To: Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA

From: Christine Frodl, DNB Representative

Subject: Larger place – Revision of RDA 16.2.2.4 (Recording the Preferred Name); 16.2.2; 16.2.2.9.1; 16.2.2.9.2; 16.2.2.10; 16.2.2.10.1; 16.2.2.11; 16.2.2.11.1; 16.2.2.12; 16.2.2.13; 16.2.2.14

Background

The instructions about recording larger places in RDA are in accordance with AACR2, but differ considerably from the cataloguing tradition outside of the Anglo-American world. Secondly, the RDA rules do not seem consistent. The basic rule (16.2.2.12) is supplemented by a number of exceptions (see 16.2.2.9.1; 16.2.2.9.2; 16.2.2.10; 16.2.2.10.1.; 16.2.2.11; 16.2.2.11.1), which are difficult to understand and do not really make sense for a non Anglo-American community. In the proposal of ALA, 6JSC/ALA/19, the problems have already been described, and the following was recommended:

6. Name of larger place as part of the preferred name [future proposal]

….

ALA feels that the instructions for recording names of places would be made simpler and more effective if:

• Instructions about recording names of larger places were removed from the instructions for recording the preferred and variant names of places.

• Separate instructions for an element for Name of Larger Place were to be added to Chapter 16. Alternatively, a relationship element for Larger/Smaller Place might be added instead.

• Instructions for constructing authorized and variant access points for names of places were added to Chapter 16.

ALA plans to continue working on these issues and to develop a proposal along the lines outlined above.

In their responses to 6JSC/ALA/19, BL and DNB agreed. Both suggested to no longer regarding the larger place as part of the preferred name.

Proposed revision

The German library community proposes that the instructions for recording names of places should be revised. We feel that the rules could be altogether simpler, if the instructions about recording the preferred name were separated from the instructions about recording larger places. We suggest that the conventional name of a place (as found in the sources of information according to 16.2.2.2) should be used as the preferred name, without the addition of a larger place.

The definition for the preferred name would not have to be changed. So, the instructions in 16.2.2.3 could remain as they are. The main change would be in 16.2.2.4 "Recording the preferred name". Here, an alternative should be added which allows to record information about the larger place as a separate element (e.g. with a code) instead of a part of the preferred name.

We believe that this method has a number of advantages: The relationship to a larger place can be expressed more effectively by a language-neutral element (e.g. a code) in the record for the place, as has been the practice in Germany, Austria and Switzerland for some time, than as part of the preferred name. The advantage of this kind of representation is that the conventional name is kept in its own form, but the information about the larger place is nevertheless stored in the record. It is possible to transform the code into different languages, as desired.

Giving information about a larger place can be seen as recording a relationship between two places. So, in the theory of RDA, this "separate element" would fall under chapter 37 of RDA ("Related places"). Unfortunately, this chapter has not yet been developed. The wording in our proposal therefore abstains from exactly defining the "separate element". This should, of course, be amended after the release of chapter 37.

Our proposal also requires to add alternatives to 16.2.2.4, 16.2.2.9.2; 16.2.2.10.1; 16.2.2.11.1; 16.2.2.12; 16.2.2.13; 16.2.2.14 and to add optional additions to 16.2.2.9.1; 16.2.2.10; 16.2.2.11.

The present proposal leaves the existing rules intact, only adding alternatives or optional additions, respectively. Therefore, our proposal would allow the Anglo-American library community to continue its long-standing practice and would not lead to any problems with legacy data. However, we suggest re-thinking the problem on a wider scale in the near future. This might then lead to a more general revision.

Impacts
The question discussed in this proposal is a very good example for the type of problems that an international cataloguing standard has to face. RDA should promote high interoperability in order to facilitate cataloguing cooperation on an international level. Therefore, we recommend standardizing the types of entities which have to be catalogued and also the relationships between them and the attributes of them.

In the case of places, the preferred name is the conventional name in the language of the agency. That means that, for the same entity, different cataloguing agencies will determine different preferred names in their own language (e.g. in German: Köln; in English and French: Cologne; in Dutch: Keulen; in Polish: Kolonia etc.). As a consequence, although the entities are identical, their preferred names are different. But this is a difference on the surface only, and therefore should pose no problem. Mappings can nonetheless be achieved, as e.g. shown by VIAF.

As the established preferred names are not identical anyway, there seems to be no obligation for the German-speaking community to invest a considerable amount of time and resources by adding the larger place as part of the name in their legacy data. We believe that the relationship to the larger place should be part of the authority record for a place, but must not necessarily be a part of the preferred name.

The German authority file holds about 245.000 records of places. The larger place is only added to the preferred name if there are several places with the same name which have to be distinguished.[1] But the relationship to the larger place is always recorded in the authority records, as well: Every authority record contains a code presenting the larger place.

Not only would the headings for the places themselves need to be revised, if there is no change to RDA 16.2.2.4. Names of places are also attributes of corporate bodies, conferences and persons and therefore appear as part of these records. Applying the present rule of RDA 16.2.2.4 would mean that all these authority records would have to be revised as well. This would be a very expensive attempt which is difficult to justify, as the relationship to the larger place is already stored in the records, only in a different way. It would certainly go against the objective of cost-efficiency, as stated in RDA 0.4.2.2. Making it possible to express the relationship to the larger place as a separate

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[1] This corresponds to RDA 2.7.2.3; 2.7.2.6.1; 2.7.2.6.2; 2.8.2.3; 2.8.2.6.1; 2.8.2.6.2; 2.9.2.3; 2.9.2.6.1; 2.9.2.6.2; 2.10.2.6.1; 2.10.2.6.2. The larger place is only included if necessary for identification.

element, e.g. by a code, as an alternative in RDA would not affect the Anglo-American cataloguing practice. On the contrary - it would promote international interoperability. Therefore we propose to include such an alternative.

Proposed revision

16.2.2.4

Recording the Preferred Name `LC-PCC PS` `2013/07`

Record as the preferred name of a place the form most commonly found in gazetteers or other reference sources. If an instruction at 16.2.2.8 `RDA`–16.2.2.14 `RDA` indicates otherwise, apply the specific instruction instead.

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 `LC-PCC PS`

Omit an initial article (see appendix C `RDA`) 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

Record as part of the name of a place (other than a country or a state, etc., listed in 16.2.2.9.1 `RDA`, 16.2.2.10 `RDA`, or 16.2.2.11 `RDA`) the name of the larger place in which it is located or the larger jurisdiction to which it belongs (see 16.2.2.9 `RDA`–16.2.2.14 `RDA`).

When the place name is being used as the conventional name for a government (see 11.2.2.5.4 `RDA`), enclose the name of the larger place in parentheses.

> **EXAMPLE**
> Budapest (Hungary)

Alternative

Record information about the larger place or jurisdiction as a separate element (e.g. with a code) instead of, or in addition to, recording the name of the larger place or jurisdiction as part of the preferred name.

> EXAMPLE
>
> HU[2]
> Preferred name of the place recorded as: Budapest
>
> HU[3]
> Preferred name of the place recorded as: Budapest (Hungary)
>
> Hungary
> Preferred name of the place recorded as: Budapest

Precede the name of the larger place by a comma when the place name is used in the following elements:

the location of a conference, etc., (see 11.3.2 RDA)

the location of the headquarters of a corporate body (see 11.3.3 RDA)

the place of origin of a work (see 6.5 RDA)

a place associated with a person (see 9.8 RDA–9.11 RDA), family (see 10.5 RDA), or corporate body (see 11.3 RDA).

> EXAMPLE
>
> Budapest, Hungary
> Place name recorded as the location of the corporate body with the preferred name: Rumbach Utcai Zsinagóga

Alternative

If the alternative to record information about the larger place or jurisdiction as a separate element (e.g. with a code) instead of recording the name of the larger place or jurisdiction as part of the preferred name is applied, do not add the name of the larger place or jurisdiction to the name of the place.

> EXAMPLE
>
> Budapest
> Place name recorded as the location of the corporate body with the preferred name: Rumbach Utcai Zsinagóga

16.2.2.9

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[2] ISO 3166-1,
http://www.iso.org/iso/country_codes/iso_3166_code_lists/country_names_and_code_elements.htm
[3] ISO 3166-1,
http://www.iso.org/iso/country_codes/iso_3166_code_lists/country_names_and_code_elements.htm

Places in Australia, Canada, the United States, the former U.S.S.R., or the former Yugoslavia `2013/07`

For a place in Australia, Canada, the United States, or a country that was a constituent republic of the former U.S.S.R. or of the former Yugoslavia, apply these instructions, as appropriate:

states, provinces, territories, etc. (see 16.2.2.9.1 `RDA`)

places in a state, province, territory, etc. (see 16.2.2.9.2 `RDA`).

16.2.2.9.1

States, Provinces, Territories, Etc. `2013/07`

Do not record the name of the larger jurisdiction as part of the preferred name of a state, province, territory, etc., of Australia, Canada, the United States, or a country that was a constituent republic of the former U.S.S.R. or of the former Yugoslavia.

For a state, province, territory, etc., of Australia, Canada, the United States, or a country that was a constituent republic of the former U.S.S.R. or of the former Yugoslavia, do not record the name of the larger jurisdiction as part of the preferred name.

EXAMPLE
Northern Territory
Prince Edward Island
Oregon
District of Columbia
Guam
Puerto Rico
Azerbaijan S.S.R.
Slovenia
Dakota Territory

Optional addition:
Record information about the larger jurisdiction as a separate element (e.g. with a code).

EXAMPLE
AU[4]
Preferred name of the place recorded as: Northern Territory

Australia
Preferred name of the place recorded as: Northern Territory

16.2.2.9.2

Places in a State, Province, Territory, Etc. `LC-PCC PS` `2013/07`

If the place is in a state, province, territory, etc., of one of the countries listed at 16.2.2.9.1 `RDA`, record the name of the state, etc., in which it is located as part of the preferred name.

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[4] ISO 3166-1
http://www.iso.org/iso/country_codes/iso_3166_code_lists/country_names_and_code_elements.htm

Record the preferred name for the place by applying the instructions at 16.2.2.4 RDA. Abbreviate the name of the larger place as instructed in appendix B (B.2 RDA), as applicable.

> EXAMPLE
>
> Darwin (N.T.)
> Jasper (Alta.)
> Clayoquot Land District (B.C.)
> Cook County (Ill.)
> Alexandria (Va.)
> Latah Soil and Water Conservation District (Idaho)
> Washington (D.C.)
> San Juan (P.R.)
> Kiev (Ukraine)
> Split (Croatia)

Alternative
Record information about the larger place or jurisdiction as a separate element (e.g. with a code) instead of, or in addition to, recording the name of the larger place or jurisdiction as part of the preferred name.

> EXAMPLE
>
> UA[5]
> Preferred name of the place recorded as: Kiev
>
> UA[6]
> Preferred name of the place recorded as: Kiev (Ukraine)
>
> Ukraine
> Preferred name of the place recorded as: Kiev

16.2.2.10
England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales 2013/07

Do not record the name of the larger jurisdiction (e.g., United Kingdom or Great Britain) as part of the preferred names of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales.

> EXAMPLE
>
> England
> Northern Ireland

Record the preferred name for a place in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, or Wales by applying the instructions at 16.2.2.10.1 RDA, as applicable.

Optional addition:
Record information about the larger place or jurisdiction as a separate element, e.g. with a code.

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[5] ISO 3166-1
http://www.iso.org/iso/country_codes/iso_3166_code_lists/country_names_and_code_elements.htm
[6] ISO 3166-1
http://www.iso.org/iso/country_codes/iso_3166_code_lists/country_names_and_code_elements.htm

EXAMPLE

GB[7]

Preferred name of the place recorded as: Northern Ireland

Great Britain

Preferred name of the place recorded as: Northern Ireland

16.2.2.10.1

Places in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales LC-PCC PS 2013/07

If a place is located in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, or Wales, record *England*, *Northern Ireland*, *Scotland*, or *Wales*, as appropriate, as part of the preferred name by applying the instructions at 16.2.2.4 RDA.

EXAMPLE

Dorset (England)

Bangor (Northern Ireland)

Dumfries and Galloway (Scotland)

Powys (Wales)

Alternative

Record information about the larger place or jurisdiction as a separate element (e.g. with a code) instead of, or in addition to, recording the name of the larger place or jurisdiction as part of the preferred name.

EXAMPLE

GB[8]

Preferred name of the place recorded as: Dorset

GB[9]

Preferred name of the place recorded as: Dorset (England)

England

Preferred name of the place recorded as: Dorset

16.2.2.11

Overseas Territories, Dependencies, Etc. 2013/07

Do not record the name of the larger jurisdiction as part of the preferred name of an overseas territory, dependency, etc.

EXAMPLE

Greenland

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[7] ISO 3166-1
http://www.iso.org/iso/country_codes/iso_3166_code_lists/country_names_and_code_elements.htm
[8] ISO 3166-1
http://www.iso.org/iso/country_codes/iso_3166_code_lists/country_names_and_code_elements.htm
[9] ISO 3166-1
http://www.iso.org/iso/country_codes/iso_3166_code_lists/country_names_and_code_elements.htm

Isle of Man
Guadeloupe
French Guiana

Optional addition:
Record information about the larger place or jurisdiction as a separate element, e.g. with a code.

> EXAMPLE
> GB[10]
> Preferred name of the place recorded as: Isle of Man
>
> Great Britain
> Preferred name of the place recorded as: Isle of Man

For an overseas territory of the United States (e.g., Guam, Puerto Rico), see 16.2.2.9.1 RDA.

For jurisdictional islands, etc., that are not overseas territories, dependencies, etc., (e.g., Sicily, Corsica, Japan), see 16.2.2.4 RDA or 16.2.2.12 RDA, as applicable.

Record the preferred name for a place in an overseas territory, dependency, etc., as instructed at 16.2.2.11.1 RDA.

16.2.2.11.1
Places in Overseas Territories, Dependencies, Etc. 2013/07

If the place is in an overseas territory, dependency, etc., record the name of the overseas territory, dependency, etc., in which it is located as part of the preferred name of the place by applying the instructions at 16.2.2.4 RDA.

> EXAMPLE
> Papeete (French Polynesia)
> Ramsey (Isle of Man)
> Saint-Denis (Réunion)

Alternative
Record information about the larger place or jurisdiction as a separate element (e.g. with a code) instead of, or in addition to, recording the name of the larger place or jurisdiction as part of the preferred name.

> EXAMPLE
> PF[11]
> Preferred name of the place recorded as: Papeete
>
> PF[12]

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[10] ISO 3166-1,
http://www.iso.org/iso/country_codes/iso_3166_code_lists/country_names_and_code_elements.htm
[11] ISO 3166-1,
http://www.iso.org/iso/country_codes/iso_3166_code_lists/country_names_and_code_elements.htm
[12] ISO 3166-1,
http://www.iso.org/iso/country_codes/iso_3166_code_lists/country_names_and_code_elements.htm

Preferred name of the place recorded as: Papeete (French Polynesia)

French Polynesia
Preferred name of the place recorded as: Papeete

16.2.2.12
Places in Other Jurisdictions LC-PCC PS 2013/07
Record the name of the country in which a place is located as part of the preferred name for the place if that place is in a jurisdiction not covered by the following:
places in Australia, Canada, the United States, the former U.S.S.R., or the former Yugoslavia (see 16.2.2.9 RDA)
places in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales (see 16.2.2.10.1 RDA)
places in overseas territories, dependencies, etc. (see 16.2.2.11.1 RDA).
Abbreviate the name of the country as instructed in Appendix B (B.2 RDA), as applicable.

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

Alternative
Record information about the larger place or jurisdiction as a separate element (e.g. with a code) instead of, or in addition to, recording the name of the larger place or jurisdiction as part of the preferred name.

EXAMPLE
NZ[13]
Preferred name of the place recorded as: Queenstown-Lakes District

NZ[14]
Preferred name of the place recorded as: Queenstown-Lakes District (N.Z.)

New Zealand
Preferred name of the place recorded as: Queenstown-Lakes District

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[13] ISO 3166-1,
http://www.iso.org/iso/country_codes/iso_3166_code_lists/country_names_and_code_elements.htm
[14] ISO 3166-1,
http://www.iso.org/iso/country_codes/iso_3166_code_lists/country_names_and_code_elements.htm

N.Z.
Preferred name of the place recorded as: Queenstown-Lakes District

Alternative LC-PCC PS

Record 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)

16.2.2.13
Places with the Same Name LC-PCC PS 2013/07

If the inclusion of the name of the larger place or jurisdiction (see 16.2.2.9 RDA –
16.2.2.12 RDA) is insufficient to distinguish between two or more places with the same name, include as part of the preferred name a word or phrase commonly used to distinguish them.

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

Alternative
If information about the larger place or jurisdiction is recorded as a separate element (e.g. with a code) instead of recording the name of the larger place or jurisdiction as part of the preferred name (see 16.2.2.4) do not record the name of the larger place or jurisdiction as part of the preferred name of the place. Include a word or phrase commonly used to distinguish them.

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

If there is no commonly used word or phrase to distinguish between places in the same larger place or jurisdiction, record the name of an intermediate place between the name of the place being identified and the larger place or jurisdiction.

EXAMPLE
Friedberg (Bavaria, Germany)
Friedberg (Hesse, Germany)
Tarbert (Argyll and Bute, Scotland)

Tarbert (Western Isles, Scotland)
Farnham (Dorset, England)
Farnham (Essex, England)
Oakdale (Stearns County, Minn.)
Oakdale (Washington County, Minn.)
Qianxi Xian (Guizhou Sheng, China)
Qianxi Xian (Hebei Sheng, China)

Alternative

If information about the larger place or jurisdiction is recorded as a separate element (e.g. with a code) instead of recording the name of the larger place or jurisdiction as part of the preferred name (see 16.2.2.4), record only the name of an intermediate place to distinguish the places.

EXAMPLE
Friedberg (Bavaria)
Friedberg (Hesse)
Farnham (Dorset)
Farnham (Essex)

16.2.2.14

Places within Cities, Etc. LC-PCC PS 2013/07

For the name of a place within a city, etc., record as part of the preferred name for the place:

a)

the name of the city, etc.

and

b)

the larger place within which the city, etc., is located (see 16.2.2.9 RDA –16.2.2.13 RDA).

EXAMPLE
Hyde Park (Chicago, Ill.)
Chelsea (London, England)
Tamaki (Auckland, N.Z.)
Las Condes (Santiago, Chile)
Cabbagetown (Toronto, Ont.)
Quartier latin (Paris, France)
Minato-ku (Tokyo, Japan)
Art Deco Historic District (Miami Beach, Fla.)
Dongcheng Qu (Beijing, China)

Alternatives

To a:

Record information about the city as a separate element instead of, or in addition to, recording the name of the city as part of the preferred name.

EXAMPLE
London
Preferred name of the place recorded as: Chelsea

London
Preferred name of the place recorded as: Chelsea (London, England)

To b:

If information about the larger place or jurisdiction is recorded as a separate element (e.g. with a code) instead of recording the name of the larger place or jurisdiction as part of the preferred name (see 16.2.2.4), do not add the name of the larger place to the preferred name of the city.