

Geographic Names Standardization Policy for Denmark

United States Board on Geographic Names
Foreign Names Committee



September 2016
(Revised, September 2018)

1. Introduction

This geographic names standardization policy has been prepared as an aid to those geographic names experts who are the working staff for the United States Board on Geographic Names (BGN) in the standardization of the geographic names of Denmark for United States Government use. The BGN and its staff work to effect consistent treatment of geographic name spellings in US Government databases, publications, maps, and charts. The country policies are intended to satisfy, in part, the statutory requirements levied upon the BGN in Public Law USC 80-242 to develop principles, policies and procedures for geographic names standardization, and to promulgate decisions with respect to the principles of geographic nomenclature and orthography.

2. Languages and Language Policy

a. Demographics

The Kingdom of Denmark (Danish: *Kongeriget Danmark*) consists of the country of Denmark and the self-governing administrative divisions of the Faroe Islands (Faroese: *Føroyar*, Danish: *Færøerne*) and Greenland (Greenlandic: *Kalaallit Nunaat*, Danish: *Grønland*).

As of April 1, 2018, Denmark has a population of 5,785,864, of whom 91.1 percent (5,272,866) are native-born Danes and 8.9 percent (512,998) are immigrants and their descendants. Among the latter groups, the greatest number come from Poland (0.7 percent / 39,564), Syria (0.7 percent / 37,652), Turkey (0.5 percent / 29,218), Romania (0.5 percent / 27,510), and Germany (0.4 percent / 23,229).¹

Denmark implemented an administrative reform January 1, 2007. Earlier, the country was divided into thirteen *amter* (counties) and one *kommune* (municipality). The reform replaced these fourteen entities with five *regioner* (regions).²

As of May 1, 2018, the Faroe Islands has a population of 50,844, of whom 90 percent are native Faroese (of Scandinavian and Gaelic descent). Danes constitute about 7 percent of the total population, while those of non-Faroese and non-Danish descent make up the remainder, the largest groups being: Filipino (0.34 percent), Icelandic (0.33 percent), Thai (0.23 percent), Norwegian (0.19 percent), Romanian (0.19 percent), Poles (0.15 percent), and British (0.13 percent).³

The Faroe Islands are divided into 29 municipalities (*kommuna*).

¹ *Statistics Denmark*, 'Folk 2: Population 1. January by sex, age, ancestry, country of origin and citizenship.' Danish. <<http://www.dst.dk/da/Statistik>>; English <<http://www.dst.dk/en/Statistik>> Accessed July 26, 2018.

² *Norsk samfunnsvitenskapelig datatjeneste*, 'Denmark - Administrative Division.' English. <http://www.nsd.uib.no/european_election_database/country/denmark/administrative_divisions.html> Accessed March 14, 2016.

³ *FAROEISLANDS.FO: The Official Gateway to the Faroe Islands*, 'The Population.' English. <<http://www.faroeislands.fo/people-society/people-of-the-faroe-islands/population/>> Accessed July 26, 2018.

As of July 1, 2017, Greenland has a population of 56,171, of whom 55,128 (98 percent) are native Greenlanders (Greenlandic Inuit) or Greenlandic Danes, all possessing Danish citizenship.⁴ The largest groups of non-Greenlanders come from the Philippines (0.4 percent/208), Thailand (0.3 percent/159), and Iceland (0.3 percent/158).⁵

Greenland is divided into five *kommuner* (municipalities).

b. Language

Standard Danish (Danish: *Dansk*, ISO 639-3 code 'dan') is the national language of Denmark and the official language of the Kingdom of Denmark. Standard German (ISO 639-3 code 'deu') is an official regional language spoken by about 25,000 Danes in the *Region Syddanmark*, which borders Germany. However, German place names in this region are not found on maps.⁶ Though not an official language, English is spoken by about 86 percent of Danes.⁷

Faroese (Faroese: *Føroyskt*, Danish: *Færøsk*, ISO 639-3 code 'fao') is a provincial language on the Faroe Islands, spoken there by about 45,000; in Denmark, by about 21,000; and in Iceland, by about 5,000.⁸ The Faroe Islands do not have a law regarding language; however, the *Lov om Færøernes Hjemmestyre* (Home Rule Act) of 1948 stipulates that Faroese be recognized as the principal language, while Danish be learned '*godt og omhyggeligt*' ('well and carefully') and used alongside Faroese in public affairs.⁹

West Greenlandic (West Greenlandic: *Kalaallisut*, Danish: *Grønlandsk*, ISO 639-3 code 'kal'), an Eskimo-Aleut language and the main dialect of Greenlandic, is spoken by about 55,000 in Greenland and Denmark. West Greenlandic has been official language of the Greenlandic autonomous territory since 2009, though Danish can be used in official contexts.¹⁰ The two other main dialects of Greenlandic – neither of toponymic significance – are East Greenlandic (East Greenlandic: *Tunumissut*, Danish: *Østgrønlandsk*), spoken by about 3,000, and North

⁴ Greenlanders, as members of the Kingdom of Denmark, possess Danish citizenship.

⁵ *Statistics Greenland*, 'Population estimates.' English, Danish, West Greenlandic. <<http://www.stat.gl/default.asp?lang=en>> Accessed July 26, 2018.

⁶ *United Nations Economic and Social Council, Tenth United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names (2012)*, 'Toponymic Guidelines for Map and Other Editors for International Use.' English. <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/UNGEGN/docs/10th-uncsgn-docs/econf/E_CONF.101_10_topguide12.pdf> Accessed March 14, 2016.

⁷ *European Commission: Eurobarometer Special Surveys, 'Europeans and their Languages'* (June 2012). English. <http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_386_en.pdf> Accessed March 14, 2016.

⁸ *Ethnologue*, 'Faroese.' English. <<http://www.ethnologue.com/language/fao>> Accessed March 14, 2016. As well, *FAROEISLANDS.FO: The Official Gateway to the Faroe Islands*, 'The Faroese Language.' English. <<http://www.faroeislands.fo/arts-culture/language/>> Accessed March 14, 2016.

⁹ *Statsministeriet*, 'Lov om Færøernes Hjemmestyre' ('Law on Faroese Home Rule'). Danish. <http://www.stm.dk/ p_5491.html> Accessed March 14, 2016.

¹⁰ *Lovtidende A (2009)*, *Udgivet den 13. Juni 2009, 'Lov om Grønlands Selvstyre': Kapitel 7 ('Sprog'), § 20. 'Det grønlandske sprog er det officielle sprog i Grønland.'* [*Law Gazette A (2009)*, published June 13, 2009, 'Law Concerning the Government of Greenland': Chapter 7 ('Language'), paragraph 20. 'The Greenlandic language is the official language of Greenland.'] Danish. <<http://www.stm.dk/multimedia/selvstyreloven.pdf>> Accessed March 14, 2016. As well, per *Naalakkersuisut: Government of Greenland*, 'Facts on Greenland': 'Greenland is a bilingual country in which Greenlandic is the main language and Danish is the other. In official context both languages can be used.' English. <<http://naalakkersuisut.gl/en/About-government-of-greenland/About-Greenland/Facts-on-Greenland>> Accessed March 14, 2016.

Greenlandic (North Greenlandic: *Inuklutun*, West Greenlandic: *Avanersuarmitut*, Danish: *Nordgrønlandsk*); Other: 'Polar Eskimo' (pejorative), Polar Inuit, Thule Inuit), spoken by about 800.¹¹

c. Geographic Names Standardization

Denmark

No overarching official policy exists governing Danish place name orthography. Still, such names are expected to comport with general spelling rules found in the latest edition of the *Retskrivningsordbogen* (The Orthographical Dictionary), published by the *Dansk Sprognævn* (Danish Language Commission), the official regulatory body of the Danish language within the *Kulturministeriet* (Ministry of Culture).¹²

The *Stednavneudvalget* (Place Names Committee), whose secretariat resides within the *Afdeling for Navneforskning* (Department of Name Research) at *Københavns Universitet* (University of Copenhagen), determines orthography of place names for which a practical need (e.g., cartographic, postal, local) arises. The Committee, appointed by the *Kulturministeriet*, consists of representatives from the *Afdeling for Navneforskning, Post Danmark* (Danish Post Office), *Vejdirektoratet* (Danish Road Directorate), *Danmarks Statistik* (Statistics Denmark), *Geodatastyrelsen* (Danish Geodata Agency), *Kirkeministeriet* (Ministry of Ecclesiastical Affairs), *Dansk Sprognævn*, *Kommunernes Landsforening* (Local Government Association), *Statens Arkiver* (State Archives), *Nordisk Forskningsinstitut* (Department of Nordic Research), *Kulturstyrelsen* (Agency for Culture), and *Naturstyrelsen* (Nature Agency). The Committee disseminates information about the official spelling of specific names and maintains an authorized list of them along with an interactive Web Map Service (WMS) on its website.¹³

Further, the *Geodatastyrelsen*, Denmark's national authority for spatial data infrastructure (SDI), surveying, mapping, and cadastral and chartered surveyor administration, has developed the *Stednavne- og Stamoplysningsregisteret* (Place Name and Information Register, SNSOR), which links to the agency's voluminous topographic data collections. The SNSOR contains more than 120,000 place names, in addition to approximately 25,000 information tags.

Despite this variety of toponymic coverage, no single official gazetteer contains all Danish place names. Nor does the *Stednavneudvalget* intervene in the naming of individual settlements

¹¹ *Ethnologue*, 'Inuktitut, Greenlandic.' English. <http://archive.ethnologue.com/16/show_language.asp?code=kal> Accessed March 14, 2016.

¹² The few rules particular to geographic names may be found on: *Dansk Sprognævn*, 'Retskrivningsregler.' Danish. <<http://dsn.dk/retskrivning/retskrivningsregler/a7-11-14/a7-12>> Accessed March 14, 2016.

¹³ *Stednavneudvalget*, 'Autoriserede stednavne i Danmark' ('Authorized place names in Denmark'). Danish. <http://www.stednavneudvalget.ku.dk/autoriserede_stednavne/> Accessed March 14, 2016. In cases of ambiguous spelling, the Committee's decisive criteria are: '[E]r der en solid tradition for en bestemt form?' ('Is there a solid tradition for a particular form?'); and '[F]ølger formen hovedreglerne for normal dansk retskrivning?' ('Does the name follow the main rules of normal Danish orthography?'). *Københavns Universitet, Stednavneudvalget*, 'Autorisering af setednavne.' Danish. <<http://www.stednavneudvalget.ku.dk/autorisering/>> Accessed March 14, 2016.

smaller than twenty acres. Finally, the naming of public streets, roads, and squares falls under the jurisdiction of local councils, not the national government.

Faroe Islands

No specific regulations exist regarding Faroese place names. The Danish *Stednavneudvalget* published a list of Faroese place names in 1960, but not until 2008 did the *Løgmaður* (Faroese Prime Minister) assume authority over toponyms, delegating responsibility for such matters to the *Mentamálaráðið* (Ministry of Education, Research, and Culture). The *Mentamálaráðið* in turn appointed the *Staðarnavnanevndin* (Faroese Place Names Committee), consisting of linguists and language experts.¹⁴ Meanwhile, the *Føroyamálsdeildin* (Faculty of Faroese Language and Literature) of the *Fróðskaparsetur Føroya* (University of the Faroe Islands) has begun to digitize archive material – including audio recordings on wax cylinders, reel tapes, and cassettes; citation slips; index cards; manuscripts; and historical records dating to 1850 – pertaining to Faroese place names. Work completed is accessible through the *Afdeling for Navneforskning*. The *Geodatastyrelsen* maintains Faroese geographical names that feature on maps. About 14,000 of these names can be viewed on an interactive map maintained by *Umhvørvisstovan*, the Faroese Environmental Agency.¹⁵

Greenland

Though always sparsely populated, Greenland has been the perennial locus of foreign exploration, settlement, and naming since c. 2400 BCE. From 1934 to 1983, Denmark's *Stednavneudvalget for Grønland* (Place Names Committee for Greenland) reviewed place names on published maps of the country and approved most of them in Danish form. By 1984, when responsibility for approving toponyms passed to the *Nunat Aqqinik Aalajangiisartut* (Greenland Place Names Committee), the list of official northern East Greenland place names had grown to more than 3,000 entries. In 2010, the Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland (GEUS) published a list of these approved names as well as another 2,650 unapproved ones (both categories predominantly in Danish form), which is available on the GEUS website.¹⁶

Today, the *Nunat Aqqinik Aalajangiisartut* within the *Oqaasileriffik* (Greenland Language Secretariat), an independent institution under the *Ilinniartitaanermut, Kultureqarnermut, Ilisimatusarnermut Ilageeqarnermullu Naalakkersuisoqarfik* (Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Church), collects, registers, and authorizes place names in Greenland, excluding those of local roads, local places, and technical installations within city limits, over which municipal authorities exercise jurisdiction. The Committee makes available a short list of

¹⁴ The current members of the committee, whose appointments expire on December 31, 2019, can be found on the webpage: *Máláðið, 'Nevndarlimir'* (The Faroese Language Council, 'Board Members.') Faroese. <<http://malrad.fo/page.php?id=102&l=fo>> Accessed February 5, 2016.

¹⁵ *Umhvørvisstovan* (Faroese Environmental Agency), 'If it's in Faroe, it's in kortal.' Faroese, English, Danish. <www.kortal.fo> Accessed February 5, 2016.

¹⁶ *Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland Bulletin 21, 2010*. English. <<http://www.geus.dk/publications/bull/nr21/index-uk.htm>> Accessed February 5, 2016.

authorized Greenlandic city and settlement names on its website.¹⁷ See Appendix C. The most complete collection of authorized place names can be found in the interactive map on the NunaGIS website, maintained by the *Nuna Tamakkerlugu Pilersaarusiornermut Immikkoortortaqarfik* (Greenland's Department of National Planning).

3. Toponymic Policies

a. Orthography

The Danish (*Dansk*) alphabet consists of the 26 basic modern Latin letters, the digraph *Æ æ*, and the letters *Ø ø* and *Å å*, which always appear at the end of dictionaries and alphabetic appendices in that order.¹⁸ The letters *C c*, *Q q*, *W w*, *X x*, and *Z z* occur only in loanwords and archaic spellings, although the small letter *x* may appear in new spellings of a few place names (e.g., *Faxe*, from the Old Norse *Fakse*). Maps published before 1948 – when a spelling reform brought Danish orthography in line with Norwegian and Swedish standards – represent *Å å* as *Aa aa*. Some place names retain the older orthography (e.g., *Faaborg*, *Aabenraa*, *Aage*, *Skovgaard*, *Aarhus*) because of tradition or local resistance. Nevertheless, the new spelling (i.e., with *Å å*) is always considered correct.¹⁹ Both versions of such names are searchable in databases authorized by the *Stednavneudvalget*.

The Faroese (*Føroyskt*) alphabet consists of 21 basic modern Latin letters along with *Á á*, *Ð ð*, *Í í*, *Ó ó*, *Ú ú*, *Ý ý*, *Æ æ*, and *Ø ø*. *Ð* never occupies initial position in a word but may appear in this form when among other capital letters in a logo or sign. *Ø ø* may be written as *Ö ö* in poetic or idiosyncratic spellings (e.g., in a business name designed to attract attention through novelty).

The West Greenlandic (*Kalaallisut*) alphabet consists of 18 basic modern Latin letters; *B b*, *C c*, *D d*, *H h*, *W w*, *X x*, *Y y*, and *Z z* are used only in loanwords, as are the Danish graphs *Æ æ*, *Ø ø*, and *Å å*.²⁰

Following standard English lexical practice and BGN precedent, names and terms appearing in lists and tables henceforward are listed in English alphabetical order.

b. Romanization

Romanization is not required for Danish, Faroese, or West Greenlandic.

¹⁷ *Oqaasileriffik*, 'Nunaqarfiit illoqarfiilu aqqi akuerisat' (*The Greenland Language Secretariat*, 'Greenlandic city- and settlement names (authorized)'). West Greenlandic, Danish. <<http://beta.oqaasileriffik.gl/ikiuutit-assigiinngitsut/taaguusersuutit/illoqarfiit-nunaqarfiillu-aqqi/>> Accessed March 9, 2016.

¹⁸ *Ø ø* sometimes appear as *Ö ö* in maps from the earlier part of the twentieth century.

¹⁹ *Københavns Universitet / Stednavneudvalget*, 'Autoriserede stednavne i Danmark' ('Authorized Place Names in Denmark') Danish. <http://www.stednavneudvalget.ku.dk/autoriserede_stednavne/> Accessed June 20, 2016.

²⁰ Eighteenth century Danish missionaries developed the West Greenlandic alphabet to render prayers, hymns, and the Bible into written form. Samuel Kleinschmidt, a German-Danish missionary and linguist, standardized the orthography with the publication of a grammar in 1851. His system prevailed until 1973, when West Greenlandic underwent orthographic reform, which simplified Kleinschmidt's approach.

c. Diacritics

The following diacritics are found in Danish and Faroese geographic names:

Character Name	Character	Unicode Value
A with dieresis, Latin capital letter	Ä	00C4
A with dieresis, Latin small letter	ä	00E4
A acute, Latin capital letter	Á	00C1
A acute, Latin small letter	á	00E1
A with ring above, Latin capital letter	Å	00C5
A with ring above, Latin small letter	å	00E5
Ae, Latin capital letter	Æ	00C6
Ae, Latin small letter	æ	00E6
D with stroke, Latin capital letter	Ð	0110
Eth, Latin small letter	ð	00F0
I acute, Latin capital letter	Í	00CD
I acute, Latin small letter	í	00ED
O with dieresis, Latin capital letter	Ö	00D6
O with dieresis, Latin small letter	ö	00F6
O with stroke, Latin capital letter	Ø	00D8
O with stroke, Latin small letter	ø	00F8
O acute, Latin capital letter	Ó	00D3
O acute, Latin small letter	ó	00F3
U acute, Latin capital letter	Ú	00DA
U acute, Latin small letter	ú	00FA
Y acute, Latin capital letter	Ý	00DD
Y acute, Latin small letter	ý	00FD

d. Generic Terms

A generic is a term used to describe a geographic feature, such as ‘river,’ ‘hill,’ and ‘lake.’ If the term does not identify the actual feature, it should be considered a false generic and not be added to the generic field of the Geographic Names Database (GNDB). Generic terms are not collected for populated places. Appendix A contains a reference of common generic terms that may be encountered in Danish, Faroese, and West Greenlandic approved names.

e. Hyphenation, Capitalization, and Spelling

Danish

As mentioned above, Danish place names should comport with general orthographic rules propounded in the latest edition of the *Retskrivningsordbogen*. Salient rules include:

- Hyphenate:
 - In compound names when each part is semantically equivalent:
 - *Sorthat-Muleby* (a village composed of two villages)

- *Albæk-Lyngså* (a parish composed of two parishes)
 - In compound names when at least one element may be found in another compound name:
 - *Karise-Olstrup*, distinct from *Holme-Olstrup*
 - *Næsbyhoved-Brobj*, distinct from *Nørre Broby* and *Sønder Broby*
 - In names containing imperative forms:²¹
 - *Bi-lidt* ('Wait a little')
 - *Stur-om* ('Turn around')
- Capitalize place names consisting of one word:
 - *Gyldenløveshøj*
 - *Sjælsø*
 - *Tøstrup*
- Capitalize all words – other than conjunctions and prepositions – in place names consisting of more than one word:
 - *Alslev Vrå*
 - *Njær Mark*
 - *Øster Tørslev Kær*
- Write conjunctions and prepositions, which very rarely occur, in lower case:
 - *Alslev over Åen*
 - *Fredens og Nazaret*
 - *Ørslev under Skoven*

Faroese

No specific orthographic rules exist regarding Faroese place names. The *Mentamálaráðið* (Ministry of Education, Research, and Culture) has issued brief guidelines, which state that place names should follow general rules of Faroese orthography, local custom and usage, and – when available – original linguistic form.²² Pertinent rules of Faroese grammar and orthography include:

- Combine constituent elements of compound names without hyphenation:
 - *Kunoyartunnilin* (Kunoy Island Tunnel)
 - *Kirkjubøur* (from *kirkja*, 'church,' and *bøur*, 'cultivated land'; a village containing the ruins of a cathedral)

²¹ Place names on official maps occasionally break orthographic rules and veer toward idiosyncrasy. Hence *Bi-lidt*, a small town on *Roskilde Fjord* in *Randers Kommune*, whose name derives from '*biede lidt*' ('waited a little while'). The phrase refers to the time travelers paused on the riverbank before a ferry arrived to deliver them to the other side. *Frederikssund billeder, 'Fægkroen Bi-lidt har sine fundamentet godt plantet i historien...'* Danish. <http://www.bi-lidt.dk/bi-lidt.dk/Frgekroen_Bi-lidt/Sider/Bi-lidt.html> Accessed February 5, 2016. Likewise, the small town *Snur-om* (meaning 'Turn around') in the *Region Syddanmark*, named after a once-illegal inn of the same name. *Københavns Universitet, Nordisk Forskningsinstitut, 'Det Grinagtige Landkort.'* (Archived newspaper article dated November 10, 2012.) Danish. <<http://nfi.ku.dk/ansatte/?pure=da%2Factivities%2Fdet-grinagtige-landkort%284bff0e19-871b-4fec-9afb-41bb99c10820%29.html>> Accessed February 5, 2016.

²² '*Við áseting av formi og stavseting av føroyskum nøvnum er meginreglan tan, at nøvn skulu vera í samsvari við almenna føroyska rættskriving. Atlit eigur at verða tikið til málsligan uppruna, um hann er kendur, men eisini til siðvenju og lokala nýtslu.'* *Málaráðið, 'Reglugerð fyri Staðarnavnanevndina'* (Regulations of the Place Names Committee'). Faroese. <<http://malrad.fo/page.php?id=109&l=fo>> Accessed February 8, 2016.

- *Tórshavn* (Thor's harbor)
- Capitalize all words in place names consisting of a single substantive or a substantive and an adjective:
 - *Oyndarfjørður*
 - *Lítla Dímun* ('Little Dímun')
- Write prepositions within a place name in lower case:
 - *Úti á Fløtum*
 - *Frammi í Gerði*

In addition, Faroese nouns come in three genders (masculine, feminine, neuter), two numbers (singular, plural), and four cases (nominative, accusative, dative, genitive). Each of these grammatical categories affects noun declension in spoken and written language. Declining toponyms, which almost always appear in the nominative case in maps, will not usually concern a toponymist unless s/he converses about certain Faroese place names with a native speaker. Should this occur, names may change drastically based on case, as dictated by the prepositions:

- *á* + accusative = 'on..., 'onto..., 'to..., 'near...'
- *á* + dative = 'on..., 'in..., 'at...'
- *við* + accusative or dative = 'with...'
- *í* + dative = 'on..., 'in...'
- *í* + accusative = 'in..., 'into...'
- *frá, úr, or av* + dative = 'from...'
- *til* + genitive = 'to...'

Hence,

- *Akrar* (nominative), but
 - *á Økrum* (in Akrar)
 - *av Økrum* (from Akrar)
- *Funningur* (nominative), but
 - *í Funningi* (in Funningur)
 - *úr Funningi* (from Funningur)
 - *til Funnings* (to Funningur)
- *Gjógv* (nominative), but
 - *til Gjár* (to Gjógv)
- *Hestur* (nominative), but
 - *í/úr Hesti* (in/from Hestru)
 - *í Hest* (to Hestur)
- *Koltur* (nominative), but
 - *í/úr Koltri* (in/from Koltur)
- *Stóra Dímin* (nominative), but
 - *í/úr Stóru Dímun* (in/from Stóra Dímin)
 - *til Stóru Dímunar* (to Stóra Dímin)

Because no comprehensive list of such declensions exists, toponymists should follow the orthography of the latest official sources, bearing in mind:

- In spoken Faroese, place names do not always have a predictable nominative form, as seen in the examples above and in:
 - *Froðabøur*, which Faroese speakers pronounce as *Froðbiarbygd* (*Froðba* village) using the genitive form, *Froðbiar*. Yet, the nominative form for the town name is *Froðba*.
- Differences sometimes arise between written and spoken forms of place names based simply on idiosyncrasies of the language. Names of some villages appear in nominative case in maps but are pronounced in the dative case:
 - *Kollafjørður* (written); *Kollafirði* (spoken)
 - *Sandavágur* (written); *Sandavági* (spoken)
 - *Suðuroy* (written); *Suðuroyggjin* (spoken)

West Greenlandic (*Kalaallisut*)

The *Nunat Aqqinik Aalajangiisartut* authorizes place names based on general criteria that include: Greenlandic provenance; common usage over time, regardless of origin; and compelling reason, particularly for non-Greenlandic place names.²³ The following section provides more specific linguistic considerations underlying place name authorization.

- West Greenlandic is polysynthetic. One constructs words and entire sentences by attaching affixes to morphemes, the smallest meaningful grammatical units of a language.²⁴ In principle, a West Greenlandic word, including a place name, may grow to any length:
 - *Sulussugutaasaasaq*
 - *Kangerlussuannguaq*
 - *Qalluusarsuakkooriaq*
 - *Ummannaarsunnguaq*
 - *Ikerasaarsumminngaanniit*

In practice, most words consist of fewer than six affixes.

²³ *Oqaasileriffik*, 'Nunat Aqqinik Aalajangiisartut' (*The Greenland Language Secretariat*, 'The Place Names Committee'). West Greenlandic, Danish, English. <<http://www.oqaasileriffik.gl/kl/oqaasileriffik/nunataqqinikaalajangiisartut>> Accessed February 8, 2016.

²⁴ Examples of English morphemes, which may precede or succeed a base form (here, *legal*): *legal*, *legal-ize*, *legal-iz-ation*, *il-legal-iz-ation*. Each of the bold italicized elements in the previous sentence is a morpheme. Affixes attach to stems, which consist of one or more morphemes. In West Greenlandic, stems must usually inflect to be meaningful. Numerous rules govern the affixation process. Some are phonetic (e.g., stipulating assimilation when dissonant consonants are juxtaposed); others, semantic (e.g., concerning meaning); still others, syntactic (e.g., prescribing order of affix attachment). Readers interested in a full elaboration of these rules should consult Jerrold M. Sadock, *A Grammar of Kalaallisut* (Munich: Lincom, 2003).

- West Greenlandic toponyms are sometimes generic but often describe some geographic or poetic attribute of the place they name:
 - *Kangerluk* ('fjord')
 - *Qussuk* ('swan')
 - *Saqqaaq* ('sunny side')
 - *Qaasuitsoq* ('area of polar night')
 - *Qasigiannguut* ('playful seals,' from *qasigiaq*, 'spotted seal')
 - *Tasiusaq* ('bay with narrow outlet')
 - *Avannaa* ('North Greenland,' from *avani*, 'up there north')

- The above examples demonstrate further grammatical principals of West Greenlandic place names:
 - Adjectives always attach to the nouns they modify; they do not exist as independent parts of speech.
 - West Greenlandic lacks definite and indefinite articles, as is true with all Inuit dialects.
 - Due to West Greenlandic's synthetic character, hyphenation does not occur.

- Vowels may geminate (appear successively) in any position:
 - *Aaluit*
 - *Eqalugaaarsuit*
 - *Sarfaa*

When working with West Greenlandic, the toponymist should:

- Capitalize West Greenlandic place names, most of which consist of a single word, with a capital letter. When more than one word occurs in a toponym, capitalize all words:
 - *Innarsuup Qaava*
 - *Kangikajiip Appalia*
 - *Qeqertarsuatsiaup Tunuata Imaa*

- Begin native West Greenlandic place names only with:
 - A vowel:
 - *Ajasoq*
 - *Eqqa*
 - *Ikerasak*
 - *Oqqorliit*
 - *Uiffaaq*, or
 - The consonants *k, m, n, p, q, s*, or *t*:
 - *Kuungut*
 - *Maniitsoq*
 - *Nuussuaq*
 - *Paamiut*

- *Qammavik*
- *Saqqarlii*
- *Tulugartalinnguaq*

f. Long and Short Forms

Long forms of geographic names are typically seen with administrative and political divisions and a small number of natural and man-made features. Examples:

- Long form: *Region Sjælland* Short form: *Sjælland*
- Long form: *Suðoroyar Sýsla* Short form: *Suðoroy*
- Long form: *Kommuneqarfik Sermersooq* Short form: *Sermersooq*

Short forms of such names usually appear on maps and lists. Long and short forms of names of populated places are approved when supported by official evidence. In most instances, the short name should be ranked as the primary name.

g. Numbers

Arabic and Roman numerals rarely appear in Danish, Faroese, or West Greenlandic geographic names. When found, Arabic numbers should be expanded, while Roman ones should be kept as they appear on official maps. Spell out and decline ordinal numbers as appropriate.

- *Frederik den Syvendes Kanal* (Frederik the Seventh Canal)

h. Abbreviations

Abbreviations in geographic names must be written out in the Geographic Names Database (GNDB):

- *Sankt Olai Bakke*, not *Skt. Olai Bakke*
- *Ærøskøbing Købstad*, not *Ærøskøbing Kbst.*
- *Kalaallit Nunaat*, not *Kal. Nun.* should be written
- *Qeqertarsuatsiaat*, not *QTT*²⁵

See Appendix B for a list of abbreviations found in maps of Denmark.

²⁵ Abbreviations do not usually appear in maps of Greenland. The *Nunat Aqqinik Aalajangiisartut* (Greenland Place Names Committee) has issued a list of three-letter abbreviations for official city and settlement names; however, the Committee advises that these are for internal Greenland use only: '*Naalisaatit tamakku suliffiup iluinnaani atugaatillugit Nunat Aqqinik Aalajangiisartut akuliunniangillat, kisianni tamanit atugaalissappata taamaaliussapput.*' *Oqaasileriffik*, 'Nunaqarfiit illoqarfiillu aqqi akuerisat' (*The Greenland Language Secretariat*, 'Greenlandic city- and settlementnames [sic] (authorized)'). West Greenlandic, Danish. <<http://beta.oqaasileriffik.gl/ikiuutit-assigiinngitsut/taaguusersuutit/illoqarfiit-nunaqarfiillu-aqqi/>> Accessed February 8, 2016.

4. Political Geography Policy

a. Country Name

Conventional Short Form	Denmark
Conventional Long Form	Kingdom of Denmark
Local Short Form	<i>Danmark</i> (Danish)
Local Long Form	<i>Kongeriget Danmark</i> (Danish)
Conventional Name	Faroe Islands
Local Approved Names	<i>Føroyar</i> (Faroese), <i>Færøerne</i> (Danish)
Conventional Name	Greenland
Local Approved Names	<i>Grønland</i> (Danish), <i>Kalaallit Nunaat</i> (West Greenlandic)

b. Capital Name

Conventional Name	Copenhagen
Local Approved Name	<i>København</i> (Danish)
Approved Name	<i>Tórshavn</i> (Faroese)
Approved Name	<i>Nuuk</i> (West Greenlandic)

c. First-order Administrative Divisions (ADM1)

	<u>Name</u>	<u>GEC</u>	<u>GENC</u>	<u>Seat</u>
	<i>(Denmark)</i>			
1.	Hovedstaden	DA17	DK-84	Hillerød
2.	Midtjylland	DA18	DK-82	Viborg
3.	Nordjylland	DA19	DK-81	Aalborg
4.	Sjælland	DA20	DK-85	Sorø
5.	Syddanmark	DA21	DK-83	Vejle
	<i>(Faroe Islands)</i>			
1.	Eiðis	FO01	FO-01	Eiði
2.	Eystur	FO02	FO-02	Norðragøta
3.	Fámjins	FO03	FO-03	Fámjin
4.	Fuglafjarðar	FO04	FO-04	Fuglafjarðar
5.	Fugloyar	FO05	FO-05	Kirkja
6.	Hovs	FO06	FO-06	Hov

7.	Húsavíkar	FO07	FO-07	Húsavík
8.	Hvalbiar	FO08	FO-08	Hvalba
9.	Hvannasunds	FO09	FO-09	Hvannasund
10.	Klaksvíkar	FO10	FO-10	Klaksvík
11.	Kunoyar	FO11	FO-11	Kunoy
12.	Kvívíkar	FO12	FO-12	Kvívík
13.	Nes	FO13	FO-13	Toftir
14.	Porkeris	FO14	FO-14	Porkeri
15.	Runavíkar	FO15	FO-15	Saltangará
16.	Sands	FO16	FO-16	Sandur
17.	Sjóvar	FO17	FO-17	Strendur
18.	Skálavíkar	FO18	FO-18	Skálavík
19.	Skopunar	FO19	FO-19	Skopun
20.	Skúvoyar	FO20	FO-20	Skúvoy
21.	Sørvágs	FO21	FO-21	Sørvágur
22.	Sumbiar	FO22	FO-22	Sumba
23.	Sunda	FO23	FO-23	Oyarbakki
24.	Tórshavnar	FO24	FO-24	Tórshavn (PPLC)
25.	Tvøroyrar	FO25	FO-25	Tvøroyri
26.	Vága	FO26	FO-26	Sandavágur
27.	Vágs	FO27	FO-27	Vágur
28.	Vestmanna	FO28	FO-28	Vestmanna
29.	Viðareiðis	FO29	FO-29	Viðareiði

	<u>Name</u> (Greenland) ²⁶	<u>GEC</u>	<u>GENC</u>	<u>Seat</u>
1.	Avannaata	GL09	TBD	Ilulissat
2.	Kujalleq	GL04 ²⁷	GL-KU	Qaqortoq
3.	Qeqertalik	GL09	TBD	Aasiaat
4.	Qeqqata	GL06	GL-QE	Sisimiut
5.	Sermersooq	GL07	GL-SM	Nuuk

²⁶ *Kalaallit Nunaanni Nuna Eqqissimatitaa* (Northeast Greenland National Park), which represents about forty-six percent of Greenlandic territory, and Thule Air Base (also Thule Air Base/Pituffik Airport, the US Air Force's northernmost base) are unincorporated areas.

²⁷ Until 2009, Greenland was divided into three counties with Geopolitical Entities and Codes (GEC) symbols: *Avannaarsua* (GL01), *Tunu* (GL02), and *Kitaa* (GL03). Danish names for these counties were, respectively, *Nordgrønland*, *Østgrønland*, and *Vestgrønland*.)

d. Conventional Names

The Denmark, Faroe Islands, and Greenland country files in the Geographic Names Database (GNDB) contain the following conventional names. To change the list by removing or adding names, United States Board on Geographic Names (BGN) approval is required:

<u>Name</u>	<u>UFI</u>	<u>UNI</u>	<u>Designation</u>
Cape Farewell	-2081813	-2889149	CAPE
Copenhagen	-2745636	-3810472	PPLC
Denmark	-2741023	14062794	PCLI
Kingdom of Denmark	-2741023	-3803860	PCLI
Faroe Islands	-2741735	-3804836	PCLD
	-2742049	-3805277	ISLS
Frisian Islands	-2156854	-3206478	ISLS
Greenland	-2083067	-2891310	ISL
Greenland	216889	270824	PCLD
Jutland	-2744841	-3809260	RGN
North Frisian Islands	-1835077	-2540171	ISLS
The Skaw	-2750130	-3816851	CAPE
The Sound	-2751221	-3818395	SD

e. Unique Geopolitical Situations

Boundary Dispute: Hans Island

Canada and Denmark are in a peaceful dispute over the sovereignty of Hans Island, a small, barren knoll in the Kennedy Channel. The United States does not take a position in the dispute.²⁸

For the latest country-specific boundary dispute information, consult the US Department of State.

²⁸ U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, 'Limits in the Seas.' (*No. 72 Continental Shelf Boundary: Canada – Greenland*). U.S. Department of State, 'Limits in the Seas.' English. <<http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/61370.pdf>> Accessed April 25, 2016.



Source (map): *Peace Palace Library*, 'Map of Hans Island and Kennedy Channel.' English.

<<http://www.peacepalacelibrary.nl/2012/02/hans-island-crisis-in-the-arctic/map-of-hans-island-and-kennedy-channel/>> Accessed April 25, 2016.

Source (aerial image): *Wikipedia*, 'Hans Island.' English.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hans_Island> Accessed April 26, 2016.

5. Source Material

Geodastyrelsen (Danish Geodata Agency), ensures that topo- and hydrographic information is collected, reviewed, and made accessible on the internet; regularly carries out land surveys and aerial photography of Denmark; maintains the nationwide digital registration of land; and produces nautical charts of the waters surrounding Denmark, the Faroe Islands, and Greenland. *Geodastyrelsen* is the national authority for Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI), surveying, mapping, and cadastral and chartered surveyor administration. Danish, English.

<http://eng.gst.dk/>

GeoDanmark, in cooperation with Danish municipalities, produces and maintains geographical data, working to establish a unified public topographic mapping of Denmark to provide Danish authorities at all levels a common understanding and solid base for cooperation on local and national scales. *GeoDanmark* does not cover the Faroe Islands or Greenland. Danish.

<http://www.geodanmark.dk/>

Nordisk Forskningsinstitut (Department of Nordic Research), a research institute within *Københavns Universitet* (the University of Copenhagen), studies Danish and Scandinavian language place names. Danish.

<http://nfi.ku.dk/>

Nordisk Forskningsinstitut also posts online Danish place name databases:

Autoriserede stednavne i Danmark (Authorized Place Names in Denmark), containing about 25,000 official place names in Denmark. (Place Names Committee) and authorized by the Danish *Kulturministeriet* (Ministry of Culture). Available in alphabetized pdf and csv formats. Danish.

http://www.stednavneudvalget.ku.dk/autoriserede_stednavne/

Danmarks Stednavne (Denmark's Place Names), the digitized version of a twenty six-volume printed series of place names, including street and building names, begun in 1922. The *Stednavneudvalget*, the *Institut for Navneforskning* (Institute for Names Research), and the *Afdeling for Navneforskning* (Department of Name Research), all associated with *Københavns Universitet*, publish the database, which contains about 210,000 place names, including their historical forms. Danish.

<http://danmarksstednavne.navneforskning.ku.dk/>

NunaGIS, provides digital maps of Greenland, with special emphasis on North East Greenland. The NunaGIS website, maintained by Greenland's *Aningaasaqarnermut Naalakkersuisoqarfik, Nuna Tamakkerlugu Pilersaarusiornermut Immikkoortortaqarfik* (Ministry of Finance, Department of National Planning), contains maps and aerial photos of individual towns and villages, as well as displays geographical distributions and locations of Greenland-specific themes (e.g., bird colonies, caribou herds, hunting districts, historic buildings, and territorial boundaries, among others). West Greenlandic, English, Danish.

<http://www.nunagis.gl/en/>

Posta, the company that provides postal services to the Faroe Islands, maintains a complete list of cities (with postal codes) in Faroese orthography. English.

<http://www.posta.fo/en/letters-and-postal-services/overviews/postal-codes/>

De Nationale Geologiske Undersøgelser for Danmark og Grønland (Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland, GEUS), a research and advisory institution within the Danish Ministry of Energy, Utilities and Climate, carries out geoscientific studies and geological mapping over Denmark and Greenland. The GEUS website contains a variety of maps (e.g., geological, geophysical, hydrogeological, oil and gas, marine shallows, soil, and mineral). Danish, English.

<http://www.geus.dk/UK/Pages/default.aspx>

Oqaasileriffik, official website of the Greenland Language Secretariat, contains an overview of Greenlandic city- and settlement names approved by the Greenland Place Names Committee in a pdf file. West Greenlandic.

http://www.oqaasileriffik.gl/en/resources/greenlandiccity_andsettlementnames

Kalaallit Nunaat Atlas / Grønland. Christian Berthelsen, Inger Holbech Mortensen, Ebbe Mortensen (eds.). Nuuk: Atuakkiorfik Ilnniusiorfi, 1997. Detailed atlas of Greenland, includes photographs of local flora, fauna, cultures, industry, and habitations. Index of hundreds of place names, unauthorized ones marked with an asterisk (*). West Greenlandic, Danish.

Appendix A: Glossary of Generic Terms

Danish (Generic)	Faroese (Generic)	West Greenlandic ²⁹ (Generic)	Feature Designation Name	Feature Designation Code
å	løkur, á, strykki	kuunnguaq, kuuk	stream, brook, river	STM
ankerplads	akkerspláss, skipalega	umiatsialivilik, kisarfik	anchorage	ANCH
årstidssø		taseq paqqertartog	intermittent lake	LKI
bæk	á, løkur, áaløkur	kuunnguaq	brook	STM
bakke	heyggjur, hólur	qattuneq, qaqqannguaq	hill	HLL
base	støðislega, støða, støði	sakkutooqarfik	base	STNB
bautasten	beytasteinur		monolith	MNMT, RLG
bjerg	fjall, berg	qaqqaq	mountain	MT
		qaqqasunnaq	small mountain	
bjergpasset	skarð	kiggaq	pass	PASS
bjergværk	nám	aatsitassarsiorfik	mine	MN
blymine	blýnám	aqerlussarsiorfik	lead mine	MNPB
bondegård	búgv, bóndagarður		homestead	FRM
borg	borg, slott	illussaarsuaq	castle	CSTL
bræ	jøkul	sermip ningimarna, sermeq, sermia, iigartartog	glacier	GLCR
bro	brúgv	ikaartarfik	bridge	BDG
bugt	vík, vág	iterlak, qarajaq, kangerliumaneq, kangerluk	bay	BAY
by, bydel	bygd	illoqarfik	dwelling place, village	PPL
	býur	illorpaat, illorpalik	town	
	bygdarlag, smábýur	illorpannguit	small town	
	staður	illorpassuit, illorpassualik	city	
	býlingur, býarpartur	illoqarfiup ilaa	part of a town	PPLX
dal	dalur	qooroq, kooroq	valley	VAL
		qalorsaq	valley surrounded by rocks on three sides	

²⁹ The Greenland ice sheet covers about 80 percent of the island's land mass. Towns and settlements lie along the coast but are not connected by roads. The country has neither railways nor inland rivers. Greenland has only one natural forest, wherein trees reach a maximum height of eight meters. Thus, some generic terms found in maps of Denmark and the Faroe Islands have no Greenlandic equivalents. For example, though a West Greenlandic word for 'castle' exists ('illussaarsuaq'), there are no castles in Greenland. On the other hand, Greenland has had a golf course since 2000; however, for lack of a West Greenlandic word, the Danish *golfbane* is used for this feature.

Danish (Generic)	Faroese (Generic)	West Greenlandic ²⁹ (Generic)	Feature Designation Name	Feature Designation Code
	fjalladalur		valley shut in by mountains	
dalmunding	ósi	qooqqup paava	estuary	EST
dam	dammur, tjørn, hylur	tasiliaq, tasinggortitaq, taseraq	pond	PND
dambrug	alibrúk, fiskaalistøð		fish farm	PNSDF, AQC
delta	ósi, grinutur áarósi	kuup nunanngortitaa	delta	DLTA
drivhuse	gróðrarhús, vakstrarhús		greenhouse	AGRF
dyndvulkan, dysse	evjugosfjall, bøkkur, heyggjur, dys, steindys, tógva	qappiortoq	mound	MND ³⁰
ebbevej	landsvegur	aqqusineq	causeway, highway	CSWY
elv	stóra, løkur, á	kuuk	stream	STM
eng	lón, ong	masarsuk, narsaviaq	meadow	MDW
fabrik	-virki ³¹	suliffissuaq	factory	MFG
fængsel	fangahús, fongsul	parnaarussivik	prison	PRN
færge	(bila)ferja	ikaartaat	ferry	FY
fagskole	yrkisskúli		technical school, vocational school	SCH
firn ³²		aputip manngertinnera	icecap	CAPG
fiskested ³³	fiskigrunnur, fiskiklakkur	aalisartarfik	fishing area	FISH
fiskehul		allvaq	fishing hole	
fjeld	fjall, berg	qaqqajunnaq, qaqqaq	mountain	MTN
fjeldgruppe	fjallgarður	qaqqat	mountain range	MTS
fjeldplateau	fjallaháslætti	qaqqap manninersaa	plateau	PLAT

³⁰ A *dyndvulkan* (lit., 'mud volcano') is generically a mound; however, it is more specifically a pingo (pl. pingos), or hydrolaccolith, a hill of earth-covered ice indigenous to the Arctic and subarctic. In general, MND refers to a low, isolated, rounded hill. A mound of stones, or cairn (CARN), in Faroese is a *grótrúgva* or a *varði*.

³¹ As the second part of a compound word: *ísvirki* (ice factory), *fiskavirki* (fish factory), *tunnuvirki* (barrel factory), *sildaverksmiðja* (herring factory).

³² *Indlandsis* (*sermersuaq*) or *iskappe* (*sermeq*) is an ice sheet. Older maps may show *isslette* (*sermeq maninersaq*) for this feature. An *istunge* (*sermip iigartartup anillanganera*), a long, narrow tongue of ice, arises when a glacier flows rapidly into a lake or ocean without breaking up.

³³ A *haifiskeplads* (*eqalussuarniarfik*) is an area specifically for shark fishing. A *laksefangsted* (*eqalunniarfik*) is an area for catching salmon.

Danish (Generic)	Faroese (Generic)	West Greenlandic ²⁹ (Generic)	Feature Designation Name	Feature Designation Code
fjeldryg	kambur, fjallaryggur	quassuk	ridge	RDGE
fjeldskred	skriða, berglop	sisuat, sisuarsuit	slide, rockfall	SLD, RKFL
fjeldskráning	bakki, fjallalíð	sivinganeq, sivingajaaq	slope	SLP
fjeldspids	fjallatindur	inngik, qaqqap qaarpiaa	peak	PK
fjeldvæg	hamar, bakki, berg	innaq, ippik	cliff	CLF
fjord	fjørður	kangerluk, kangerliumaneq	fjord	FJD
flyveplads	flogvøllur	mittarfik	airfield	AIRF
forbjerg	múli, høgdi, forberg	kangeq	promontory	PROM
fuglefjeld	rókabøli	timmissat ineqarfiat	rookery	RKRY
fuglerervat	fuglavarp		bird sanctuary	RESW
fyrtårn	viti	naaralaartitsivik	lighthouse	LTHSE
fyrstendømme	fúrstadømi		independent political entity (lit.: "principality")	PCLI
gade	gøta, vegur	aqqusineq, aqqusiniliaq	street	ST
gård	bóndagarður		farm	FRM
gletscher	(skrið)jøkul	sermeq, sermip ningimarna	glacier	GLCR
golfbane	golfbreyt, golfvøllur		golf course	RECG
grav	grøv	iliveq	grave	GRVE
grøft	gjógv	itersaliaq	narrow valley, ditch, gorge	DTCH, GRGE
grus	eyrur	igannaq	gravel	GVL
halvø	hálvoyggj	qeqertaasat, qeqertaasaq	peninsula	PEN
(skibs)havn	havn	umiarsualivik, talittarfik	harbor	HBR
helikopter-landingsplads	tyrlupallur	qulimiguulinnut mittarfik	heliport	AIRH
holm	hólmi, hólmur	nuerlut	islet	ISL
hospital	sjúkrahús	napparsimmavik, napparsimaffik	hospital	HSP
hotel	hotel	akunnittarfik	hotel	HTL
høj	heyggjur, hólur	qaqqannguaq, qattuneq	hill	HLL
højdedrag	ásur, bust, fjallakambur, fjallaryggur, fjallarøð	qattuneq, qinqartaq	ridge	RDGE
hule	helli	qaarusuk	cave	CAVE

Danish (Generic)	Faroese (Generic)	West Greenlandic ²⁹ (Generic)	Feature Designation Name	Feature Designation Code
hulning	lægd	qarajaq, qarajallak, itersaq	depression	DPR
hus	hús	illu	house	HSE
hytte	kroya, skúr	illuaraq, illuluk	hut	HUT
indløb	vík, innvik	pulammagiaq	inlet	INLT
kær	tjørn, hylur	tasearaq, taseraq	pond	PND
kanal	siglingarveit	ikerasaliaq	canal	CNL
kilde	keldufar, kelda	puilasoq	spring	SPNG
kirke	kirkja	oqaluffik, naalagiarfik	church	CH
kirkegård	kirkjugarður	iliveqarfik, ilerfit	cemetery	CMTY
klint, klippe, skrænt	berg, bakki, forberg	ippik, ippissuaq, qaarsaq	cliff, rock	CLF, RK
kloster	kleystur	mattuffik	monastery, convent	MSTY, CVNT
kommunekontor	kommunuskrivstova		municipality office	ADMF
kraftværk	máttarstøð, orkuverk, ravmagnsverk	nukissiorfik	power station	PS
kulforekomst	kolafyríking	aamarsuaqarfik	coalfield	COLF
kulmine	kolanám	aamarsuarsiorfik	coal mine	MNC
kyst	strond	sineriak, sissaq	coast	CST
læhytte	hvíldarsmátta	illuaraq oppiffik	resthouse	RHSE
landsbrugsareal	landbúnaðarjörd	narsaatit, nuna sanarfisaq	cultivated area	CULT
landevej	vegur	nunaannaap aqquserna, aqqut, aqqusineq	road	RD
landsby	bygd	illoqarfik, nunaqarfik	village	PPL
lufthavn	floghavn, flogstöð	mittarfik	airport	AIRP
lystbådehavn	stuttleikabátahavn		marina	MAR
mark	ong, vøllur	narsaq	field	FLD
mejeri	mjólkarvirki	immuusivik	dairy	DARY
meteorologisk station	veðurstøð	silasiorfik	meteorological station	STNM
mindesmærke	fornminni, minnisvarði	ujarak eqqaassutissiaq	monument	MNMT
mine	nám	aatsitassarsiorfik	mine	MN
moræne	morena	tarsarnek	moraine	MRN
mose	mýri	masarsuk mýri	bog, swamp	BOG
motorbane	kappkoyringarbreyt		motor racing track	RECR
mølle	mylna		mill	ML

Danish (Generic)	Faroese (Generic)	West Greenlandic ²⁹ (Generic)	Feature Designation Name	Feature Designation Code
nedlagt bygd, nedlagt by		nunaqarfiusimasoq	abandoned populated place	PPLQ
nedlagt mine			abandoned mine	MNQ
nunatak	nunatakkur	nunataq	nunatak	NTK
ø	oy, oyggj	qeqertaq, qerertaq	island	ISL
odde	hálvoyggj	nuggersimaneq, qeqertaasat	peninsula	PEN
olieraffinaderi	oljureinsiverk		oil refinery	OILR ³⁴
plateau	torvheiðar ³⁵ , háslætti	natsinnaq	plateau	PLAT
radiostation	útvarpsstöð	radioqarfik	radio station	STNR
rensningsanlæg	reinsiverk		water treatment plant	SWT
ruin	husátoft ³⁶ , flak	illukoq ³⁷	ruin	RUIN
saltsø	saltvatn	taseq tarajornitsoq	salt lake	LKN
sandbanke	sandriv, sandbakki, sandgryнна	tinuttagaq, ikerasak, tinoqqasaq	sandbar	BAR
savværk	sagvirki		sawmill	MLSW
skisportssted	skíðítróttarstaður	sisorariartarfik	(ski) resort	RSRT
skole	skúli	ilinniarfik, atuarfik	school	SCH
skov	skógur	orpippalik, orpippassuit, orpissuartooq, orpeqarfik	forest	FRST
skråning, skrænt	brekka, halli	kussangajaaq, ippik, sivinganeq, sivingajaaq, innaarsuk	slope	SLP
skydebane	skotbreyt, skotvøllur		firing range	RNGA
skyggedal		qooqqup alanngua	valley partly in the shade	VAL
slot	borg, slott	illussaarsuaq	castle	CSTL
sø	vatn, tjørn	taseq	lake	LK
spids, fjeldspids	tindur, knúkur	qaqqap, qaarpiaa inngik ³⁸	mountain peak	PK
stadion	leikvøllur		stadium	STDM

³⁴ Greenland has no (petro-)oil refineries; however, a *siatsivik*, a seal oil or whale blubber refinery, may be found on maps.

³⁵ Lower lying than a mountain plateau; considered a good place to dig up turf.

³⁶ Specifically, 'ruins of a house.'

³⁷ West Greenlandic distinguishes among several types of ruins: *inuit illukuat* (Eskimo ruin), *oqaluffikoq* (church ruin), *Nordboruin* (Norse ruin).

³⁸ *Inngik* refers to the supreme peak of a mountain.

Danish (Generic)	Faroese (Generic)	West Greenlandic ²⁹ (Generic)	Feature Designation Name	Feature Designation Code
stenbrud	grótbrot, gróthul	ujarattarfik ³⁹	quarry	MNQR
stengrav			megalithic tomb	TMB
stenrovser, stenskred, fjeldskred	skriða	sisuat, sisuarsuit	rockfall	RKFL
sti	vegur, gøta, rás, gongugøta	aqqusineq, aqqusiniliaq, aqqut	way, path, road, street	PRMN, RD, ST, TRL
stíme	sandgrunnur, sandbotnur, vað	amisorsuit, amisut	shoal	SHOL
strand	strond	sissaq	beach, shore	BCH
stræde	sund	ikerasak	strait, sound	STRT
strøm	løkur, á, áarløkur	kuussuaq, kuuk, kuunnguaq	stream, big river, brook, river	STM
sygehus	sjúkrahús	napparsimmavik, napparsimaffik	hospital	HSP
teltplads	tjaldstaður, tjaldingarstaður	tupeqarfik, tammaarpoq	camp, camping place	CMP
terrasse	hjalli, brík, pallur	tininnerusat, illernat	terrace	TRR
tinde, top	tindur, fjallatindur	ingik, nooq	peak	PK
tunnel	berghol, tunnil, fjallasmoga	sulluliaq	tunnel	TNL
udtømningsø		taseq qaartartoq	intermittent lake	LKI
vandbeholder	vatntangi	ermiaq, ermiugaq, qattaq, imiusivik	water tank, well reservoir	RSVT
vandfald	fossur	qorlortoq	waterfall	FLLS
vandmølle	vatnmylna, áarmylna		water mill	MLWTR
varde	varði, grótrúgva	inussuk	cairn	CARN
vej	vegur, gøta, breyt, leið, rás	aqqusiniliaq, aqqut, aqqusineq ⁴⁰	road	RD
verjmølle	vindmylla	aserorterivik anorisaatilik	windmill	MLWND
vejrstation	veðurstøð	silasiorfik	meteorological station	STNM
vig	fjørður, vík, innvik	eqik	inlet, creek	INLT
vildtreservat	villinibyrgi		hunting reserve	RESH
videnskabelig station	vísindalig royndarstøð	ilisimatutuk sullivik	scientific research station	STNB

³⁹ The term illustrates the poetic nature of West Greenlandic geographic names: *ujarattarfik* means 'a place where stones are fetched.'

⁴⁰ Found only within towns and villages, not between them.

Appendix B: Abbreviations on Maps of Denmark

Abbreviation	Danish Expansion	Faroese Equivalent	English Equivalent
Gde	gårde	garðar	farms
Gl	gammel(-le)	gamal	old
K	kirke	kirkja	church
Kbh., KBH	København		Copenhagen
Kommk	kommunekontor	kommunuskrivstova	municipality office
Ll	lille	lítill	little, small
Nr	nørre	norður	north, northern
Pl	plantage	plantasja	plantation (of trees)
pt.	pynt	nøv	point
Rednst	redningsstation	bjargingarstøð	life boat station
Rensanl	rensningsanlæg	reinsiverk	water treatment plant
Restr	restaurant	matstova	restaurant
Skovfb	skovfogedbolig	skovfogedbolig	forester lodge
Skt	Sankt	Sankta	Saint
Sr	sønder	súður	south, southern
St	store	stórir	big, large, great
Stby	stationsby		village (near a train station)
Stn	station		station
Trsfst	transformatorstation	transformeringarbúnaður	transformer station
Vr	vester	vestur	west, western
Ør	øster	eystur	east, eastern

Source: *United Nations Economic and Social Council*, 'Toponymic Guidelines for Map and Other Editors for International Use' (Submitted by Denmark). English.

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/UNGEGN/docs/10th-uncsgn-docs/econf/E_CONF.101_10_topguide12.pdf> Accessed March 10, 2016.

Appendix C: Authorized Greenland Place Names

This list, authorized by *Oqaasileriffik*, may seem short for a country of 2.17 million sq km; however, only 0.41 million sq km of Greenland are ice-free.⁴¹ Most towns and settlements (populated places, PPL) have fewer than 500 inhabitants. As of July 1, 2017, Nuuk, the capital and largest PPL, has a population of 17,635; Ikerasaarsuk, the smallest, of 2.⁴² Further authorized Greenland place names may be found, albeit untabulated, in NunaGIS. All features are PPLs unless otherwise indicated.

Qaasuitsup Kommunia (former ADM1)

Avannaata Kommunia (ADM1)

Ikerasak
Ilimanaq
Illorsuit
Ilulissat
Innaarsuit
Kangersuatsiaq
Kullorsuaq
Moriusaq
Naajaat
Niaqornat
Nutaarmiut
Nuussuaq
Oqaatsut
Pituffik (former PPL)
Qaanaaq
Qaarsut
Qeqertaq
Saattut
Saqqaq
Savissivik
Siorapaluk
Tasiusaq
Ukkusissat
Upernavik
Upernavik Kujalleq
Ummannaq

⁴¹ Place names are accurate as of June 1, 2001, when *Oqaasileriffik* last published this list. Many towns and settlements are rapidly depopulating. Feature designations are accurate as of January 1, 2015; however, on January 1, 2018, Qaasuitsup Kommunia was divided to become Avannaata Kommunia and Kommune Qeqervalik.

⁴² *Statbank Greenland*, 'Population in towns and settlements July 1.st 2011-2017.' English, Danish, West Greenlandic.
<<http://bank.stat.gl/pxweb/en/Greenland/>> Accessed July 26, 2018.

Kommune Qeqertalik (ADM1)

Aasiaat
Akunnaaq
Attu
Iginniarfik
Ikamiut
Ikerasaarsuk
Kangaatsiaq
Kangerluk
Kitsissuarsuit
Niaqornaarsuk
Qasigianguit
Qeqertarsuaq (PPL, PRT [port], and ISL [island])

Qeqqata Kommunia (ADM1)

Atammik
Itilleq
Kangaamiut
Kangerlussuaq
Maniitsoq
Napasoq
Sarfanguit
Sisimiut

Kommuneqarfik Sermersooq (ADM1)

Arsuk
Ikkatteq
Illoqqortoormiut
Isortoq
Itterajivit (PPLQ [abandoned PPL])
Ivittuut (PPLQ)
Kangilinnguit (NVB [naval base])
Kap Dan
Kapisillit
Kulusuk⁴³
Kuummiut
Nerlerit Inaat (AIRP [airport])
Nordafar (PPLQ)
Nuussuaq
Nuuk (PPLC [capital of a political entity])

⁴³ Formerly known as Kap Dan.

Paamiut
Qeqertarsuatsiaat
Qernertuarsuit (PPLQ)
Tasiilaq
Tiniteqilaaq
Sermiligaaq
Uunarteq (PPLQ)

Kommune Kujalleq (ADM1)

Aappilattoq
Alluitsoq (PPLQ)
Alluitsup Paa
Ammassivik
Eqalugaarsuit
Igaliku
Nanortalik
Narsaq
Narsaq Kujalleq
Narsarsuaq
Qaqortoq
Qallimiut (FRM [farm])
Qassiarsuk
Qassimiut
Saarloq
Tasiusaq
Upernaviarsuk (FRM)

Stations

Angisoq (STNM [meteorological station])
Brønlundsfjord (MUS [museum])⁴⁴
Daneborg (STNM)
Danmarkshavn (STNM)
Mestersvig (INSM [military installation])⁴⁵
Prins Christians Sund (STNM)
Station Nord (INSM)⁴⁶

⁴⁴ *Brønlundsfjord*, also known as *Brønlundhus*, was an expedition base, research station, and radio station in northern Greenland during the 1940s and 1950s, but has since been converted into a polar exploration museum. *Nordøstgrønlandsk Kompagni Nanok (North East Greenland Company Nanok)*, 'Feltrapport fra rejsen til Nordøstgrønland 2001.' Danish. <<http://xsirius.dk/files/nanok2001.dx.pdf>> Accessed January 4, 2016.

⁴⁵ Once an STNM, *Mestervig* was converted into a military outpost during the 1980s.

⁴⁶ *Station Nord* also functions as a civilian scientific and weather station, but the majority of activities, facilities, and personnel fall under the provenance of the *Danish Arktisk Kommando* (Joint Arctic Command).

Appendix D: The Kingdom of Denmark



Source: *Wikipedia*, 'Denmark.' English. <<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Denmark>> Accessed July 25, 2018

Appendix E: Administrative Divisions (ADM1) of Denmark

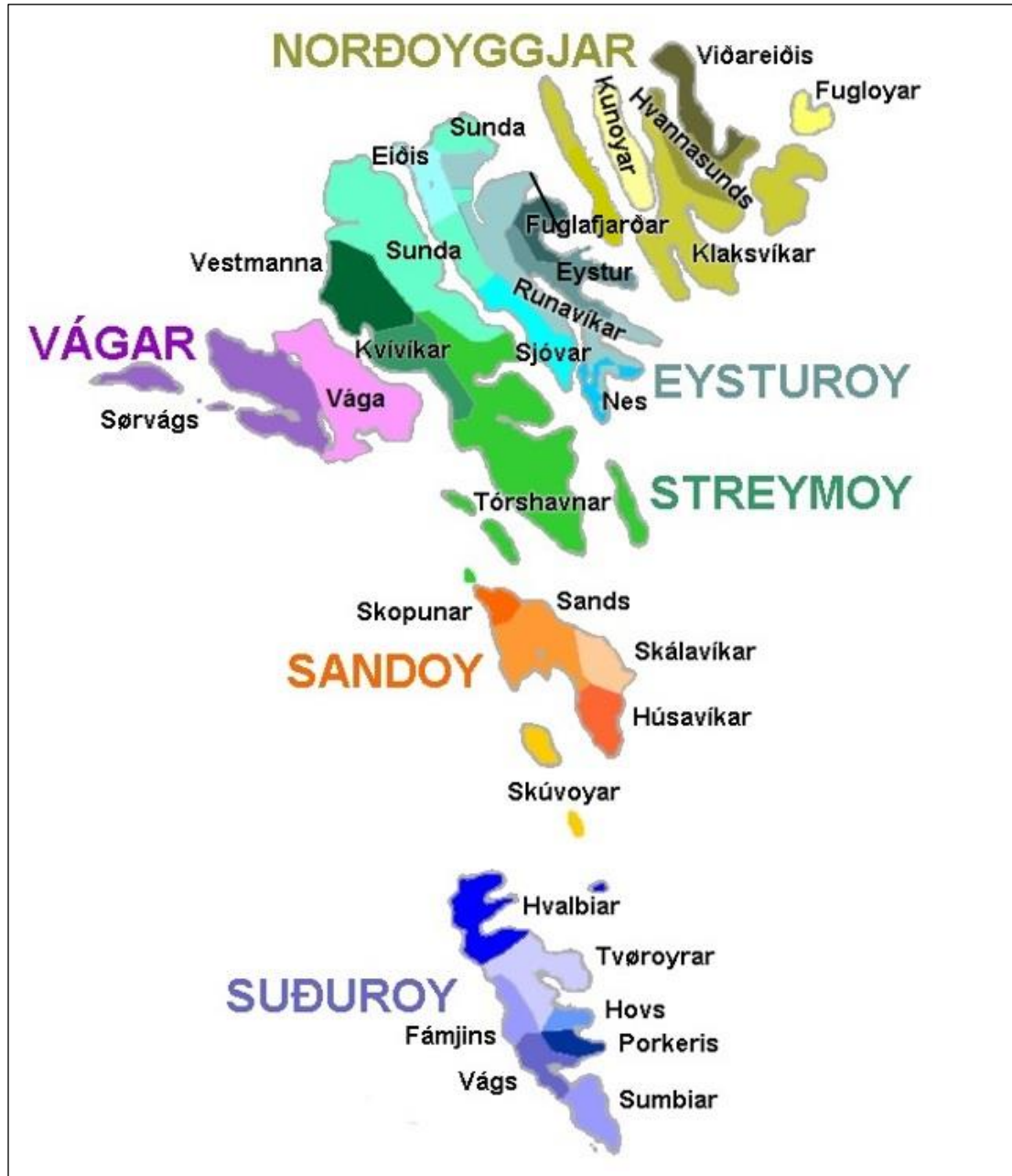


Source: *Danske Regioner*, 'Regionerne – kort fortalt.' Danish.

<http://www.regioner.dk/publikationer/om+danske+regioner/regionerne+-+kort+fortalt>

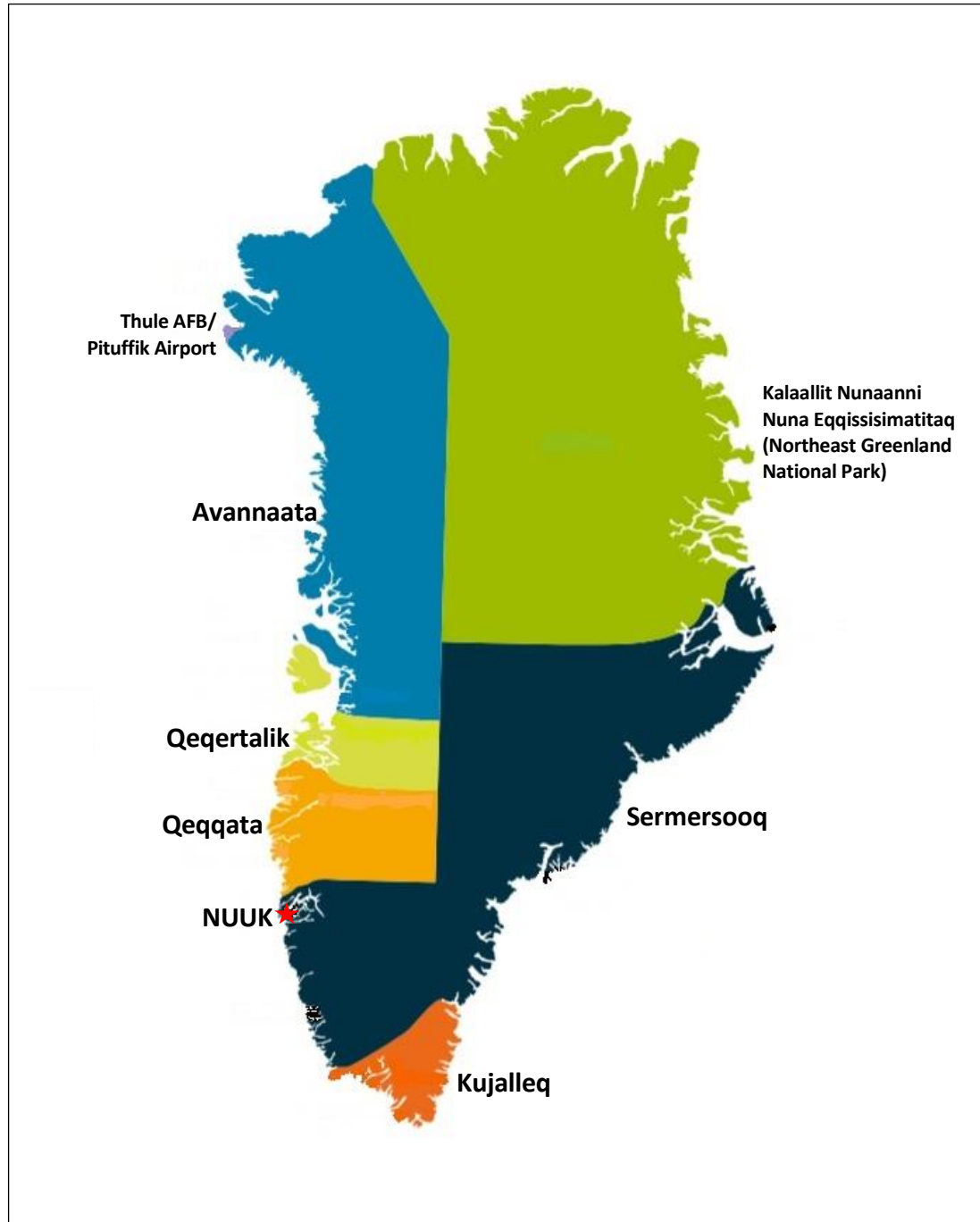
Accessed March 10, 2016.

Appendix F: Administrative Divisions (ADM1) of the Faroe Islands



Source: *Wikipedia*, 'Regions of the Faroe Islands.' English.
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Regions_of_the_Faroe_Islands>; *Statistics Faroe Islands*, 'Faroe Islands in Figures 2018.' English, Faroese. <<http://www.hagstova.fo/en/faroe-islands-figures>>
Both accessed July 25, 2018.

Appendix G: First-Order Administrative Divisions (ADM1) of Greenland



Source: *Greenland in Figures 2018*. Available via *Naatsorsueqqissaartarfik (Statistics Greenland)*, 'Greenland in Figures.' English, West Greenlandic, Danish. <<http://www.stat.gl/>> Accessed July 25, 2018.