i>koll(e), kollen, kollene</i> | rounded mountain top |
| <i>k^l, k^{ln}, k^{lan(e)}</i> | <i>koll(e), kollen, kollan(e)</i> | rounded mountain top |
| | <i>kulp, kulpen</i> | deep pool in a river |
| | <i>kvam, kvam(m)en</i> | valley |
| | <i>kvelv, kvelven</i> | short valley |
| | <i>kvæv, kvæven</i> | valley |
| | <i>lei, leia, leii</i> | fairway |
| | <i>li(d), li(d)a, li(d)i</i> | mountain slope |
| | <i>lon, lona, loni</i> | calm, pool |
| | <i>læger, lægeret</i> | drovers camp (past) |
| | <i>løk, løken</i> | brook, pool |
| | <i>mo, moen</i> | heath |
| | <i>myr, myra, myri, myre,</i> | marsh |

Toponymic Guidelines Norway

| | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------|
| | <i>myrene myran(e)</i> | |
| | <i>nakke, nakken</i> | hill, mountain |
| | <i>natt, natten</i> | hill, mountain |
| | <i>nase, nasen</i> | hill, mountain, peak |
| | <i>nebb, nebben</i> | hill, mountain, peak |
| | <i>nebbe, nebba</i> | hill, mountain, peak |
| | <i>nes, neset</i> | promontory, headland |
| | <i>nibbe, nibba</i> | hill, mountain, peak |
| | <i>nip, nipen</i> | hill, mountain, peak |
| | <i>nipe, nipa</i> | hill, mountain, peak |
| | <i>nos, nosa, nosi</i> | peak, hill, mountain |
| | <i>nud, nuden</i> | peak, hill, mountain |
| <i>n^t, n^{tn}, n^{tene}</i> | <i>nut, nuten, nutene</i> | peak, hill, mountain |
| <i>n^t, n^{tn}, n^{tan(e)}</i> | <i>nut, nuten, nutan(e)</i> | peak, hill, mountain |
| | <i>næring, næringen</i> | promontory |
| | <i>odde, odden</i> | point |
| | <i>oksel, oksla, oksli</i> | shoulder (mountain) |
| | <i>os, osen</i> | mouth of river, narrow |
| | | neck of water |
| | <i>os, oset</i> | mouth of river, narrow |
| | | neck of water |
| | <i>pigg, piggen</i> | peak, mountain |
| | <i>pik, piken</i> | peak |
| <i>pl, plⁿ, pl^{ene}</i> | <i>plass, plassen, plassene</i> | place, spot |
| <i>pl, plⁿ, pl^{an(e)}</i> | <i>plass, plassen, plassan(e)</i> | place, spot |
| | <i>poll, pollen</i> | bay, fjord, cove |
| | <i>putt, putten</i> | small lake, pool |
| | <i>pynt, pynten</i> | point |
| | <i>pytt, pytten</i> | small lake, pool |
| | <i>rabb(e), rabben</i> | hill, mountain |
| | <i>rand, randen</i> | edge |
| | <i>res, reset</i> | ridge |
| | <i>rev, revet</i> | reef |
| | <i>rinde, rinden</i> | ridge |
| | <i>rust, rusta, rusti</i> | ridge |
| | <i>rygg, ryggen</i> | ridge |
| | <i>sal, salen</i> | mountain |
| <i>s^r, s^{ra}, s^{ri}, s^{re}, s^{rene}</i> | <i>seter, setra, setri, setrene</i> | chalet |
| | <i>sjø, sjøen</i> | lake, sea |
| | <i>sjå, sjåen</i> | lake |
| | <i>skag, skaget</i> | windy, open place |
| | <i>skage, skagen</i> | point |
| | <i>skar, skaret</i> | pass |
| | <i>skard, skardet</i> | pass |
| | <i>skarv, skarvet</i> | mountain |

Toponymic Guidelines Norway

| | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>skj, skj^t, skj^a</i> | <i>skau, skauen</i> | forest |
| <i>skj, skj^t, skj^a</i> | <i>skjer, skjeret, skjera</i> | rock, reef |
| | <i>skjær, skjæret, skjæra</i> | rock, reef |
| | <i>skog, skogen</i> | forest |
| | <i>skolt, skolten</i> | mountain, hill |
| | <i>skor, skora, skori</i> | canyon, gorge, ledge |
| | <i>sla, slaet</i> | slope, hollow |
| | <i>slepe, slepa</i> | trail, track |
| <i>s^l, s^{ln}, s^{lene}</i> | <i>staul, staulen, staulene</i> | chalet |
| <i>s^l, s^{ln}, s^{lan}(e)</i> | <i>staul, staulen, staulan(e)</i> | chalet |
| | <i>stein, steinen</i> | reef, skerry |
| | <i>stove, stova</i> | hut, building |
| | <i>strand, stranda</i> | shore, beach |
| | <i>strond, stronda, strondi</i> | shore, beach |
| <i>str, strⁿ</i> | <i>straum, straumen</i> | strait, stream, current |
| <i>str, strⁿ</i> | <i>strøm, strømmen</i> | strait, stream, current |
| | <i>stue, stua</i> | hut, building |
| | <i>stugu, stugua</i> | hut, building |
| <i>s^l, s^{ln}</i> | <i>stul, stulen</i> | chalet |
| | <i>stup, stupet</i> | cliff |
| <i>s^l, s^{ln}, s^{lene}</i> | <i>støl, stølen, stølene</i> | chalet |
| <i>s^l, s^{ln}, s^{lan}(e)</i> | <i>støl, stølen, stølan(e)</i> | chalet |
| <i>s^l, s^{ln}, s^{lan}(e)</i> | <i>støyl, støylen, støylan(e)</i> | chalet |
| <i>s^d, s^{dt}</i> | <i>sund, sundet</i> | sound |
| | <i>sva(d), sva(d)et</i> | naked rock |
| | <i>sæ</i> | lake |
| <i>s^r, s^{ra}, s^{rene}</i> | <i>sæter, sætra, sætrene</i> | chalet |
| <i>s^r, s^{ra}, s^{ri}, s^{ran}(e)</i> | <i>sæter, sætra, sætri, sætran(e)</i> | chalet |
| | <i>såte, såta</i> | hill, mountain |
| | <i>tagg(e), taggen</i> | top, peak |
| | <i>tange, tangen</i> | point, promontory |
| | <i>tare, taren</i> | shoal, reef |
| <i>t^d, t^{dn}, t^{dene}</i> | <i>tind, tindene, tindene</i> | peak, mountain |
| <i>t^d, t^{dn}, t^{dan}(e)</i> | <i>tind, tindene, tindan(e)</i> | peak, mountain |
| <i>tj, tj^a, tj^{an}(e)</i> | <i>tjenn, tjenna, tjennan(e)</i> | small lake, pond |
| <i>tj, tj^t, tj^a, tjⁱ</i> | <i>tjenn, tjennet, tjenna, tjenni</i> | small lake, pond |
| <i>tj, tj^a, tj^{an}(e)</i> | <i>tjern, tjerna, tjernan(e)</i> | small lake, pond |
| <i>tj, tj^t, tj^a, tjⁱ</i> | <i>tjern, tjernet, tjerna, tjerni</i> | small lake, pond |
| <i>tj, tj^a, tj^{an}(e)</i> | <i>tjønn, tjønna, tjønnan(e)</i> | small lake, pond |
| <i>tj, tj^t, tj^a, tjⁱ</i> | <i>tjønn, tjønnet, tjønna, tjønni</i> | small lake, pond |
| <i>tj, tj^a, tj^{an}(e)</i> | <i>tjørn, tjørna, tjørnan(e)</i> | small lake, pond |

Toponymic Guidelines Norway

| | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>tj, tj^t, tj^a, tjⁱ</i> | <i>tjørn, tjørnet, tjørna, tjørni</i> | small lake, pond |
| | <i>topp, toppen</i> | top, peak |
| | <i>tue, tua</i> | top, peak |
| | <i>tunge, tunga</i> | point |
| | <i>tunnel, tunnelen</i> | tunnel |
| | <i>tuve, tuva</i> | top, peak |
| | <i>ur, ura, uri</i> | stony slope, talus |
| | <i>urd, urda, urdi</i> | stony slope, talus |
| | <i>vad, vadet</i> | lake |
| | <i>varde, varden</i> | hill, peak, mountain, ridge |
| <i>vⁿ, v^{nt}, v^{na}</i> | <i>vann, vannet, vanna</i> | lake |
| <i>vⁿ, v^{nt}, v^{na}, vⁿⁱ</i> | <i>vatn, vatnet, vatna, vatni</i> | lake |
| | <i>vegg, veggen</i> | wall (mountain), wall of rock |
| | <i>vete, veten</i> | mountain, hill |
| | <i>vidde, vidda</i> | mountain plateau |
| | <i>vig, viga</i> | cove, bay |
| | <i>vigge, vigga</i> | mountain field |
| | <i>vik, vika, viki</i> | cove, bay |
| | <i>vol, vola</i> | mountain, hill |
| <i>v^l, v^{ln}</i> | <i>voll, vollen</i> | field, meadow |
| | <i>vord, vorda</i> | mountain, hill |
| | <i>vær, været</i> | island, fishing camp |
| | <i>våg, vågen</i> | cove, inlet |
| | <i>ør, øra, øri</i> | delta, sandbank |
| | <i>øy, øya, øyi</i> | island, peninsula |
| | <i>øyr, øyra, øyri</i> | delta, sandbank |
| | <i>å, åa, åi</i> | stream, river |
| | <i>ål, ålen</i> | hill, mountain, ridge |
| | <i>ås, åsen, åsan(e)</i> | hill, ridge, mountain |

Abbreviation

A a
In in
L l
M m
Ned ned
N n
S s
St st
V v
Y t
Ø ø
Øv øv

Decoding

Austre
Indre
Lille, Litle, Lisle, Litje
Mellom, Midtre
Nedre, Nedste
Nordre, Nørdre, Nørdste
Søndre, Søre, Sørste
Store, Største
Vestre
Ytre, Ytste
Østre, Øystre
Øvre, Øvste

English equivalent

eastern
 inner
 little, small
 middle
 lower
 northern, northernmost
 southern, southernmost
 great, greatest
 western
 outer, outmost
 eastern
 upper

Toponymic Guidelines Norway

4.2 North Sámi

List of the most common appellatives used in North Sámi geographical names:

| North Sámi | English equivalent | North Sámi | English equivalent |
|---------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| <i>áhpi</i> | ocean, wide moor | <i>gorsa</i> | cleft, gorge |
| <i>áidi</i> | fence, isthmus | <i>gorži</i> | waterfall |
| <i>ávži</i> | narrow valley | <i>guoika</i> | rapid |
| <i>áidi</i> | isthmus | <i>guolbba</i> | heath |
| <i>bákti</i> | cliff, rock | <i>gurra</i> | cleft, pass |
| <i>bálggis</i> | path | <i>jávri</i> | lake |
| <i>boaðđu</i> | rock, reef | <i>jeaggi</i> | heath |
| <i>boatka</i> | narrow | <i>jiehkki</i> | glacier |
| <i>boazoáidi</i> | reindeer fence | <i>johka</i> | river |
| <i>boldni</i> | little round hill | <i>láhku</i> | mountain plateau |
| <i>borri</i> | mountain side | <i>leahki</i> | valley |
| <i>buolža</i> | hill, ridge | <i>luohkká</i> | hillside |
| <i>čacha</i> | high pass between two mountains | <i>luokta</i> | cove, bay |
| <i>čearru</i> | mountain plateau | <i>luoppal</i> | small lake |
| <i>čielgi</i> | mountain ridge | <i>mohkki</i> | cove, bay, hook |
| <i>čoalbmi</i> | sound | <i>muotki</i> | isthmus |
| <i>čohkka</i> | mountain top | <i>njálbmi</i> | mouth, outlet |
| <i>čopma</i> | small mountain | <i>njárga</i> | promontory, point |
| <i>čorru</i> | hill, ridge | <i>njunni</i> | spur |
| <i>dállu</i> | farm | <i>nuorri</i> | sound |
| <i>dearbmi</i> | hillside, ground | <i>oaivi</i> | rounded mountain top |
| <i>deatnuleatnu</i> | big river | <i>oaiivoš</i> | mouth, outlet |
| <i>dievvá</i> | round hill | <i>oalgi</i> | small mountain |
| <i>duottar</i> | mountain plateau | <i>rášša</i> | stony mountain area |
| <i>eana</i> | land, ground | <i>riehppi</i> | narrow valley |
| <i>fávli</i> | ocean | <i>roavvi</i> | wooded hill |
| <i>fielbmá</i> | small stream | <i>rohtu</i> | scrub |
| <i>gáisálgáisi</i> | mountain top | <i>skáidi</i> | stretch of land between two rivers |
| <i>gárg(g)u</i> | delta, sand point | <i>suolo</i> | small island |
| <i>geađgi</i> | stone | <i>vađđa</i> | plain without trees |
| <i>gieddi</i> | meadow | <i>vággi</i> | valley |
| <i>gielas</i> | hill, ridge | <i>váhki</i> | cove, bay |
| <i>goahiti</i> | turf hut | <i>várri</i> | mountain |
| <i>gohpi</i> | hollow | <i>vuohppi</i> | inlet |
| <i>gohppi</i> | cove, bay | <i>vuopmi</i> | wooded valley |
| | | <i>vuotna</i> | fjord |

4.3 Kven (Finnish)

List of the most common appellatives used in Kven (Finnish) geographical names:

| Kven | English equivalent | Kven | English equivalent |
|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>eno</i> | river | <i>niemi</i> | promontory, point |
| <i>fierua</i> | shore, beach | <i>niva</i> | small waterfall, stream |
| <i>joki</i> | river | <i>nuora</i> | sound |
| <i>juova</i> | stony slope, talus | <i>outa</i> | forest, wood |
| <i>jänkkä</i> | marsh | <i>pahta</i> | mountain, rock |
| <i>järvi</i> | lake | <i>palo</i> | forest, wood |
| <i>kaisa</i> | high mountain | <i>perä</i> | upper end of valley |
| <i>kartano</i> | big building | <i>puas/puđas</i> | small inlet |
| <i>keino</i> | path | <i>ranta</i> | shore, beach |
| <i>kenttä</i> | meadow | <i>reikä</i> | passage |
| <i>kesäsija</i> | summer farm, chalet | <i>ruto</i> | dense wood, forest |
| <i>komuuni</i> | municipality | <i>rässi</i> | shore, beach |
| <i>koppa</i> | ocean bay | <i>salmi</i> | sound |
| <i>koski</i> | small waterfall | <i>silta</i> | bridge |
| <i>kuolpano</i> | heath | <i>šoru</i> | small mountain |
| <i>kurkkio</i> | waterfall | <i>sullu</i> | island |
| <i>kuru</i> | cleft, canyon | <i>suu</i> | mouth, outlet |
| <i>köngäs</i> | big waterfall | <i>suvanto</i> | pool in a river |
| <i>lahti</i> | bay, cove | <i>saari</i> | island |
| <i>laki</i> | mountain top | <i>tie</i> | road |
| <i>lantto</i> | small lake, pond | <i>tieva</i> | hill |
| <i>laassa</i> | rock, reef | <i>tunturi</i> | mountain plateau |
| <i>meri</i> | see | <i>vankka</i> | river valley |
| <i>mettä</i> | forest | <i>vuoma</i> | river valley |
| <i>mukka</i> | bay, cove | <i>vuono</i> | fjord |
| <i>muotka</i> | isthmus | <i>vaara</i> | mountain |

5 ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

5.1 The names and numbers of counties and municipalities of Norway as of 1 January 2006

Norway is divided into 19 counties (fylke) including the capital, Oslo, which is distinct from the surrounding counties of Akershus, Oppland and Buskerud. The 19 counties are divided into 431 municipalities (kommune/herad). Ecclesiastically, the country consists of 1296 parishes (sogn/sokn). The number of administrative divisions may change.

Note that the number 1300 does not exist any longer. This number was earlier attached to the town of Bergen which used to be a county on its own. The counties of Troms and Finnmark

Toponymic Guidelines Norway

have two names (Norwegian and Sámi). Four municipalities in Finnmark and one in Troms have two names (Norwegian and Sámi), and one municipality in Finnmark has three names (Norwegian, Sámi and Kven).

6. Official administrative number and name of municipalities and counties in Norway (15.05.2006)

Sámi and Kven name on counties and municipalities
(old name in red, new name in yellow)

| 6.1 Counties | | |
|--------------|------------|------------------|
| No. | Language | Name |
| 01 | Norwegian | Østfold |
| 02 | Norwegian | Akershus |
| 03 | Norwegian | Oslo |
| 04 | Norwegian | Hedmark |
| 05 | Norwegian | Oppland |
| 06 | Norwegian | Buskerud |
| 07 | Norwegian | Vestfold |
| 08 | Norwegian | Telemark |
| 09 | Norwegian | Aust-Agder |
| 10 | Norwegian | Vest-Agder |
| 11 | Norwegian | Rogaland |
| 12 | Norwegian | Hordaland |
| 14 | Norwegian | Sogn og Fjordane |
| 15 | Norwegian | Møre og Romsdal |
| 16 | Norwegian | Sør-Trøndelag |
| 17 | Norwegian | Nord-Trøndelag |
| 18 | Norwegian | Nordland |
| 19 | Norwegian | Troms |
| 19 | Norwegian | Troms |
| 19 | North Sámi | Romsa |
| 20 | | Finnmark |
| 20 | Norwegian | Finnmark |
| 20 | North Sámi | Finnmárku |
| 21 | Norwegian | Svalbard |

| 6.2 Municipalities | | |
|--------------------|-----------|-------------|
| No. | Language | Name |
| 0101 | Norwegian | Halden |
| 0104 | Norwegian | Moss |
| 0105 | Norwegian | Sarpsborg |
| 0106 | Norwegian | Fredrikstad |

Toponymic Guidelines Norway

| | | |
|------|-----------|----------------|
| 0111 | Norwegian | Hvaler |
| 0118 | Norwegian | Aremark |
| 0119 | Norwegian | Marker |
| 0121 | Norwegian | Rømskog |
| 0122 | Norwegian | Trøgstad |
| 0123 | Norwegian | Spydeberg |
| 0124 | Norwegian | Askim |
| 0125 | Norwegian | Eidsberg |
| 0127 | Norwegian | Skiptvet |
| 0128 | Norwegian | Rakkestad |
| 0135 | Norwegian | Råde |
| 0136 | Norwegian | Rygge |
| 0137 | Norwegian | Våler |
| 0138 | Norwegian | Hobøl |
| 0211 | Norwegian | Vestby |
| 0213 | Norwegian | Ski |
| 0214 | Norwegian | Ås |
| 0215 | Norwegian | Frogn |
| 0216 | Norwegian | Nesodden |
| 0217 | Norwegian | Oppegård |
| 0219 | Norwegian | Bærum |
| 0220 | Norwegian | Asker |
| 0221 | Norwegian | Aurskog-Høland |
| 0226 | Norwegian | Sørum |
| 0227 | Norwegian | Fet |
| 0228 | Norwegian | Rælingen |
| 0229 | Norwegian | Enebakk |
| 0230 | Norwegian | Lørenskog |
| 0231 | Norwegian | Skedsmo |
| 0233 | Norwegian | Nittedal |
| 0234 | Norwegian | Gjerdrum |
| 0235 | Norwegian | Ullensaker |
| 0236 | Norwegian | Nes |
| 0237 | Norwegian | Eidsvoll |
| 0238 | Norwegian | Nannestad |
| 0239 | Norwegian | Hurdal |
| 0301 | Norwegian | Oslo |
| 0402 | Norwegian | Kongsvinger |
| 0403 | Norwegian | Hamar |
| 0412 | Norwegian | Ringsaker |
| 0415 | Norwegian | Løten |
| 0417 | Norwegian | Stange |
| 0418 | Norwegian | Nord-Odal |
| 0419 | Norwegian | Sør-Odal |
| 0420 | Norwegian | Eidskog |
| 0423 | Norwegian | Grue |
| 0425 | Norwegian | Åsnes |
| 0426 | Norwegian | Våler |
| 0427 | Norwegian | Elverum |
| 0428 | Norwegian | Trysil |

Toponymic Guidelines Norway

| | | |
|------|-----------|---------------|
| 0429 | Norwegian | Åmot |
| 0430 | Norwegian | Stor-Elvdal |
| 0432 | Norwegian | Rendalen |
| 0434 | Norwegian | Engerdal |
| 0436 | Norwegian | Tolga |
| 0437 | Norwegian | Tynset |
| 0438 | Norwegian | Alvdal |
| 0439 | Norwegian | Folldal |
| 0441 | Norwegian | Os |
| 0501 | Norwegian | Lillehammer |
| 0502 | Norwegian | Gjøvik |
| 0511 | Norwegian | Dovre |
| 0512 | Norwegian | Lesja |
| 0513 | Norwegian | Skjåk |
| 0514 | Norwegian | Lom |
| 0515 | Norwegian | Vågå |
| 0516 | Norwegian | Nord-Fron |
| 0517 | Norwegian | Sel |
| 0519 | Norwegian | Sør-Fron |
| 0520 | Norwegian | Ringebu |
| 0521 | Norwegian | Øyer |
| 0522 | Norwegian | Gausdal |
| 0528 | Norwegian | Østre Toten |
| 0529 | Norwegian | Vestre Toten |
| 0532 | Norwegian | Jevnaker |
| 0533 | Norwegian | Lunner |
| 0534 | Norwegian | Gran |
| 0536 | Norwegian | Søndre Land |
| 0538 | Norwegian | Nordre Land |
| 0540 | Norwegian | Sør-Aurdal |
| 0541 | Norwegian | Etnedal |
| 0542 | Norwegian | Nord-Aurdal |
| 0543 | Norwegian | Vestre Slidre |
| 0544 | Norwegian | Øystre Slidre |
| 0545 | Norwegian | Vang |
| 0602 | Norwegian | Drammen |
| 0604 | Norwegian | Kongsberg |
| 0605 | Norwegian | Ringerike |
| 0612 | Norwegian | Hole |
| 0615 | Norwegian | Flå |
| 0616 | Norwegian | Nes |
| 0617 | Norwegian | Gol |
| 0618 | Norwegian | Hemsedal |
| 0619 | Norwegian | Ål |
| 0620 | Norwegian | Hol |
| 0621 | Norwegian | Sigdal |
| 0622 | Norwegian | Krødsherad |
| 0623 | Norwegian | Modum |
| 0624 | Norwegian | Øvre Eiker |
| 0625 | Norwegian | Nedre Eiker |

Toponymic Guidelines Norway

| | | |
|------|-----------|-----------------|
| 0626 | Norwegian | Lier |
| 0627 | Norwegian | Røyken |
| 0628 | Norwegian | Hurum |
| 0631 | Norwegian | Flesberg |
| 0632 | Norwegian | Rollag |
| 0633 | Norwegian | Nore og Uvdal |
| 0701 | Norwegian | Horten |
| 0702 | Norwegian | Holmestrand |
| 0704 | Norwegian | Tønsberg |
| 0706 | Norwegian | Sandefjord |
| 0709 | Norwegian | Larvik |
| 0711 | Norwegian | Svelvik |
| 0713 | Norwegian | Sande |
| 0714 | Norwegian | Hof |
| 0716 | Norwegian | Re |
| 0719 | Norwegian | Andebu |
| 0720 | Norwegian | Stokke |
| 0722 | Norwegian | Nøtterøy |
| 0723 | Norwegian | Tjøme |
| 0728 | Norwegian | Lardal |
| 0805 | Norwegian | Porsgrunn |
| 0806 | Norwegian | Skien |
| 0807 | Norwegian | Notodden |
| 0811 | Norwegian | Siljan |
| 0814 | Norwegian | Bamble |
| 0815 | Norwegian | Kragerø |
| 0817 | Norwegian | Drangedal |
| 0819 | Norwegian | Nome |
| 0821 | Norwegian | Bø |
| 0822 | Norwegian | Sauherad |
| 0826 | Norwegian | Tinn |
| 0827 | Norwegian | Hjartdal |
| 0828 | Norwegian | Seljord |
| 0829 | Norwegian | Kviteseid |
| 0830 | Norwegian | Nissedal |
| 0831 | Norwegian | Fyresdal |
| 0833 | Norwegian | Tokke |
| 0834 | Norwegian | Vinje |
| 0901 | Norwegian | Risør |
| 0904 | Norwegian | Grimstad |
| 0906 | Norwegian | Arendal |
| 0911 | Norwegian | Gjerstad |
| 0912 | Norwegian | Vegårshei |
| 0914 | Norwegian | Tvedestrand |
| 0919 | Norwegian | Froland |
| 0926 | Norwegian | Lillesand |
| 0928 | Norwegian | Birkenes |
| 0929 | Norwegian | Åmli |
| 0935 | Norwegian | Iveland |
| 0937 | Norwegian | Evje og Hornnes |

Toponymic Guidelines Norway

| | | |
|-------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 0938 | Norwegian | Bygland |
| 0940 | Norwegian | Valle |
| 0941 | Norwegian | Bykle |
| 1001 | Norwegian | Kristiansand |
| 1002 | Norwegian | Mandal |
| 1003 | Norwegian | Farsund |
| 1004 | Norwegian | Flekkefjord |
| 1014 | Norwegian | Vennesla |
| 1017 | Norwegian | Songdalen |
| 1018 | Norwegian | Søgne |
| 1021 | Norwegian | Marnardal |
| 1026 | Norwegian | Åseral |
| 1027 | Norwegian | Audnedal |
| 1029 | Norwegian | Lindesnes |
| 1032 | Norwegian | Lyngdal |
| 1034 | Norwegian | Hægebostad |
| 1037 | Norwegian | Kvinesdal |
| 1046 | Norwegian | Sirdal |
| 1101 | Norwegian | Eigersund |
| 1102 | Norwegian | Sandnes |
| 1103 | Norwegian | Stavanger |
| 1106 | Norwegian | Haugesund |
| 1111 | Norwegian | Sokndal |
| 1112 | Norwegian | Lund |
| 1114 | Norwegian | Bjerkreim |
| 1119 | Norwegian | Hå |
| 1120 | Norwegian | Klepp |
| 1121 | Norwegian | Time |
| 1122 | Norwegian | Gjesdal |
| 1124 | Norwegian | Sola |
| 1127 | Norwegian | Randaberg |
| 1129 | Norwegian | Forsand |
| 1130 | Norwegian | Strand |
| 1133 | Norwegian | Hjelmeland |
| 1134 | Norwegian | Suldal |
| 1135 | Norwegian | Sauda |
| 1141 | Norwegian | Finnøy |
| 1142 | Norwegian | Rennesøy |
| 1144 | Norwegian | Kvitsøy |
| 1145 | Norwegian | Bokn |
| 1146 | Norwegian | Tysvær |
| 1149 | Norwegian | Karmøy |
| 1151 | Norwegian | Utsira |
| 1160 | Norwegian | Vindafjord |
| 1201 | Norwegian | Bergen |
| 1211 | Norwegian | Etne |
| 1216 | Norwegian | Sveio |
| 1219 | Norwegian | Bømlo |
| 1221 | Norwegian | Stord |
| 1222 | Norwegian | Fitjar |

Toponymic Guidelines Norway

| | | |
|------|-----------|------------|
| 1223 | Norwegian | Tysnes |
| 1224 | Norwegian | Kvinnherad |
| 1227 | Norwegian | Jondal |
| 1228 | Norwegian | Odda |
| 1231 | Norwegian | Ullensvang |
| 1232 | Norwegian | Eidfjord |
| 1233 | Norwegian | Ulvik |
| 1234 | Norwegian | Granvin |
| 1235 | Norwegian | Voss |
| 1238 | Norwegian | Kvam |
| 1241 | Norwegian | Fusa |
| 1242 | Norwegian | Samnanger |
| 1243 | Norwegian | Os |
| 1244 | Norwegian | Austevoll |
| 1245 | Norwegian | Sund |
| 1246 | Norwegian | Fjell |
| 1247 | Norwegian | Askøy |
| 1251 | Norwegian | Vaksdal |
| 1252 | Norwegian | Modalen |
| 1253 | Norwegian | Osterøy |
| 1256 | Norwegian | Meland |
| 1259 | Norwegian | Øygarden |
| 1260 | Norwegian | Radøy |
| 1263 | Norwegian | Lindås |
| 1264 | Norwegian | Austrheim |
| 1265 | Norwegian | Fedje |
| 1266 | Norwegian | Masfjorden |
| 1401 | Norwegian | Flora |
| 1411 | Norwegian | Gulen |
| 1412 | Norwegian | Solund |
| 1413 | Norwegian | Hyllestad |
| 1416 | Norwegian | Høyanger |
| 1417 | Norwegian | Vik |
| 1418 | Norwegian | Balestrand |
| 1419 | Norwegian | Leikanger |
| 1420 | Norwegian | Sogndal |
| 1421 | Norwegian | Aurland |
| 1422 | Norwegian | Lærdal |
| 1424 | Norwegian | Årdal |
| 1426 | Norwegian | Luster |
| 1428 | Norwegian | Askvoll |
| 1429 | Norwegian | Fjaler |
| 1430 | Norwegian | Gaular |
| 1431 | Norwegian | Jølster |
| 1432 | Norwegian | Førde |
| 1433 | Norwegian | Naustdal |
| 1438 | Norwegian | Bremanger |
| 1439 | Norwegian | Vågsøy |
| 1441 | Norwegian | Selje |
| 1443 | Norwegian | Eid |

Toponymic Guidelines Norway

| | | |
|------|-----------|--------------|
| 1444 | Norwegian | Hornindal |
| 1445 | Norwegian | Gloppen |
| 1449 | Norwegian | Stryn |
| 1502 | Norwegian | Molde |
| 1503 | Norwegian | Kristiansund |
| 1504 | Norwegian | Ålesund |
| 1511 | Norwegian | Vanylven |
| 1514 | Norwegian | Sande |
| 1515 | Norwegian | Herøy |
| 1516 | Norwegian | Ulstein |
| 1517 | Norwegian | Hareid |
| 1519 | Norwegian | Volda |
| 1520 | Norwegian | Ørsta |
| 1523 | Norwegian | Ørskog |
| 1524 | Norwegian | Norddal |
| 1525 | Norwegian | Stranda |
| 1526 | Norwegian | Stordal |
| 1528 | Norwegian | Sykkylven |
| 1529 | Norwegian | Skodje |
| 1531 | Norwegian | Sula |
| 1532 | Norwegian | Giske |
| 1534 | Norwegian | Haram |
| 1535 | Norwegian | Vestnes |
| 1539 | Norwegian | Rauma |
| 1543 | Norwegian | Neset |
| 1545 | Norwegian | Midsund |
| 1546 | Norwegian | Sandøy |
| 1547 | Norwegian | Aukra |
| 1548 | Norwegian | Fræna |
| 1551 | Norwegian | Eide |
| 1554 | Norwegian | Averøy |
| 1556 | Norwegian | Frei |
| 1557 | Norwegian | Gjemnes |
| 1560 | Norwegian | Tingvoll |
| 1563 | Norwegian | Sunndal |
| 1566 | Norwegian | Surnadal |
| 1567 | Norwegian | Rindal |
| 1571 | Norwegian | Halsa |
| 1573 | Norwegian | Smøla |
| 1576 | Norwegian | Aure |
| 1601 | Norwegian | Trondheim |
| 1612 | Norwegian | Hemne |
| 1613 | Norwegian | Snillfjord |
| 1617 | Norwegian | Hitra |
| 1620 | Norwegian | Frøya |
| 1621 | Norwegian | Ørland |
| 1622 | Norwegian | Agdenes |
| 1624 | Norwegian | Rissa |
| 1627 | Norwegian | Bjugn |
| 1630 | Norwegian | Åfjord |

Toponymic Guidelines Norway

| | | |
|------|-----------|----------------|
| 1632 | Norwegian | Roan |
| 1633 | Norwegian | Osen |
| 1634 | Norwegian | Oppdal |
| 1635 | Norwegian | Rennebu |
| 1636 | Norwegian | Meldal |
| 1638 | Norwegian | Orkdal |
| 1640 | Norwegian | Røros |
| 1644 | Norwegian | Holtålen |
| 1648 | Norwegian | Midtre Gauldal |
| 1653 | Norwegian | Melhus |
| 1657 | Norwegian | Skaun |
| 1662 | Norwegian | Klæbu |
| 1663 | Norwegian | Malvik |
| 1664 | Norwegian | Selbu |
| 1665 | Norwegian | Tydal |
| 1702 | Norwegian | Steinkjer |
| 1703 | Norwegian | Namsos |
| 1711 | Norwegian | Meråker |
| 1714 | Norwegian | Stjørdal |
| 1717 | Norwegian | Frosta |
| 1718 | Norwegian | Leksvik |
| 1719 | Norwegian | Levanger |
| 1721 | Norwegian | Verdal |
| 1723 | Norwegian | Mosvik |
| 1724 | Norwegian | Verran |
| 1725 | Norwegian | Namdalseid |
| 1729 | Norwegian | Inderøy |
| 1736 | Norwegian | Snåsa |
| 1738 | Norwegian | Lierne |
| 1739 | Norwegian | Røyrvik |
| 1740 | Norwegian | Namsskogan |
| 1742 | Norwegian | Grong |
| 1743 | Norwegian | Høylandet |
| 1744 | Norwegian | Overhalla |
| 1748 | Norwegian | Fosnes |
| 1749 | Norwegian | Flatanger |
| 1750 | Norwegian | Vikna |
| 1751 | Norwegian | Nærøy |
| 1755 | Norwegian | Leka |
| 1804 | Norwegian | Bodø |
| 1805 | Norwegian | Narvik |
| 1811 | Norwegian | Bindal |
| 1812 | Norwegian | Sømna |
| 1813 | Norwegian | Brønnøy |
| 1815 | Norwegian | Vega |
| 1816 | Norwegian | Vevelstad |
| 1818 | Norwegian | Herøy |
| 1820 | Norwegian | Alstahaug |
| 1822 | Norwegian | Leirfjord |
| 1824 | Norwegian | Vefsn |

Toponymic Guidelines Norway

| | | |
|------|-----------|--------------|
| 1825 | Norwegian | Grane |
| 1826 | Norwegian | Hattfjelldal |
| 1827 | Norwegian | Dønna |
| 1828 | Norwegian | Nesna |
| 1832 | Norwegian | Hemnes |
| 1833 | Norwegian | Rana |
| 1834 | Norwegian | Lurøy |
| 1835 | Norwegian | Træna |
| 1836 | Norwegian | Rødøy |
| 1837 | Norwegian | Meløy |
| 1838 | Norwegian | Gildeskål |
| 1839 | Norwegian | Beiarn |
| 1840 | Norwegian | Saltdal |
| 1841 | Norwegian | Fauske |
| 1845 | Norwegian | Sørfold |
| 1848 | Norwegian | Steigen |
| 1849 | Norwegian | Hamarøy |
| 1850 | Norwegian | Tysfjord |
| 1851 | Norwegian | Lødingen |
| 1852 | Norwegian | Tjeldsund |
| 1853 | Norwegian | Evenes |
| 1854 | Norwegian | Ballangen |
| 1856 | Norwegian | Røst |
| 1857 | Norwegian | Værøy |
| 1859 | Norwegian | Flakstad |
| 1860 | Norwegian | Vestvågøy |
| 1865 | Norwegian | Vågan |
| 1866 | Norwegian | Hadsel |
| 1867 | Norwegian | Bø |
| 1868 | Norwegian | Øksnes |
| 1870 | Norwegian | Sortland |
| 1871 | Norwegian | Andøy |
| 1874 | Norwegian | Moskenes |
| 1901 | Norwegian | Harstad |
| 1902 | Norwegian | Tromsø |
| 1911 | Norwegian | Kvæfjord |
| 1913 | Norwegian | Skånland |
| 1915 | Norwegian | Bjarkøy |
| 1917 | Norwegian | Ibestad |
| 1919 | Norwegian | Gratangen |
| 1920 | Norwegian | Lavangen |
| 1922 | Norwegian | Bardu |
| 1923 | Norwegian | Salangen |
| 1924 | Norwegian | Målselv |
| 1925 | Norwegian | Sørreisa |
| 1926 | Norwegian | Dyrøy |
| 1927 | Norwegian | Tranøy |
| 1928 | Norwegian | Torsken |
| 1929 | Norwegian | Berg |
| 1931 | Norwegian | Lenvik |

Toponymic Guidelines Norway

| | | |
|-------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1933 | Norwegian | Balsfjord |
| 1936 | Norwegian | Karlsøy |
| 1938 | Norwegian | Lyngen |
| 1939 | Norwegian | Storfjord |
| 1940 | | Gáivuotna Kåffjord |
| <i>1940</i> | <i>North Sámi</i> | <i>Gáivuotna</i> |
| <i>1940</i> | <i>Norwegian</i> | <i>Kåffjord</i> |
| 1941 | Norwegian | Skjervøy |
| 1942 | Norwegian | Nordreisa |
| 1943 | Norwegian | Kvænangen |
| 2002 | Norwegian | Vardø |
| 2003 | Norwegian | Vadsø |
| 2004 | Norwegian | Hammerfest |
| 2011 | | Guovdageaidnu Kautokeino |
| <i>2011</i> | <i>North Sámi</i> | <i>Guovdageaidnu</i> |
| <i>2011</i> | <i>Norwegian</i> | <i>Kautokeino</i> |
| 2012 | Norwegian | Alta |
| 2014 | Norwegian | Loppa |
| 2015 | Norwegian | Hasvik |
| 2017 | Norwegian | Kvalsund |
| 2018 | Norwegian | Måsøy |
| 2019 | Norwegian | Nordkapp |
| 2020 | | Porsanger Porsáŋgu Porsanki |
| <i>2020</i> | <i>Norwegian</i> | <i>Porsanger</i> |
| <i>2020</i> | <i>North Sámi</i> | <i>Porsáŋgu</i> |
| <i>2020</i> | <i>Kven</i> | <i>Porsanki</i> |
| 2021 | | Kárásjohka Karasjok |
| <i>2021</i> | <i>North Sámi</i> | <i>Kárásjohka</i> |
| <i>2021</i> | <i>Norwegian</i> | <i>Karasjok</i> |
| 2022 | Norwegian | Lebesby |
| 2023 | Norwegian | Gamvik |
| 2024 | Norwegian | Berlevåg |
| 2025 | | Deatnu Tana |
| <i>2025</i> | <i>North Sámi</i> | <i>Deatnu</i> |
| <i>2025</i> | <i>Norwegian</i> | <i>Tana</i> |
| 2027 | | Unjárga Nesseby |
| <i>2027</i> | <i>North Sámi</i> | <i>Unjárga</i> |
| <i>2027</i> | <i>Norwegian</i> | <i>Nesseby</i> |
| 2028 | Norwegian | Båtsfjord |
| 2030 | Norwegian | Sør-Varanger |

Counties are often grouped in larger regions: Sør-Noreg/Sør-Norge (southern Norway): counties 1–15; Austlandet/Østlandet (the east): counties 1–8; Sørlandet (the south, mostly about the coastal districts): counties 9–10; Vestlandet (the west): counties 11–15; Trøndelag: counties 16–17; Nord-Noreg/Nord-Norge (northern Norway): counties 18–20.

Toponymic Guidelines Norway

A number of old district names are still widely used, some as names of municipalities or even counties, but most cover larger areas within a county. Some commonly used district names are:

Akershus fylke: Follo, Romerike

Hedmark fylke: Hedemarken, Odalen, Solør, Østerdalen

Oppland fylke: Gudbrandsdalen, Hadeland, Land, Toten, Valdres

Buskerud fylke: Hallingdal, Numedal, Ringerike

Telemark fylke: Grenland

Aust-Agder fylke: Setesdal

Rogaland fylke: Dalane, Lista, Jæren, Ryfylke

Hordaland fylke: Hardanger, Nordhordland, Sunnhordland, Voss

Sogn og Fjordane fylke: Nordfjord, Sogn, Sunnfjord

Møre og Romsdal fylke: Nordmøre, Romsdal, Sunnmøre

Sør-Trøndelag fylke: Gauldalen, Meldalen, Orkdalen, Strinda

Nord-Trøndelag fylke: Fosen, Namdalen, Skaun, Sparbu, Stjørdalen, Verdalen

Nordland fylke: Helgeland, Lofoten, Ofoten, Vesterålen

Troms fylke: Lyngen

Finnmark fylke: Varanger

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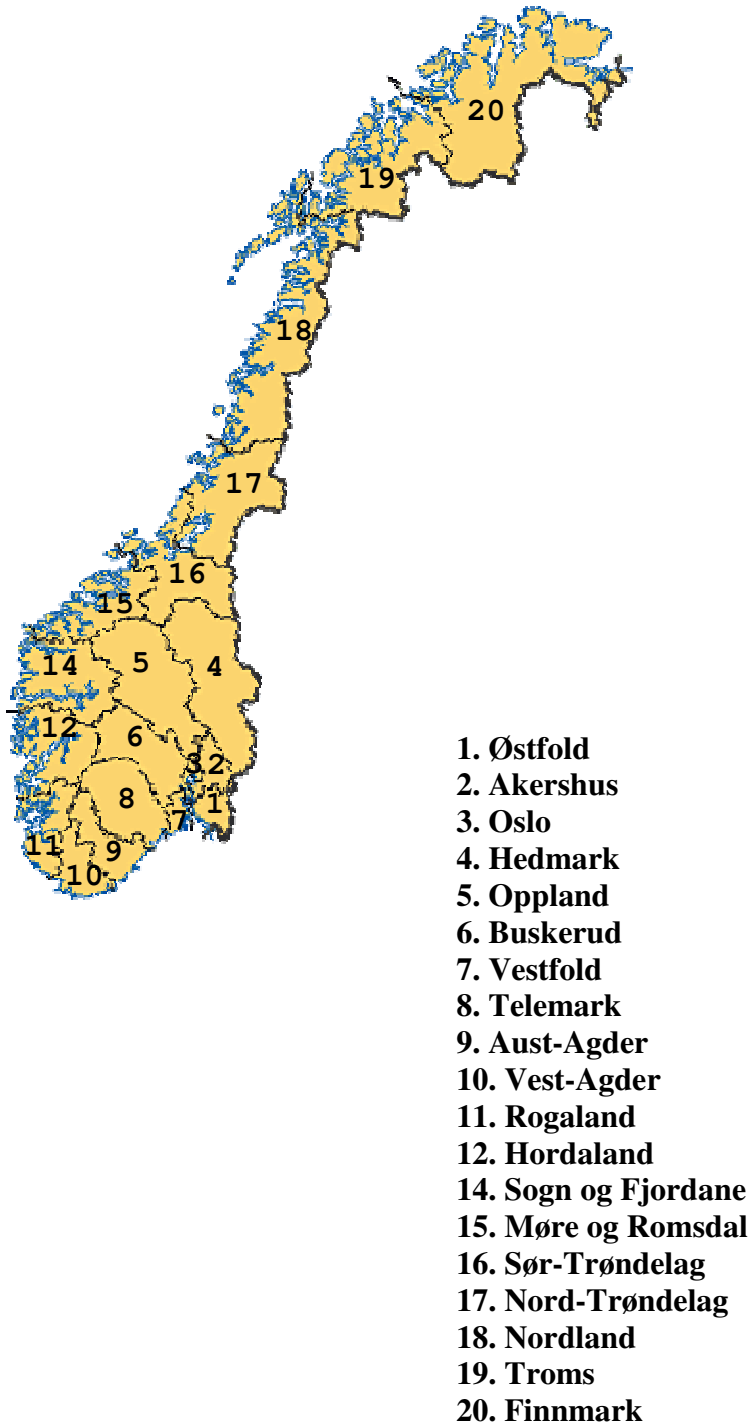
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Divisional director, Norwegian Mapping and Cadastre Authority

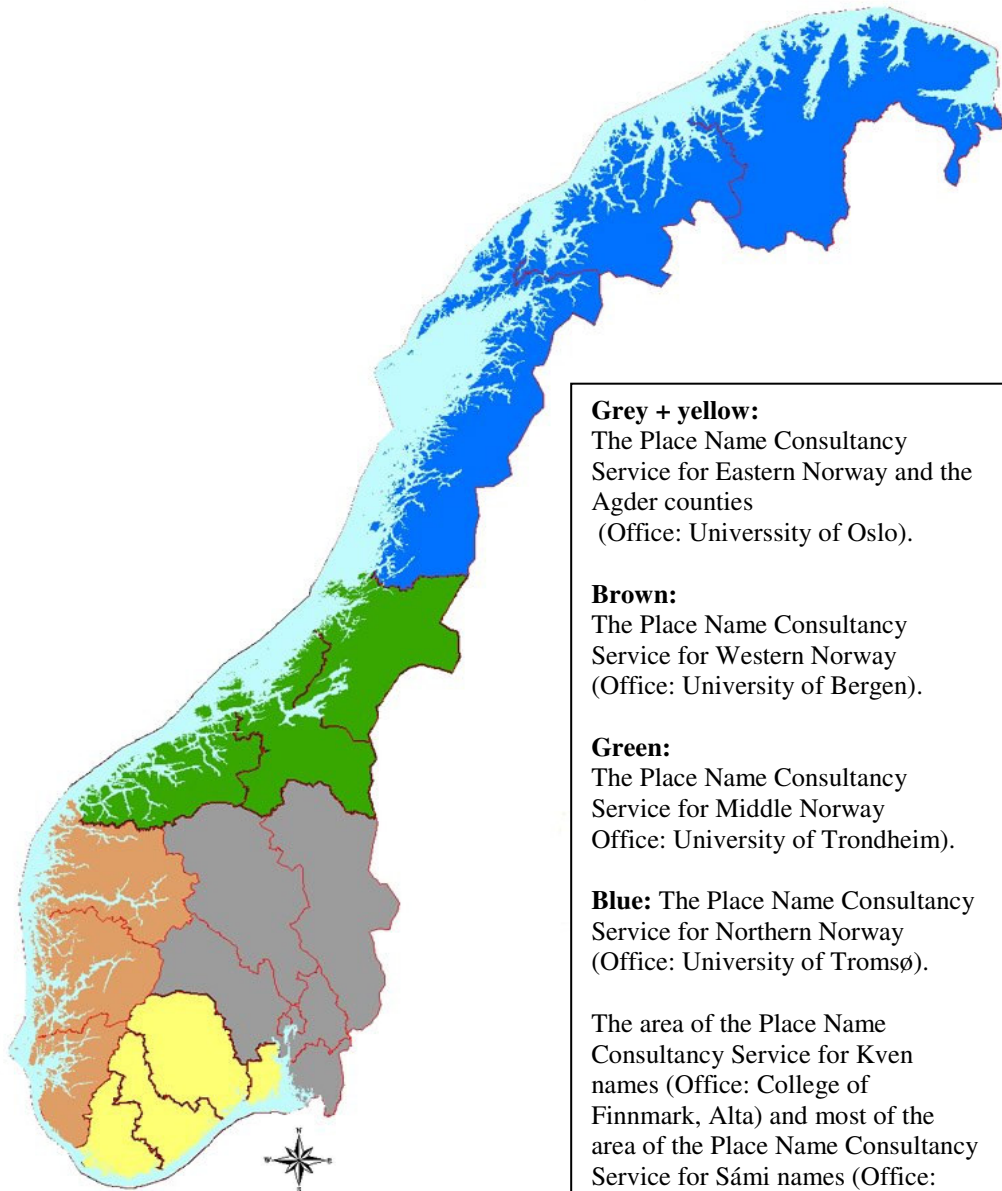
Kartverksveien 21, NO-3511 Hønefoss

Last updating: 14.06.2007

Map 1. Administrative divisions of Norway (fylke)



Map 2. Regional distribution of the Place Names Consultancy Services



Grey + yellow:

The Place Name Consultancy Service for Eastern Norway and the Agder counties
(Office: University of Oslo).

Brown:

The Place Name Consultancy Service for Western Norway
(Office: University of Bergen).

Green:

The Place Name Consultancy Service for Middle Norway
Office: University of Trondheim).

Blue: The Place Name Consultancy Service for Northern Norway
(Office: University of Tromsø).

The area of the Place Name Consultancy Service for Kven names (Office: College of Finnmark, Alta) and most of the area of the Place Name Consultancy Service for Sámi names (Office: Sámi allaskuvla, Guovdageaidnu) are also within the blue section. For a more detailed distribution of Sámi names see Map 3.

Toponymic Guidelines Norway



Map 3. Distribution of Sámi place names
1. South Sámi, 2. Lule Sámi, 3. North Sámi