



Place Names in the Tapiola Cityscape is a project to mark the 20th anniversary of the City of Espoo and the 40th anniversary of Tapiola, the city's most famous district. The planning of place names is a subsection of town planning, and names are an integral part of the townscape. This booklet looks at the origin, background and nature of the district's street, square, park and building names - all in the spirit of Tapiola's garden city concept. This amply illustrated publication contains maps of Tapiola dating from different stages of the town's development as well as street and place-name indexes.



PLACE NAMES IN THE TAPIOLA CITYSCAPE



ESPOO • ESBO

Marja Viljamaa-Laakso

Place Names in the Tapiola Cityscape

Espoo City Planning Office
Place-Names Unit

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Place names give a town its personality. Tapiola place names are living, functional elements of the townscape and local history of Tapiola - a district known as a pioneer in many respects.



Base map of the Hagalund district in 1931, before the construction of the present Jorvaksentie (Jorvas Road), now called Länsiväylä (Western Passage). National Board of Survey.

TO THE READER

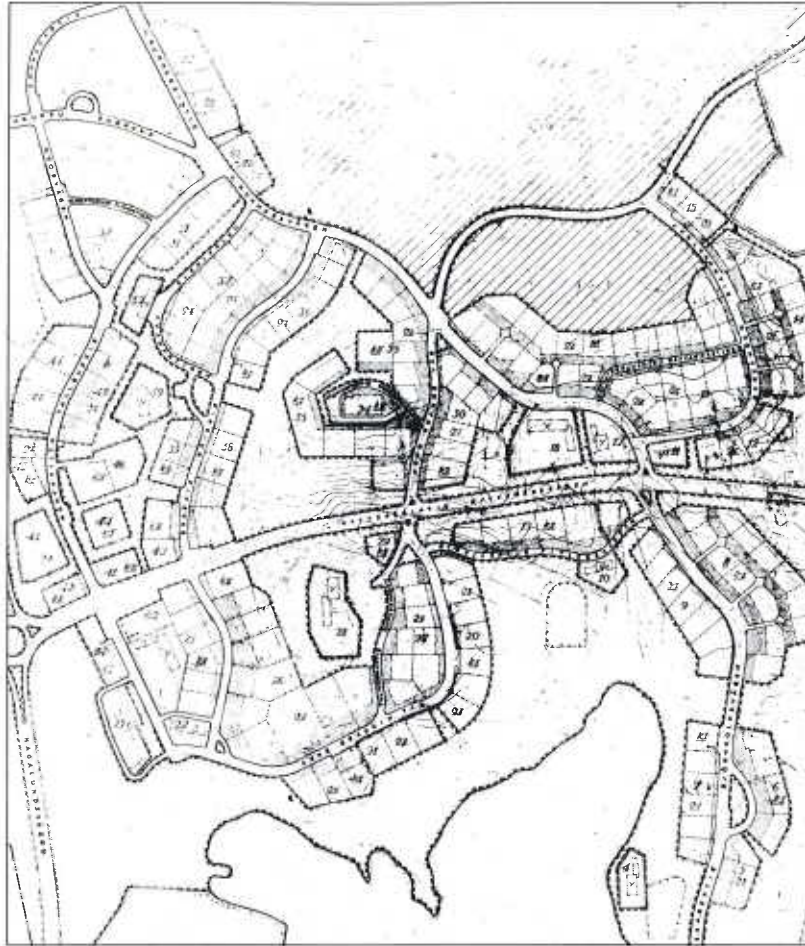
This booklet was written during the twentieth anniversary year of the City of Espoo on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of that city's most famous district, *Tapiola*. The planning of place names is a subsection of town planning, and the names form part of the townscape. The importance of place names as a constructive element of the urban environment is also demonstrated by the participation of the City Planning Office's Place-Names Unit in the Urban Environment Exhibition held in Tapiola, July 31 - August 16, 1992. The exhibition is among this year's Public Design events.

The Place-Names Unit plans and maintains the City of Espoo's official names system for various districts, town plans, public places, etc. In response to the broad public interest in place names, the Unit has now begun to produce publications on the subject. These publications will first treat the old place names of Espoo and then proceed to deal with the names of town districts, streets, etc. *Place Names in the Tapiola Cityscape* will later be included in a series of publications on the different town districts.

The publication was produced by the City of Espoo names planner, **Marja Viljamaa-Laakso**. Valuable information and expert assistance was provided by the Housing Foundation's names planner and the last chairman of the former Espoo place-names committees, **Uolevi Itkonen**. The booklet is being published in Finnish and Swedish. The English summary has been translated at The English Centre, Helsinki.

Espoo, April 10, 1992

Marja Viljamaa-Laakso
names planner



The first official town plan of the Hagalund area by Otto-Iivari Meurman was approved in 1947. The proposed street names referred to the district's earlier names and history. The main thoroughfares Hyttenärintie (Hyttenär Road, 17th century) and von Nummersintie (von Nummers Road, 18th century) were named after the former owners of Otnäs and Björnvik Manors. Arne Grahnin tie (Arne Grahn Road) was dedicated to the owner of Hagalund Manor, on the grounds of which Tapiola eventually was built. Espoo City Planning Office.

Place Names in the Tapiola Cityscape

The *Tapiola*, *Otaniemi* and *Westend* districts stand where the old Swedish-speaking villages of *Björnvik* (1491-) and *Otnäs* (1527-) once existed. After the merger of 1922, these lands formed the village of *Hagalund* (Pasture Grove; Finnish: Hakalehto).

PLACE NAMES AS A MEANS OF COMMUNITY PLANNING

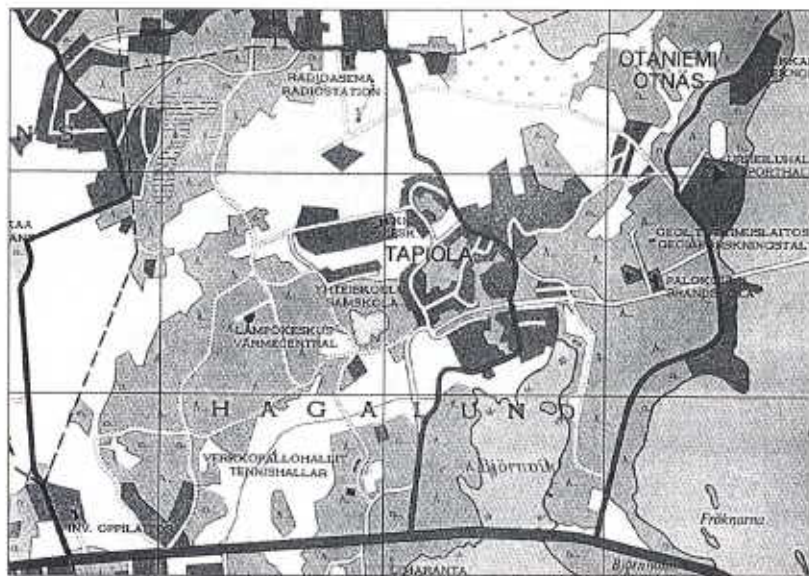
Name competition produces Tapiola

The name *Tapiola* is almost as old as the district itself. Planning Tapiola was a holistic endeavour, and the 'fathers' of the project, Housing Foundation Managing Director **Heikki von Hertzen** and Information Officer **Uolevi Itkonen**, were among the first in Finland to understand the importance of names in creating a cityscape. Devising appropriate place names was seen as an elemental part of community planning - something which is not always understood even today. In addition to a functional physical framework, town planning should also impart a certain spirit, a 'genius loci', to an area.

The Housing Foundation wanted Finland's first garden city - to be constructed in the meadows and forests of Hagalund - to reveal its essence also in name, to express the new international planning concept of the interaction between building and nature. To find such a name, a public competition was held in autumn 1953.

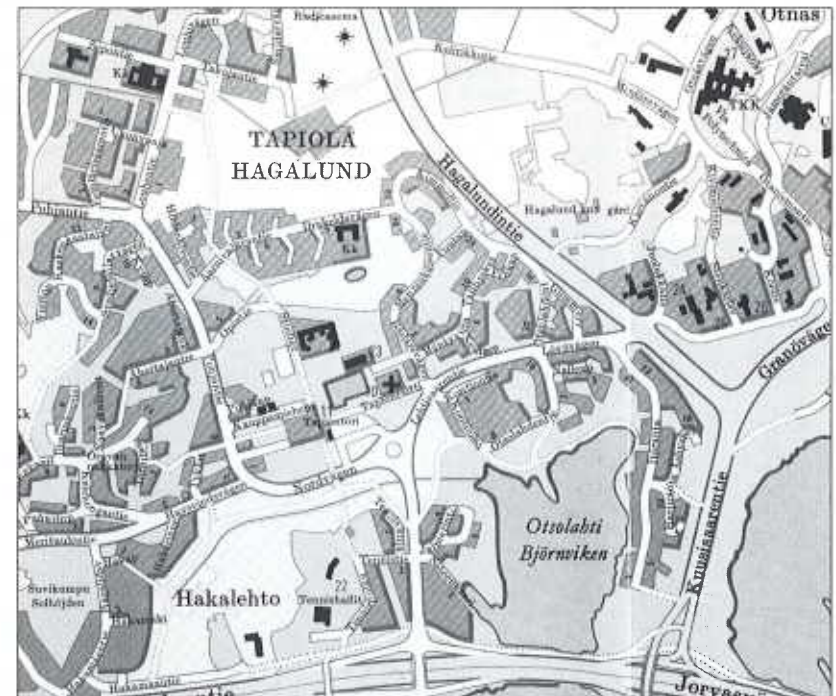
The competition attracted unprecedented attention and over 4000 entries. The winning entry was *Tapiola*, a name which mirrored the holistic concept of the entire area: In Finnish epic folklore, Tapiola is the land of Tapio, King of the forest, whose name also stands as a synonym for the forest itself. The name was also perceived to have a connection with the old local name *Björnviken* (now *Otsolahti* in Finnish = Bruin Bay), because of the bear's traditional status as the king of the forest. Tapiola was proposed by eleven entrants in the competition. Second place went to *Kotilaakso* (Home Valley).

In seeking a name for the new Tapiola Garden City and its town centre - later to be visited by numerous foreign heads of state - the planners relied on the strength of 'Finnishness'. They were undoubtedly reassured by the existence of Sibelius's world-famous symphonic poem entitled *Tapiola*. Referring to this piece of music, Dr *Arvo Ylppö*, a member of the Housing Foundation's Board of Directors and of the name selection committee, said, "*Tapiola* is a good name. It comes complete with an overture for all official events." ¹



At that time, names of an entirely different nature were also on hand as examples. One of these was *Westend*, the name of a prestigious neighbouring suburb planned in the 1930s in line with international trends.

The name *Westend* works without translation in any language, and it was thought that *Tapiola* would do likewise. Nonetheless, the name *Hagalund* has remained in use among Swedish-speaking Finns, though only the Finnish *Tapiola* is internationally known.



This map of the Espoo region from 1956 and the area's first street map from 1966 depict the early days of Tapiola. Espoo City Surveying Office.

Criteria for place names

Once the name *Tapiola* had been chosen, it was decided that the naming of the town's streets, housing units and other spaces should be based on Finnish folklore, *Kalevala* romanticism and natural phenomena. In folk tradition, the word 'bear' was never pronounced aloud. Instead, other names, such as *Kontio* and *Otso* were used to placate the animal. Such words offered excellent place names.

The *Kalevala* (the Finnish national epic) is, of course, a favourite place-name theme throughout Finland, but it is particularly well suited to this area, given the town's basic concept and the *Tapiola* name itself.

Close scrutiny of the town plan testifies to the fact that considerable thought was given to the connection between name and place. The names depict their referents: the town centre was given unifying, urban names, whereas residential streets were given cosy, homy names. The names were also meant to match their respective landscapes: *Menninkäisentie* (Gnome Way) suits a meandering road, just as *Merituulentie* (Sea Breeze Way) aptly designates a straight thoroughfare.



Kontionkuja (Bear Alley) and row house designed by architects Kaija and Heikki Siren. Photo: Marja Viljamaa-Laakso.

Similarly, the area's near-to-nature aspect was the impetus for Tapiola's numerous residential street names with the *-polku* (trail) ending, such as *Neulaspolku* (Needle Trail) and *Piilopolku* (Hidden Trail). This use of 'trail' differs from that in other parts of Espoo - or even Finland - in that these are indeed roads, not just walkways. Tapiola was also given place-name endings depicting certain natural landscapes, such as *-rannat* (shores) and *-viidat* (thickets). On the whole, Tapiola has 'ways' or 'roads' instead of the more urban 'streets'.

Because the central *Kalevala* theme of Tapiola's place names is so closely connected with Finnish-language folk culture, names were first given only in Finnish. It was also in the spirit of the times to emphasize 'Finnishness'. The influx of people from rural to urban areas brought a large number of Finnish-speakers to what had been Swedish-speaking communities, and the newcomers wanted to have the old Swedish names fennicized. Around 1965, the names of the old villages of Espoo were translated into Finnish with varying degrees of success.



Menninkäisentie (Gnome Way). Photo: Marja Viljamaa-Laakso.



In the '70s the Tapiola organizations arranged a sculpture competition to find a work of art to symbolize the area. The winning work *Creazione Spaziale* (Spacial creation), by the Italian Antonio Obletter, depicts harmony between man and universal nature. Photo: Marja Viljamaa-Laakso.

THE HOUSING FOUNDATION ERA

Thus Tapiola's first street names were the work of the Housing Foundation, and were included in the early construction plans in the 1950s. The Foundation continued its policy of 'place-name democracy' by arranging further competitions to obtain proposals for naming other parts of Tapiola.

In 1961, a competition was held to find a name for what is now known as *Keskustomi* (Central Tower). The name underlines the tower's importance as a structural element of the town plan, and it is so appropriate that it was not long before the basin beside the tower was called *Keskusallas* (Central Basin).



The Keskustomi (Central Tower) designed by Aame Ervi.
Housing Foundation Archive.

A competition was arranged in 1967 to obtain suggestions for naming Finland's first shopping centre *Heikintori* (Heikki's Market). The winning entry 'Heikki's Market' was appreciated for being short and to-the-point, and was considered a suitably traditional addition to Tapiola's Kalevala-inspired list of place names - after all, Saint Henry is the patron saint of merchants.² It was later suggested, however, that perhaps the jury had Heikki von Hertzen, the primus motor for the development, in mind when it made the selection. At any rate, the name 'Heikki' has deep roots in the Tapiola area: according to records dating from 1692, the original name of Björnviken - itself a source of the name Tapiola - was *Heick wijken* (Heikki's Bay).

In 1966, the Housing Foundation held a major competition to obtain names for Tapiola's squares, parks and sub-districts. It had been recognized, once again in a pioneering manner, that the constituent parts



Heikintori (Heikki's Market) is the main meeting place for Tapiola residents. Photo: Seppo Karusuo.

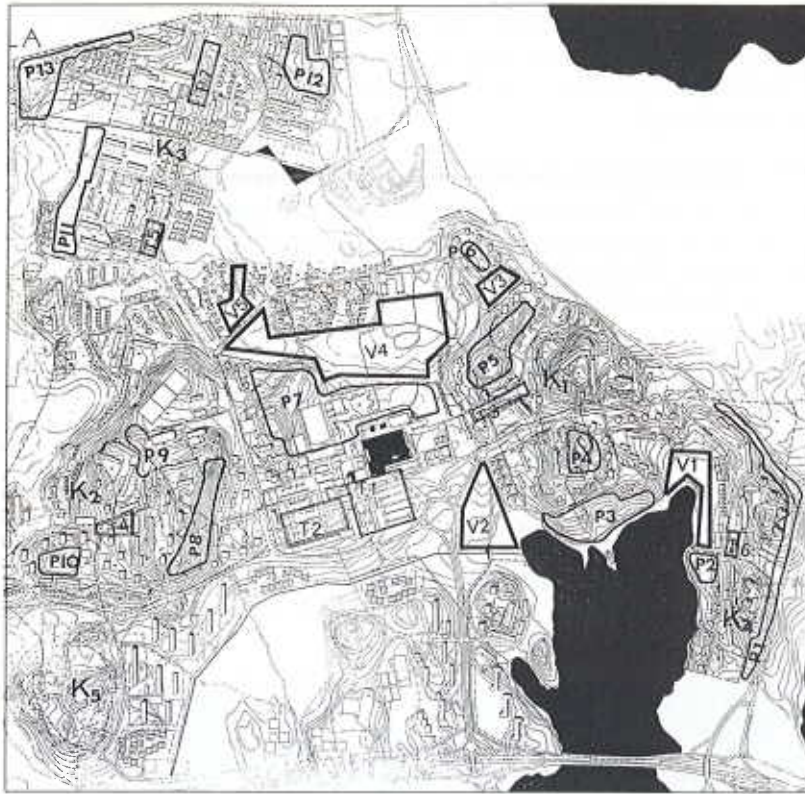
of a large area require names that provide orientation. Nowadays, the place-name requirements of building projects are generally assessed beforehand, and the names of districts, parks, and so on are established at the planning stage.

Almost 3000 suggestions were received, most of them Finnish-language names as in earlier competitions. Names from the Kalevala and ones that provided geographical orientation were selected. Names such as *Nallikallio* (Primer Rock) and *Tykkimäki* (Cannon Hill) refer to the area's pre-First World War history: in 1914, construction work began on a chain of land fortifications running from Westend, through present-day Tapiola to *Leppävaara* (Alder Hill). Tapiola's central square, *Leimuniitty* (Phlox Meadow), was named for its famous phlox plantings.

Place-name competitions have worked well in Tapiola, and have brought residents into contact with the community and promoted a sense of local loyalty. This tradition of place-name competitions is being continued during Espoo's jubilee year of 1992 by the *Tapiolan Kiltä* (Tapiola Guild), with competitions being held for the naming of Tapiola's water basins for instance.

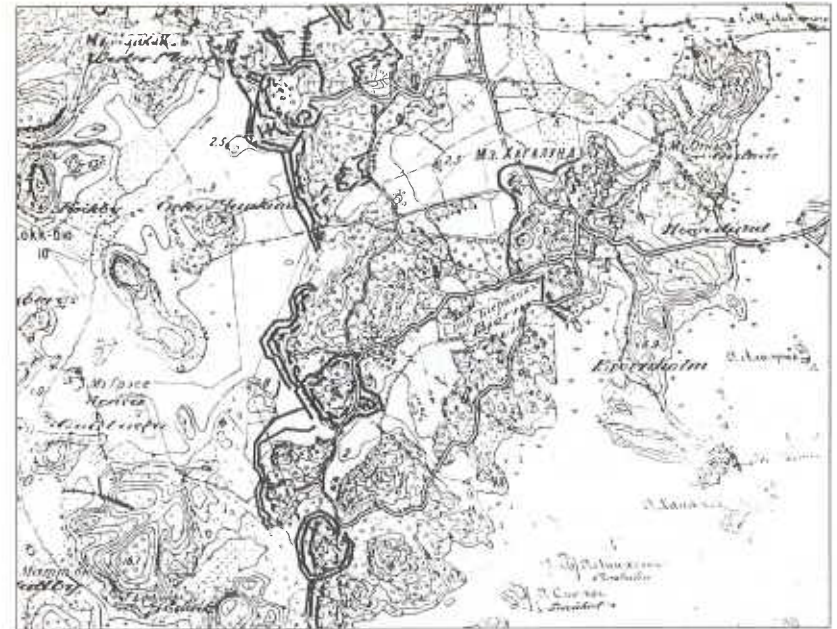


The Tapiola sculpture project in the '80s was Heikki Konttinen's Morsian (Bride), based on a theme in the Finnish national epic, the Kalevala. Housing Foundation Archive.



K 1	ITÄKARTANO	P 4	NALLIKALLIO	V 3	POUTANIITTY
K 2	LÄNSIKORKEE	P 6	KIMMELMETSÄ	V 4	SILKKINIITTY
K 3	POHJANKULMA	P 7	KESKUSPUISTO	V 5	HIIDENHEINÄ
T 2	MERITUULENTORI	P 8	TYKKIMÄKI	Ylimääräiset:	
T 3	MÄNTYTORI	P 10	KÄPYMETSÄ	T 8	KAUPINTORI
T 6	HARJUNTASKU	P 11	KRUUNUMETSÄ	P 5	KÄPÄLÄMÄKI
T 7	LOUHENTORI	P 12	HARAKKA-AHO		(Nuorisopuisto)
P 1	HARJUNSIVU	P 13	KONTINPOHJA	V 4b	TELMIKENTTÄ
P 2	UTUNIEMI	V 1	RANTALUHTA	P 3b	OTSONKYNSI
P 3	AURINKORANTA	V 2	LEIMUNIITTY		

Results of the 1966 place-naming competition were published in the newspaper *Tapiola tänään* (*Tapiola Today*, the predecessor of *Länsiväylä* = *Western Passage*) on February 10, 1966.



A Russian military map from around the turn of the century showing the area's planned fortifications, complete with cannon.
Espoo City Museum: Westend, 1990, p. 71.



The area's old fortifications are now echoed in the names of various Tapiola parks. Eeva Eskola: *Vanha Hagalund* [Old Hagalund], 1972, p. 67.

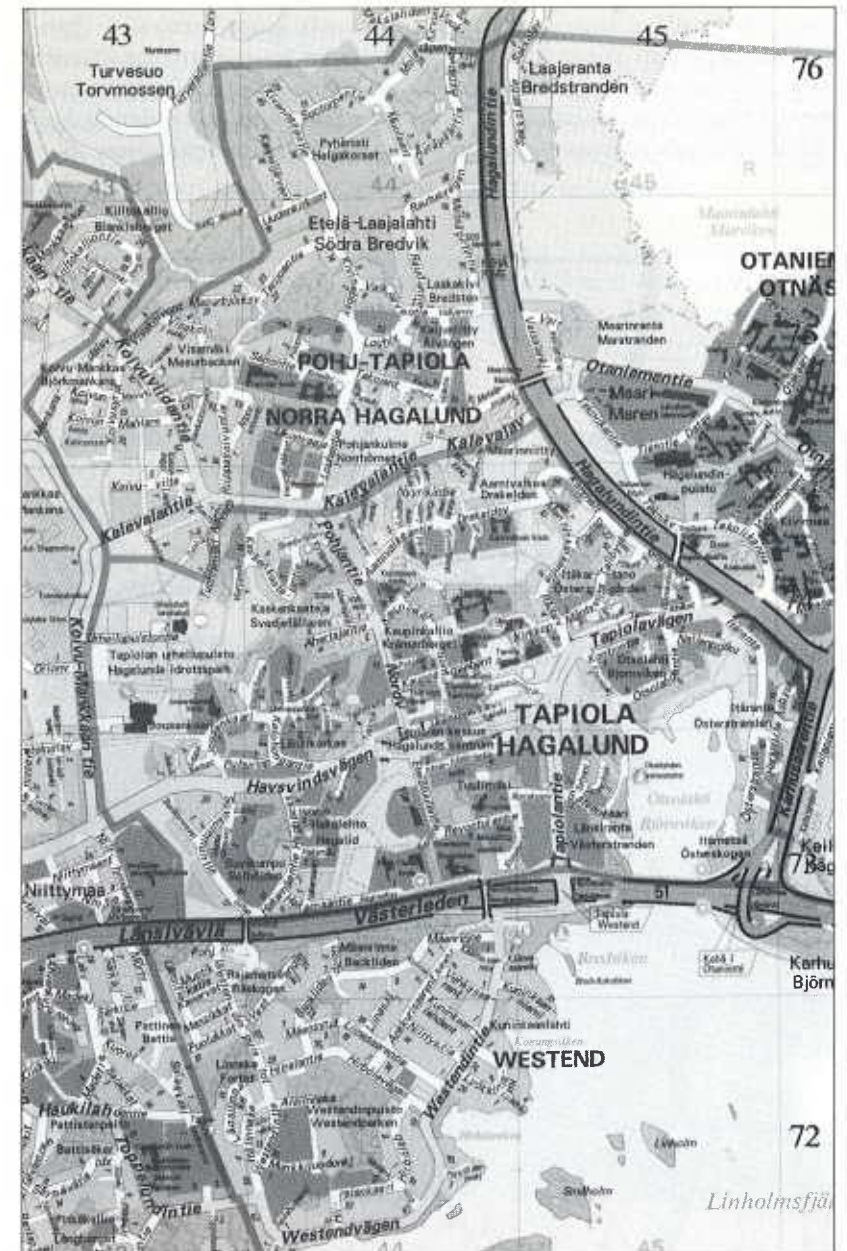
NAMES GIVEN BY THE CITY OF ESPOO

Since the draughting of a new town plan for Tapiola at the beginning of the '70s, coming up with new place names has generally been assigned to the City of Espoo (first by the place-names committees, chaired in their final years by **Uolevi Itkonen**, and then by the Place-Names Unit of the City Planning Office).

The place names of the various districts of Espoo have been devised with a view to expressing the town's basic physical characteristics, environment and history. Therefore Tapiola's original, nature-oriented and Kalevala-based place names have fitted in well with the overall scheme of name selection in other parts of Espoo. As in other towns, however,

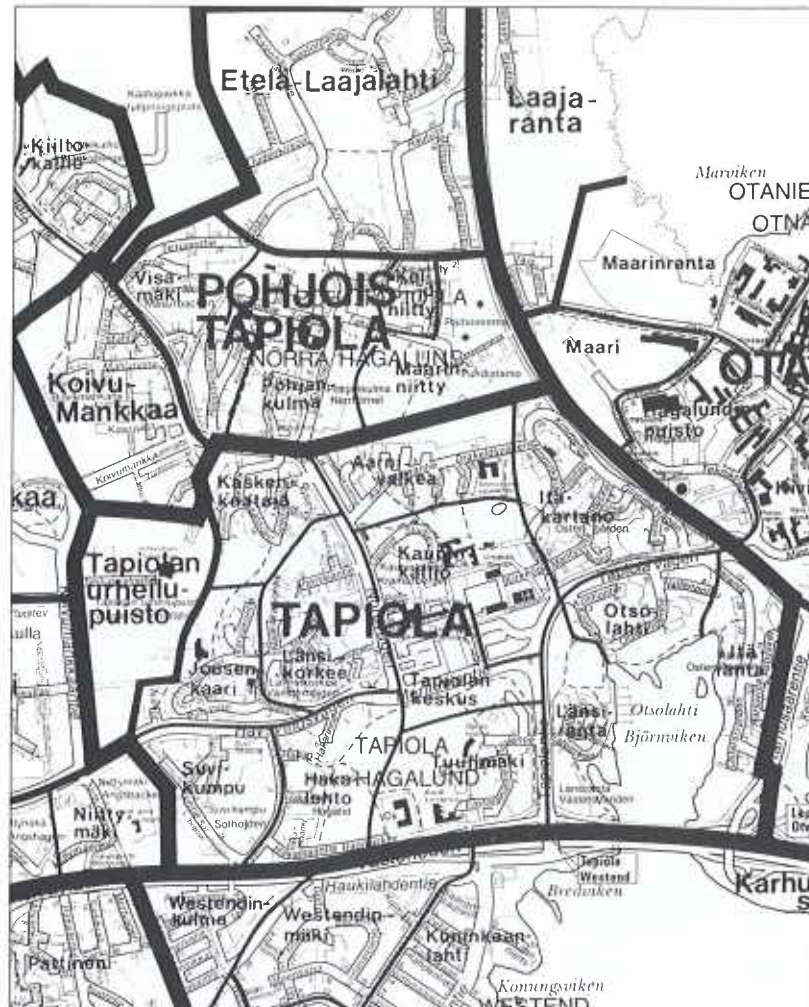


Pedestrian signs. Espoo City Planning Office.



Modern-day Tapiola. Extract from a 1990 Espoo street map. Espoo City Surveying Office.

some of the older names have had to be made more precise or changed altogether in connection with subsequent town planning. Names have also been given Swedish forms; residents of this bilingual community reacted to the initial trend towards fennicization by demanding that the Finnish address names be given their Swedish equivalents.



The various districts and sub-districts of Tapiola. Place-Names Unit.

The task of inventing place names has also grown in scope. In addition to naming streets and parks, town plans now include names for subways, overpasses and bridges, etc. Town planners have also given names to other public premises, such as schools, day-care centres, playing fields and bus stops. To make them easier to find most of the names given have had some connection with the surrounding landscape.

With the division of the City of Espoo into different districts in 1976, the Tapiola district officially became *Tapiola* and *Pohjois-Tapiola* (North Tapiola).

Since then, further town planning has led to the establishment of new names for various sub-districts. These names generally correspond to the names of major streets or some other significant landmark.



The toponymy of various town districts has developed not only in the names of public buildings, but also in the names of bus stops. Shown here is the *Kaskenkaataja* (Woodcutter) bus stop. Photo: Marja Viljamaa-Laakso.

THE SAGA OF STREET NAMES

Kalevala romanticism

Tapiola is sprinkled with names from stories of the Kalevala. Although Tapiola has not adhered strictly to the principle whereby names of a related theme are to be used sparingly and concentratedly, instead of scattering related names in different areas, residents are so accustomed to Tapiola's place names that confusion has generally been avoided.

Powerful images from the Kalevala, such as the theft of the Sampo (a mythical source of wealth) from the realm of Louhi, the evil Mistress of Pohjola (land of the North), are conjured up by North Tapiola place names. The area is punctuated with names of Kalevala personages, such as the family of Tapio. Väinämöinen clearing the forest of Kaleva is yet another Kalevala image given expression in place names.

The place names of the *Aamivalkea* (Treasure Fire) district are taken from treasure-fire mythology: according to legend, the will-o'-the-wisp guides the traveller to pits where treasure fires burn as markers and where other mythological beings may also appear. The name *Hiiidenkiventie* (Giant's Rock Road) is a reference to a massive boulder at the end of the road.

Reasonably enough, the well-placated bear and other inhabitants of the forest, including *Vemmelsääri* (Cottontail) and *Leppäkerttu* (Ladybird), feature prominently in the place names of the *Otsolahti* (Bruin Bay) area.

Forest romanticism is likewise the basis for such names as *Kimmeltie* (Dewdrop Road), *Neulaspolku* (Needle Trail), *Pihkapolku* (Resin Trail), *Kelohongantie* (Majestic Pine Road) and *Naavakalliontie* (Lichen Rock Road).

Tapiola centre and the area near-by are home to a wide variety of natural phenomena - at least in the form of place names: winds, rains, Northern lights and sheet lightning. The choice of the wind theme was inspired by, among other things, the old windmills that once stood on



Aamivalkeantie (Treasure Fire Road) and *Päivättärenpolku* (Pixie Path).

Photo: Marja Viljamaa-Laakso .

the shores of Espoo, the closest of which was located at *Otsonkallio* (Bruin Rock). The theme is echoed here and there in other parts of Tapiola as well.

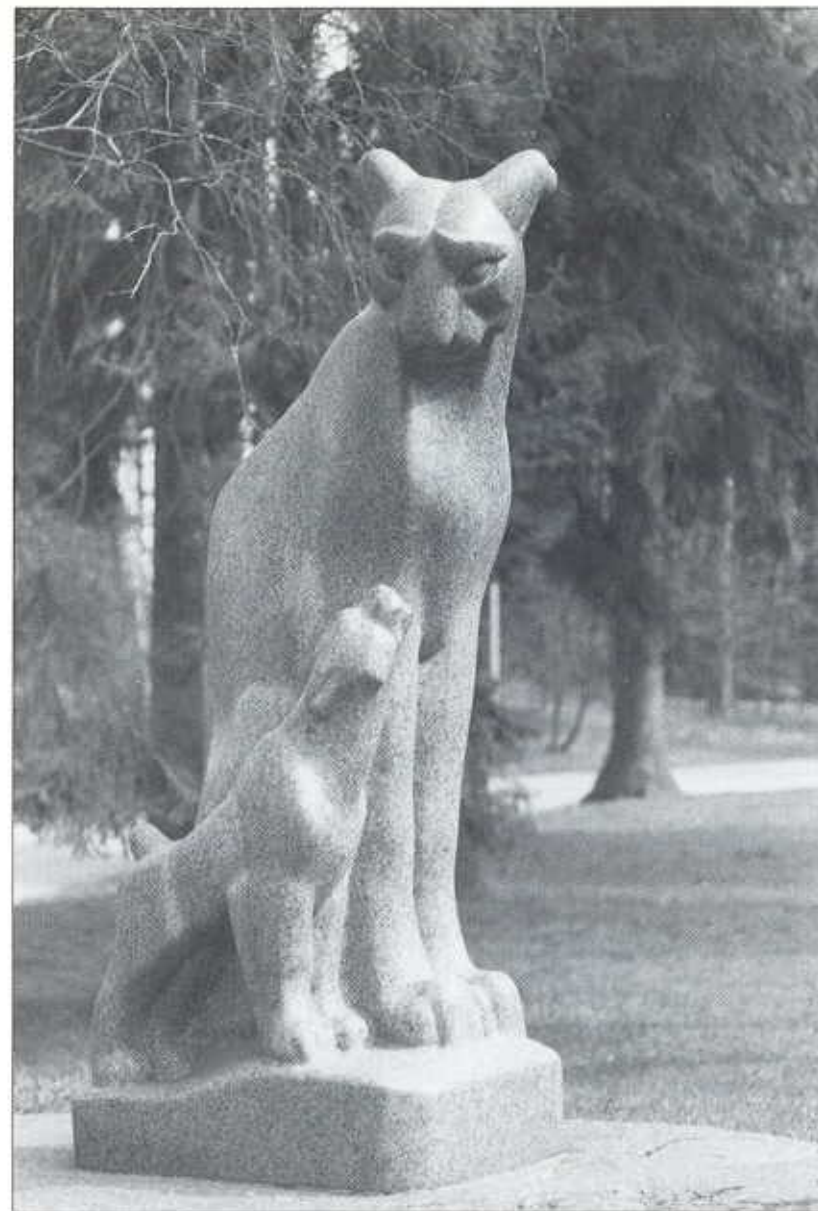


Hüidenkiventie (Giant's Rock Road). Photo: Marja Viljamaa-Laakso.

Ukonvaaja (Thunderbolt) in North Tapiola is one of a group of place names with the *Ukon-* prefix, which refer to the ancient religion of the pre-Christian era and thus also to the 'Kalevala Age'. *Ukko* is the ancient Finnish god of thunder and the elements, the giver of rain and the harvest. Thunder and lightning were held to be signs of Ukko's strength. *Ukonvaaja* was the name given to Ukko's wedge-like rock or rock axe, a magic tool that was hurled down from the sky in the form of lightning.



Iltaruskontie (Sunset Way). Photo: Marja Viljamaa-Laakso.



Tapiola's oldest public sculpture is Helvi Hyvärinen's 'Lynx with cub' (1965), a work that integrates well with the area's Kalevala-spirited place-name topography. Photo: Seppo Karusuo.



Tuultenristi (Wind Crossing). Photo: Seppo Karusuo.

Descriptive names and epithets

Tapiola Centre and *Länsikorkee* (West Heights) feature names associated with commerce, such as *Oravannahkatori* (Squirrel-Skin Square) - squirrel skins having been an early form of money. The commercial activity of the 'new' town centre is suggested by place names on the theme of the Sampo, the source of prosperity in the Kalevala.

The power of learning and craftsmanship - basic values in Tapiola - are depicted by the Kalevala-spirited names *Opintie* (Learning Way), which leads to *Kelloseppäkoulu* (Watchmakers' School) and Tapiola School, and *Ahertajantie* (Toiler's Way), which leads to the light-industry building. Designed by the Finnish architect **Aarno Ruusuvuori** and known by the name of *Pyhät puut* (Holy Trees), Tapiola Church is aptly located on *Kirkkopolku* (Church Trail).

Among the prominent features of the Tapiola skyline are the blocks of flats designed by architect **Viljo Revell** and known locally as 'hip flasks', 'hat houses' or 'Carolinian hats'. These are not the only Tapiola buildings with descriptive nicknames. Others are the row houses designed



High-rise housing commonly known as Taskumatit (Hip flasks), designed by Viljo Revell. Housing Foundation Archive.



Housing development affectionately known as *Kanakopit* (Chicken coops), designed by architect *Aulis Blomstedt*. Photo: Seppo Karusuo.

by *Aulis Blomstedt*, which have been dubbed 'chicken coops' owing to their distinctive appearance and small upstairs windows, and the two groups of row houses and 'atrium houses' known as 'Arab villages'.

In the early days, housing units were known by descriptive and 'Tapiola-theme' names more often than by their proper street addresses. Tapiola residents lived, for instance, at *Kontionpesä* (Bear's Den). Even today, it is still recommended that housing developments be given names with some connection to their location and other names in the area rather than naming them after their builders. Such names help to create a sense of local attachment.



Silkkiniitty (Silk Meadow). Housing Foundation Archive.

Traces of old place names

Despite the main thrust of place-naming in Tapiola as outlined above, the old Swedish place names of the Hagalund region have not been overlooked. Old names are usually the primary basis for new names and are also a guarantee of originality.

The name *Silkkiniitty* (Silk Meadow; Swedish: *Silkesängen*) is based on an old Swedish place name, and *Mäntyviita* (Pine Thicket; Swedish: *Tallbuskis*) is a reference to the name of an old farm labourer's cottage. The name of the *Laakakivi* (Broad Stone; Swedish 1706: *Breed steen*) park and sub-district is taken from an old boundary stone.

Of course, not all the old place names were retained, as many of them occur as common names elsewhere, are clumsy to use or simply no longer suit the changed environment. However, some of them have been found to be suitable as names of parks.



Otsolahdentie (Bruin Bay Road). Photo: Marja Viljamaa-Laakso.



Map of the Björnvik and Otnäs manors dating from 1706 and showing the old place names. Arrows point to the manors.

Eeva Eskola: *Vanha Hagalund [Old Hagalund]*, 1972, p. 27.

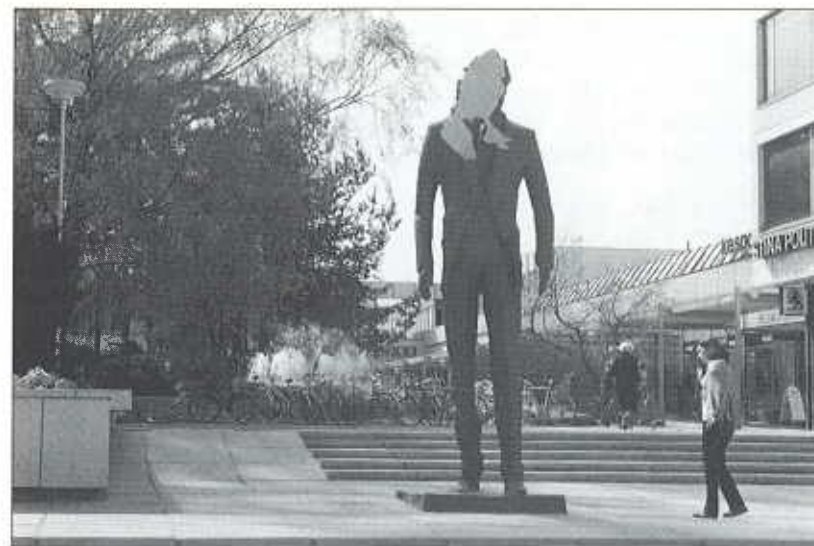
Contemporary namesakes

It is common practice to name places after famous historical persons or living legends. Tapiola's most obvious namesake of this type is *Heikki von Hertzenin aukio* (Heikki von Hertzen Square), named after Tapiola's 'founding father' in the town's 40th anniversary year. The square is reached by steps leading up to the *Keskustorni* (Central Tower), and offers a view of the *Keskusallas* (Central Basin), *Leimuniitty* (Phlox Meadow) and *Otsolahti* (Bruin Bay). Many an official foreign guest to Tapiola has been welcomed to the city by Hertzen at the foot of these steps.

Aarne Ervi, whose design proposal won the architectural competition for Tapiola city centre in 1954, has been remembered in *Aarne Ervin aukio* (Aarne Ervi Square), located between the *Keskustorni* (Central Tower) and the *Keskusallas* (Central Basin).



Heikki von Hertzen (1913–1985), Managing Director of the Housing Foundation, reviewing the Tapiola town plan with Board Member Dr *Arvo Ylppö* (1887–1992). Housing Foundation Archive.



'*Enthralled*', a sculpture by *Tapio Junno* and dedicated to *Heikki von Hertzen* and all the planners and builders of Tapiola, was unveiled on May 15, 1992, during the town's 40th anniversary festivities. The sculpture is on *Heikki von Hertzenin aukio* (Heikki von Hertzen Square).

Photo: Mauno Laitinen.



Architect *Aarne Ervi* (1910–1977) together with his wife, actress *Rauni Luoma*, at the opening ceremonies of Tapiola city centre.

Housing Foundation Archive.

Otto-Iivari Meurmanin puisto (Otto-Iivari Meurman Park) bears the name of the author of the first town plan for the Hagalund area, completed in 1945. The park, named in the anniversary year, is in the middle of the original Tapiola, at the focal point of Meurman's town plan, between Hagalund Manor and *Silkkiniitty* (Silk Meadow).

In Tapiola centre, in front of the Tapiola Garden Hotel, is the *Køgenpuisto* (Køge Park) named after Espoo's Danish twin city. The selection of sister cities for various sub-districts is based on decisions taken in 1972 at the time Espoo was elevated to 'city status'. Køge, near Copenhagen, was chosen as Tapiola's twin city because, at that time, there were plans to build a 'children's town' in Tapiola, and the name would have suited such a project due to the association with Copenhagen's world-renowned *Tivoli*. The plan was eventually abandoned, however, but a curious connection with Denmark does remain in the form of an anecdote: Queen *Margrethe* is said to have gone camping on the shore of *Otsolahti* as a young girl guide.



Architect and Professor *Otto-Iivari Meurman* (b. 1890) shown deep in conversation with the current Managing Director of the Housing Foundation, *Veikko Riihonen*. Housing Foundation Archive.



Køgenpuisto (*Køge Park*). Photo: Marja Viljamaa-Laakso

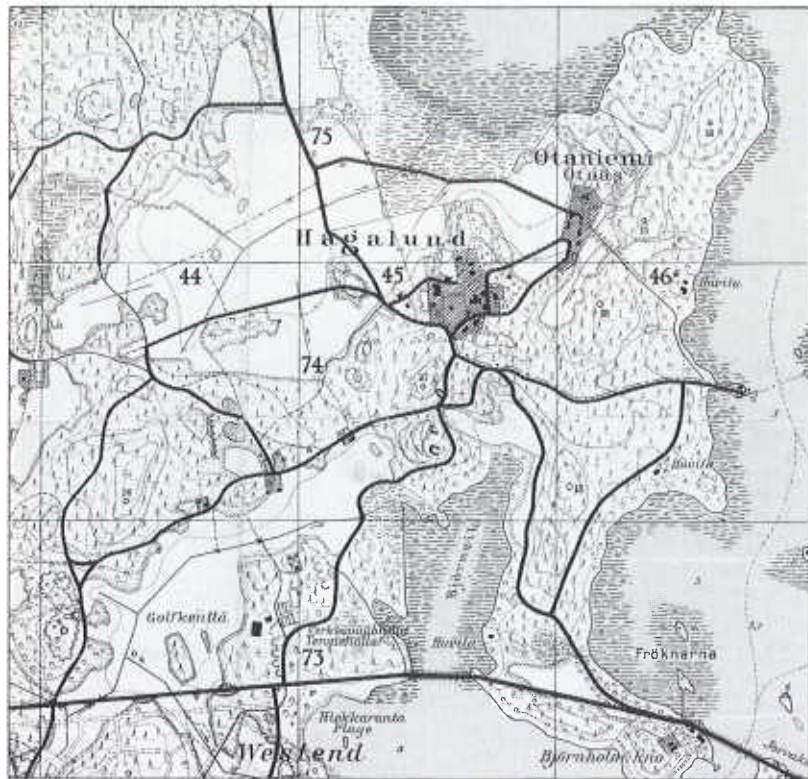


Otto-Iivari Meurmanin puisto (*Otto-Iivari Meurman Park*). Photo: Marja Viljamaa-Laakso.

Name changes

In the days of the Espoo place-names committees, changes to some of the area's old place names provoked considerable controversy in the press.

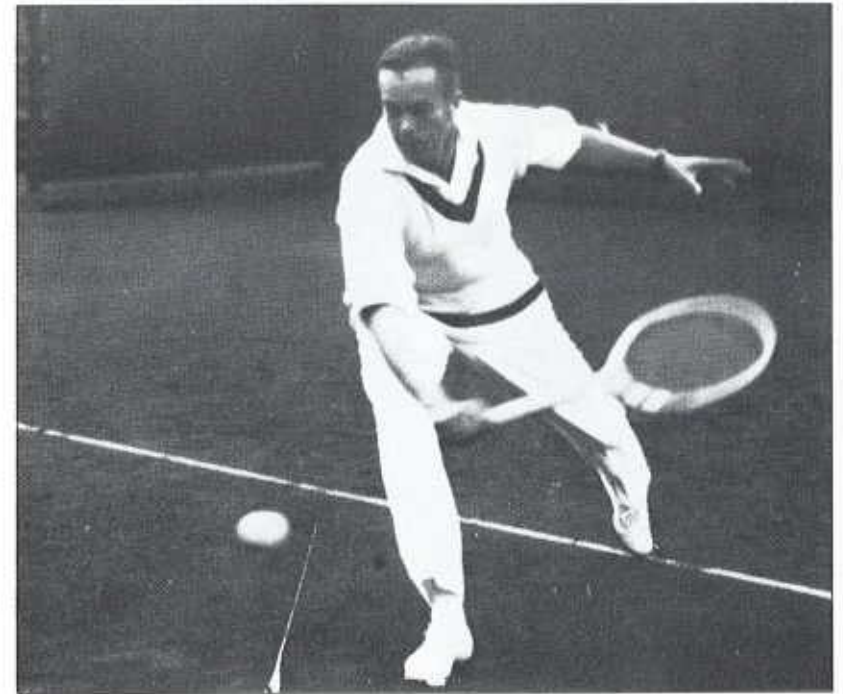
Place names sometimes have to be changed, for instance, when road systems are expanded or altered or when changes to the physical environment render a name obsolete or misleading. Tapiola experienced a series of name changes when Espoo was assigned postal codes in 1975. This changeover necessitated a re-examination of all place names in Espoo: unnamed roads were given official names, names in only Finnish or Swedish were given an equivalent in the other language, and



Base map of Hagalund from 1936, with Jorvaksentie (Jorvas Road), the tennis hall and golf course already marked. National Board of Survey.

similar names - and even similar place-name themes - in different parts of Espoo had to be eliminated to make sure mail went to the right address. A full half of all Espoo place names were altered in various ways at that time.

One of the victims was *Tennistie* (Tennis Road), which was changed to *Revontulentie* (Northern Lights Way). The former name dated from Tapiola's early days, when the road led to the Westend tennis hall (constructed in 1935) and golf course. The tennis hall was built by the owner of Hagalund Manor, Dr Arne Grahn, the early 'visionary' of Tapiola and Westend, who was known as 'Finland's King of Tennis'. Grahn was Finnish Tennis Champion in 1920 and a great promoter of the sport in Finland.³ The hall burnt down in 1967, and so the place-names committee felt that the name no longer served any purpose in this new residential district, although tennis is now once again a popular sport in Tapiola.



Dr Arne Grahn, proprietor of Hagalund Manor and Finland's 'tennis king' (1902-1989). Eeva Eskola: Vanha Hagalund [Old Hagalund], 1972, p. 81.



Revontulen koulu (Northern Lights School). Photo: Marja Viljamaa-Laakso.



Rainbow, Rain Road and Rain Alley are the successors of what was formerly Jalmarintie (Jalmari Road). The original name honoured Jalmari Laakso, a businessman who used to own the land.

Photo: Marja Viljamaa-Laakso.

TAPIOLA PLACE NAMES LIVE WITH THE TIMES

New place-naming approaches

Creativity has always been at the heart of Tapiola place-naming endeavours. Tapiola's holistic concept and innovative town plan underlie this creative approach.

Tapiola centre is one of the first urban areas in Finland to have streets built on several levels. The problem of distinguishing between different levels has been solved by calling the lower-level service access roads *Itätuulentie* (East Wind Way) and *Länsituulentie* (West Wind Way), and the upper-level shopping streets *Itätuulenkuj*a (East Wind Alley) and *Länsituulenkuj*a (West Wind Alley).

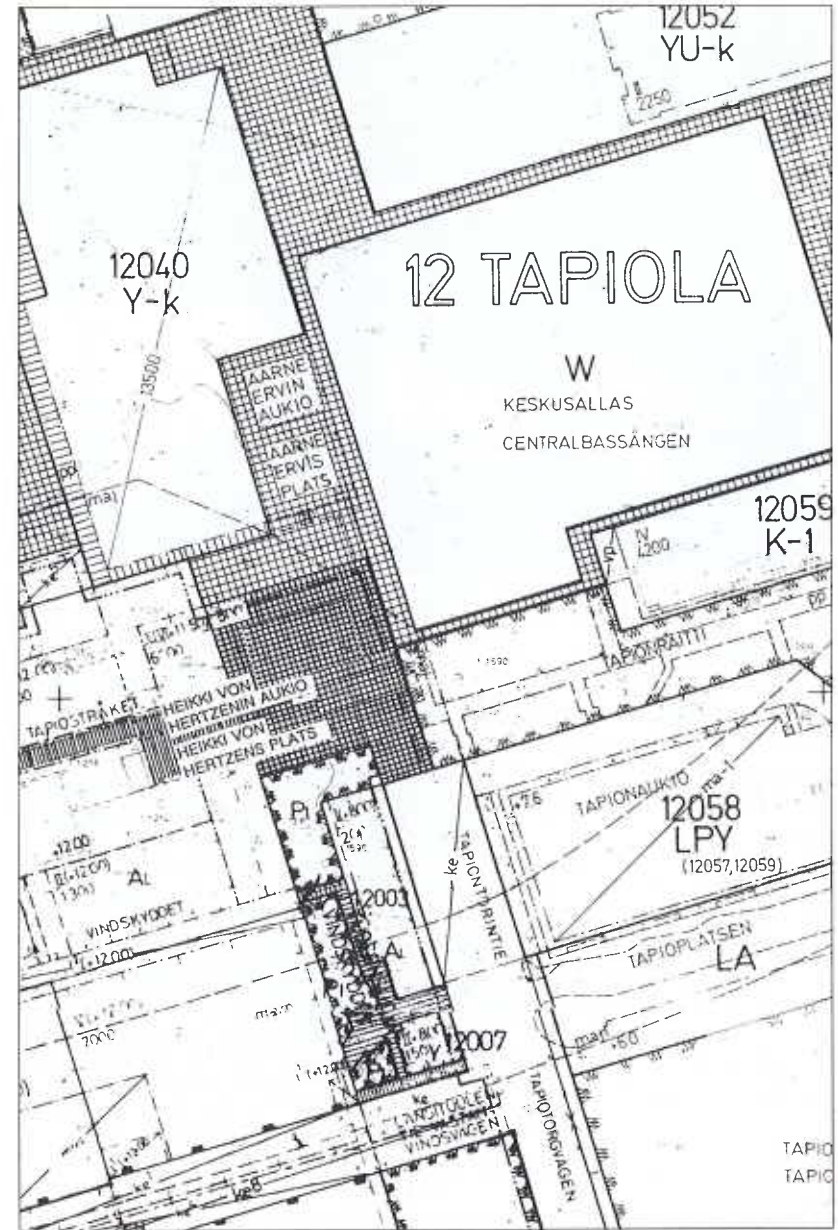
In the city centre, it might be difficult to know the correct level for entering a building. The main entrances are generally on the pedestrian-street levels or squares. To avoid confusion, addresses are given for pedestrian and square levels as well as the street addresses proper.



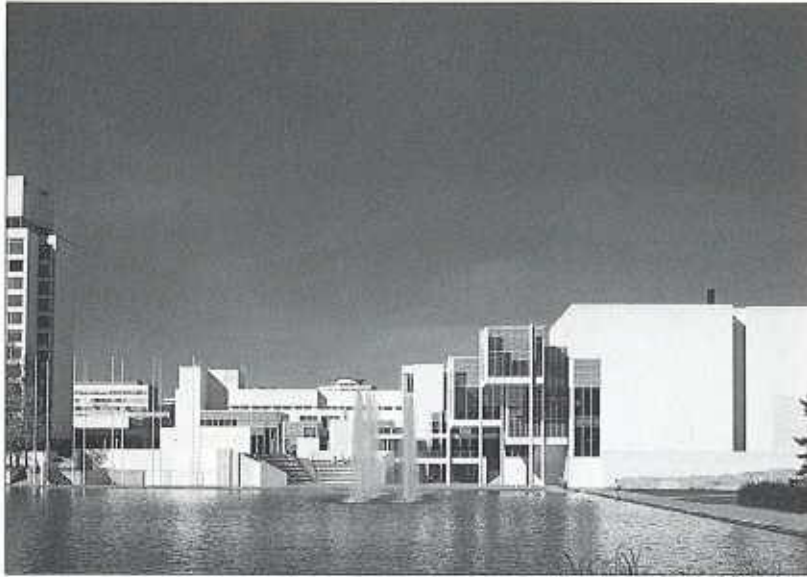
Itätuulentie (East Wind Way). Photo: Seppo Karusuo.



Sampokuja (Sampo Alley) and Itätuulentie (East Wind Way) are place-name solutions corresponding to the needs of modern urban construction. Photo: Seppo Karusuo.



Extracts from the town plans for Tapiola including names yet to be confirmed. Espoo City Planning Office / Espoo City Surveying Office.



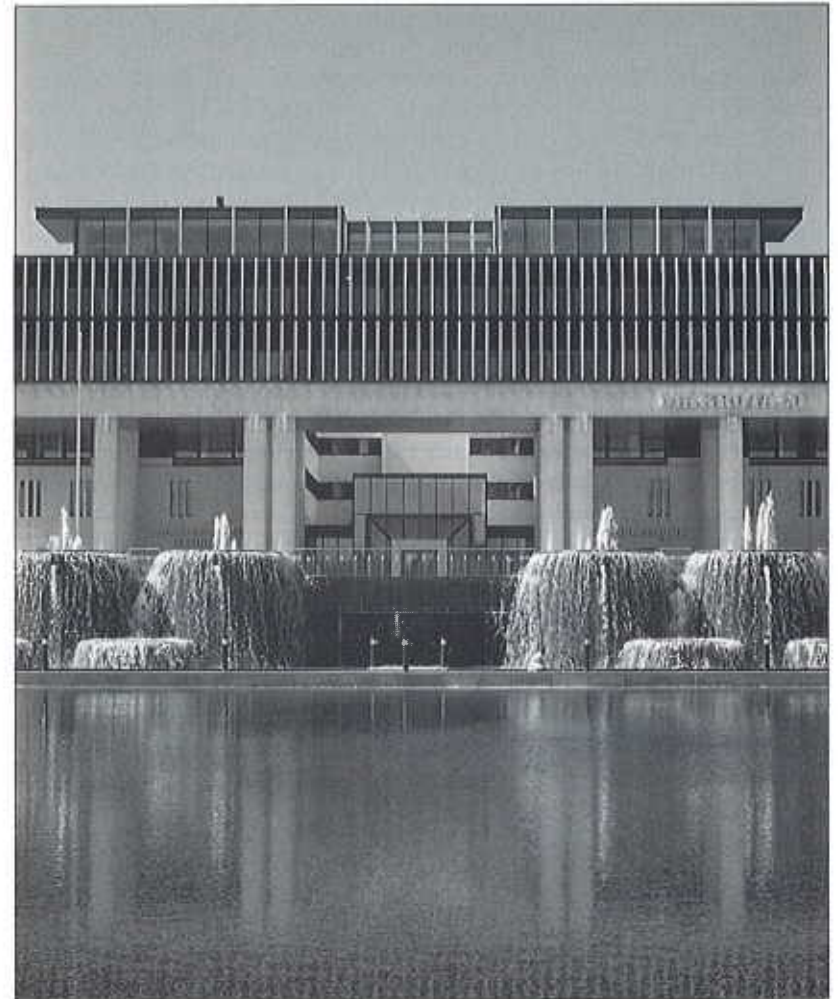
Espoo Cultural Centre. Espoo Information Department.

Lately, thanks to the town's coherent structure, the spirit of the original Tapiola has come back to life, with the names of buildings once again serving as landmarks and points of orientation, not unlike a Medieval village - though now these names are also displayed in neon lights.

Aside from the *Keskustorni* (Central Tower), the most familiar of the buildings that are located by name, rather than by address, is the Espoo Cultural Centre. The architectural competition for this project was won by **Arto Sipinen** with his *Kuunsilta* (Moon Bridge), named after the building's reflection in the Central Basin. But since the moon theme is already in use in *Olari*, another part of Espoo, the basic Tapiola theme has been repeated in the names of the Centre's main auditoriums, *Tapiolasali* (Tapiola Hall) and *Louhisali* (Louhi Hall). The building's street address is the more prosaic *Kulttuuriaukio* (Culture Square).

Another well-known named structure is the *Vesiputoustalo* (Waterfall Building), called after fountains in front of the building. When the cor-

nerstone of the *Satakielitalo* (Nightingale Building) was laid, **Kaisa Raatikainen**, then a member of Parliament, lamented the loss of the site's grove of trees that had once provided a home for nightingales. The then Managing Director of the Tapiola Group, **Pertti Paloheimo**, responded by giving the new building a name reminiscent of the area's former inhabitants.



Vesiputoustalo (Waterfall Building), designed by Timo Penttilä.
Housing Foundation Archive.

Companies and associations as components of the place-name map

As a rule, places are not named after commercial companies. Just as in naming places after persons, it is accepted that names should be permanent and therefore places should not be named after things that may change in the course of time. It takes history to link something firmly to its environment.

Nowadays, the 'Tapiola spirit' is hardly apparent in the names of companies in Tapiola. Neither denizens of the forest nor 'Finnishness' are particularly well represented in the names of Tapiola firms. Still the old *Kino Tapiola* cinema remains a distinct feature of the Tapiola townscape, while the *Tapiola Garden Hotel* is perhaps the district's most famous 'name-brand product' and the Tapiola Group one of the area's prominent corporations. Of course, the Kalevala theme appears not only here, but throughout Finland, in the names of older companies in particular.

It is not entirely clear whether it is a trace of the old Tapiola 'city' idea or the general trend towards Americanism that is now so prevalent in business names in Tapiola. At any rate, it was indeed a cultural loss when the name of one of the oldest Tapiola taverns, *Tapion tuoppi*



The Pohjantori (Northland Square) shopping centre and the Pohjantähti (Pole Star) shop at Pohjankulma (Northern Corner) on Louhentie (Louhi Road) adhere to the main theme of Tapiola place names.

Photo: Seppo Karusuo.



The Tapiola Garden Hotel. Espoo Information Department.

(Tapio's Tankard), was changed to the respectable but non-native *Mr Pickwick's Pub*. Likewise, *Linnunrata* (Milky Way), the former top-storey restaurant of the Central Tower and a customary stop on the itinerary of foreign guests, has disappeared, though fortunately the name has been retained by an advertising agency.

Luckily, there has been no trend towards 'chain-building' among associations and clubs, and so their names have generally preserved a link with their specific type of activity. The Tapiola image has been prestigiously upheld by the famous *Tapiola Choir*, by the local basketball team *Tapiolan Honka* (the Tapiola Tall Timber) and by *Tapiolan Kilta* (the Tapiola Guild, the town's oldest local-history association).

The process of European and worldwide integration has led to predictions of a renaissance of regionalism and local culture. As we enter the 21st century, further place-naming in Tapiola will perhaps return conscientiously to local colour and language, as did the original town planners, with the 'Tapiola spirit' once again emerging in the names of buildings and companies. Tapiola certainly has no lack of themes for further creativity in this area.

TOWN SUB-DISTRICTS IN FINNISH ALPHABETICAL ORDER

(Map p. 18)

TAPIOLA – HAGALUND AND POHJOIS-TAPIOLA – NORRA HAGALUND

Aarnivalkea – Drakelden
Etelä-Laajalahti – Södra Bredvik
Hakalehto – Hagalid
Hopealehto – Silverlunden
Itäkartano – Östergården
Itämetsä – Österskogen
Itäranta – Österstranden
Kaskenkaataja – Svedjefällaren
Kaupinkallio – Krämarberget
Keijuniitty – Älvängen
Koivu-Mankkaa – Björkmankans
Laakakivi – Bredsten
Länsikorkee – Västerhöjden
Länsiranta – Västerstranden
Maarinniitty – Marängen
Otsonkallio – Björnberget
Otsolahti – Björnviken
Pohjankulma – Norrhörnet
Suvikumpu – Solhöjden
Tapiolan keskus – Hagalunds centrum
Tapiolan urheilupuisto – Hagalunds idrottspark
Tuulimäki – Väderbacken
Tuuliniitty – Vindängen
Visamäki – Masurbacken

TOWN SUB-DISTRICTS IN SWEDISH ALPHABETICAL ORDER

(Map p.18)

TAPIOLA – HAGALUND AND POHJOIS-TAPIOLA – NORRA HAGALUND

Björkmankans – Koivu-Mankkaa
Björnberget – Otsonkallio
Björnviken – Otsolahti
Bredsten – Laakakivi
Drakelden – Aarnivalkea
Hagalid – Hakalehto
Hagalunds centrum – Tapiolan keskus
Hagalunds idrottspark – Tapiolan urheilupuisto
Krämarberget – Kaupinkallio
Marängen – Maarinniitty
Masurbacken – Visamäki
Norrhörnet – Pohjankulma
Silverlunden – Hopealehto
Solhöjden – Suvikumpu
Svedjefällaren – Kaskenkaataja
Södra Bredvik – Etelä-Laajalahti
Vindängen – Tuuliniitty
Väderbacken – Tuulimäki
Västerhöjden – Länsikorkee
Västerstranden – Länsiranta
Älvängen – Keijuniitty
Östergården – Itäkartano
Österskogen – Itämetsä
Österstranden – Itäranta

1 Heikki von Hertzen & Uolevi Itkonen 1985: Raportti kaupungin rakentamisesta, Tapiolan arkea ja juhlaa (A report on town construction: the days and life of Tapiola). Länsiväylä Oy.

2 See footnote 1.

3 Espoo City Museum: Westend, 1990.

PLACE-NAME REGISTER 12/91: TAPIOLA STREET AND PLACE NAMES
IN FINNISH ALPHABETICAL ORDER (Map p. 17)

Name	Map sheet no	Name	Map sheet no
Aarne Ervin aukio – Aarne Ervis plats	74 44	Mimerkinkuja – Mimerkkigränden	75 44
Aarnivalkeantie – Drakeldsvägen	74 44	Mäntyviita – Tallbysket	74 45
Ahertajankuja – Flitargränden	74 44	Naavakalliontie – Lavbergsvägen	74 44
Ahertajantie – Flitarvägen	74 44	Nallenpolku – Nallestigen	74 45
Elosalamantie – Kornblixtvägen	73 44	Neulaspolku – Tallbarrsstigen	74 45
Hagalundintie – Hagalundvägen	73 44	Nyyrikintie – Nyyrikkivägen	74 44
Hakakuja – Haggränden	73 44	Opinkuja – Studiegränden	74 44
Hakamaankuja – Hagmarksgränden	73 44	Opintie – Studievägen	74 44
Hakamaantie – Hagmarksvägen	73 44	Oravannahkatori – Gråskinnstorget	73 44
Hakamäentie – Hagbacksvägen	73 44	Otsolahdentie – Björnviksvägen	74 45
Hakamäki – Hagbacken	73 44	Otsonkallio – Björnberget	74 45
Hakarinne – Hagslutningen	73 44	Pihkapolku – Kådstigen	74 45
Harjuviita – Åsbysket	73 45	Piilopolku – Gömstigen	75 44
Heikki von Hertzenin aukio – Heikki von Hertzens plats	74 44	Pilvettärenpolku – Pilvetärstigen	74 44
Hiidenkivenkuja – Jättekastgränden	74 44	Pohjanpolku – Nordstigen	74 44
Hiidenkiventie – Jättekastvägen	74 44	Pohjantie – Nordvägen	74 44
Ilmattarenpolku – Ilmatarstigen	74 44	Poutapolku – Solvädersstigen	74 45
Itaruskontie – Aftonglödsvägen	74 44	Puhurinpolku – Kastbystigen	73 43
Itäranta – Österstranden	74 45	Päivättärenpolku – Päivätärstigen	74 44
Itätuulenkujat – Östanvindsvägen	73 44	Revontulentie – Norrskensvägen	73 44
Jousenkaari – Bågsvängen	73 43	Riistapolku – Villebrådsstigen	74 44
Jousikuja – Båggränden	73 43	Sampokuja – Sampogränden	74 44
Kalevalantie – Kalevalavägen	74 44	Sampotori – Sampotorget	74 44
Kalevanvainio – Kalevaängen	74 44	Sateenkaari – Regnbågen	73 45
Kaskenkaatantie – Svedjefällarvägen	74 44	Sateenkuja – Regngränden	73 45
Kaupinkalliontie – Krämarbergsvägen	74 44	Sateentie – Regnvägen	73 45
Kauppamiehentie – Köpmannavägen	74 44	Sepontie – Smedsvägen	75 44
Keijuniityntie – Älvängsvägen	75 44	Sinipiiianpolku – Ljusalfsstigen	74 44
Kelohongantie – Torrfurstigen	73 44	Suvikuja – Solgränden	73 43
Kimmeltie – Glimmervägen	74 45	Suvikummunpolku – Solhöjdsstigen	73 43
Kirkkopolku – Kyrkstigen	74 45	Suvikummunrinne – Solhöjdsbrinken	73 43
Kontionkuja – Skogsbjörnsgränden	74 45	Suvikumuntie – Solhöjdsvägen	73 43
Kontiontie – Skogsbjörnsvägen	74 45	Takojantie – Smidarvägen	75 44
Kulttuuriauukio – Kulturplatsen	74 44	Tapionaukio – Tapioplatsen	74 44
Kytöpolku – Kyttstigen	74 44	Tapiontori – Tapiotorget	74 44
Leppäkertuntie – Nyckelpigsvägen	73 43	Tapiontorintie – Tapiotorgvägen	74 44
Louhentie – Louhivägen	75 44	Tietäjätie – Siarvägen	75 44
Luonnottarenpolku – Luonnotarstigen	74 44	Tornitaso – Tornplanet	74 44
Länsituulenkujat – Västanvindsvägen	74 44	Tuulikuja – Vindgränden	73 44
Länsituulentie – Västanvindsvägen	74 44	Tykkitie – Kanonvägen	73 44
Menninkäisentie – Rådarvägen	74 45	Ukonvaaja – Åskpiilen	75 44
Merituulentie – Havsvindsvägen	73 42	Urheilupuistontie – Idrottsparksvägen	74 43
Metsänpojankuja – Skogsalfsgränden	75 44	Vemmelsäärentie – Långskanksvägen	74 44
Mielikinviita – Mielikkidungen	74 44	Viertopolku – Släntstigen	74 43
		Virvattarenpolku – Virvatarstigen	74 44

PLACE-NAME REGISTER 12/91: TAPIOLA STREET AND PLACE NAMES
IN SWEDISH ALPHABETICAL ORDER (Map p. 17)

Name	Map sheet no	Name	Map sheet no
Aarne Ervis plats – Aarne Ervin aukio	74 44	Nordvägen – Pohjantie	74 44
Aftonglödsvägen – Itaruskontie	74 44	Norrskensvägen – Revontulentie	73 44
Björnberget – Otsonkallio	74 45	Nyckelpigsvägen – Leppäkertuntie	73 43
Björnviksvägen – Otsolahdentie	74 45	Nyyrikkivägen – Nyyrikintie	74 44
Båggränden – Jousikuja	73 43	Pilvetärstigen – Pilvettärenpolku	74 44
Bågsvängen – Jousenkaari	73 43	Päivätärstigen – Päivättärenpolku	74 44
Drakeldsvägen – Aarnivalkeantie	74 44	Regnbågen – Sateenkaari	73 45
Flitargränden – Ahertajankuja	74 44	Regngränden – Sateenkuja	73 45
Flitarvägen – Ahertajantie	74 44	Regnvägen – Sateentie	73 45
Glimmervägen – Kimmeltie	74 45	Rådarvägen – Menninkäisentie	74 45
Gråskinnstorget – Oravannahkatori	73 44	Sampogränden – Sampokuja	74 44
Gömstigen – Piilopolku	75 44	Sampotorget – Sampotori	74 44
Hagalundvägen – Hagalundintie	73 44	Siarvägen – Tietäjätie	75 44
Hagbacken – Hakamäki	73 44	Skogsalfsgränden – Metsänpojankuja	75 44
Hagbacksvägen – Hakamäentie	73 44	Skogsbjörnsgränden – Kontionkuja	74 45
Haggränden – Hakakuja	73 44	Skogsbjörnsvägen – Kontiontie	74 45
Hagmarksgränden – Hakamaankuja	73 44	Släntstigen – Viertopolku	74 43
Hagmarksvägen – Hakamaantie	73 44	Smedsvägen – Sepontie	75 44
Hagslutningen – Hakarinne	73 44	Smidarvägen – Takojantie	75 44
Havsvindsvägen – Merituulentie	73 42	Solgränden – Suvikuja	73 43
Heikki von Hertzenin aukio – Heikki von Hertzens plats	74 44	Solhöjdsbrinken – Suvikummunrinne	73 43
Idrottsparksvägen – Urheilupuistontie	74 43	Solhöjdsstigen – Suvikummunpolku	73 43
Ilmatarstigen – Ilmattarenpolku	74 44	Solhöjdsvägen – Suvikumuntie	73 43
Jättekastgränden – Hiidenkivenkuja	74 44	Solvädersstigen – Poutapolku	74 45
Jättekastvägen – Hiidenkiventie	74 44	Studiegränden – Opinkuja	74 44
Kalevalavägen – Kalevalantie	74 44	Studievägen – Opintie	74 44
Kalevaängen – Kalevanvainio	74 44	Svedjefällarvägen – Kaskenkaatantie	74 44
Kanonvägen – Tykkitie	73 44	Tallbarrsstigen – Neulaspolku	74 45
Kastbystigen – Puhurinpolku	73 43	Tallbysket – Mäntyviita	74 45
Kornblixtvägen – Elosalamantie	73 44	Tapioplatsen – Tapiionaukio	74 44
Krämarbergsvägen – Kaupinkalliontie	74 44	Tapiotorget – Tapiontori	74 44
Kulturplatsen – Kulttuuriauukio	74 44	Tapiotorgvägen – Tapiiontorintie	74 44
Kyrkstigen – Kirkkopolku	74 45	Tornplanet – Tornitaso	74 44
Kyttstigen – Kytöpolku	74 44	Torrfurstigen – Kelohongantie	73 44
Kådstigen – Pihkapolku	74 45	Villebrådsstigen – Riistapolku	74 44
Köpmannavägen – Kauppamiehentie	74 44	Vindgränden – Tuulikuja	73 44
Lavbergsvägen – Naavakalliontie	74 44	Virvatarstigen – Virvattarenpolku	74 44
Ljusalfsstigen – Sinipiiianpolku	74 44	Västanvindsvägen – Länsituulenkujat	74 44
Louhivägen – Louhentie	75 44	Västanvindsvägen – Länsituulentie	74 44
Luonnotarstigen – Luonnottarenpolku	74 44	Älvängsvägen – Keijuniityntie	75 44
Långskanksvägen – Vemmelsäärentie	74 44	Åsbysket – Harjuviita	73 45
Mielikkidungen – Mielikinviita	74 44	Åskpiilen – Ukonvaaja	75 44
Mimerkkigränden – Mimerkinkuja	75 44	Östanvindsvägen – Itätuulenkujat	73 44
Nallestigen – Nallenpolku	74 45	Östanvindsvägen – Itätuulentie	73 44
Nordstigen – Pohjanpolku	74 44	Österstranden – Itäranta	74 45

TAPIOLAN JENKKA – TAPIOLA SCHOTTISCHE

Music and arrangement by **Jukka Tammisto**
Lyrics by **Jukka Tammisto & Rauni Kontu**

Music knows no bounds. It all began with Sibelius and now the story of Tapiola place names ends with the 40th anniversary frolic, during which the Tapiola Schottische will be danced on the named squares, roads, parks and shores of Tapiola. The 'world premiere' of the Tapiola Schottische was given at the Espoo Cultural Centre on May 15, 1992, the 40th anniversary of the Housing Foundation. The piece was performed by the **Tapiola Choir**, directed by **Erkki Pohjola**. The choreography was by **Rauni Kontu**.

*Jenkantahti soimaan,
kaikki karkeloimaan,
Tapiolan väki nyt on innoissaan.
Junttimusa tuotiin
juppikylän muotiin:
"Soita sitä Tapiolan jenkkaa vaan!"
Tanssimaan nyt ryhtyy,
laulamaankin yhtyy,
Tapiolan jenkkejengi innostuu.
Silkkiniitty kaikaa,
merenrannat raikaa,
Länsiväylän liikennekin ruuhkaantuu.*

*Aamuyöllä vasta
jenkkaa soittamasta
Gardenissa orkesteri lopettaa.
Silloin meillä vielä
Kauppamiehentiellä
Tapiolan jenkkaa väki opettaa.
Otsolahden rantaan,
Karhusaaren sanaan
aallot siellä jenkantahtiin loiskuttaa.
Heikintorin viereen,
Keskusaltaan pieleen
jenkantahtiin tanssimahan tulla saa.*

Place names mentioned in the Schottische: Silkkiniitty - Silk Meadow; Länsiväylä - Western Passage; Kauppamiehentie - Merchant Way; Otsolahti - Bruin Bay; Karhusaari - Bear Island; Heikintori - Heikki's Square; Keskusallas - Central Basin.