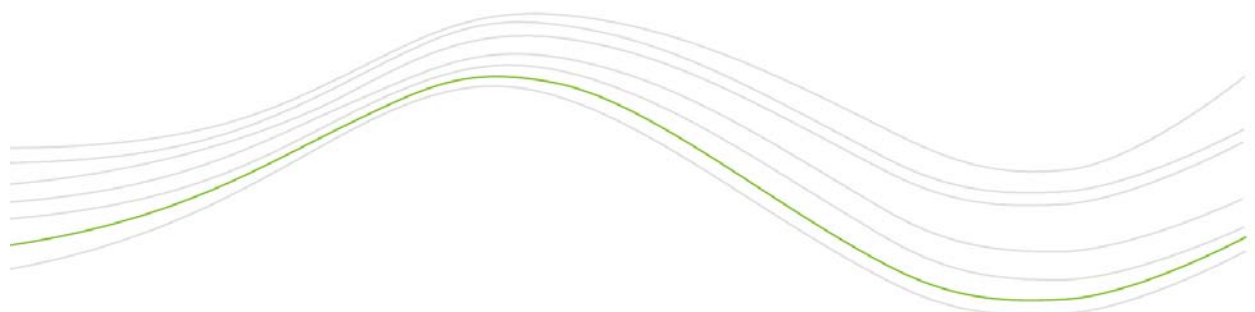


*Toponymic Guidelines
for Map and Other Editors,
for international use*

**Norway
Revised edition
2014**



Topic	Toponymic Guidelines for Map and Other Editors, for international use.
Edited and prepared by	Botolv Helleland, Senior lecturer, Section of Name Research, University of Oslo. P.O. Box 1011 Blindern, N-0315 OSLO, Telephone number +47 22 85 43 78/+47 993 55 582 E-mail Botolv.helleland@iln.uio.no Kjetil Ringen, Senior Engineer Central Place name Register, Norwegian Mapping Authority, N-3507 HØNEFOSS, Telephone number +47 32 11 84 13 E-mail Kjetil.ringen@kartverket.no
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1. Languages

1.1 General remarks

Norway is a unilingual country in the sense that Norwegian is the only nation-wide language. Norwegian is the principal language of more than 95 per cent of the country's 5,11 million (1/2014) inhabitants. Saami (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 87% of the population, and one called "Nynorsk" (New Norwegian) used by approximately 13% of the population (statistics based upon elementary schools). 39% of the municipalities have Bokmål as official language, 11% have Nynorsk as official language, and 50% have decided to stay neutral as to preferred language (figures from 1/2011). Saami (North Saami, Lule Saami and South Saami) are spoken by about 20 000, whereas a few thousand speak Kven. However, the figures are vague.

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.

The national renaissance did not embrace the minority languages. On the contrary, during the following century the Norwegian authorities pursued a policy aiming at norwegianizing Saami and Kven names. Only in the middle of the 20th century regulations were given to ensure equality of status of names in the minority languages. Still today the use of Saami and Kven place names is met with opposition in many local communities.

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: Saami, constituted by three subdivisions North Saami, Lule Saami, South Saami and Kven (Finnish) with separate alphabets (see below).

1.4.2 The Norwegian alphabet

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

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

Historical remark

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.

Map-makers had consulted linguists about the spelling of Norwegian geographical names on new maps since the 1870s. The radical spelling reforms made it necessary to have a set of rules for the spelling of Norwegian geographical names. Detailed rules were first issued in 1913, and have been revised several times since.

Capitalization

One-word geographical names are always capitalized, e.g. *Borg, Oslo, Sogn*. Compound names are normally written as one word and capitalized: *Dovrefjell, 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: *Lange dalen, Huitfeldts gate* but *Store Falkevatn, Øvre Eidfjord*, 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: *Morten Pettersen-vegen, Ol Jonsa-haugen*. 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 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* (Saami, Norwegian), *Porsáŋgu, Porsanger, Porsanki* (Saami, Norwegian, Kven).

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), *Dolomittane/Dolomittene* (Le Dolomiti), *Rhinen* (Der Rhein).

1.5 Standard pronunciation of 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 mostly occur 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

(Examples given are geographical names on Norwegian maps)

Spelling	(IPA alphabet)	Pronunciation examples
a	[a:], [a]	<i>Hamar</i> [ɑ:], <i>Land</i> [ɑ]
ai	[ai]	<i>Skaidi</i>
au	[ɛu], [æu]	<i>Haugesund</i>
b	[b]	<i>Bodø</i>
bb	[b:]	<i>Rebbenes</i>
ch	[ʃ]	<i>Charlottenlund</i>
d	[d]	<i>Bodø</i>
dd	[d:]	<i>Nadderud</i>
e	[e:], [e], [ɛ:], [ɛ], [ɘ]	<i>Nes</i> [e:], <i>Erkna</i> [e], <i>Nes</i> [ɛ:], <i>Erkna</i> [ɛ], <i>Hille</i> [ɘ]
ei	[ɛi], [æi]	<i>Eina</i>
f	[f]	<i>Fana</i>
ff	[f:]	<i>Offersøy</i>
g	[g] (+ back vowels) [j] (+ front vowels)	<i>Godøy</i> [g], <i>Geilo</i> [j]
gg	[g:]	<i>Ogge</i>
gj	[j]	<i>Gjerpen</i>
gn	[gn], [ɲn]	<i>Begna</i>
h	[h]	<i>Hitra</i>
hj	[j]	<i>Hjelle</i>
i	[i:], [i]	<i>Hisøy</i> [i:], <i>Hitra</i> [i]
j	[j]	<i>Jæren</i>
k	[k], [ç]	<i>Kabelvåg, Kinn</i> [ç]
kj	[ç]	<i>Kjosens</i>
kk	[k:]	<i>Bakken</i>

Spelling	(IPA alphabet)	Pronunciation examples
<i>l</i>	[l],[ɫ]	<i>Larvik</i> [l], <i>Dal</i> [l,ɫ]
<i>lj</i>	[lj], [j]	<i>Ljosnes</i> [lj], <i>Ljan</i> [j]
<i>ll</i>	[l:]	<i>Velle</i>
<i>m</i>	[m]	<i>Molde</i>
<i>mm</i>	[m:]	<i>Remma</i>
<i>n</i>	[n]	<i>Nes</i>
<i>ng</i>	[ŋ]	<i>Langset</i>
<i>nk</i>	[ŋk]	<i>Junkeren</i>
<i>nn</i>	[n:]	<i>Rinna</i>
<i>o</i>	[u:], [u], [ɔ:], [ɔ]	<i>Oma</i> [u:], <i>Oslo</i> [u], <i>Opedal</i> [ɔ:], <i>Ogge</i> [ɔ]
<i>p</i>	[p]	<i>Polmak</i>
<i>pp</i>	[p:]	<i>Oppdal</i>
<i>r</i>	[r], [R]	<i>Rana</i>
<i>rd</i>	[ɾ], [d], [r], [R], [Rd]	<i>Gardåa</i>
<i>rl</i>	[l], [Rl]	<i>Storli</i>
<i>rn</i>	[ŋ], [Rn]	<i>Furnes</i>
<i>rr</i>	[r:], [R:]	<i>Forra</i>
<i>rs</i>	[ʃ:], [Rs]	<i>Korset</i>
<i>rt</i>	[t], [Rt]	<i>Arteid</i>
<i>s</i>	[s]	<i>Sira</i>
<i>sj</i>	[ʃ]	<i>Sjursnes</i>
<i>sk</i>	[sk], [ʃ] (+ front vowels)	<i>Skansen</i> [sk], <i>Ski</i> [ʃ]
<i>skj</i>	[ʃ]	<i>Skjomen</i>
<i>stj</i>	[stj], [ʃ]	<i>Stjørdal</i>
<i>t</i>	[t]	<i>Tinn</i>
<i>tj</i>	[ç]	<i>Tjølling</i>
<i>tt</i>	[t:]	<i>Tjøtta</i>
<i>u</i>	[u:], [u], [u]	<i>Bu</i> [u:], <i>Utne</i> [u], <i>Munkby</i> [u] (esp. in front of <i>ng</i> , <i>nk</i>)
<i>v</i>	[v]	<i>Vardø</i>
<i>y</i>	[y:], [y]	<i>Ygre</i>
<i>æ</i>	[æ:], [æ]	<i>Værnes</i>
<i>ø</i>	[ø:], [ø], [œ]	<i>Øre</i> [ø:], <i>Børve</i> [ø], <i>Ølve</i> [œ]
<i>øy</i>	[œy]	<i>Øye</i>
<i>å</i>	[o:], [ɔ]	<i>Åsen</i> [o:], <i>Åsta</i> [ɔ]

1.6 Linguistic substrata

There is a Saami substratum in geographical names over wide areas of northern Norway where there are no Saami speaking people today, and also some traces in mountain districts of southern Norway, owing to the fact that the Saami 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 seventeenth 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 neighbouring 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, kjærke* (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

Saami

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

The Saami belongs to the western branch of the Finno-Ugrian language family and is closely related to the Balto-Finnic languages.

Saami is spoken in Norway, Sweden, Finland and on the Kola peninsula in Russia. The number of people with Saami as their first language varies immensely. The majority of Sámi and speakers of Saami live in Norway, altogether approximately 30 000. Traditionally there are ten Saami languages, and North Saami, Lule Saami and South Saami are spoken in Norway nowadays. These three variants are regarded as different languages and they also have their own orthographies. The variants differ considerably so that speakers from distant language areas do not understand each other. Most Saami languages are phonetically complicated. Consonant gradation, often called simply gradation, exists in all Saami languages except South Saami.

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. Saami is taught in all levels of schools and should be used officially in the administration of the municipalities where the Saami language is recognized as an official language.

The Norwegian Place Name Act decrees that Saami place names (geographical names) should be used on maps, signs and other official documents according to traditional local use. When an entity has a name in Saami as well as in Norwegian and/or Kven, all the relevant names should be used on maps, road signs etc. In 1979 a new North Saami orthography was introduced. In 1983 a new Lule Saami orthography was taken 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 Saami

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

The North Saami alphabet

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

The pronunciation of many of the sounds varies considerably, depending on their position in the word. The distinction between long and short monophthongs is not made in the orthography. In the North Saami 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 Saami is the grade alternation in the consonant center. The consonant gradation participates in the inflections and derivations of Saami in the same way as umlaut and ablaut of Germanic languages. In North Saami toponymy, the grade alternation can occur in specific positions of compound names. Hence, *Čoalbmiejávri (čoalbmi)* in the strong grade and *Čoalmmejávri (čoalmme)* in the weak grade can occur as place names. The grade alternation in the generics of place names is used according to the syntactical surrounding, e.g. *Olmáivággi* and *Olmáivákki skuvla*.

Pronunciation key according to Eastern pronunciation

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

<i>ie</i>	<i>dievvaa</i>	[tievva:]	<i>ea</i>	<i>čearru</i>	[tʃearru:]
<i>uo</i>	<i>muotki</i>	[muoø°ki:]	<i>oa</i>	<i>oaivi</i>	[oaj°vi:]
<i>i</i>	<i>čilla</i>	[tʃi.lla]	<i>e</i>	<i>heŋgo</i>	[heŋ:ku]
<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>skaaidi</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>	[poaððu:]	<i>dj</i>	<i>veadji</i>	[veacci:]
<i>nj</i>	<i>njaarga</i>	[nja:r ^o ka]	<i>ŋ</i>	<i>geavŋŋis</i>	[keavŋŋi:s]
<i>š</i>	<i>raašša</i>	[ra:f:ʃa]	<i>t</i>	<i>guotku</i>	[kuoø ^h ku:]
<i>ž</i>	<i>aavži</i>	[a:v:tʃi:]			

Lule Saami

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

The Lule Saami alphabet

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

Some toponymic examples in Lule Saami:

jiegge 'bog, marsh', *ædno* 'main river', *duottar* 'mountain tract, high mountain moorland', *oajvve* 'head, round-shaped top of mountain' and 'leader/manager', *gárttje* 'waterfall', *ájdde* 'isthmus', *tjåhkkå* 'summit, mountain top'. For a more comprehensive list of Lule Saami words used in place names see the toponymic guidelines of Sweden.

South Saami

South Saami is spoken in scattered areas from Saltfjellet in Nordland to Elgå in Northern Hedmark.

The South Saami alphabet

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

Some toponymic examples in South Saami:

baahkoe [baɑhkʷo] 'mountainside', *durrie* [dʷrri] 'cleft, small mountain gap', *gaejsie* [gæjsie] 'high mountain', *guevtele* [gʷevtele] 'mountain tract, high mountain moorland', *jaevrie* [jævrie] 'lake', *jeanoë* [jænuo] 'the main river', *johke* [juhke] 'river', *loekte* [luokte] 'creek, inlet, bay', *mehkie* [mehkie] 'bay, creek in river or lake', *sääle* [soole] 'island, islet', *tjahke* [tjahke] 'summit, mountain top', *vaerie* [værie] 'mountain', *vaegkie* [vækkie] 'valley', *vuemie* [vʷemie] 'woodland', *åejjie* [oæjjie] 'head, round-shaped top of mountain', *åelkie* [oælkie] '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. The Kven language (Norwegian "Kvensk") language 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 Saami. 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 place 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>	[køN:æs]
<i>u</i>	[u]	<i>kuru</i>	[kuru]	<i>y</i>	[y]	<i>kylä</i>	[kylæ]

Examples of diphthongs:

kaisa [kaisa], *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>	[penk: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 name 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 place 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 Saami (Lapp) names was consulted from 1880ies and onwards. From 1912 there were two advisers for Norwegian place names, representing the two official forms of Norwegian (Bokmål and Nynorsk). A National Names Authority was set up by Royal Ordinance in 1933, from which date two government consultants advised on Norwegian place names, and from 1971 there were also two consultants for Saami names, one for North Saami and one for South Saami.

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.lovddata.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 Authority);
- geographical names which have been determined by law should be used by other public bodies.

The Act 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. Saami 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. Concerning the spelling of names of single holdings, the view of the property owner should be emphasized. This recommendation has been more accentuated in an ongoing law amendment work, initiated by the national assembly. This will probably result in a great extent of inconsistencies between the spelling of the names of single holdings and the same name used for other entities. The Mapping 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 Saami 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 Saami and Kven (Finnish) geographical names in Norway (see Map 2). All names recognized under the Act must be reported to a central computerized register administrated by the Norwegian Mapping 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. This will probably be even more so with the ongoing amendments of the Act, in which the property owner shall have more influence on the spelling of the name of his single holding, even though the name is an old, inherited one.

3 Source material

3.1 Map Series

The Norwegian national, official map series are:

	Map seeries	Producer
1.	Topographic maps, 1:50.000-1:250.000	Norwegian Mapping Authority
2.	Nautical charts 1:5.000-1:10.000.000	Norwegian Mapping Authority

The Topographic Main Map Series, 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. The Nautical charts cover the coast with 143 sheets together with harbour maps, other coastal charts and general charts.

3.2 Geospatial data

Downloadable data free of charge:

- Topographical land data from scale 1:50.000 and smaller

- Road network
- Place names from the Norwegian Place Name register
- Administrative boundaries
- National elevation model

Other available geospatial data:

- Marine geospatial data
- FKB standard data (detailed vector data in scale 1:1.000-1:5.000).

3.3 Online maps

Digital map available at <http://www.norgeskart.no/> include service for searching in all place names in the Central Register of Place Names (SSR).

3.4 Gazetteers

Index to names on 1:50.000 scale maps of Norway was published by the Norwegian Mapping Authority and Norwegian Military Geographic Service 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 treated by these rules, are found in the Central Register of Place Names (SSR), an official data base at the Norwegian Mapping Authority.

4 Glossary of appellatives, adjectives, and other words necessary for understanding of maps

4.1 Norwegian

The following appellatives mostly occur in the definite form as generics in place names. For instance, the definite form *dalen* is more frequent than the indefinite form *dal*. The endings *-en*, *-et* are definite articles in the singular, and *-an(e)*, *-ene* are definite articles in the plural. The endings *-a*, *-i* (in some areas *-e*) may be the definite article either in the singular or in the plural.

Decoding	English equivalent
aksel, akselen	shoulder, mountain
aksel, aksla	shoulder, mountain
bakke, Bakken	mountain, plain
bekk, bekken	brook, little stream
benk, benken	ledge
berg, berget, berga, bergi	mountain, hill
boe, boen	shoal, reef
bog, bogen	bay, cove
botn, botnen	head of fjord
botn, botnen	upper end of valley
bre, breen	glacier
brot, brotet	break, edge
brott, brottet	break, edge
bru, brua, brui	bridge
brun, brunen	mountain, hill
bug, bugen	bay, cove
bukt, bukta, bukti	bay, cove

Decoding

bygd, bygda, bygdi
båe, båen
dal, dalen
dam, dammen
dokk, dokka, dokki
egg, egga, eggi
egg, eggen
eid, eidet
elv, elva, elvi
eng, enga, engi
evje, evja
fall, fallet
fet, feta, feti
fit, fita, fiti
fjell, fjellet, fjella, fjelli
fjellstue
fjord, fjorden, fjordene
fjord, fjorden, fjordan(e)
flak, flaket
fles, fleså, flesi
flo, floa, floi
fløe, fløen
fløe, fløen
flog, floget
flot, flota, floti
fly, flya, flyi
flu, flua, flui
fonn, fonna, fonni
fors, forsen
foss, fossen, fossene
foss, fossen, fossan(e)
gard, garden, gardene
gard, garden, gardan(e)
gil, gilet
gjel, gjelet
gjuv, gjuvet
glup, glupen
grend, grenda
grunne, grunnen, grunna, grunnene
grunne, grunna, grunnan(e)
gård, gården, gårdene
hall, halla
hall, hallet
hals, halsen
halvøy, halvøya, halvøyi
hamar, hamaren
hammar, hammaren, hamrene
hammar, hammaren, hamran(e)
hamn, hamna
hatt, hatten
haug, haugen, haugene
haug, haugen, haugan(e)
hav, havet
havn, havna
hei(d), hei(d)a
hette, hetta
holme, holmen, holmene
holme, holmen, holman(e)
hø, høa, høi

English equivalent

rural district
shoal, reef
valley
pond
hollow
hill, mountain, ridge
hill, mountain, ridge
isthmus
river, stream
meadow
back water, creek
cliff
meadow
meadow
mountain
hospice, hut
fjord, cove, lake
fjord, cove, lake
Shoal
island
flat land
small pool
marsh, pen
cliff, mountain
plateau
mountain plateau
shoal, half tide rock
snowfield, glacier
waterfall
waterfall
waterfall
farm
farm
canyon, gorge
canyon, gorge
canyon, gorge
gap
hamlet
shoal
shoal
farm
slope
slope
mountain neck, ridge
peninsula
crag, mountain
crag, mountain
crag, mountain
harbour
hat (mountain)
hill, small mountain
hill, small mountain
sea, ocean
harbour
harbour
hill, mountain
mountain
holm, islet
holm, islet
hill

Decoding

høgd, høgda, høgdi, høgdene
jøkel, jøkelen
jøkul, jøkulen
kam, kammen
kamp, kampen, kampene
kamp, kampen, kampan(e)
kil, kilen
kjøl, kjølen
klakk, klakken
kleiv, kleiva, kleivi
klepp, kleppen
klett, kletten
klubb, klubben
kluft, klufta, klufti
klump, klumpen
kløft, kløfta, kløfti
knatt, knatten
knaus, knausen
knippe, knippa
knoll, knollen
knopp, knoppen
knud, knuden
knut, knuten, knutene
knut, knuten, knutan(e)
koll(e), kollen, kollene
koll(e), kollen, kollan(e)
kulp, kulpen
kvam, kvam(m)en
kvelv, kvelven
kvæv, kvæven
lei, leia, leii
li(d), li(d)a, li(d)i
lon, lona, loni
læger, lægeret
løk, løken
mo, moen
myr, myra, myrene
myr, myra, myri, myran(e)
nakke, nakken
natt, natten
nase, nasen
nebb, nebben
nebbe, nebba
nes, neset
nibbe, nibba
nip, nipen
nipe, nipa
nos, nosa, nosi
nud, nuden
nut, nuten, nutene
nut, nuten, nutan(e)
næring, næringen
odde, odden
oksel, oksla, oksli
os, osen
os, oset
pigg, piggen
pik, piken
plass, plassen, plassene

English equivalent

hill, small mountain
glacier
glacier
hill, mountain, ridge
hill, mountain
hill, mountain
cove, inner part of fjord
ridge, marsh
islet, small island
hillside, ascent
hill, mountain
cliff, mountain
hill, mountain
canyon
hill, mountain
canyon
hill, mountain
hill, crag
peak
peak
peak, top
peak, mountain
peak, mountain
peak, mountain
rounded mountain top
rounded mountain top
deep pool in a river
valley
short valley
valley
fairway
mountain slope
calm, pool
drovers camp (past)
brook, pool
heath
marsh
marsh
hill, mountain
hill, mountain
hill, mountain, peak
hill, mountain, peak
hill, mountain, peak
promontory, headland
hill, mountain, peak
hill, mountain, peak
hill, mountain, peak
peak, hill, mountain
peak, hill, mountain
peak, hill, mountain
peak, hill, mountain
promontory
point
shoulder (mountain)
mouth of river, narrow neck of water
mouth of river, narrow neck of water
peak, mountain
peak
place, spot

Decoding	English equivalent
plass, plassen, plassan(e)	place, spot
poll, pollen	bay, fjord, cove
putt, putten	small lake, pool
pynt, pynten	point
pytt, pytten	small lake, pool
rabb(e), rabben	hill, mountain
rand, randen	edge
res, reset	ridge
rev, revet	reef
rinde, rinden	ridge
rust, rusta, rusti	ridge
rygg, ryggen	ridge
sal, salen	mountain
seter, setra, setri, setrene	chalet
sjø, sjøen	lake, sea
sjå, sjåen	lake
skag, skaget	windy, open place
skage, skagen	point
skar, skaret	pass
skard, skardet	pass
skarv, skarvet	mountain
skau, skauen	forest
skjer, skjeret, skjera	rock, reef
skjær, skjæret, skjæra	rock, reef
skog, skogen	forest
skolt, skolten	mountain, hill
skor, skora, skori	canyon, gorge, ledge
sla, slaet	slope, hollow
slepe, slepa	trail, track
staul, staulen, staulene	chalet
staul, staulen, staulan(e)	chalet
stein, steinen	reef, skerry
stove, stova	hut, building
strand, stranda	shore, beach
strond, stronda, strondi	shore, beach
straum, straumen	strait, stream, current
strøm, strømmen	strait, stream, current
stue, stua	hut, building
stugu, stugua	hut, building
stul, stulen	chalet
stup, stupet	cliff
støl, stølen, stølene	cahlet
støl, stølen, stølan(e)	chalet
støyl, støylen, støy lan(e)	chalet
sund, sundet	sound
sva(d), sva(d)et	naked rock
sæ	lake
sæter, sætra, sætrene	chalet
sæter, sætra, sætri, sætran(e)	chalet
såte, såta	hill, mountain
tagg(e), taggen	top, peak
tange, tangen	point, promontory
tare, taren	shoal, reef
tind, tinden, tindene	peak, mountain
tind, tinden, tindan(e)	peak, mountain
tjenn, tjenna, tjennan(e)	small lake, pond
tjenn, tjennet, tjenna, tjenni	small lake, pond
tjern, tjerna, tjernan(e)	small lake, pond
tjern, tjernet, tjerna, tjerni	small lake, pond

Decoding

tjønn, tjønna, tjønnan(e)
 tjønn, tjønnet, tjønna, tjønni
 tjørn, tjørna, tjørnan(e)
 tjørn, tjørnet, tjørna, tjørni
 topp, toppen
 tue, tua
 tunge, tunga
 tunnel, tunnelen
 tuve, tuva
 ur, ura, uri
 urd, urda, urdi
 vad, vadet
 varde, varden
 vann, vannet, vanna
 vatn, vatnet, vatna, vatni
 vegg, veggen
 vete, veten
 vidde, vidda
 vig, viga
 vigge, vigga
 vik, vika, viki
 vol, vola
 voll, vollen
 vord, vorda
 vær, været
 våg, vågen
 ør, øra, øri
 øy, øya, øyi
 øyr, øyra, øyri
 å, åa, åi
 ål, ålen
 ås, åsen, åsan(e)

English equivalent

small lake, pond
 small lake, pond
 small lake, pond
 small lake, pond
 top, peak
 top, peak
 point
 tunnel
 top, peak
 stony slope, talus
 stony slope, talus
 lake
 hill, peak, mountain, ridge
 lake
 lake
 wall (mountain), wall of rock
 mountain, hill
 mountain plateau
 cove, bay
 mountain field
 cove, bay
 mountain, hill
 field, meadow
 mountain, hill
 island, fishing camp
 cove, inlet
 delta, sandbank
 island, peninsula
 delta, sandbank
 stream, river
 hill, mountain, ridge
 hill, ridge, mountain

Decoding

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

English equivalent

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

4.2 North Saami

List of the most common appellatives used in North Saami place names:

North Saami

áhpi
 áidi
 ávži
 áidi
 bákti

English equivalent

ocean, wide moor
 fence, isthmus
 narrow valley
 isthmus
 cliff, rock

North Saami	English equivalent
bálggis	Path
boadđu	rock, reef
boatka	narrow
boazoáidi	reindeer fence
boldni	little round hill
borri	mountain side
buolža	hill, ridge
čacha	high pass between two mountains
čearru	mountain plateau
čielgi	mountain ridge
čoalbmi	Sound
čohkka	mountain top
čopma	small mountain
čorru	hill, ridge
dállu	farm
dearbmi	hillside, ground
deatnu/eatnu	big river
dievvá	round hill
duottar	mountain plateau
eana	land, ground
fávli	ocean
fielbmá	small stream
gáisá/gáisi	mountain top
gárg(g)u	delta, sand point
geađgi	stone
gieddi	meadow
gielas	hill, ridge
goahhti	turf hut
gohpi	hollow
gohppi	cove, bay
gorsa	cleft, gorge
gorži	waterfall
guoika	rapid
guolbba	heath
gurra	cleft, pass
jávri	lake
jeaggi	heath
jiehkki	glacier
johka	river
láhku	mountain plateau
leahki	valley
luohkká	hillside
luokta	cove, bay
luoppal	small lake
mohkki	cove, bay, hook
muotki	isthmus
njálbmi	mouth, outlet
njárga	promontory, point
njunni	spur
nuorri	sound
oaivi	rounded mountain top
oaivvoš	mouth, outlet
oalgi	small mountain
rášša	stony mountain area
riehppi	narrow valley
roavvi	wooded hill
rohtu	scrub
skáidi	stretch of land between two rivers
suolo	small island

North Saami	English equivalent
vadđa	plain without trees
vággi	valley
váhki	cove, bay
várri	mountain
vuohppi	inlet
vuopmi	wooded valley
vuotna	fjord

4.3 Lule Saami

List of the most common appellatives used in Lule Saami place names:

Lule Saami	English equivalent
bállne	little round hill
bårre	mountain side, hill, ridge
diermme	hillside, ground
dievvá	round hill
duottar	mountain plateau
ednam	land, ground
gájsse	mountain top
gárdde	reindeer fence
giedde	meadow
gielas	hill, ridge
giergge	stone
gievttse	high pass between two mountains
goahte	turf hut
gábbå	wooded hill
gáhpe	hollow
jåhkå	river
láhko	mountain plateau
luokta	cove, bay
luoppal	small lake
lusspe	mouth, outlet
merra	ocean
muorkke	isthmus
måhkke	cove, bay, hook
njålme	mouth, outlet
njárrgga	promontory, point
njunne	spur
oajvve	rounded mountain top
oalgge	small mountain
riehppe	narrow valley
rijdda	hillside
roahtjo	stony area
råhto	scrub
sijdda, hæjmma	farm
skåjdde	stretch of land between two rivers
skåhppe	cove, bay
suoloj	island
tjavelk	mountain ridge
tjoalmme	sound
tjoalmme	sound
tjærro	lower mountain plateau
tjåhkkå	mountain top
tjårro	hill, ridge
vágge	valley
våhke	cove, bay
vahta, ujtto	plain without trees

Lule Saami	English equivalent
várre	mountain
vuobme	forrest, wooded valley, taiga
vuohppe	bay with narrow inlet
Ædno	big river

4.4 Kven (Finnish)

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

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

Kven (Finnish)	English equivalent
vankka	river valley
vuoma	river valley
vuono	fjord
vaara	mountain

5 Administrative divisions

5.1 The names and numbers of counties and municipalities of Norway

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 428 municipalities (kommune/herad).

Ecclesiastically, the country consists of 1350 parishes (sogn/sokn). The number of administrative divisions may change.

The index should be read from left to right. 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. Four municipalities in Finnmark, one in Troms, two in Nordland and one in Nord-Trøndelag have double names (Norwegian and Saami). One municipality in Finnmark and one in Troms have three names (Norwegian, Saami and Kven).

Official administrative number and name on municipalities and counties in Norway 3/2014:

Multilingual counties and municipalities with more than one official name are marked in yellow.

5.1.1. Counties

Nr.	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	North Saami	Romsa
20	Norwegian	Finnmark
20	North Saami	Finnmárku
21	Norwegian	Svalbard

5.1.2. Municipalities

Nr.	Language	Name
0101	Norwegian	Halden
0104	Norwegian	Moss
0105	Norwegian	Sarpsborg
0106	Norwegian	Fredrikstad
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	Sørumsund
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

Nr.	Language	Name
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
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

Nr.	Language	Name
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
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

Nr.	Language	Name
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
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

Nr.	Language	Name
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
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

Nr.	Language	Name
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
1444	Norwegian	Hornindal
1445	Norwegian	Gloppen
1449	Norwegian	Stryn
1502	Norwegian	Molde
1504	Norwegian	Ålesund
1505	Norwegian	Kristiansund
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
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

Nr.	Language	Name
1613	Norwegian	Snillfjord
1617	Norwegian	Hitra
1620	Norwegian	Frøya
1621	Norwegian	Ørland
1622	Norwegian	Agdenes
1624	Norwegian	Rissa
1627	Norwegian	Bjugn
1630	Norwegian	Åfjord
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
1724	Norwegian	Verran
1725	Norwegian	Namdalseid
1736	South Saami	Snåase
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
1756	Norwegian	Inderøy
1804	Norwegian	Bodø
1805	Norwegian	Narvik
1811	Norwegian	Bindal

Nr.	Language	Name
1812	Norwegian	Sømna
1813	Norwegian	Brønnøy
1815	Norwegian	Vega
1816	Norwegian	Vevelstad
1818	Norwegian	Herøy
1820	Norwegian	Alstahaug
1822	Norwegian	Leirfjord
1824	Norwegian	Vefsn
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
1849	Lule Saami	Hábmer
1850	Lule Saami	Divtasvuodna
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
1902	Norwegian	Tromsø
1903	Norwegian	Harstad
1911	Norwegian	Kvæfjord
1913	Norwegian	Skånland
1917	Norwegian	Ibestad
1919	Norwegian	Gratangen
1920	Norwegian	Lavangen

Nr.	Language	Name
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
1933	Norwegian	Balsfjord
1936	Norwegian	Karlsøy
1938	Norwegian	Lyngen
1939	Norwegian	Storfjord
1939	North Saami	Omasvuotna
1939	Kven (Finnish)	Omasvuono
1940	North Saami	Gáivuotna
1940	Norwegian	Kåfjord
1941	Norwegian	Skjervøy
1942	Norwegian	Nordreisa
1943	Norwegian	Kvænangen
2002	Norwegian	Vardø
2003	Norwegian	Vadsø
2004	Norwegian	Hammerfest
2011	North Saami	Guovdageaidnu
2011	Norwegian	Kautokeino
2012	Norwegian	Alta
2014	Norwegian	Loppa
2015	Norwegian	Hasvik
2017	Norwegian	Kvalsund
2018	Norwegian	Måsøy
2019	Norwegian	Nordkapp
2020	North Saami	Porsáŋgu
2020	Norwegian	Porsanger
2020	Kven (Finnish)	Porsanki
2021	North Saami	Kárášjohka
2021	Norwegian	Karasjok
2022	Norwegian	Lebesby
2023	Norwegian	Gamvik
2024	Norwegian	Berlevåg
2025	North Saami	Deatnu
2025	Norwegian	Tana
2027	North Saami	Unjárga
2027	Norwegian	Nesseby
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.

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: Hedmarken, 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

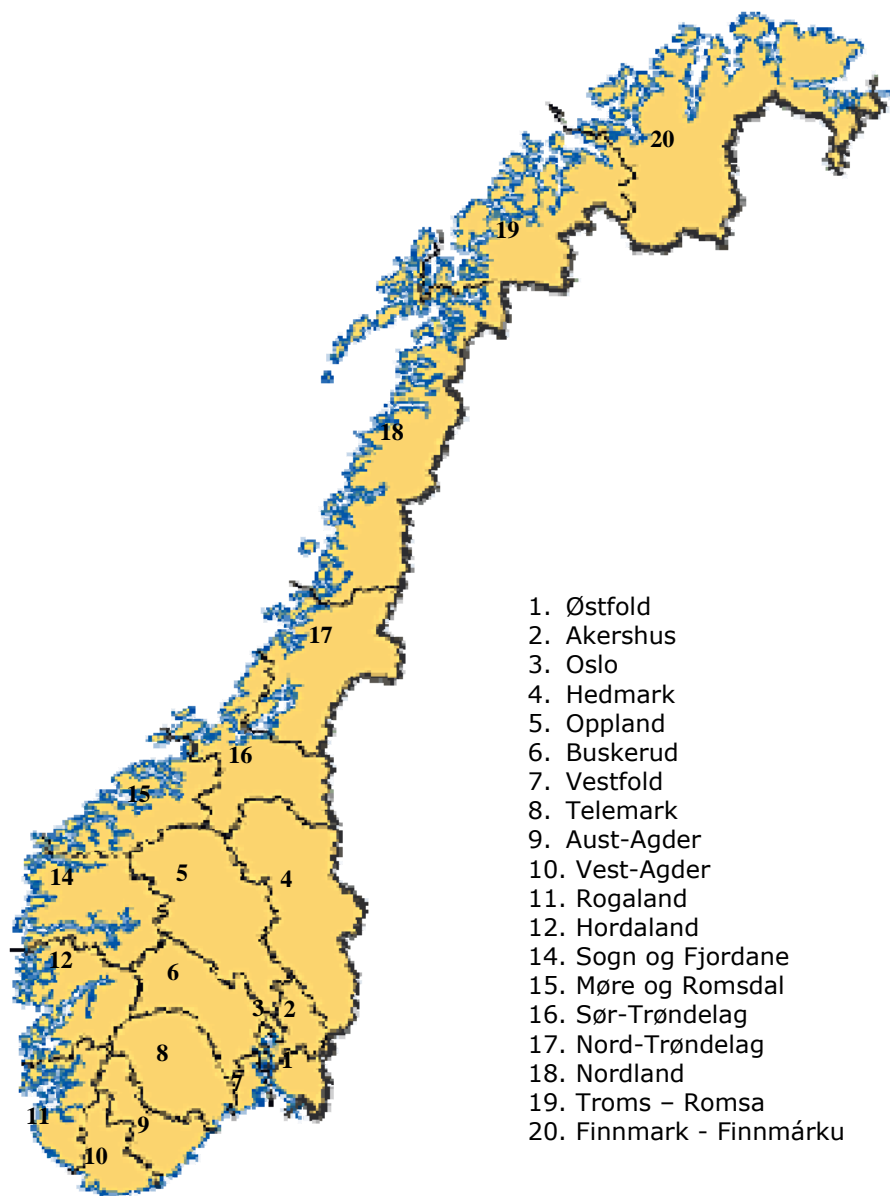
Møre og Romsdal fylke: Nordmøre, Romsdal, Sunnmøre

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

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

Nordland fylke: Helgeland, Lofoten, Ofoten, Vesterålen

Administrative divisions of Norway (fylke)



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