

To: Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA
From: Gordon Dunsire, Chair, JSC Places Working Group
Subject: Place as an RDA entity

Abstract

This paper presents the possible treatment of place as an entity in RDA. It reassembles RDA instructions for elements associated with place and edits them to conform with the style of RDA treatment of other entities. The paper identifies specific issues, recorded as footnotes, that require further investigation.

Introduction

A task (#1) for the JSC Places Working Group in 2015 is to review the treatment of place as an entity and attributes of other entities in RDA and develop proposals for improving relevant aspects of RDA including machine-actionability.

This discussion paper does not contain any formal proposals or recommendations. It is intended to assist the JSC in developing RDA as a standard based on principles; specifically the domain conceptual and data models with which RDA is aligned. The paper includes an illustrative draft of a chapter of RDA focussing on the entity Place.

Further discussion on Place as an entity should wait for the outcomes of the JSC Technical Working Group tasks on modelling authorities and relationship designators.

Place is listed as an RDA entity in RDA 0.2.3, but its treatment as an entity is under-developed in comparison to the other RDA/FRAD entities Person, Family, and Corporate Body.

This illustrative draft accommodate all the instructions for places in one chapter, comprehensively laid out with instructions on recording attributes, and access points.

The draft combines material from the existing Chapter 16, with relevant material transferred from Chapter 11, and expands it. In RDA, place names are currently most often used to refer to the names of governments, or with overlapping reference to the government and the place. This draft treats a place name as the name of a Place. RDA instructions relating to the name of a government are better included in the treatment of the Corporate Body entity.

This draft defines Place Associated with the Place as an element that may be included in an authorized access point, rather than as part of the name of the Place. This is consistent with the treatment of associated places in Chapters, 9, 10 and 11, with pre-RDA practice, and

with common usage. Instructing that it be added for disambiguation, with an optional addition when there is no need for disambiguation, is also consistent with the instructions in Chapter 11, for the addition of this element to names in access points for of corporate bodies.

The draft also takes account of 6JSC/BL/22/rev/Sec final/rev, to enumerate sub-types of Place Associated with the Corporate Body, and does the same for Place Associated with the Place.

The draft does not include any numbering of instructions, except for some references to other sections of RDA. Indentation and subordination of instructions is indicated by vertical bars (|).

Internationalization

PCC practices on places in certain jurisdictions, and in overseas territories, have been removed, to be recorded in agency guidelines. Likewise, the practice in German speaking countries to record the names of urban districts as compounds (e.g. Stuttgart-Feuerbach) has been left for agency guidelines.

The draft accommodates both German-speaking and PCC practice, by instructing that Place (Associated with the Place) can be added for disambiguation, with an optional addition when there is no need for disambiguation.

The draft eliminates B.11 abbreviations.

RDA Place

(Expanded Draft)

Identifying Places

| Purpose and Scope

This chapter provides general guidelines and instructions on:

- a) choosing preferred names for places (see Preferred Name for the Place)
- b) recording preferred and variant names for places (see Name of the Place)
- c) recording other identifying attributes of places (see Place Associated with the Place, Date Associated with the Place, Other Designation Associated with the Place, Language of the Place, History of the Place, Coordinates of the Place, Identifier for the Place)
- d) constructing authorized access points representing places (see Authorized Access Point Representing a Place)
- e) constructing variant access points representing places (see Variant Access Point Representing a Place).¹

The chapter provides guidelines on recording names and other identifying attributes as separate elements, as parts of access points, or as both.²

The preferred name for the place is used as the basis for the authorized access point. The variant name or names for the place are used as the basis for variant access points. Other identifying attributes of the place may also be included in the access point.³

The names of places are commonly used in the following ways:

- as the names of geographic locations
- as the names of governments, and communities that are not governments
- as additions to titles of works (see 6.5)
- as additions to the names of corporate bodies to distinguish between bodies with the same name (see 11.13.1.3)
- as additions to conference names (see 11.13.1.8)
- in recording places associated with a person (see 9.8–9.11), family (see 10.5), corporate body (see 11.3), or place (see Place Associated with the Place).⁴

Places include places named in sacred scriptures or apocryphal books, and fictitious and legendary places.⁵

| General Guidelines on Identifying Places

|| Sources of Information

Take the name or names of the place from any source.

¹ Copied from 11.0, as more comprehensive than current 16.0

² The JSC Technical Working Group advises that this is likely to be generalized if RDA is aligned with the consolidated FRBR model

³ Copied from 11.0

⁴ Adapted from 11.0

⁵ This needs to be referred to the JSC Fictitious Entities Working Group.

For additional guidance on sources of information for the preferred name for the place, see [Preferred Name for the Place - Sources of information](#).

Take information on other identifying attributes of the place from any source.

||Using Access Points to Identify Places⁶

An authorized access point is one of the techniques used to represent either a place related to a resource (see xx.xx⁷) or a place related to a person, family, corporate body or place (see xx.xx).

When constructing authorized access points representing places, apply the guidelines at [Authorized Access Point Representing a Place](#).

When constructing variant access points representing places, apply the guidelines at [Variant Access Point Representing a Place](#).

|Name of the Place

CORE ELEMENT

Preferred name for the place is a core element. Variant names for the place are optional.

||Basic Instructions on Recording Names of Places

|||Scope

A name of the place▼ is a word, character, or group of words and/or characters by which a place is known.

When identifying places, there are two categories of names:

- a) preferred name for the place (see [Preferred Name for the Place](#))
- b) variant name for the place (see [Variant Name for the Place](#)).

|||Sources of Information

Take the name or names of the place from any source.

For additional guidance on sources of information for the preferred name for the place, see [Preferred Name for the Place - Sources of information](#).

|||General Guidelines on Recording Names of Places⁸

When recording a name of a place, apply the general guidelines on recording names at 8.5. When those guidelines refer to an appendix, apply the additional instructions in that appendix, as applicable.

Choose a preferred name for the place by applying the instructions at [Preferred Name for the Place](#).

⁶ Text of instruction copied from 11.1.2

⁷ Location of these instructions not yet specified. Related Places could be incorporated into Sections 6 and 9.

⁸ Text of instruction copied from 11.2.1.2

If a place changes its name, choose a new preferred name for use with resources associated with that name (see [Preferred Name for the Place - Change of Name](#)).

Record the name chosen as the preferred name. Apply the instructions at [Preferred Name for the Place - Recording the Preferred Name](#).

Names and forms of the name not chosen as the preferred name may be recorded as variant names (see [Variant Name for the Place](#)).

|| Preferred Name for the Place

||| Scope

The preferred name for the place is the name or form of name chosen to identify a place.

The preferred name for the place is also used:

- a) as the conventional name of a government, etc.⁹
- b) as an addition to the name of a family, a corporate body, a place or a work
- c) to record a place associated with a person, a family, a corporate body or a place.

||| Sources of information

Determine the preferred name for a place from (in order of preference):

- a) gazetteers and other reference sources in a language preferred by the agency creating the data
- b) gazetteers and other reference sources issued in the jurisdiction in which the place is located in the official language or languages of that jurisdiction.

||| Choosing the Preferred Name

Choose as the preferred name of a place (in this order):

- a) the form of the name in the language preferred by the agency creating the data, if there is one in general use
- b) the form of the name in the official language of the jurisdiction in which the place is located.

When a place is known by more than one form of the same name, see additional instructions on choosing the preferred name at [Preferred Name for the Place - Different Language Forms of the Same Name](#).

When the name of a place changes, see the instructions at [Preferred Name for the Place - Change of Name](#).

||| Recording the Preferred Name

Record as the preferred name of a place the form most commonly found in gazetteers or other reference sources.

⁹ Taken from RDA 16.2.2.1, but it is not clear what “etc.” means.

When recording the preferred name of a place, include an initial article if present.

EXAMPLE

The Dalles
 Los Angeles
 El Centro
 Le Mans
 al-Ghardaqah
 Y Bala
 The Hague

Alternative

Omit an initial article (see appendix C) unless the name is to be accessed under the article.

EXAMPLE

Dalles
not The Dalles
 Ghardaqah
not al-Ghardaqah
 Bala
not Y Bala
 Hague
not The Hague
but
 La Ronge
 Los Angeles

|||Names Found in a Non-preferred Script

If the name of the place is found in a script that differs from a preferred script of the agency creating the data, transliterate the name according to the scheme chosen by the agency.

EXAMPLE

‘Aqabah
 Arabic script name عاقبة transliterated according to the ALA-LC Romanization Tables

Alternative

If:

the name of the place is in a script that differs from a preferred script of the agency creating the data

and

a transliterated form is found in reference sources

then:

use the transliterated form. If there is more than one transliterated form, use the form that matches the agency's transliteration of the name (i.e., the form transliterated using the transliteration scheme chosen by the agency).

EXAMPLE

Tétouan
not Tiṭwān

Transliterated form of Arabic script name تطوان that appears in reference sources

Variant names. Record other forms of the transliterated names as variant names (see Variant Name for the Place - Alternative Linguistic Form of Name).

|||Different Language Forms of the Same Name

If:

there is a form of the name of a place in a language preferred by the agency creating the data

and

that form is in general use

then:

choose that form as the preferred name. Determine the form from gazetteers and other reference sources published in that language.

EXAMPLE

Austria
not Österreich
Copenhagen
not København
Florence
not Firenze
Ghent
not Gent
not Gand

If:

the form of name for a place is found in a language preferred by the agency creating the data

and

that form of the name is the name of the government that has jurisdiction over the place

then:

choose that form.

EXAMPLE

Soviet Union

not Sovetskii Soiūz

not Russia

Name of government having jurisdiction over the place between 1923 and 1991

If there is no form in general use in a language preferred by the agency creating the data, choose the form in the official language of the jurisdiction in which the place is located.

EXAMPLE

Buenos Aires

Horlivka

Tallinn

Livorno

not Leghorn

English form no longer in general use

If:

there is no form in general use in a language preferred by the agency creating the data

and

the jurisdiction has more than one official language

then:

choose the form most commonly found in sources in a language preferred by the agency.

EXAMPLE

Louvain

not Leuven

Helsinki

not Helsingfors

|||Change of Name

If the name of a place has changed (including changes from one language to another), choose the earlier name as the preferred name for use with resources associated with

the earlier name. Choose the later name as the preferred name for use with resources associated with the later name.¹⁰

EXAMPLE

Malawi

Earlier name: Nyasaland

Kinshasa

Earlier name: Leopoldville

Alternative¹¹

Use the latest name of the place as the preferred name for use with resources associated with it:

EXAMPLE

Sri Lanka

not Ceylon

For instructions on recording relationships between the earlier and later names of the body, see chapter 37 (related places)¹².

|||Place Names that Include a Term Indicating Type of Jurisdiction

If:

the first part of a place name is a term indicating a type of jurisdiction

and

the place is commonly listed under another part of its name in lists published in the language of the country in which it is located

then:

omit the term indicating the type of jurisdiction.

EXAMPLE

Kerry

not County Kerry

Ostholstein

not Kreis Ostholstein

In all other cases, include the term indicating the type of jurisdiction.

¹⁰ The JSC Technical Working Group advises that these instructions may be generalized if RDA conforms to the consolidated FRBR model.

¹¹ Alternative would apply to PCC subject usage

¹² Currently Ch.37. Would change if Related Places were incorporated into Sections 6 and 9.

EXAMPLE

Città di Castello
Ciudad Juárez
District of Columbia
Distrito Federal
Mexico City
Roscommon Township

|||Place Names that Include a Distinguishing Word or Phrase

Determine the preferred name for a place following Preferred Name for the Place - Choosing the Preferred Name. If the preferred name includes a distinguishing word or phrase, include the distinguishing word or phrase.

EXAMPLE

Neustadt am Main
Henley-on-Thames

Also include the distinguishing word or phrase to distinguish between two or more places with the same name, within the same country or larger jurisdiction.

EXAMPLE

Alhama de Almería
Short form of name: Alhama. Fuller form of name recorded to distinguish the place from other places in Spain with the same name
Alhama de Granada
Short form of name: Alhama. Fuller form of name recorded to distinguish the place from other places in Spain with the same name

|||Conventional Names of Governments¹³

Prefer the conventional name of a government as the name of a place over which it exercises jurisdiction.

EXAMPLE

France
not République française
Serbia
not Narodna Republika Srbija
not Republika Srbija
Virginia
not Commonwealth of Virginia
Nottinghamshire
not County of Nottinghamshire
Castle Rock

¹³ Taken from 11.2.2.5.4

not Town of Castle Rock

If the official name of the government is in common use, choose it as the preferred name of the place.

EXAMPLE

Greater Anchorage Area Borough
Region Sjælland
Seminole Nation of Oklahoma

||Variant Name for the Place

|||Scope

A variant name for the place is a name or form of name by which a place is known that differs from the name or form of the name chosen as the preferred name.

|||Sources of Information

Take variant names from any source.

|||General Guidelines on Recording Variant Names for Places

Record a variant name for a place when it is significantly different from the name recorded as the preferred name for the place. Record as a variant name:

a name or form of name found in reference sources

or

a form of name resulting from a different transliteration of the name.

Apply the specific instructions at [Variant Name for the Place - Initial Articles](#), [Variant Name for the Place - Expanded Name](#), [Variant Name for the Place - Initialism / Abbreviated Form](#), [Variant Name for the Place - Alternative Linguistic Form of Name](#), [Variant Name for the Place - Other Variant Name](#), as applicable. Also apply the instruction about recording variant names at [Preferred Name for the Place - Names Found in a Non-preferred Script](#), as applicable.

|||Initial Articles

If the name chosen as the preferred name of the place includes an initial article, record the name without the article as a variant name.

EXAMPLE

Dalles
Preferred form of name recorded as: The Dalles

If an initial article present in the name of the place has been omitted from the preferred name of the place, record the name with the initial article as a variant name.

EXAMPLE

The Dalles
Preferred form of name recorded as: Dalles

|||Expanded Name

If the preferred name for the place is an initialism or an abbreviated or shortened form of name, record the expanded form of the name as a variant name.

EXAMPLE

Saint John's
Abbreviated form recorded as preferred name: St. John's
Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic
Abbreviated form recorded as preferred name: Armenian S.S.R.

If:

the preferred name begins with an abbreviated word or contains an abbreviated word in a position that it affects access

and

abbreviations are accessed differently from words written in full

then:

record the expanded form of the name as a variant name. Expand abbreviations into words written in full using the language of the preferred name as the language for words written in full.

EXAMPLE

Sankt Veit im Pongau
Abbreviated form recorded as preferred name: St. Veit im Pongau
Thorpe Saint Andrew
Abbreviated form recorded as preferred name: Thorpe St. Andrew

|||Initialism / Abbreviated Form

If the preferred name for the place is a full form of the name, record an initialism or abbreviated form of the name as a variant name.

EXAMPLE

P.E.I.
Full form recorded as preferred name: Prince Edward Island
So. Daytona
Full form recorded as preferred name: South Daytona
Mt. Morgan

Full form recorded as preferred name: Mount Morgan
SOMA
Full form recorded as preferred name: South of Market
Lo Do
LoDo
Full form recorded as preferred name: Lower Downtown

If the preferred name consists of an initialism, record it with or without full stops according to the way it appears in the sources of information (see Preferred Name for the Place - Sources of information). If the presence or absence of full stops affects access, record the form not chosen as the preferred name as a variant name.

EXAMPLE

RAF Kenley
Preferred form recorded as initials with full stops: R.A.F. Kenley

If an initialism is recorded as a variant name, and the presence or absence of full stops affects access, record the initialism both with full stops and without full stops.

EXAMPLE

US
USA
U.S.
U.S.A.
Full form recorded as preferred name: United States

|||Alternative Linguistic Form of Name

If the name recorded as the preferred name for a place has one or more alternative linguistic forms, record them as variant names.

EXAMPLE

Different Language Form

Danmark
English language form recorded as preferred name: Denmark
Grussia
Sak^ˈart^ˈvelo
Xeorxia
English language form recorded as preferred name: Georgia
Albaanje
Albanie
Albanija
Albánsko
Arbinishia
Arnavutluk
Arubania

Elbanya
Shkipëria
Shqipëria
English language form recorded as preferred name: Albania
Aix-la-Chapelle
Aken
Akwizgran
Aquisgrão
Cáchy
Oche
German language form recorded as preferred name: Aachen
Latin Quarter
French language form recorded as preferred name: Quartier latin

EXAMPLE

Different Script

Србија
English language form recorded as preferred name: Serbia
日本
English language form recorded as preferred name: Japan
□□□□□□□□□□
English language form recorded as preferred name: Georgia
□□□□
English language form recorded as preferred name: Nunavut
Москва
Μόσχα
English language form recorded as preferred name: Moscow
تطوان
French transliterated form recorded as preferred name: Tétouan
תִּיטוּאן
Hebrew transliterated form recorded as preferred name: Ashdod
Αλβανία
Албанија
Албанија
Албанија
אלבניה
ألبانيا
ألبارنيا
阿尔巴尼亚
アルバニア
알바니아
□□□□□□□□
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English language form recorded as preferred name: Albania

EXAMPLE

Different Spelling

Rumania

Different spelling recorded as preferred name: Romania

Allapatah

Different spelling recorded as preferred name: Allapattah

EXAMPLE

Different Transliteration

Aqaba

Akaba

Different transliteration recorded as preferred name: ‘Aqabah

Tiṭwān

Different transliteration recorded as preferred name: Tétouan

Halandri

Khalandri

Different transliteration recorded as preferred name: Chalandri

EXAMPLE

Other Alternative Linguistic Form

Melinheli

Preferred form of name recorded as: Y Felinheli

If:

the name recorded as the preferred name begins with a number expressed as a numeral
or contains a number expressed as a numeral

and

numbers expressed as words are accessed differently from numbers expressed as numerals

then:

record the form with the number expressed as a word as a variant name.

EXAMPLE

Zweiter Bezirk

Preferred name begins with an ordinal number expressed as a numeral: 2. Bezirk

Tredicesima Circoscrizione

Preferred name begins with a number expressed as a roman numeral: XIII Circoscrizione

Quận tám

Preferred name contains a number expressed as a numeral: Quận 8

East Seventh Avenue Historic District

Preferred name contains a number expressed as an ordinal numeral: East 7th Avenue Historic District

Pio Doze

Preferred name contains a number expressed as a roman numeral: Pio XII

If:

the name recorded as the preferred name begins with a number expressed as a word or contains a number expressed as a word

and

numbers expressed as words are accessed differently from numbers expressed as numerals

then:

record the form with the number expressed as an arabic numeral as a variant name.

EXAMPLE

9th Ward

Preferred name begins with an ordinal number expressed as a word: Ninth Ward

District 6

Preferred name contains a number expressed as a word: District Six

|||Other Variant Name

Record other variant names and variant forms of the name not covered by Variant Name for the Place - Initial Articles, Variant Name for the Place - Expanded Name, Variant Name for the Place - Initialism / Abbreviated Form, Variant Name for the Place - Alternative Linguistic Form of Name, if considered important for identification or access.

EXAMPLE

Different Name

People's Republic of Albania

People's Socialist Republic of Albania

Republic of Albania

República d'Albània

Republika e Shqipërisë

Republika Popullore e Shqipërisë

Republika Popullore Socialiste e Shqipërisë

Name recorded as preferred name: Albania

Pio 12

Name recorded as preferred name: Pio XII

13. Circonscrizione

Name recorded as preferred name: XIII Circonscrizione

Region 7

Region Seven

Name recorded as preferred name: Cuyuni-Mazaruni Region

Little Dominican Republic
Name recorded as preferred name: Allapattah
Camden Town
London Borough of Camden
Name recorded as preferred name: Camden

||Place Associated with the Place¹⁴

CORE ELEMENT

Place associated with the place is a core element when needed to distinguish a place body from another place with the same name.

||Basic Instructions on Recording Places Associated with Places

|||Scope

A place associated with the place is a significant location associated with a place.

|||Sources of Information

Take information on places associated with the place from any source.

|||General Guidelines

Record places associated with the place by applying these instructions, as applicable:

country associated with the place (see [Country Associated with the Place](#))

other jurisdiction associated with the place (see [Other Jurisdiction Associated with the Place](#))¹⁵

city or town associated with the place (see [City or Town Associated with the Place](#))

Record places associated with the place as separate elements, as parts of access points, or as both. For additional instructions on recording a place as part of the authorized access point, see [Associated Places](#).

||Country Associated with the Place¹⁶

|||Scope

A country associated with a place is a country in which the place is located.

|||Sources of Information

Take information on country associated with a place from any source.

¹⁴ Largely copied from 11.3, as revised by 2014 BL proposal

¹⁵ This is likely to be generalized to conform with the consolidated FRBR model.

¹⁶ This is likely to be generalized as just another Place to conform with the consolidated FRBR model.

|||Recording Country Associated with the Place

Record the name of the country associated with the place by applying the basic instructions at [Basic Instructions on Recording Places Associated with Places](#).

EXAMPLE

Argentina

Preferred name recorded as: Buenos Aires

Germany

Preferred name recorded as: Bonn

Burkina Faso

Preferred name recorded as: Ouagadougou

||Other Jurisdiction Associated with the Place

|||Scope

An other jurisdiction associated with the place is a state, province or other larger jurisdiction associated with a place.

|||Sources of Information

Take information on other jurisdiction associated with a place from any source.

|||Recording Other Jurisdiction Associated with the Place

Record the name of the other jurisdiction associated with the place by applying the basic instructions at [Basic Instructions on Recording Places Associated with Places](#).

EXAMPLE

Illinois

Preferred name recorded as: Chicago

Hesse

Preferred name recorded as: Wiesbaden

Essex

Preferred name recorded as: Chelmsford

Alternative

Record the authorized access point (see 16.10.1) for the name of the other jurisdiction¹⁷:

Hesse¹⁸

Preferred name recorded as: Wiesbaden

Essex (England)¹⁹

Preferred name recorded as: Chelmsford

¹⁷ This is NACO practice for element-level recording (MARC 21 field 370)

¹⁸ Follows main instruction at 16.10.1.2 (German-speaking practice)

¹⁹ Follows optional addition at 16.10.1.2 (PCC practice)

||City or Town Associated with the Place²⁰

|||Scope

A city or town associated with a place is a local place in which a government has its headquarters (e.g. capital city, county town), or a local place in which a city section is located.

|||Sources of Information

Take information on city or town associated with a place from any source.

|||Recording City or Town Associated with a Place

Record the name of city or town associated with a place by applying the basic instructions at [Basic Instructions on Recording Places Associated with Places](#).

EXAMPLE

Paris

Preferred Name recorded as: France

Austin

Preferred Name recorded as: Texas

Stuttgart

Preferred Name recorded as: Baden-Württemberg

Chelmsford

Preferred Name recorded as: Essex

London

Preferred Name recorded as: Camden

Alternative

Record the authorized access point (see [Authorized Access Point Representing a Place](#)) for the name of the local place²¹:

EXAMPLE

Stuttgart²²

Preferred Name recorded as: Baden-Württemberg

Paris (France)²³

Preferred Name recorded as: France

Austin (Texas)

Preferred Name recorded as: Texas

16.4 Date Associated with the Place

CORE ELEMENT

Date associated with the place is a core element when needed to distinguish a place from another place with the same name.

²⁰ This is likely to be generalized; the size (smaller or larger) of a Place is relative.

²¹ This is NACO practice for element-level recording (MARC 21 field 370)

²² Follows main instruction at 16.10.1.2 (German-speaking practice)

²³ Follows optional addition at 16.10.1.2 (PCC practice)

||Basic Instructions on Recording Dates Associated with Places

|||Scope

A date associated with the place is a significant date associated with the history of a place, such as date of establishment or termination, or period of existence.

|||Sources of Information

Take information on dates associated with the place from any source.

|||General Guidelines

Record dates associated with the place by applying these instructions, as applicable:

date of establishment (see [Date Associated with the Place - Date of Establishment](#))

date of termination (see [Date Associated with the Place - Date of Termination](#))

Record dates in terms of the calendar preferred by the agency creating the data. For details on recording dates according to the Christian calendar, see appendix H.

Record dates as separate elements, as parts of access points, or as both. For additional instructions on recording dates as parts of authorized access points, see [Date Associated with the Place](#).

Record a date associated with a place by giving the year or range of years

If the year can only be approximated, record the date in the form *approximately [year]*.

Record a period of existence expressed as a range of years in the form *[year]-[year]*.

Record a period of existence expressed as a range of centuries in the form *[century]-[century]*.

||Date of Establishment

|||Scope

A [date of establishment](#) is the date on which a place was established, founded or otherwise began to exist, or on which the name of a place changed (see [Preferred Name for the Place - Change of Name](#)).

|||Sources of Information

Take information on the date of establishment from any source.

|||Recording Date of Establishment

Record the date of the establishment of the place by applying the basic instructions at [Basic Instructions on Recording Dates Associated with Places](#).

EXAMPLE

1972

Preferred name recorded as: Sri Lanka

Jurisdiction with that name established in 1972 (previously Ceylon)

1967

Preferred name recorded as: Milton Keynes

Town with that name established in 1967

1996

Preferred name recorded as: Mumbai

City acquired that name in 1996 (previously Bombay)

If two or more governments claim jurisdiction over the same area (e.g., as with occupying powers and insurgent governments), record the year of establishment of the government, as appropriate.

EXAMPLE

1940

Preferred name recorded as: France

Date of establishment of the territory under German occupation from 1940 to 1944

1945

Preferred name recorded as: Germany

Date of establishment of the territory under Allied occupation from 1945 to 1955

1958

Preferred name recorded as: Algeria

Date of establishment of the provisional government that was in power from 1958 to 1962

||Date of Termination

|||Scope

A date of termination is the date on which a place was terminated, dissolved or otherwise ceased to exist.

|||Sources of Information

Take information on the date of termination from any source.

|||Recording Date of Termination

Record the date of termination of the place by applying the basic instructions at [Basic Instructions on Recording Dates Associated with Places](#).

EXAMPLE

1972

Preferred name recorded as: Ceylon

Jurisdiction with that name ceased to exist in 1972 (subsequently Sri Lanka)

1996

Preferred name recorded as: Bombay

City ceased to be known by that name in 1996 (subsequently Mumbai)

1953
Capelle
Dutch village swept away by floods in 1953

If two or more governments claim jurisdiction over the same area (e.g., as with occupying powers and insurgent governments), record the year of termination of the government, as appropriate.

EXAMPLE

1944
Preferred name recorded as: France
Date of termination of the territory under German occupation from 1940 to 1944
1955
Preferred name recorded as: Germany
Date of termination of the territory under Allied occupation from 1945 to 1955
1962
Preferred name recorded as: Algeria
Date of termination of the provisional government that was in power from 1958 to 1962

|Other Designation Associated with the Place

CORE ELEMENT

Other Designation associated with the place is a core element when needed to distinguish a place from another place with the same name.

||Basic Instructions on Recording Other Designations Associated with Places

|||Scope

Other designation associated with the place is:

- a) a word, phrase or abbreviation that indicates the constitutional or legal status of a place
- b) any term that differentiates the place from other places, corporate bodies, persons, etc.

|||Sources of Information

Take information on other designations associated with the place from any source.

|||General Guidelines

Record other designations associated with the place by applying these instructions, as applicable:

type of jurisdiction (see Other Designation Associated with the Place - Type of Jurisdiction)

other designation (see Other Designation Associated with the Place - Other Designation)

Record designations as separate elements, as parts of access points, or as both. For additional instructions on recording a designation as part of the authorized access point, see [Authorized Access Point Representing a Place - Type of Jurisdiction](#), [Authorized Access Point Representing a Place - Other Designation](#)

||Type of Jurisdiction

|||Scope

Type of jurisdiction is a word, phrase or abbreviation that indicates the constitutional or legal status of a place.

|||Sources of Information

Take information on the type of jurisdiction from any source.

|||Recording Type of Jurisdiction

For a government, record the type of jurisdiction in a language preferred by the agency creating the data. If there is no equivalent term for the type of jurisdiction in a language preferred by the agency, or in case of doubt, record it in the official language of the jurisdiction.

EXAMPLE

County

Preferred name recorded as: Cork

Landkreis

Preferred name recorded as: Darmstadt

Regierungsbezirk

Preferred name recorded as: Darmstadt

Province

Preferred name recorded as: Guadalajara

Powiat

Preferred name recorded as: Lublin

Voivodeship

Preferred name recorded as: Lublin

State

Preferred name recorded as: New York

Federation

Preferred name recorded as: Russia

Județ

Preferred name recorded as: Tulcea

Duchy

Preferred name recorded as: Westphalia

Kingdom

Preferred name recorded as: Westphalia

Ecclesiastical principality

Preferred name recorded as: Würzburg

City

Preferred name recorded as: York

Village
Preferred name recorded as: Fangfoss
Township
Preferred name recorded as: Clinton

If the type of jurisdiction does not provide sufficient identification, record a suitable word or phrase as instructed at Other Designation.

||Other Designation

|||Scope

An other designation is any term that differentiates the place from other places, corporate bodies, persons, etc.

|||Sources of Information

Take information on other designations from any source.

|||Recording Other Designation

Record a suitable designation. Record the designation in a language preferred by the agency creating the data.

EXAMPLE

Brazzaville
Preferred name recorded as: Congo
Democratic Republic
Preferred name recorded as: Congo
North
Preferred name recorded as: Korea
South
Preferred name recorded as: Korea

If two or more governments claim jurisdiction over the same area (e.g., as with occupying powers and insurgent governments), record suitable designations to distinguish one from the other.

EXAMPLE

British military government
Preferred name recorded as: Michigan.
Designation for the military government that was in power from 1812 to 1813
Provisional government
Preferred name recorded as: Algeria.
Designation for the provisional government that was in power from 1958 to 1962
Territory under Allied occupation
Preferred name recorded as: Germany.
Designation for the territory under Allied occupation from 1945 to 1955
Territory under German occupation
Preferred name recorded as: France.

Designation for the territory under German occupation from 1940 to 1944

|16.6 Language of the Place²⁴

||Basic Instructions on Recording Languages of the Place

|||Scope

Language of the place is a significant language spoken in a place, or used by a government in its communications.

|||Sources of Information

Take information on the language or languages of the place from any source.

|||Recording the Languages of the Place

Record the language or languages spoken in the place, or that the government uses in its communications. Use an appropriate term or terms in a language preferred by the agency creating the data. Select terms from a standard list of names of languages, if available.

EXAMPLE

Albanian
Official language of Albania
German
French
Italian
Romansch
Official languages of Switzerland
Welsh
English
Significant languages spoken in Gwynedd

|History of the Place

||Basic Instructions on Recording History of the Place

|||Scope

History of the Place is historical information about the place.

|||Sources of information

Take information on history of the place from any source.

|||Recording History of the Place

Record historical information about the place.

²⁴ Language may be an attribute of Place or Group in the consolidated FRBR model.

EXAMPLE

The French colony of Upper Volta became independent in 1960 as the Republic of Upper Volta, and became Burkina Faso in 1984.

History of the place for Burkina Faso

The English town of Milton Keynes was designated a “new town” on 23rd January 1967, incorporating the towns of Bletchley, Wolverton, Stony Stratford and fifteen villages.

History of the place for Milton Keynes

|Coordinates of the Place²⁵

||Basic Instructions on Recording Coordinates of the Place

|||Scope

Coordinates of the place is a mathematical system for identifying the location of, or the area covered by the place.

Coordinates are expressed by means of longitude and latitude.

|||Sources of Information

Take information on the coordinates of places from any source.

|||Recording Coordinates

Record the coordinates by recording longitude and latitude (see [Coordinates of the Place - Longitude and Latitude](#))

||Longitude and Latitude

|||Scope

Longitude and latitude is a system for identifying the the location or geographic extent of the place.

Longitude is the distance of a point on a planet or satellite measured east and west from a reference meridian.

Latitude is the distance of a point on a planet or satellite measured north and south from the equator.

|||Sources of Information

Take information on longitude and latitude from any source.

|||Recording Longitude and Latitude

When record the coordinates of the location of a place, record the coordinates in the following order:

east-west position (longitude)

²⁵ Based heavily on 7.4

north-south position (latitude)

Record the coordinates for longitude and latitude as sexagesimal coordinates, using degrees ($^{\circ}$), minutes ($'$), and seconds ($''$). For longitude, use the Greenwich prime meridian as the reference meridian.

Precede each coordinate by W, E, N, or S, as appropriate.

Separate the longitude coordinate, or set of longitude coordinates, from the latitude coordinate by using a diagonal slash, with no space before or after the slash.

EXAMPLE

W 23°11"/N 40°3'

Alternative

Record the coordinates for longitude and latitude as decimal degrees. Coordinates for locations east of Greenwich and north of the equator are expressed as positive numbers and may be preceded by a plus sign. Coordinates for locations west of Greenwich and south of the equator are expressed as negative numbers and are preceded by a minus sign. Do not include the plus or minus sign, but precede each coordinate by W, E, N, or S, as appropriate.

Precede each coordinate by W, E, N, or S, as appropriate. Separate the set of longitude coordinates from the set of latitude coordinates by using a diagonal slash, with no space before or after the slash.

EXAMPLE

W 85.10°/N 43.85°

When recording the coordinates of the geographic extent of the place, follow the instructions for Coordinates of Cartographic Content (7.4)

| Identifier for the Place

CORE ELEMENT

|| Basic Instructions on Recording Identifiers for Places

||| Scope

An identifier for the place is a character string uniquely associated with a place, or with a surrogate for a place (e.g., an authority record). The identifier serves to differentiate the place from other places.

||| Sources of Information

Take information on identifiers for places from any source.

||| Recording Identifiers for Places

Record an identifier for the place. Precede the identifier with the name or an identification of the agency, etc., responsible for assigning the identifier, if readily ascertainable.

EXAMPLE

Library of Congress control number: n 80125931
Identifier for Germany
Library and Archives Canada control number: 0200G1970
Identifier for Ottawa
Gemeinsame Normdatei identifier: 4058282-6
Identifier for Stuttgart

| Constructing Access Points to Represent Places

|| Authorized Access Point Representing a Place

||| General Guidelines on Constructing Authorized Access Points to Represent Places

When constructing an authorized access point to represent a place, use the preferred name for the place (see [Preferred Name for the Place](#)) as the basis for the authorized access point.

EXAMPLE

France
Argentina
England
Northern Territory
Greenland
Formosa
Maputo
Dorset
Darwin
Jasper
Papeete
Hyde Park
Chelsea

Make one or more of the additions at [Authorized Access Point Representing a Place - Associated Places](#), [Authorized Access Point Representing a Place - Other Designation](#), [Authorized Access Point Representing a Place - Date Associated with the Place](#), as appropriate, if needed to distinguish one access point from another (i.e., when two or more places have the same name or have names so similar that they may be confused).

EXAMPLE

Formosa (Argentina)
Dorset (England)
Darwin (Northern Territory)

Jasper (Alberta)
Hyde Park (Chicago, Illinois)
Chelsea (London, England)
Friedberg (Bavaria, Germany)
Cork (Ireland : County)
Korea (South)
Croatia (Republic : 1941-1945)
Belgium (Territory under German occupation, 1914–1918)
China (Provisional government, 1937–1940)

Optional Addition

Make these additions even if there is no need to distinguish between access points.²⁶

EXAMPLE

Maputo (Mozambique)
Papeete (French Polynesia)
Alhama de Almería (Spain)

|||Associated Places

Add the name of a place associated with the place if needed to distinguish one access point from another (i.e., when two or more places have the same name or names so similar that they may be confused).

||||Associated Countries

If a place is located in a country, add the name of the country (see Country Associated with the Place)²⁷

EXAMPLE

Formosa (Argentina)
Maputo (Mozambique)
Lucca (Italy)
Queenstown-Lakes District (New Zealand)
Madras (India)
Palawan (Philippines)
Region Sjælland (Denmark)
Paris (France)
Urlingford (Ireland)
Far North Province (Cameroon)
Perak (Malaysia)
Sarawak (Malaysia)
Ipoh (Malaysia)
Georgetown (Malaysia)

Alternative

²⁶ PCC would apply this option

²⁷ PCC might wish to create a PS for exceptional jurisdictions

Also add the name of a state, province, or highest-level administrative division, preceding the name of the country.

EXAMPLE

Aba Zangzu Qiangzu Zizhizhou (Sichuan Sheng, China)

Ipoh (Perak, Malaysia)

Georgetown (Pulau Pinang, Malaysia)

Urlingford (Kilkenny, Ireland)

Wiesbaden (Hesse, Germany)

|||Associated Cities or Towns

If a place is located within a city or town, add the name of the city or town (see City or Town Associated with the Place).²⁸

EXAMPLE

Quartier latin (Paris)

Minato-ku (Tokyo)

Alternative

Also add the name of the country or larger jurisdiction in which the city or town is located.²⁹

EXAMPLE

Hyde Park (Chicago, Illinois)

Chelsea (London, England)

|||Names of Intermediate Places

If the addition of the name of the country or larger jurisdiction (see Associated Places) is insufficient to distinguish between two or more places with the same name, add the name of an intermediate place (Other Jurisdiction Associated with the Place).³⁰

EXAMPLE

Villeneuve (Kanton Freiburg)

Villeneuve (Waadt)

Cities in two different cantons of Switzerland

Alternative

Also add the name of the country or larger jurisdiction in which the intermediate place is located.³¹

²⁸ German-speaking practice

²⁹ PCC practice

³⁰ German-speaking practice

EXAMPLE

Tarbert (Argyll and Bute, Scotland)
Tarbert (Western Isles, Scotland)

|||Type of Jurisdiction

If the addition of the name of the country or larger jurisdiction (see [Associated Places](#)) is insufficient to distinguish between two or more places with the same name, add the type of jurisdiction (see [Authorized Access Point Representing a Place - Type of Jurisdiction](#)). Make this addition only to the name of a place other than a city or a town.³²

EXAMPLE

Darmstadt (Landkreis)
Darmstadt (Regierungsbezirk)
Lublin (Poland : Powiat)
Lublin (Poland : Voivodeship)
Westphalia (Duchy)
Westphalia (Kingdom)

Alternative

Also add the name of the country or larger jurisdiction, preceding the type of jurisdiction.³³

Cork (Ireland : County)
Guadalajara (Spain : Province)

|||Other Designation

If the addition of the name of the country or larger jurisdiction (see [Associated Places](#)), or the type of jurisdiction (see [Authorized Access Point Representing a Place - Type of Jurisdiction](#)) is inappropriate to distinguish between two or more places with the same name, add an other designation (see [Authorized Access Point Representing a Place - Other Designation](#)).

EXAMPLE

Korea (South)
Korea (North)

|||Date Associated with the Place

³¹ PCC practice

³² German-speaking practice

³³ PCC practice

If the addition of the type of jurisdiction (see [Authorized Access Point Representing a Place - Type of Jurisdiction](#)) is insufficient to distinguish between two or more places with the same name, also add a date or dates (16.4).

EXAMPLE

Croatia (Republic : 1941-1945)

If two or more governments claim jurisdiction over the same area (e.g., occupying powers and insurgent governments), add an other designation (see [Authorized Access Point Representing a Place - Other Designation](#)) followed by a date or dates (16.4).

EXAMPLE

Belgium (Territory under German occupation, 1914–1918)

China (Provisional government, 1937–1940)

China (Reformed government, 1938–1940)

||Variant Access Point Representing a Place

|||General Guidelines on Constructing Variant Access Points to Represent Places

When constructing a variant access point to represent a place, use the variant name for the place (see [Variant Name for the Place](#)) as the basis for the variant access point.

EXAMPLE

Frankreich

French Republic

Franza

Франция

Γαλλία

França

Form recorded as authorized access point: France

Tejas

State of Texas

Civitas Texiae

텍사스 주

Form recorded as authorized access point: Texas

Make additions to the name as instructed at [Associated Countries](#), [Associated Cities or Towns](#), [Names of Intermediate Places](#), as applicable.

EXAMPLE

Kairo (Egypt)

Form recorded as authorized access point: Cairo (Egypt)

Danzig (Poland)

Form recorded as authorized access point: Gdańsk (Poland)

Kingston upon Hull (England)
Form recorded as authorized access point: Hull (England)
Municipalité régionale de comté de Bellechasse (Québec)
Form recorded as authorized access point: Bellechasse (Québec)
Uvéa (New Caledonia)
Form recorded as authorized access point: Ouvéa (New Caledonia)
Latin Quarter (Paris, France)
Form recorded as authorized access point: Quartier latin (Paris, France)

Make the additions specified at Associated Places, Authorized Access Point Representing a Place - Type of Jurisdiction, Authorized Access Point Representing a Place - Other Designation, Date Associated with the Place, if they are needed to distinguish access points representing different places with the same name.

EXAMPLE

Type of Jurisdiction

Budyšin (Germany : Landkreis)
Form recorded as authorized access point: Bautzen (Germany : Landkreis)
Géorgie (Republic)
Gjeorgjia (Republic)
Gruusia (Republic)
Gruzija (Republic)
Gurzhīstan (Republic)
Jorjia (Republic)
Sak'art'velo (Republic)
Xeorxia (Republic)
Γεωργία (Republic)
Грузија (Republic)
Гүржістан (Republic)
□□□□□□□□ (Republic)
Form recorded as authorized access point: Georgia (Republic)

EXAMPLE

Other Designation

EXAMPLE

Date Associated with the Place

Record the name of place within a city, etc., as a subdivision of the authorized access point (see Basic Instructions on Recording Identifiers for Places) for the city, etc.

EXAMPLE

Toronto (Ontario). Cabbagetown
Name recorded as preferred name: Cabbagetown
Paris (France). Quartier latin
Paris (France). Latin Quarter

Name recorded as preferred name: Quartier latin