Places

Overview

This Metadata Guidance Document provides guidance on establishing names of places in the LC/NACO Authority File, and recording attributes and relationships of places.

Place is defined in RDA as "A given extent of space." Not all places are established as name authority records in the LC/NACO Authority File. The Descriptive Cataloging Manual Z1, Appendix 1 and the Subject Headings Manual H 405 provide guidance on when certain kinds of places are established according to RDA/NACO in the LC/NAF and when they should be proposed through SACO as LC subject headings. SHM H 405 divides entities into two groups: 1) Entities always established according to descriptive cataloging conventions with authority records that always reside in the name authority file; 2) Headings always established according to subject cataloging conventions with authority records that reside in the subject authority file if used only as subject headings; or reside in the name authority file if the headings are needed for use as descriptive access points. This MGD only applies to places in group 1 and to those in group 2 that are needed for use as descriptive access points (MARC 110 and 710 fields in bibliographic records).

For jurisdictions, RDA instructions and LC-PCC policy statements for the place entity must sometimes be used in conjunction with those for the corporate body entity.

In MARC authority records, authorized access points for places are tagged 151 and variant access points for places are tagged 451. When used as subjects in MARC bibliographic records, places are recorded in the 651 field. However, when places are used as access points in bibliographic records for creators of works or contributors to an expression, they are tagged as jurisdictions in 110 and 710 respectively. Authorized access points for subordinate jurisdictional corporate bodies (for example, government ministries, departments, legislative bodies, courts, and embassies of a country) are tagged 110 in MARC authority records, and as 110, 610, and 710 in MARC bibliographic records.

Changes from Original RDA

Original RDA	Official RDA
The preferred name of a place includes the name of the larger place in which it is	The name of the larger place or the larger jurisdiction to which it belongs is not part

located or the larger jurisdiction to which it belongs	of the preferred name. It is only included in an access point for place.
Relationship designators for related places were never established (Appendix L was a placeholder chapter that was never developed).	Relationships to other places are described using relationship elements (e.g., part of place; related place of place) and are integrated in the text of RDA.
Earlier/later relationships between places were coded in MARC 551 using $w a and $w b	Place name changes and other kinds of succeeding/preceding relationships between agents, including places, may be recorded in MARC 551 $i using non-verbalized labels for unconstrained RDA properties such as "predecessor," "predecessor of split," "successor," "product of merger," "product of split," etc. If a URI for the type of relationship is recorded, the unconstrained URI will be used.
English language capitalization guidelines for places and other entities are found in Appendix A, in particular in A.2, A.10, and A.13. There are numerous examples. For other languages, A.33-A.55 sometimes includes guidelines for capitalization place names.	Capitalization of names of places in English is found under the Resources tab in the RDA Toolkit, under Community vocabularies > Terms in specific languages > Terms in English > Names of places. There are no examples. For other languages, Terms in specific languages in the Community vocabularies has links to specific language guidelines, some of which include capitalization guidance and examples for names of places.
Appendix B.11 lists abbreviations for the names of certain countries and for the names of states, provinces, territories, etc., of Australia, Canada, and the United States. These abbreviations are used when the names are recorded: a) as part of the name of a place located in that state, province, territory, etc. or other jurisdiction. b) as the name or part of the name of a place associated with a person, family, or corporate body.	Abbreviations of terms in English for countries and states is found under the Resources tab in the RDA Toolkit, under Community vocabularies > Terms in specific languages > Terms in English > Names of places.
RDA 11.7.1.6 provides for recording of Other Designation (MARC 368 subfield	There is no specific provision for recording an other designation. However,

$c) if type of jurisdiction is insufficient or inappropriate for distinguishing between two or more jurisdictions with the same name (examples include: Brazzaville; Democratic Republic; North; South)	the option under Effective description of Place allows agencies to record elements that are specified by an application profile, and the LC/PCC practice is to apply the option. Catalogers may continue to add an other designation to access points and record this element separately in MARC 368 $c.

Implementation with Metadata Examples

Minimum Description

The criteria for a minimum description of a place in a NACO authority record will always be met through an authorized access point for place (MARC 151). NACO records will always also have an identifier for place (MARC 010, system supplied), and will generally also have preferred name of place (usually recorded in a 670 field).

Effective Description

Record elements that are deemed useful for identification and access. There is an option to record elements that are specified by an application profile. LC/PCC practice is to apply this option. The original RDA element "other designation" (11.7.1.6), while no longer in official RDA, will continue to be eligible for recording in MARC 368 $c and inclusion in access points for places when inclusion of other official RDA elements is insufficient or inappropriate.

Place Relationship Elements

access point for place

Guidance
- Access point for place has two sub-elements: authorized access point for place, and variant access point for place.
- Most of the Options for this element are applied. The LC-PCC PSs refer to MGDs for more instructions.

- See MG: Access Point Syntax for guidance on Format of base access points for place.
- For ambiguous entities, consult the Descriptive Cataloging Manual Z1 Appendix 1 and the Subject Headings Manual H 405. The following types of entities are treated as places and always established as name authorities: city sections, collective settlements, comarcas, communes, conservation districts, forest districts, jurisdictions: ancient (other than cities) and medieval and modern (including former jurisdictions), military installations (active and all after 1899), mining districts, park districts, planned communities, pueblos, recreation districts, sanitation districts, tribal nations (jurisdictions) of the United States and Canada, utility districts, water districts. See the list of Group Two headings in SHM H 405 for entities tagged as places that are established according to subject cataloging conventions with authority records that reside in either the name authority file or the subject authority file.

MARC 21
- Places are tagged X51. Authorized access points are tagged 151, variant access points are tagged 451, and authorized access points for related places are tagged 551.
- Any place recorded in 551 must have its own separate name authority record where it is tagged 151. The reciprocal relationship must always be recorded in the other authority record.

BIBFRAME
- Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object.
- NARs for persons will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

appellation of place

Guidance
- Appellation of place has three sub-elements: **access point for place**, **identifier for place**, **name of place**
- Recording methods: unstructured description (in name of place) and structured description (in access point for place)

MARC 21
- No specific field is available for this element. It is recorded through one of its narrower elements
- 1XX and 4XX: access point for place
- 010 and 024: identifier for place
- 670: name of place

BIBFRAME
- Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object.
- NARs for persons will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

authorized access point for place

Guidance
- The LC-PCC PSs for this element reflect name authority policies and practices used under Original RDA
- Most of the Options for this element are applied. The LC-PCC PSs refer to MGDs for more instructions.
- See MG: Access Point Syntax for guidance on Format of base access points for place.
- For ambiguous entities, consult the Descriptive Cataloging Manual Z1 Appendix 1 and the Subject Headings Manual H 405. The following types of entities are treated as places and always established as name authorities: city sections, collective settlements, comarcas, communes, conservation districts, forest districts, jurisdictions: ancient (other than cities) and medieval and modern (including former jurisdictions), military installations (active and all after 1899), mining districts, park districts, planned communities, pueblos, recreation districts, sanitation districts, tribal nations (jurisdictions) of the United States and Canada, utility districts, water districts. See the list of Group Two headings in SHM H 405 for entities tagged as places that are established according to subject cataloging conventions with authority records that reside in either the name authority file or the subject authority file.
- Forming authorized access points
  - Base an authorized access point for place on the preferred name for place.
  - Add a qualifier for a larger place according to the following guidelines:

    Australia, Canada, Great Britain, and United States

    States, provinces, territories, etc. or constituent countries: Do not add the name of the larger jurisdiction.

    Arizona
    Maine
    Northern Ireland
    Nunavut
    Ontario
    South Australia
    Tasmania
    Utah Territory

Wales

Places in states, provinces, territories, etc. or constituent countries: Add the name of the state, province, etc. or constituent country. Abbreviate the larger place according to [Abbreviations of terms in English for countries and states](#).

Naco (Ariz.)
Saco (Me.)
Antrim (Northern Ireland)
Iqaluit (Nunavut)
Waterloo (Ont.)
Yacka (S.A.)
Penguin (Tas.)
Carson County (Utah Territory)
Dwygyfylchi (Wales)

Do not include a term for [category of government](#) or [category of place](#) or other kind of designation when the larger place is added to the smaller place.

Ithaca (N.Y.)
not Ithaca (N.Y. (State))

Gatineau (Québec)
not Gatineau (Québec (Province))

Spokane (Wash.)
not Spokane (Wash. (State))

Malaysia

States and federal territories: Add the name of the country.

Johor (Malaysia)
Kelantan (Malaysia)
Labuan (Malaysia)
Sabah (Malaysia)
Sarawak (Malaysia)

Places in states and federal territories: Add the name of the state or federal territory preceding the name of the country.

Kota Tinggi (Johor, Malaysia)

Kuala Krai (Kelantan, Malaysia)
Tawau (Sabah, Malaysia)
Bintulu (Sarawak, Malaysia)

Do not include a term for category of government or category of place or other kind of designation when the larger place is added to the smaller place.

Labuan (Labuan, Malaysia)
not Labuan (Labuan (Federal Territory), Malaysia)

Overseas territories, dependencies, etc.

Overseas territories, dependencies, etc.: Do not add the name of the larger jurisdiction.

Aruba
Greenland
Guernsey
Martinique
New Caledonia
Puerto Rico
Turks and Caicos Islands

Places in overseas territories, dependencies, etc.: Add the name of the overseas territory, dependency, etc. Abbreviate the larger place according to Abbreviations of terms in English for countries and states.

Oranjestad (Aruba)
Nuuk (Greenland)
Alderney (Guernsey)
Le Prêcheur (Martinique)
Nouméa (New Caledonia)
Mayagüez (P.R.)
Cockburn Town (Turks and Caicos Islands)

Do not include a term for category of government or category of place or other kind of designation when the larger place is added to the smaller place.

Everywhere else in the world

Add as a qualifier the name of the country in which the place is located. Abbreviate country names according to [Abbreviations of terms in English for countries and states](#).

San José (Costa Rica)
Bioko Norte (Equatorial Guinea)
Kolkata (India)
Kyoto (Japan)
Larochette (Luxembourg)
Vaavu (Maldives)
Ulaanbaatar (Mongolia)
Tauranga (N.Z.)
Soufrière (Saint Lucia)
Central Province (Zambia)

Do not include a term for [category of government](#) or [category of place](#) or other kind of designation when the larger place is added to the smaller place.

Kinshasa (Congo)
  not Kinshasa (Congo (Democratic Republic))

Tʻbilisi (Georgia)
  not Tʻbilisi (Georgia (Republic))

Seoul (Korea)
  not Seoul (Korea (South))

Amurskaia oblastʹ (Russia)
  not Amurskaia oblastʹ (Russia (Federation))

Places with the same name

To resolve conflicts in preferred names for geographic names and names of governments not already resolved by the [option to include a value of Place: **access point for place** for a larger place or jurisdiction](#), apply one of the following options:

1. Apply the [option to include a word or phrase that is frequently used to distinguish a place from another place with the same name](#)

   If the inclusion of the name of the larger place or jurisdiction is insufficient to distinguish between two or more places with the

same preferred name, include a word or phrase commonly used to distinguish them.

Alhama de Almería (Spain)
Alhama de Granada (Spain)

The short form of name for both places is Alhama. Both are located in autonomous community of Andalusia.

Hörmanns bei Litschau (Austria)
Hörmanns bei Weitra (Austria)

The short form of name for both places is Hörmanns. Both are located in the state of Lower Austria.

Downton on the Rock (England)
Downton (Wiltshire, England)

The short form of name for both places is Downton. Fuller form is available for the place in Herefordshire. No fuller form is available for the place in Wiltshire, so the option (see below) to include an intermediary place is applied for that access point.

2. Apply the option to include a value of Place: **name of place** for an intermediary place within a larger place or jurisdiction

If the inclusion of the name of the larger place or jurisdiction is insufficient to distinguish between two or more places with the same preferred name, include the name of an intermediate place between the name of a place being identified and the larger place or jurisdiction.

Northfield (Atlantic County, N.J.)
Northfield (Essex County, N.J.)

Langley (Berkshire, England)
Langley (Cheshire, England)
Langley (Northumberland, England)

Friedberg (Bavaria, Germany)
Friedberg (Hesse, Germany)

Li Xian (Hunan Sheng, China)

Li Xian (Sichuan Sheng, China)

Tuxtepec (Guerrero, Mexico)
Tuxtepec (Oaxaca, Mexico)

Horodok (Khmel'nyts'ka oblast', Ukraine)
Horodok (L'vivs'ka oblast', Ukraine)

3. Apply the option to include a value of Corporate Body: **category of government** that is a term for a government other than a city or town

   Separate the category of government from a place in a qualifier by a space, colon, space.

   Dublin (Ireland)
   Dublin (Ireland : County)

   Bangalore (India)
   Bangalore (India : District)

   Hamilton (Ont.)
   Hamilton (Ont. : Township)

   Liège (Belgium)
   Liège (Belgium : Arrondissement)
   Liège (Belgium : Province)
   Liège (Ecclesiastical principality)

   Milan (Italy)
   Milan (Duchy)

   Hannover (Germany)
   Hannover (Germany : Landkreis)
   Hannover (Germany : Regierungsbezirk)
   Hannover (Electorate)
   Hannover (Kingdom)

   Blagoevgrad (Bulgaria)
   Blagoevgrad (Bulgaria : Oblast)
   Blagoevgrad (Bulgaria : Obshtina)

   Częstochowa (Poland)

Częstochowa (Poland : Powiat)
Częstochowa (Poland : Voivodeship)

Conflict between townships in the same U.S. state: Add the county to each name followed by the category of government or category of place.

Allegheny (Blair County, Pa. : Township)
Allegheny (Cambria County, Pa. : Township)
Allegheny (Somerset County, Pa. : Township)
Allegheny (Venango County, Pa. : Township)

Sumner (Barron County, Wis. : Town)
Sumner (Trempealeau County, Wis. : Town)

4. Add any other designation if none of the above is appropriate or sufficient

Korea (North)
Korea (South)

Congo (Brazzaville)
Congo (Democratic Republic)

Germany (Territory under Allied occupation, 1945-1955)

Belgium (Territory under German occupation, 1914-1918)
Belgium (Territory under German occupation, 1940-1944)

Separate a designation from any other addition or from another designation by a space, colon, space.

Elmalı (Niğde İli, Turkey : Northeast)
Elmalı (Niğde İli, Turkey : Southwest)

Germany (Territory under Allied occupation, 1945-1955 : British Zone)
Germany (Territory under Allied occupation, 1945-1955 : French Zone)

Places within Cities (City Sections, Neighborhoods, Quarters, Districts, Etc.)

Add the authorized access point for the city in a modified form in parentheses to the preferred name for the city section, etc.

12. Bezirk (Vienna, Austria)
Andersonville (Chicago, Ill.)
Circoscrizione XVI (Rome, Italy)
Distrito 14 (El Alto, Bolivia)
It'aewŏn (Seoul, Korea)
Kings Cross (Sydney, N.S.W.)
Little Italy (Philadelphia, Pa.)
Montmartre (Paris, France)
Naval Submarine Base New London (Groton, Conn.)
Naka-ku (Yokohama-shi, Japan)
Ridge Street Historic District (Charlottesville, Va.)
Rose Quarter (Portland, Or.)
Splott (Cardiff, Wales)
Universitetskaia naberezhnaia (Saint Petersburg, Russia)
West End (Vancouver, B.C.)

City sections with the same preferred name in the same city: Include as part of the preferred name a word or phrase commonly used to distinguish them, or if there is no such word or phrase, record the name of an appropriate smaller place before the name of the city.

Chelsea (Manhattan, New York, N.Y.)
Chelsea (Staten Island, New York, N.Y.)

Little Italy (Bronx, New York, N.Y.)
Little Italy (Manhattan, New York, N.Y.)

Hayes (Bromley, London, England)
Hayes (Hillingdon, London, England)

Shaziying Cun (Chaoyang Qu, Beijing, China)
Shaziying Cun (Shunyi Qu, Beijing, China)

If neither a word or phrase commonly used to distinguish them nor an appropriate smaller place is available, add any other designation. Separate the designation from the name of the city by a space, colon, space.

Arnavutköy (Istanbul, Turkey : Northwest)
Arnavutköy (Istanbul, Turkey : Southeast)

Name of Larger Place Changes

When the name of a smaller place remains the same, but the name of the larger place in which the smaller place is located has changed, add the name of the current name of the larger place. Consider making a variant access point with a qualifier for the name of the former larger place.

Authorized access point	Charles Town (W. Va.)
Variant access point	Charles Town (Va.)

Change existing authority records to reflect the name of the current larger place, and make a variant access point from the formerly authorized form.

Authorized access point	Minsk (Belarus)
Variant access point for formerly authorized access point	Minsk (Byelorussian S.S.R.)

Authorized access point	Prizren (Kosovo)
Variant access point for formerly authorized access point	Prizren (Serbia)

MARC 21
- In authority records, authorized access point for place is recorded in field 151, subfield $a. Subfields $g, $v, $x, $y, $z, $6, $8 are not used.

BIBFRAME
- Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object.
- NARs for places will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

Examples	
MARC	LC/NAF Example 1 **151 ## $a Uruguay** Example 2 **151 ## $a Geelong (Vic.)**

Example 3

151 ## $a Prague (Czech Republic)

Example 4

151 ## $a New Edinburgh (Ottawa, Ont.)

Example 5

151 ## $a Little Italy (Manhattan, New York, N.Y.)

Example 6

151 ## $a Adrar (Algeria : Province)

Example 7

151 ## $a Thabazimbi (South Africa : District)

Example 8

151 ## $a Dover (Athens County, Ohio : Township)

- In bibliographic records, authorized access point for place is recorded in fields 110 and 710 when the access point is needed as a creator or contributor to a work or expression, and in field 651 when the access point is used as a subject.

Examples	
MARC	Bibliographic record Example 1 **110 1# $a Vancouver (B.C.),** $e author. 245 10 $a Financial statements and annual report for the year ended ... / $c City of Vancouver, British Columbia.

	651 #0 $a Vancouver (B.C.) $x Appropriations and expenditures $v Periodicals.

BIBFRAME	Example 1
	
	 Entity: Work
	
	 `<bf:agent>`
	 `      <bf:Agent`
	 `rdf:about="`**`http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n81018`** **`470"`**`>`
	 `        <rdf:type`
	 `rdf:resource="http://www.loc.gov/mads/rdf/v1#Geographic"/>`
	 `        <rdfs:label`
	 `xmlns:rdfs="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-`
	 `schema#">`**`Vancouver (B.C.)`**`</rdfs:label>`
	 `      </bf:Agent>`
	 `    </bf:agent>`
	 `    <bf:role>`
	 `     <bf:Role`
	 `rdf:about="`**`http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/relators/aut"`** `>`
	 `       <rdfs:label`
	 `xmlns:rdfs="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-`
	 `schema#">`**`Author`**`</rdfs:label>`
	 `      </bf:Role>`
	 `    </bf:role>`
	
	 `<bf:subject>`
	 `    <bf:Topic>`
	 `     <madsrdf:isMemberOfMADSScheme`
	 `xmlns:madsrdf="http://www.loc.gov/mads/rdf/v1#"`
	 `rdf:resource="http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects"`
	 `/>`
	 `     <madsrdf:authoritativeLabel`
	 `xmlns:madsrdf="http://www.loc.gov/mads/rdf/v1#">`**`Vanco`** **`uver (B.C.)--Appropriations and expenditures--`** **`Periodicals`**`</madsrdf:authoritativeLabel>`

```
        <rdfs:label
xmlns:rdfs="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-
schema#">Vancouver (B.C.)--Appropriations and
expenditures--Periodicals</rdfs:label>
        <madsrdf:componentList
xmlns:madsrdf="http://www.loc.gov/mads/rdf/v1#"
rdf:parseType="Collection">
          <madsrdf:Topic
rdf:about="http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n81018
470">
           <madsrdf:authoritativeLabel>Vancouver
(B.C.)</madsrdf:authoritativeLabel>
          </madsrdf:Topic>
          <madsrdf:Topic
rdf:about="http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects/sh2
002007884">
            <madsrdf:authoritativeLabel>Appropriations
and expenditures</madsrdf:authoritativeLabel>
          </madsrdf:Topic>
          <madsrdf:GenreForm
rdf:about="http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects/sh9
9001647">

<madsrdf:authoritativeLabel>Periodicals</madsrdf:auth
oritativeLabel>
          </madsrdf:GenreForm>
        </madsrdf:componentList>
      </bf:Topic>
     </bf:subject>
```

- Authorized access point for place is also used in MARC field 257 (country of producing entity) and 3XX fields for attributes of agents, works, and expressions (e.g., for place of birth, associated country, location of a conference, place of headquarters, place of origin of work, etc.). When the authorized access point is taken from the LC/NACO authority file, record the source of the access point in subfield $2 using source code "naf." If it is taken from another vocabulary encoding scheme, record the source code for that scheme.

Examples

MARC	Bibliographic record

	Example 2
	
	`245 00 $a Jazz from Finland 2008.`
	
	`370 ## $g Finland $2 naf`
	
	`655 #7 $a Jazz. $2 lcgft`
	
	Example 3
	
	`245 00 $a Where'd you go, Bernadette / $c Annapurna`
	`        Pictures presents ; a Color Force`
	`        production ; a Detour Filmproduction ; a`
	`        Richard Linklater film ; produced by Nina`
	`        Jacobson and Brad Simpson ; produced by`
	`        Ginger Sledge ; screenplay by Richard`
	`        Linklater & Holly Gent & Vince Palmo ;`
	`        directed by Richard Linklater.`
	
	`257 ## $a United States $2 naf`
	
	`370 ## ``$i Setting:`** `$f Seattle (Wash.) $2 naf`**
	
	`370 ## ``$i Setting:`** `$f Antarctica $2 lcsh`**

BIBFRAME	Example 2
	
	Entity: Work
	
	`<bf:title>`
	`    <bf:Title>`
	`     <bf:mainTitle>Jazz from Finland`
	`2008</bf:mainTitle>`
	`    </bf:Title>`
	`   </bf:title>`
	`   <bf:genreForm>`

```
     <bf:GenreForm
rdf:about="http://id.loc.gov/authorities/genreForms/g
f2014026879">
      <rdfs:label
xmlns:rdfs="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-
schema#">Jazz</rdfs:label>
     </bf:GenreForm>
    </bf:genreForm>
    <bf:originPlace>
     <bf:Place
rdf:about="http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n79065
711">
      <rdfs:label
xmlns:rdfs="http://www.w3.org/2000/01/rdf-
schema#">Finland</rdfs:label>
     </bf:Place>
    </bf:originPlace>
```

Examples

MARC	LC/NAF
	Example 4
	100 1# $a Fontaine, Joan, $d 1917-2013
	370 ## $a Tokyo (Japan) $b Carmel (Calif.) $c United States $2 naf
	Example 5
	100 1# $a Achebe, Chinua. $t Things fall apart
	370 ## $g Nigeria $2 naf
	Example 6
	110 2# $a Universidade de Pernambuco

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>

370 ## $c Brazil $e Recife (Brazil) $2 naf

Example 7

130 #0 $a Where'd you go, Bernadette (Motion picture)

370 ## $g United States $2 naf
$0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n78095330
$1 http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/n78095330

370 ## $i Setting: **$f Seattle (Wash.) $2 naf**
$4 http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/relators/stg
$0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n79041965
$1 http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/n79041965

370 ## $i Setting: **$f Antarctica $2 lcsh**
$4 http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/relators/stg
$0
http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects/sh85005490

</td></tr>
<tr><td>BIBFRAME</td><td>

- Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object.
- NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

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</table>

- Authorized access point for place must always be used when recorded in MARC field 551 as a relationship of a place to another entity in the LC/NACO authority file. Only places established in the LC/NAF are currently eligible for recording in a 551 field.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Examples</td></tr>
<tr><td>MARC</td><td>

LC/NAF

Example 8

151 ## $a Kings Cross (Sydney, N.S.W.)

551 ## $w r $i Part of: **$a Sydney (N.S.W.)**

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	Example 9
	
	`100 1# $a Alvord, Samuel E. $t Alvord's history of`
	`       Noble County, Indiana`
	
	`551 ## ``$w r $i Subject: `**`$a Noble County (Ind.)`**
	`$4 `http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P60805
	`$0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n82070505`
	`$1 http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/n82070505`
	
	but not
	
	`100 1# $a Putnam, Karen. $t New York's 50 best places`
	`       to discover and enjoy in Central Park`
	
	`551 ## $w r $i Subject: $a Central Park (New York,`
	`       N.Y.)`
	
	because the authorized access point Central Park (New York, N.Y.) is in the subject authority file, not the LC/NAF

BIBFRAME	• Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object. • NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

coordinates of cartographic content of

Guidance
- Do not record this element. The inverse element, coordinates of cartographic content, is applied in bibliographic records for cartographic resources. Work: longitude and latitude is LC/PCC Core for cartographic resources, if applicable.

country associated with person of

Guidance

- Generally do not record this element. It relates a country to a person associated with the country. The inverse element, country associated with person, may be recorded in a personal name authority record in field 370, subfield $c. When relating countries and persons, it is generally sufficient to record the relationship only in the authority record for the person because a country may have relationships to many persons. In exceptional circumstances, if a cataloger judges the relationship to be important, this element may be recorded in authority records for countries. However, avoid recording this element when there are potentially a large number of persons that could be related.

Examples	
MARC	LC/NAF Example 1 **100 1# $a Pelosi, Nancy, $d 1940-** **370 ## $c United States $2 naf** but not 151 ## $a United States 500 1# $w r $i Related agent of place: $a Pelosi, Nancy, $d 1940- $4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P61011 Reciprocal relationship between Pelosi and the United States would not be made in the record for the United States because of the large number of persons associated with the country Example 2 **100 1# $a Pule, John Puhiatau, $d 1962-** **370 ## $c Niue $2 naf** and optionally **151 ## $a Niue** **500 1# $w r $i Related agent of place: $a Pule, John Puhiatau, $d 1962-**

	$4 **http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P61011** Reciprocal relationship between Pule and Niue could be made because few, if any, other persons established in the LC/NACO authority file have this association
BIBFRAME	- Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object. - NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

identifier for place

Guidance
- This element is optional.
- This element may be recorded as an alphanumeric identifier string, as a URI for an authority record, as an IRI for a real-world object, or as a combination of any of these. *LC/PCC practice*: In MARC records, record an alphanumeric string in field 024 subfield $a. Record URIs for authority records describing a place in 024 subfield $0. Record IRIs for a real-world object in 024 subfield $1. Record the source of an identifier in subfield $2, taken from the Standard Identifiers Source Codes list.
- Follow the guidelines in NACO Best Practices for the 024 Field posted at https://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/naco/documents/NACO-024-Best-Practices.pdf. As a general rule, limit the number of 024 fields in a NACO authority record to five. Do not routinely delete or change existing 024 fields when adding new ones.
- To determine whether a URI should be recorded in 024 subfield $0 or $1, consult Formulating and Obtaining URIs: A Guide to Commonly Used Vocabularies and Reference Sources and/or the following table in Wikidata: https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Wikidata:WikiProject_URIs_in_MARC.
- Maintenance: LC/PCC catalogers are not required to maintain identifiers coded in the 024 field of NACO authority records. When an 024 field is present in an authority record that is being reported for deletion (for example, in the case of a duplicate), LC/PCC catalogers should transfer the field to the record that is to be retained. When two authority records are being collapsed into one, and each record has a different 024 field, LC/PCC catalogers should include both 024 fields in the updated record.

Examples	

MARC	LC/NAF
	
	Example 1
	
	`024 7# $a Q24826 $2 wikidata $1 http://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q24826`
	`024 7# $a 138371274 $2 viaf $1 http://viaf.org/viaf/138371274`
	`024 7# $a 2644210 $2 geonames $1 https://sws.geonames.org/2644210/`
	`024 7# $a 7010597 $2 gettytgn $0 http://vocab.getty.edu/tgn/7010597 $1 http://vocab.getty.edu/tgn/7010597-place`
	
	`151 ## $a Liverpool (England)`
	
	Example 2
	
	`024 7# $a cnl00035065 $2 cerl $1 http://thesaurus.cerl.org/record/cnl00035065`
	`024 7# $a 146519263 $2 viaf $1 http://www.viaf.org/viaf/146519263`
	`024 7# $a Q4137588 $2 wikidata $1 http://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q4137588`
	`024 8# $1 http://dbpedia.org/resource/Duchy_of_Bukovina`
	
	`151 ## $a Bukovina (Duchy)`

BIBFRAME	● Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object. ● NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

longitude and latitude of

Guidance

- Do not record this element. The inverse element, <u>longitude and latitude</u>, is applied in bibliographic records for cartographic resources and is LC/PCC Core.

name of place

Guidance
- This element has two sub-elements: <u>preferred name of place</u> and <u>variant name of place</u>. Preferred name of place is a core element in the context of Corporate Body: <u>name of corporate body</u> (e.g., the name of a government). A name not chosen as a preferred name may be recorded as a variant name. See additional guidance for the sub-elements.
- Record this element as an unstructured description in MARC authority field 670.

parallel place of distribution of

Guidance

```
Do not record this element.
```

parallel place of manufacture of

Guidance
- Do not record this element.

parallel place of production of

Guidance
- Do not record this element.

parallel place of publication of

Guidance
- Do not record this element.

part of place

Guidance
- Cataloger judgment whether to record this element.
- Record a place that encompasses another place using a structured description. Optionally also record an identifier or IRI for the place as a real-world object.
- This element may be recorded in MARC authority records in either the 370 or 551 field, or in both. Record identifiers (including authority URIs) in subfield $0 and IRI for the place as a real-world object in subfield $1.
- In field 370, for jurisdictions or other place names with authority records in the LC/NAF, use the authorized access point form as found, recording the source in subfield $2. If there is no authorized access point for the place in the LC/NAF, it is not necessary to create an NAR in order to code the 370 field. Record the place in the 370 field in the form it would be if an authorized access point were established. Do not add subfield $2 if no NAR is created. For non-jurisdictions, prefer names from an authorized vocabulary such as LCSH and identify the source in subfield $2. If the name is not found in an authorized vocabulary, record it in field 370 without giving a subfield $2 (it is not necessary for SACO participants to submit a subject heading proposal).
- In field 551, record only place names with authority records in the LC/NAF, using the authorized access point as found. Any place recorded in this field must have its own LC/NACO authority record.
- If a relationship URI is recorded in subfield $4, use the unconstrained property URI from the RDA Registry: http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P61001.

Examples	
MARC	LC/NAF Example 1 **151 ## $a Schöneberg (Berlin, Germany)** **370 ## $i Part of: $f Berlin (Germany) $2 naf**

and/or

`551 ## $w r $i Part of: $a Berlin (Germany)`

Example 2

`151 ## $a Deer Park (N.Y.)`

`370 ## $i Part of: $f Babylon (N.Y. : Town) $2 naf $4`
`http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P61001`
`$0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n88155859`
`$1 http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/n88155859`

and/or

`551 ## $w r $i Part of: $a Babylon (N.Y. : Town) $4`
`http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P61001 $0`
`http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n88155859 $1`
`http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/n88155859`

Example 3

`151 ## $a Đắk Lắk (Vietnam : Province)`

`370 ## $i Part of: $f Vietnam $2 naf`
`$4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P61001`
`$0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n79032186`
`$1 http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/n79032186`

and/or

`551 ## $w r $i Part of: $a Vietnam`
`$4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P61001`
`$0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n79032186`
`$1 http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/n79032186`

Example 4

`151 ## $a Guadeloupe`

`370 ## $i Part of: $f Leeward Islands (West Indies)`
`$2 lcsh`
`$4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P61001`
`$0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects/sh85075697`

	$1 http://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q29971 but not `551 ## $w r $i Part of: $a Leeward Islands (West Indies)` because the authorized access point Leeward Islands (West Indies) is in the subject authority file, not the LC/NAF
BIBFRAME	• Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object. • NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

part place

Guidance
- Cataloger judgment whether to record this element.
- Record a place that is located within another place using a structured description. Optionally also record an identifier or IRI for the place as a real-world object.
- This element may be recorded in MARC authority records in either the 370 or 551 field, or in both. Record identifiers (including authority URIs) in subfield $0 and IRI for the place as a real-world object in subfield $1.
- In field 370, for jurisdictions or other place names with authority records in the LC/NAF, use the authorized access point form as found, recording the source in subfield $2. If there is no authorized access point for the place in the LC/NAF, it is not necessary to create an NAR in order to code the 370 field. Record the place in the 370 field in the form it would be if an authorized access point were established. Do not add subfield $2 if no NAR is created. For non-jurisdictions, prefer names from an authorized vocabulary such as LCSH and identify the source in subfield $2. If the name is not found in an authorized vocabulary, record it in field 370 without giving a subfield $2 (it is not necessary for SACO participants to submit a subject heading proposal).
- In field 551, record only place names with authority records in the LC/NAF, using the authorized access point as found. Any place recorded in this field must have its own LC/NACO authority record.
- If a relationship URI is recorded in subfield $4, use the unconstrained property URI from the RDA registry: http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P61003.

Examples	
MARC	**LC/NAF** Example 1 **151 ## $a Babylon (N.Y. : Town)** **370 ## $i Part: $f Amityville (N.Y.) $2 naf** **370 ## $i Part: $f Babylon (N.Y.) $2 naf** **370 ## $i Part: $f Deer Park (N.Y.) $2 naf** **370 ## $i Part: $f North Babylon (N.Y.) $2 naf** and/or **551 ## $w r $i Part: $a Amityville (N.Y.)** **551 ## $w r $i Part: $a Babylon (N.Y.)** **551 ## $w r $i Part: $a Deer Park (N.Y.)** **551 ## $w r $i Part: $a North Babylon (N.Y.)** Example 2 **151 ## $a Boise (Idaho)** **370 ## $i Part: $f Collister (Boise, Idaho) $2 naf $4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P61003 $0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n2005174635 $1 http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/n2005174635** **370 ## $i Part: $f East End (Boise, Idaho) $2 naf $4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P61003 $0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/no2021120891 $1 http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/no2021120891** **370 ## $i Part: $f North End (Boise, Idaho) $2 naf $4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P61003 $0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/no2011172995 $1 http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/no2011172995**

	370 ## $i Part: $f West Boise (Boise, Idaho) $2 naf $4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P61003 $0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/no2021120893 $1 http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/no2021120893 and/or **551 ## $w r $i Part: $a Collister (Boise, Idaho) $4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P61003 $0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n2005174635 $1 http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/n2005174635** **551 ## $w r $i Part: $a East End (Boise, Idaho) $4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P61003 $0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/no2021120891 $1 http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/no2021120891** **551 ## $w r $i Part: $a North End (Boise, Idaho) $4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P61003 $0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/no2011172995 $1 http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/no2011172995** **551 ## $w r $i Part: $a West Boise (Boise, Idaho) $4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P61003 $0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/no2021120893 $1 http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/no2021120893**
BIBFRAME	● Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object. ● NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

place described in

Guidance
- Do not record this element. Instead, for works describing a place, use the unconstrained property "Subject of" from the RDA Registry in subfield $i and optionally the relationship URI http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P60806 in subfield $4.
- Works recorded in field 5XX must be established in the LC/NACO authority file.

- Optionally, include an identifier for the work in subfield $0 and/or an IRI for the real-world object in subfield $1.

Examples	
MARC	LC/NAF Example 1 **151 ## $a Australia** **500 1# $w r $i Subject of: $a Duboudin, Tony. $t American Express pocket guide to Australia** Example 2 **151 ## $a Greece** **500 1# $w r $i Subject of: $a Pausanias, $d active approximately 150-175. $t Description of Greece $1 http://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q3825645** Example 3 **151 ## $a London (England)** **500 1# $w r $i Subject of: $a Norrie, Ian, $d 1927-2009. $t Celebration of London $4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P60806 $0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n85388819**
BIBFRAME	• Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object. • NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

place governed by

Guidance

- This element may be used to record the relationship of a corporate body (legislature, etc.) to the place governed by that corporate body.

Examples	

MARC	**LC/NAF**
	
	Example 1
	
	`151 ## $a Baltimore (Md.)`
	
	`510 1# $w r $i Place governed by: $a Baltimore (Md.).`
	`     $b City Council`
	
	Example 2
	
	`151 ## $a Israel`
	
	`510 1# $w r $i Place governed by: $a Israel. $b`
	`Keneset $4`
	`http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P70051 $0`
	`http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n81034943 $1`
	`http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/n81034943`

BIBFRAME	• Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object. • NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

place of birth of

Guidance
- Do not record this element. The inverse element, place of birth, may be recorded in an authority record for a person in MARC field 370, subfield $a.

Examples	
MARC	LC/NAF

	Example 1
	100 1# $a Alston, Colin
	370 ## $a Adelaide (S.A.) $2 naf
	but not
	151 ## $a Adelaide (S.A.)
	500 1# $w r $i Place of birth of: $a Alston, Colin
	because of the large number of persons associated with a place by birth
BIBFRAME	● Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object. ● NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

place of capture of

Guidance

- Do not record this element. Record the inverse element place of capture in a bibliographic record (MARC field 518), and, optionally, in an authority record for an expression if the place of capture of the expression is known.

place of capture of representative expression of

Guidance

- Do not record this element. The inverse element, place of capture of representative expression, will be evaluated for use at a future time but current LC/PCC policy is not to record it.

place of conference of

Guidance

- Generally do not record this element. It relates a conference to a place where a conference was held. The inverse element, place of conference, may be recorded in a corporate body name authority record in field 370, subfield $e. When relating places and conferences, it is generally sufficient to record the relationship only in the authority record for the conference because a place may have relationships to many conferences. In exceptional circumstances, if a cataloger judges the relationship to be important, this element may be recorded in authority records for places. However, avoid recording this element when there are potentially a large number of conferences that could be related.

Examples	

MARC	LC/NAF
	
	Example 1
	
	Application of place of conference:
	
	111 2# $a International Congress of Linguists $n
	** (20th : $d 2018 : $c Cape Town, South Africa)**
	
	370 ## $e Cape Town (South Africa) $2 naf
	
	but not this application of place of conference of:
	
	151 ## $a Cape Town (South Africa)
	
	511 2# $w r $i Place of conference of: $a
	        International Congress of Linguists $n
	        (20th : $d 2018 : $c Cape Town, South Africa)
	
	Reciprocal relationship between this conference and Cape Town would not be made in the record for Cape Town because of the large number of conferences associated with the place
	
	Example 2
	
	Application of place of conference:
	
	111 2# $a Anglo-Georgian Expedition to Nokalakevi $d
	** (2001-2010)**

```
370 ## $e Nokʻalakʻevi (Georgia) $2 naf
```

Application of place of conference of:

```
151 ## $a Nokʻalakʻevi (Georgia)

511 2# $w r $i Place of conference of: $a Anglo-
        Georgian Expedition to Nokalakevi $d (2001-
        2010) $4
        http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P60997
```

Reciprocal relationship between this expedition and Nokʻalakʻevi could be made because few other conferences established in the LC/NACO authority file have this association

Example 3

Application of place of conference:

```
111 2# $a National Conference on Wilderness Medicine
        $n (22nd : $d 2008 : $c Big Sky Resort)

373 ## $a Big Sky Resort $2 naf $0
        http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/no2018033
        235
        $1 http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/no2018033235
```

Application of place of conference of:

```
110 2# $a Big Sky Resort

511 2# $w r $i Place of conference of: $a National
        Conference on Wilderness Medicine
        $n (22nd :  $d 2008 : $c Big Sky Resort)
        $4
        http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P60997
        $0
        http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/no2014142
        504
        $1 http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/no2014142504
```

Reciprocal relationship between this conference and Big Sky Resort could be made because few other conferences established in the LC/NACO authority file have this association

BIBFRAME	● Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object. ● NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

place of death of

Guidance

● Do not record this element. The inverse element, place of death, may be recorded in an authority record for a person in field 370, subfield $b.

Examples	
MARC	LC/NAF Example 1 **100 1# $a Evans, K. M. $q (Kathleen Marianne), $d 1911-2006** **370 ## $b Cardiff (Wales) $2 naf** but not 151 ## $a Cardiff (Wales) 500 1# $w r $i Place of death of: $a Evans, K. M. $q (Kathleen Marianne), $d 1911-2006 because of the large number of persons associated with a place by death
BIBFRAME	● Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object. ● NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

place of distribution of

Guidance

- Do not record this element.

place of manifestation of

Guidance

- Do not record this element.

place of manufacture of

Guidance

- Do not record this element.

place of origin of work of

Guidance

- Do not record this element. The inverse element, place of origin of work, may be recorded in a bibliographic record or in an authority record for a work in field 370, subfield $g.

Examples	
MARC	LC/NAF
	Example 1

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>

100 1# $a Koestler, Arthur, $d 1905-1983. $t Darkness at noon

370 ## $g Paris (France) $2 naf $0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n79058874 $1 http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/n79058874

but not

151 ## $a Paris (France)

500 1# $w r $i Place of origin of work of: $a Koestler, Arthur, $d 1905-1983. $t Darkness at noon $4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/p/P70035 $0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/no2017134219

</td></tr>
<tr><td>BIBFRAME</td><td>

- Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object.
- NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

</td></tr>
</table>

place of production of

Guidance

- Do not record this element.

place of publication of

Guidance

- Do not record this element.

place of residence of

Guidance

- Do not record this element. The inverse element, place of residence, may be recorded in an authority record for a person in field 370, subfield $e.

Examples	
MARC	LC/NAF Example 1 **100 1# $a Picard, Valérie** **370 ## $e Montréal (Québec) $2 naf** but not 151 ## $a Montréal (Québec) 500 1# $w r $i Place of residence of: $a Picard, Valérie
BIBFRAME	● Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object. ● NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

preferred name of place

Guidance

- This element refers to the "usage" form of a place's name that is selected for preference in a specific application or context.
- All of the options for this element are applied.
- This element describes decisions that need to be made when:
  - Selecting the preferred name of place when there is more than one form of the same name
    - See MG: Place: Preferred name of place: Sources of information

- Selecting the preferred name of place when the name of place is in two or more languages
  - See [MG: Place: Preferred name of place: Different forms from BGN](#)
- The name of the place is found in a non-preferred script
  - See [MG: Place: Preferred name of place: Names found in non-preferred script](#)
- The name of the place includes a category of corporate body at the beginning of the name
  - See [MG: Place: Preferred name of place: Names that include a category of corporate body](#)
- See [MG: Place: Preferred name of place: Abbreviations](#) for guidelines for some special situations:
  - Places whose names include the words Mount or Mt.
  - Places whose names include the words Saint, Sainte, St., or Ste.
  - Conventional names for Great Britain and the Soviet Union and former Soviet Republics
- For instructions on Indian tribes in the United States and Canadian First Nations, see [MG: Place: Preferred name of place: Tribal entities in the United States](#)
- See [Guidelines on normalized transcription](#) for options and LC/PCC practices related to corporate body names

MARC 21
- There is no separate MARC field for recording this element. Record as an unstructured description in an authority record in one or more 670 fields. See [Descriptive Cataloging Manual Z1 670](#) for best practices on recording information in this field.
- For examples showing the recording of preferred name of place in the 670 field see [MG: Place: Preferred name of place: Data provenance](#), [MG: Place: Preferred name of place: Names that include a category of corporate body](#), [MG: Place: Variant name of place](#), and the following elements in this document: address of corporate body, note on place, related timespan of place.

BIBFRAME
- Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object.
- NARs for places will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

related agent of place

Guidance

- Do not record this element. See guidance at the narrower elements [related corporate body of place](#), [related family of place](#), [related person of place](#), and [related place of place](#).

---

related collective agent of place

Guidance

- Do not record this element. See guidance at the narrower elements [related corporate body of place](#) and [related family of place](#).

---

related corporate body of place

Guidance

- In MARC authority records, this element may be recorded in field 373 (Associated Group) or in field 510 (See Also From Tracing - Corporate Name).
- Generally, prefer field 373 and prefer controlled vocabulary, recording the source in subfield $2. If recording an entity from the LC/NACO Authority File, remove any subfield coding not authorized for use in the 373 field, but retain all other punctuation. When a term does not come from a controlled vocabulary, determine the preferred name of the body and record it without subfield $2.
- Corporate bodies recorded in field 510 must be established in the LC/NACO authority file. If a relationship of corporate body to place is recorded in field 510, use an [unconstrained property](#) from the RDA Registry in subfield $i and optionally include its corresponding URI in subfield $4.
- Optionally, include an identifier for the body in subfield $0 and/or an IRI for the real-world object in subfield $1.

Examples	
MARC	LC/NAF Example 1 `151 ## $a Hercules (Calif.)`

```
373 ## $a Association of Bay Area Governments $2 naf
$v Association of Bay Area Governments website,
October 13, 2021 $u
https://abag.ca.gov/about-abag/what-we-do/our-members
```

Example 2

```
151 ## $a Chipewyan Prairie First Nation
```

```
373 ## $a Athabasca Tribal Council $2 naf
$0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/no2015100061
$1 http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/no2015100061
```

Example 3

```
151 ## $a Chapleau Cree First Nation
```

```
373 ## $a Mushkegowuk Council $1
http://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q6941270
```

Mushkegowuk Council is not established in the LC/NACO Authority File;
real-world object URI from Wikidata optionally included

Example 4

```
151 ## $a Joondalup (W.A.)
```

```
510 2# $w r $i Member of: $a Western Australian Local
        Government Association
```

Cataloger has opted to record the relationship in 510 instead of 373

Example 5

```
151 ## $a Bexar County (Tex.)
```

```
510 2# $w r $i Member of: $a Alamo Area Council of
Governments $4
http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P60648
$0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n84177911
$1 http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/n84177911
```

Cataloger has opted to record the relationship in 510 instead of 373

BIBFRAME	• Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object. • NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

related expression of place

Guidance

- Do not record this element. One or more narrower elements of the inverse of this element, related place of expression, may be recorded

related family of place

Guidance

- Generally, do not record this element, because any given place is likely to have many related families. The inverse element, related place of family, may be recorded in name authority records for families in field 370.
- There is no appropriate 3XX field in which to record this element.
- In exceptional circumstances, if a cataloger judges it useful to record this element, it may be recorded in MARC authority field 500. Families recorded in field 500 must be established in the LC/NACO authority file. If a relationship of corporate body to place is recorded in field 500, use an unconstrained property from the RDA Registry in subfield $i and optionally include its corresponding URI in subfield $4. Optionally, include an identifier for the family in subfield $0 and/or an IRI for the real-world object in subfield $1.

Examples	
MARC	LC/NAF Example 1 **100 3# $a Sprague (Family : $d 1629-1973 : $c Mass.)**

	370 ## $e Massachusetts $2 naf
	
	but not
	
	151 ## $a Massachusetts
	
	500 3# $w r $i Related agent: $a Sprague (Family :
	    $d 1629-1973 : $c Mass.)
	
	Example 2
	
	100 3# $a Nguyen (Dynasty : $d 1802-1945 : $c
	Vietnam)
	
	370 ## $c Vietnam $2 naf
	
	and optionally
	
	151 ## $a Vietnam
	
	500 3# $w r $i Related agent: $a Nguyen (Dynasty :
	    $d 1802-1945 : $c Vietnam) $4
	    http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P61011 $1
	    http://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q6500483
	
	Because there are relatively few dynasties associated with Vietnam, the cataloger has judged this relationship useful to record

BIBFRAME	- Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object. - NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

related item of place

Guidance

- Do not record this element.

related manifestation of place

Guidance

- Do not record this element.

related nomen of place

Guidance

- This element is recorded using both structured and unstructured descriptions.
- There is no separate place in MARC to record the element. It is recorded indirectly in various fields, including 670, 151, 451, 024, and 046.

related person of place

Guidance

- Generally, do not record this element, because any given place is likely to have many related persons. The inverse element, related place of person, may be recorded in a personal name authority record in field 370, subfield $f.
- There is no appropriate 3XX field in which to record this element.
- In exceptional circumstances, if a cataloger judges the relationship to be important, this element may be recorded in authority records for places. However, avoid recording this element when there are potentially a large number of persons that could be related. Any person recorded in a 500 field must be established in the LC/NACO Authority File. If a relationship of person to place is recorded in field 500, use an unconstrained property from the RDA Registry in subfield $i and optionally include its corresponding URI in subfield $4. Optionally, include an identifier for the person in subfield $0 and/or an IRI for the real-world object in subfield $1.

Examples	
MARC	LC/NAF

Example 1

100 1# $a Darwin, Charles, $d 1809-1882

370 ## $f Galapagos Islands $2 naf

but not

151 ## $a Galapagos Islands

500 1# $w r $i Related agent: $a Darwin, Charles, $d
        1809-1882

Reciprocal relationship between Galapagos Islands and Darwin would not be made in the record for the place because of the potentially large number of persons associated with this place

Example 2

151 ## $a Aberdeen (S.D.)

500 1# $w r $i Founder: $a Mitchell, Alexander, $d
1817-1887 $4
http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P60694
$0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/nr2001002531
$1 http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/nr2001002531

Alexander Mitchell was the founder of the city of Aberdeen. Cataloger has judged this relationship useful to record

Example 3

151 ## $a Seattle (Wash.)
500 0# $w r $i Related agent: $a Seattle, $c Chief,
$d 1786?-1866
$4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P61011
$4 http://www.wikidata.org/entity/P138
$0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n84140976
$1 http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/n84140976

Chief Seattle is the namesake of the city of Seattle. Cataloger has judged this relationship useful to record. In addition to the RDA unconstrained relationship URI for related agent, the cataloger has

	opted to include a relationship URI for the more specific Wikidata property "named after".
BIBFRAME	- Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object. - NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

related place of place

Guidance

- Record a structured description of the related place. Optionally, also record an identifier and/or real-world object IRI for the related place.
- This element is LC-PCC Core for sequential relationships with immediately preceding and immediately succeeding appellations of place. In MARC, this type of relationship is recorded in MARC authority field 551. Recording of the reciprocal relationship is also required. Any place recorded in field 551 must be established in the LC/NACO Authority File.
- Optionally, include relationship labels and/or relationship URIs in MARC subfields $i and $4, respectively. Use non-verbalized labels and URIs for unconstrained properties in the RDA Registry. Labels and URIs associated with agents, if appropriate to places as jurisdictions, such as "predecessor," "predecessor of split," "successor," "product of merger," "product of split," etc., may be used in MARC 551. Catalogers may update authority records that have earlier/later relationships coded using $w a and $w b to reflect current policy.
- For non-sequential relationships between places, including the narrower elements part of place and part place, it is cataloger judgment whether to record the relationship in MARC authority field 370 or 551, or both.
- 370 field:
  - For jurisdictions or other place names with authority records in the LC/NAF, use the authorized access point form as found, recording the source in subfield $2. If the jurisdiction is not found in the LC/NAF, either establish it, or record it in field 370 in the form it would be if it were established without giving a subfield $2.
  - For non-jurisdictions, prefer names from an authorized vocabulary such as LCSH and identify the source in subfield $2. If the name is not found in an authorized

vocabulary, record it in field 370 in the form it would be if it were established without giving a subfield $2 (it is not necessary for SACO participants to submit a subject heading proposal).

Sequential Relationships

Examples	
MARC	LC/NAF Example 1 Ceylon changed its name to Sri Lanka Earlier practice: **151 ## $a Ceylon** **551 ## $w b $a Sri Lanka** and **151 ## $a Sri Lanka** **551 ## $w a $a Ceylon** Current practice: **151 ## $a Ceylon** **551 ## $w r $i Successor: $a Sri Lanka** and **151 ## $a Sri Lanka** **551 ## $w r $i Predecessor: $a Ceylon** Example 2 The Cuban province of Havana split into two provinces, Artemisa and Mayabeque Earlier practice: **151 ## $a Havana (Cuba : Province)**

551 ## $w b $a Artemisa (Cuba : Province) $0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/no2021030953

551 ## $w b $a Mayabeque (Cuba) $0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/no2021028900

and

151 ## $a Artemisa (Cuba : Province)

551 ## $w a $a Havana (Cuba : Province) $0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n85186316

and

151 ## $a Mayabeque (Cuba)

551 ## $w a $a Havana (Cuba : Province) $0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n85186316

Current practice:

151 ## $a Havana (Cuba : Province)

551 ## $w r $i Product of split: $a Artemisa (Cuba : Province) $0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/no2021030953

551 ## $w r $i Product of split: $a Mayabeque (Cuba) $0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/no2021028900

and

151 ## $a Artemisa (Cuba : Province)

551 ## $w r $i Predecessor of split: $a Havana (Cuba : Province) $0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n85186316

and

151 ## $a Mayabeque (Cuba)

```
551 ## $w r $i Predecessor of split: $a Havana
(Cuba : Province) $0
http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n85186316
```

Example 2

The Ohio towns of Fairfield and Osborn merged to form Fairborn

Former practice:

```
151 ## $a Fairfield (Greene County, Ohio)
```

```
551 ## $w b $a Fairborn (Ohio)
```

and

```
151 ## $a Osborn (Ohio)
```

```
551 ## $w b $a Fairborn (Ohio)
```

and

```
151 ## $a Fairborn (Ohio)
```

```
551 ## $w a $a Fairfield (Greene County, Ohio)
```

```
551 ## $w a $a Osborn (Ohio)
```

Current practice:

```
151 ## $a Fairfield (Greene County, Ohio)
```

```
551 ## $w r $i Mergee: $a Osborn (Ohio)
$4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P60682
$0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n84015986
$1 http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/n84015986
```

```
551 ## $w r $i Product of merger: $a Fairborn (Ohio)
$4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P60684 $0
http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n83232509 $1
http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/n83232509
```

and

```
151 ## $a Osborn (Ohio)
```

	`551 ## $w r $i Mergee: $a Fairfield (Greene County, Ohio)`
	`$4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P60682`
	`$0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/no2021122171`
	`$1 http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/no2021122171`
	
	`551 ## $w r $i Product of merger: $a Fairborn (Ohio)`
	`$4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P60684`
	`$0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n83232509`
	`$1 http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/n83232509`
	
	and
	
	`151 ## $a Fairborn (Ohio)`
	
	`551 ## $w r $i Component of merger: $a Fairfield (Greene County, Ohio)`
	`$4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P60736`
	`$0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/no2021122171`
	`$1 http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/no2021122171`
	
	`551 ## $w r $i Component of merger: $a Osborn (Ohio)`
	`$4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P60736`
	`$0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n84015986`
	`$1 http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/n84015986`

BIBFRAME	● Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object. ● NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

Non-Sequential Relationships

Examples	
MARC	LC/NAF Example 1

```
151 ## $a Thailand
```

```
370 ## $f Southeast Asia $2 lcsh
```

551 is not an option, because the heading Southeast Asia is established in the subject authority file

Example 2

```
151 ## $a Iberville Parish (La.)
```

```
370 ## $i Part of: $f Louisiana $2 naf
$4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P61001
$0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n79138970
$1 http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/n79138970
```

and/or

```
551 ## $w r $i Part of: $f Louisiana $2 naf
$4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P61001
$0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n79138970
$1 http://id.loc.gov/rwo/agents/n79138970
```

Example 3

```
151 ## $a Berlin (Germany)
```

```
370 ## $i Part: $f Friedrichshain (Berlin, Germany)
$2 naf
$4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P61003
```

```
370 ## $i Part: $f Schöneberg (Berlin, Germany) $2
naf $4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P61003
```

```
370 ## $i Part: $f Wedding (Berlin, Germany) $2 naf
$4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P61003
```

and/or

```
551 ## $w r $i Part: $f Friedrichshain (Berlin,
Germany) $2 naf
$4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P61003
```

	`551 ## $w r $i Part: $f Schöneberg (Berlin, Germany) $2 naf`
	`$4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P61003`
	
	`551 ## $w r $i Wedding (Berlin, Germany) $2 naf $4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P61003`

BIBFRAME	● Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object. ● NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

Guidance
- Subject usage for earlier/later linear jurisdictional name changes:
    - In LCSH it is subject cataloging policy to assign as a subject heading or as a geographic subdivision, only the latest name of a political jurisdiction that has had one or more earlier names, as long as the territorial identity remains essentially unchanged. When a particular authorized access point for a jurisdiction is not valid for use as a subject heading because a later name is used, a statement to that effect should appear in a 667 field in the name authority record for the earlier authorized access point. The 667 field is labeled SUBJECT USAGE. See Subject Headings Manual H 708 Linear Jurisdictional Name Changes in Name Authority Records. For jurisdictional mergers and splits, see Subject Headings Manual H 710.
    - In addition to the 667 note in these records, code 008/11 = n and 008/15 = b. See Descriptive Cataloging Manual Z1 667 NARs and Subject Usage, section (b) Earlier/later linear jurisdictional name changes.

Examples
MARC LC/NAF Example 4 Linear jurisdictional name change; the earlier name Ceylon is not valid for use as a subject or as a geographic subdivision `008/11 = n`

```
008/15 = b

151 ## $a Ceylon

551 ## $w r $i Successor: $a Sri Lanka

667 ## $a SUBJECT USAGE: This heading is not valid
for use as a subject. Works about this place are
entered under Sri Lanka.
```

Example 5

Jurisdictional split; the earlier name Czechoslovakia is valid for use as a subject and as a geographic subdivision

```
008/11 = a

008/15 = a

151 ## $a Czechoslovakia

551 ## $w r $i Product of split: $a Czech Republic

551 ## $w r $i Product of split: $a Slovakia

781 #0 $z Czechoslovakia
```

Example 6

Jurisdictional merger; the earlier name Osborn (Ohio) is valid for use as a subject and as a geographic subdivision

```
008/11 = a

008/15 = a

151 ## $a Osborn (Ohio)

551 ## $w r $i Mergee: $a Fairfield (Greene County,
Ohio) $4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P60682

551 ## $w r $i Product of merger: $a Fairborn (Ohio)
$4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P60684
```

	781 #0 $z Ohio $z Osborn
BIBFRAME	- Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object. - NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

related RDA entity of place

Guidance

- Do not record this element. Instead, use a narrower element when a related RDA entity is either required by policy or is optionally recorded.

related timespan of place

Guidance
- Record this element as a structured description, unstructured description, or both.
- Record establishment and termination dates associated with a place as structured descriptions in geographic place authority records in MARC field 046, subfields $s and $t. Record unstructured descriptions of related timespan of place as notes in field 667, 670, and/or 678. When encoding date information, give the fullest information about the date that is readily available. Use the Extended Date Time Format (EDTF) schema in all cases except for centuries; supply dates using the pattern yyyy, yyyy-mm, or yyyy-mm-dd. See the date table at MG: Person: Related timespan of person. For more complex dates, consult the EDTF standard at https://www.loc.gov/standards/datetime/.
- See also MG: Timespan for general information on the Timespan element.

Examples	
MARC	LC/NAF
	Example 1

Ceylon was a British colony from 1815 to 1948. It attained independence in 1948. In May 1972 its name was changed to Sri Lanka

046 ## $s 1815 $t 1972-05 $2 edtf

151 ## $a Ceylon

551 ## $w r $i Successor: $a Sri Lanka

and

046 ## $s 1972-05 $2 edtf

151 ## $a Sri Lanka

551 ## $w r $i Predecessor: $a Ceylon

Related timespan recorded as structured description in 046 field

Example 2

The Democratic Republic of the Congo changed its name to Zaire on October 27, 1971, then reverted back to its former name on May 16, 1997

046 ## $s 1971-10-27 $t 1997-05-16 $2 edtf

151 ## $a Zaire

551 ## $a Congo (Democratic Republic)

Related timespan recorded as structured description in 046 field

Example 3

The village of Baghakole, India was founded in the early 13th century

046 ## $s 12

151 ## $a Baghakole (India)

Related timespan recorded as structured description in 046 field according to ISO 8601. EDTF is not used for centuries; ISO 8601 is the default encoding scheme for 046, so no subfield $2 is recorded

Example 4

The Kingdom of Granada was founded in the early 13th century and existed until 1492

```
046 ## $s 12

046 ## $t 1492 $2 edtf

151 ## $a Granada (Kingdom)

670 ## $a Britannica online, viewed December 17, 2013
       $b (Granada; Arabic: Gharnāṭa; Nasrid kingdom
       founded in early 13th century; comprising
       mostly the area covered by the modern
       provinces of Granada, Almería, and Málaga;
       kingdom fell in 1492)
```

Related timespan recorded as structured description in 046 field and unstructured description in 670 field; two 046 fields are needed because the century date is encoded according to ISO 8601 and the year according to EDTF

Example 5

```
151 ## $a Loango (Kingdom)

670 ## $a Wikipedia, August 2, 2017: $b Kingdom of
       Loango (The Kingdom of Loango (also Lwããgu)
       was a pre-colonial African state, during
       approximately the 16th to 19th centuries in
       what is now the western part of the Republic
       of the Congo, Southern Gabon and Cabinda.
       Situated to the north of the more powerful
       Kingdom of Kongo, at its height in the 17th
       century Loango influence extended from Cape
       St Catherine in the north to almost the mouth
       of the Congo River)

670 ## $a Encyclopædia Britannica online, viewed
       August 2, 2017 $b (Kingdom of Loango, also
       called Brama Kingdom, former African state in
       the basin of the Kouilou and Niari rivers
       (now largely in the       southwestern Congo
       [Brazzaville]). Founded by the
       Vili people, (Bavili), probably before 1485,
       it was one of the oldest and largest kingdoms
       of the region. By 1600 it was importing ivory
```

and slaves from the interior along well-established trade routes that extended as far inland as Malebo Pool)

Related timespan recorded only as unstructured description in 670 fields

Example 6

151 ## $a Elyton (Birmingham, Ala.)

667 ## $a This access point is used both for the former town of Elyton, Alabama that existed from 1820-1909 and for the neighborhood formed by its annexation to Birmingham in 1910.

670 ## $a Wikipedia, August 4, 2019: $b Elyton (Elyton (Ely's Town), Alabama, was the county seat of Jefferson County, Alabama from 1821 to 1873; Elyton was incorporated as a town December 20, 1820; was incorporated as a municipality in 1907, but was annexed into Birmingham as part of the Greater Birmingham legislation which took effect on January 1, 1910)

Related timespan recorded only as unstructured description in 667 and 670 fields

Example 7

046 ## $s 14 $t 18

151 ## $a Qazaq Khanate

678 ## $a The Qazaq Khanate was a successor of the Golden Horde that existed from the 15th to 19th century. It was a Chinggisid nomadic state that ruled the eastern Qipchaq Steppe, roughly corresponding to the territory of the present-day Republic of Kazakhstan.

Related timespan recorded as a structured description in the 046 field and as an unstructured history note in the 678 field

BIBFRAME	- Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object. - NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

related work of place

Guidance

- Do not record this element. The inverse element, related place of work, or one of its narrower elements, may be recorded in bibliographic records and in authority records for works in MARC field 370.

- See the guidance elsewhere in this document for the narrower elements coordinates of cartographic content of, place of capture of representative expression of, place of origin of work of, and subject place of.

right ascension and declination of

Guidance

- Do not record this element.

strings of coordinate pairs of

Guidance

- Do not record this element.

subject place of

Guidance

- Cataloger judgment to record a work that is about a place.
- Works recorded in a 5XX field must be established in the LC/NACO Authority File.
- If a relationship of work to place is recorded in a 5XX field, use the unconstrained property "Subject of" from the RDA Registry in subfield $i and, optionally also the unconstrained URI http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P60806 in subfield $4.
- Optionally, include an identifier for the work in subfield $0 and/or an IRI for the real-world object in subfield $1.

Examples	
MARC	LC/NAF Example 1 **151 ## $a Sicily (Italy)** **500 1# $w r $i Subject of: $a Keahey, John. $t Sicilian splendors** Example 2 **151 ## $a Florida** **530 #0 $w r $i Subject of: $a Florida history and culture series** **$4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P60806** **$0 http://id.loc.gov/authorities/names/n97030375**
BIBFRAME	- Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object. - NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

variant access point for place

Guidance

- The LC-PCC PSs for this element reflect name authority policies and practices used under Original RDA.
- Most of the Options for this element are applied. The LC-PCC PSs refer to MGDs for more instructions.
- Record as a structured description.
- Variant access points are formulated according to the same guidelines and instructions as authorized access points. See MG: Access Point Syntax for guidance on Format of base access points for place.
- A variant access point for place is usually based on a variant name of place. Variant access points based on a variant name of place may include any or all of the following:

  - *Variant access point with or without an initial article*

Authorized access point	Las Cruces (N.M.)
Variant access point	Cruces (N.M.)

Authorized access point	Dalles (Or.)
Variant access point	The Dalles (Or.)

  - *Variant access point for an expanded form*

Authorized access point	St. John's (N.L.)
Variant access point	Saint John's (N.L.)

Authorized access point	Tribeca (New York, N.Y.)
Variant access point	Triangle Below Canal (New York, N.Y.)
Variant access point	Triangle Below Canal Street (New York, N.Y.)

  - *Variant access point for an initialism, acronym, abbreviated, or shortened form*

Authorized access point	Provincetown (Mass.)
Variant access point	P-town (Mass.)

Authorized access point	Prince Edward Island
Variant access point	P.E.I.
Variant access point	PEI
Variant access point	Prince Edward Isle

Authorized access point	East Bay Municipal Utility District (Calif.)
Variant access point	EBMUD (Calif.)
Variant access point	East Bay MUD (Calif.)

Authorized access point   Saint Louis (Mo.)
Variant access point   St. Louis (Mo.)

Authorized access point   Mount Morgan (Qld.)
Variant access point   Mt. Morgan (Qld.)

Authorized access point   Lower Downtown (Denver, Colo.)
Variant access point   Lo Do (Denver, Colo.)
Variant access point   LoDo (Denver, Colo.)

Authorized access point   R.A.F. Kenley (England)
Variant access point   RAF Kenley (England)

○ *Variant access point for an alternate linguistic form of name, including different language, different script, different spelling, different transliteration, and different representation of numbers (words versus numerals) or words (signs versus spelled out forms)*

Authorized access point   Romania
Variant access point   Rumania

Authorized access point   Singapore
Variant access point   Ciṅkappūr
Variant access point   Singapour
Variant access point   Singapura
Variant access point   Singgap'orŭ
Variant access point   Sinhapur
Variant access point   Xinjiapo
Variant access point   Сінгапур
Variant access point   싱가포르

Variant access point   新加坡

Authorized access point   Chongqing (China)
Variant access point   Chungking (China)
Variant access point   Tchongking (China)
Variant access point   Tschungking (China)
Variant access point   重庆 (China)

Authorized access point   Ninth Ward (New Orleans, La.)
Variant access point   9th Ward (New Orleans, La.)

Authorized access point	11e Arrondissement (Paris, France)
Variant access point	Onzième Arrondissement (Paris, France)
Variant access point	XIe Arrondissement (Paris, France)
Variant access point	11th Arrondissement (Paris, France)
Variant access point	Eleventh Arrondissement (Paris, France)
Authorized access point	Nez Perce Soil & Water Conservation District (Idaho)
Variant access point	Nez Perce Soil and Water Conservation District (Idaho)

- ○ *Variant access point for a formerly authorized form*

Authorized access point	Minsk (Belarus)
Variant access point	Minsk (Byelorussian S.S.R.)
Authorized access point	Torit (South Sudan)
Variant access point	Torit (Sudan)

- ○ *Variant access point based on any other kind of variant name*

Authorized access point	Hungary
Variant access point	Hungarian Republic
Variant access point	Magyar Republic
Variant access point	Republic of Hungary
Authorized access point	Mehoopany (Pa. : Township)
Variant access point	Township of Mehoopany (Pa.)
Variant access point	Mehoopany Township (Pa.)
Authorized access point	Port Elizabeth (South Africa)
Variant access point	The Bay (South Africa)
Variant access point	Bay (South Africa)
Variant access point	Windy City (South Africa)
Authorized access point	11e Arrondissement (Paris, France)
Variant access point	Popincourt (Paris, France)
Authorized access point	Garment District (New York, N.Y.)
Variant access point	Fashion District (New York, N.Y.)
Variant access point	Garment Center (New York, N.Y.)

- A variant access point may also be based on the <u>preferred name of place</u>. This situation typically occurs when a different qualifier is added to the base than the one chosen for the authorized access point, or when the authorized access point does not have a qualifier and a variant access point is constructed with a qualifier. Examples:

Authorized access point	Germany (East)
Variant access point	Germany (Democratic Republic)
Authorized access point	Congo (Brazzaville)
Variant access point	Congo (People's Republic)
Authorized access point	Thurston County (Wash.)
Variant access point	Thurston County (Oregon Territory)
Authorized access point	Hawaii
Variant access point	Hawaii (Kingdom)
Variant access point	Hawaii (Republic)

- The same additional elements and designations that are added in the authorized access point for place may be added in the variant access point as necessary and appropriate. Examples:

Authorized access point	Roxboro (N.C.)
Variant access point	City of Roxboro (N.C.)
Variant access point	Roxborough (N.C.)
Authorized access point	'Adan (Yemen : Province)
Variant access point	Aden (Yemen : Province)
Variant access point	عدن (Yemen : Province)

- For city sections and other places within a city, make a variant access point for the name of the city section as a subordinate body of the parent jurisdiction. Example:

Authorized access point	Beyazıt (Istanbul, Turkey)
Variant access point	Istanbul (Turkey). Beyazıt

  Optionally, also make a variant access point for the name of a city section as a subordinate body of a larger city section in which it is located.

Authorized access point	Williamsburg (New York, N.Y.)
Variant access point	New York (N.Y.). Williamsburg

Variant access point	Brooklyn (New York, N.Y.). Williamsburg

- Construct variant access points for military installations from the name of the installation as a subheading of the country that controls it and as a subheading of the military branch to which it belongs.

Authorized access point	Fort Knox (Ky.)
Variant access point	United States. Fort Knox
Variant access point	United States. Army. Fort Knox

Authorized access point	RAF Salalah (Oman)
Variant access point	Great Britain. RAF Salalah
Variant access point	Great Britain. Royal Air Force. RAF Salalah

Authorized access point	Base Naval Puerto Belgrano (Argentina)
Variant access point	Argentina. Base Naval Puerto Belgrano
Variant access point	Argentina. Armada. Base Naval Puerto Belgrano

MARC 21
- Subfields $g, $v, $x, $y, $z, $6, $8 are not used.
- In authority records, variant access point for place is generally recorded in field 451, subfield $a.
- Field 410 is used for variant access points for:
    - City sections in the form of the city section as a subordinate body of the local jurisdiction
    - City sections in the form of the city section as a subordinate body of the larger city section in which it is located
    - Military installations in the form of the installation as a subheading of the country that controls it and as a subheading of the military branch to which it belongs.
- Use subfield $w to indicate formerly established access points (such as when the authorized access point is changed to reflect a change of name of a larger place used in a qualifier)
    - $w nne = formerly established access point that is a valid variant access point in RDA
    - $w nnea = formerly established access point that is not a valid variant access point in RDA and should be suppressed from display
- Not all variant access points must be justified by information in a 670 field. See the guidelines below on variant name for place and the section "Justifying variant access points" in the Descriptive Cataloging Manual Z1 670.
- A variant access point (4XX) may conflict, after NACO normalization is taken into account, with a 4XX in another authority record. Catalogers may optionally break such conflicts with qualifiers.

- A variant access point (4XX) may not normalize to the same form as another 4XX in the same authority record.
- A variant access point (4XX) may not normalize to the same form as an authorized access point (1XX or 5XX) in the same authority record or in other records. Such conflicts must be resolved.

Examples	

MARC	LC/NAF
	
	Example 1
	
	`151 ## $a Edinburgh (Scotland)`
	
	`451 ## $a City and Royal Burgh of Edinburgh (Scotland)`
	
	`451 ## $a Dun Eideann (Scotland)`
	
	`451 ## $a Duneideann (Scotland)`
	
	Example 2
	
	`151 ## $a Germany (East)`
	
	`451 ## $a Germany (Democratic Republic)`
	
	`451 ## $a Deutsche Demokratische Republik`
	
	`451 ## $a German Democratic Republic`
	
	`451 ## $a D.D.R.`
	
	`451 ## $a G.D.R.`
	
	Example 3
	
	`151 ## $a ʻAdan (Yemen : Province)`
	
	`451 ## $a Aden (Yemen : Province)`
	
	`451 ## $a عدن (Yemen : Province)`
	
	`451 ## $a Muḥāfaẓat ʻAdan (Yemen)`
	
	`451 ## $a محافظة عدن (Yemen)`

Example 4

151 ## $a Williamsburg (New York, N.Y.)

451 ## $a New York (N.Y.). $b Williamsburg

451 ## $a Brooklyn (New York, N.Y.). $b Williamsburg

451 ## $a ווילּיאמסבּורג **(New York, N.Y.)**

451 ## $a Vilyamsburg (New York, N.Y.)

451 ## $a Уильямсберг (New York, N.Y.)

451 ## $a Uilʹi͡a ͡msberg (New York, N.Y.)

451 ## $a ウィリアムズバーグ (New York, N.Y.)

451 ## $a Wiriamuzubāgu (New York, N.Y.)

451 ## $a 威廉斯堡 (New York, N.Y.)

451 ## $a Weiliansibao (New York, N.Y.)

Example 5

151 ## $a Ramstein Air Base (Germany)

410 1# $a United States. $b Ramstein Air Base

410 1# $a United States. $b Air Force. $b Ramstein Air Base

451 ## $a Ramstein Air Force Base (Germany)

Example 6

151 ## $a Torit (South Sudan)

451 ## $w nne $a Torit (Sudan)

BIBFRAME	- Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object. - NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

variant name for place

Guidance

- There is no specific MARC field for this element. Variant names are recorded as unstructured descriptions in an authority record in one or more 670 fields.
- Follow the guidance in MG: Place: Preferred name of place: Sources of information for required sources of information for preferred name of place. Record variant names found in required sources and any other sources consulted.
- Variant names may include any or all of the following:
    - Form with or without an initial article
    - Expanded form of a name
    - Initialism, acronym, abbreviated, or other shortened form
    - Alternate linguistic form of name, including different language, different script, different spelling, different transliteration, and different representation of numbers (words versus numerals) or words (signs versus spelled out forms)
    - Any other kind of variant
- Not all variant names need to be recorded in a 670 field. Examples include variants from the spelled out forms of numerals (e.g., *4* and *Four*), signs (e.g., *&* and *and*), and abbreviations (e.g., *St.* and *Saint*; *Mt.* and *Mount*), and alternate transliterations (e.g., Wade-Giles). See the section "Justifying variant access points" in the Descriptive Cataloging Manual Z1 670 for additional guidelines.

Place Attribute Elements

category of place

Guidance
- Cataloger judgment whether to record.
- See also category of government for places that are jurisdictions in the section below, Corporate Body Elements Applicable to Places. The examples below illustrate recording of both elements.

- May be recorded regardless of whether the category is included in an access point for place.
- Prefer a structured description, recording a term from a suitable controlled vocabulary. For consistency, capitalize the first word of each term recorded. When a term does not come from a controlled vocabulary, use a singular form.
- Optionally, also record an identifier and/or an IRI for each term.
- *Note:* The Art & Architecture Thesaurus Online contains numerous terms for categories of place and government that are not found in LCSH.

MARC 21

Guidance
- In MARC authority records, record this element in field 368, subfield $b. Prefer controlled vocabulary, recording the source in subfield $2. For consistency, capitalize the first term in each subfield $b. When a term does not come from a controlled vocabulary, use a singular form.
- In choosing between repeating a field vs. repeating a subfield: If the only addition to an existing field is an additional term from the same vocabulary (or an additional uncontrolled term), repeat the affected subfield. If the vocabulary source differs, or if another associated element differs (such as a range of dates), repeat the field. Overall best practice: repeat the field when needed for clarity.
- Subfield $s (Start period) and Subfield $t (End period)
    - Best practice: Although the MARC format does not specify a form of date in these subfields, the following practice is recommended for consistency. Input dates using the Gregorian calendar in the form yyyy. If more specific dates are necessary, consider recording them in another field (e.g., 670, 678). It is not necessary to reformulate dates in existing NARs to conform to this practice.
- Subfield $u (Uniform Resource Identifier) and Subfield $v (Source of information)
    - Use of $v is optional if the same information/source is already cited in the 670.
    - Use $v if the information/source is not cited in a 670.
    - Use of $u is optional, and should always be preceded by $v.
- Optionally, include an identifier for the term in subfield $0 and/or an IRI for the real-world object in subfield $1.

Examples	
MARC	LC/NAF
	Example 1
	Category of place

151 ## $a Lincoln Heights (Ottawa, Ont.)

368 ## $b Neighborhoods $2 lcsh

Example 2

Category of place

**151 ## $a Pike Place Market Historical District
        (Seattle, Wash.)**

368 ## $b Historic districts $2 lcsh

Example 3

Category of government

151 ## $a Bristol County (R.I.)

368 ## $b Counties $2 lcsh

Example 4

Categories of government and place

151 ## $a Madison (Wis.)

**368 ## $b Cities and towns $b Capitals (Cities) $b
        County seats $2 lcsh**

Example 5

Category of government

151 ## $a 8e Arrondissement (Paris, France)

368 ## $b Arrondissements (districts) $2 aat

Example 6

Category of government

151 ## $a Bukovina (Duchy)

```
368 ## $b Duchies $2 lcsh $0
http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects/sh85039867
```

Example 7

Category of government

```
151 ## $a Łódź (Poland : Voivodeship)
```

```
368 ## $b Voivodeships $2 aat $0
        http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300235112
```

Example 8

Category of government

```
151 ## $a Kon Tum (Vietnam : Province)
```

```
368 ## $b Provinces $2 aat $0
http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300000774
```

```
368 ## $b Vietnamese provinces $2 lcsh $0
http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects/sh2006003970
```

Example 9

Categories of government

```
151 ## $a Nez Perce Soil & Water Conservation
        District (Idaho)
```

```
368 ## $b Soil conservation districts $2 lcsh $0
http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects/sh85124333
```

```
368 ## $b Water districts $2 lcsh $0
http://id.loc.gov/authorities/subjects/sh85145553
```

Example 10

Uncontrolled term for a category of government

```
151 ## $a Zittau (Germany : Landkreis)
```

```
368 ## $b Landkreis
```

	Example 11
	Uncontrolled term for a category of government
	151 ## \$a Strzelin (Poland : Powiat)
	368 ## \$b Powiat
	Example 12
	Uncontrolled term for a category of place taken from Wikidata
	151 ## \$a Quartier de la création (Nantes, France)
	368 ## \$b Arts district \$2 wikidata \$1 http://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q1797194
BIBFRAME	- Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object. - NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

location

Guidance

- Record this element in the form of geographic coordinates for a place.
- Record the geographic coordinates in MARC authority field 034. Follow the guidelines in the Descriptive Cataloging Manual Z1, 034. Record the source of the coordinates in subfield \$2, taken from the Cartographic Data Source Codes list.
- Most sources provide coordinates in the form of center points rather than outside limits (bounding boxes or polygons). A useful source for outside limits of places is the Bounding Box Tool: https://boundingbox.klokantech.com/ (subfield \$2 source code "bound"). Coordinates in MARC OCLC and MARC OCLC Decimal formats can be copy and pasted from the website into an authority record. Four-corner latitude/longitude coordinates for U.S. states and for the counties of some states are available on the MAGIRT Publications website (scroll down to the section labeled Open File Reports. 1986-1994).

Examples	
MARC	LC/NAF
	Example 1
	`034 ## $d W0942215 $e W0934604 $f N0441550 $g N0435059 $2 bound`
	`034 ## $d -094.371063 $e -093.767883 $f 044.264056 $g 043.849972 $2 bound`
	`034 ## $d W0942211 $e W0934626 $f N0441608 $g N0435049 $2 other`
	`034 ## $d -94.0670277 $e -94.0670277 $f 44.0345889 $g 44.0345889 $2 gnis`
	`034 ## $d W0940401 $e W0940401 $f N0440205 $g N0440205 $2 gnis`
	`151 ## $a Blue Earth County (Minn.)`
	Example 2
	`034 ## $d W1104036 $e W1104036 $f N0500227 $g N0500227 $2 cgndb`
	`034 ## $d -110.6766667 $e -110.6766667 $f 50.0408334 $g 50.0408334 $2 cgndb`
	`034 ## $d W1104036 $e W1104036 $f N050221 $g N0500221 $2 geonames`
	`034 ## $d -110.67661 $e -110.67661 $f 50.03928 $g 50.03928 $2 geonames`
	`034 ## $d W1104036 $e W1104036 $f N0500227 $g N0500227 $2 wikiped`
	`151 ## $a Medicine Hat (Alta.)`
	Example 3
	`034 ## $d 170.5026 $e 170.5026 $f -45.8807 $g -45.8807 $2 nzpnd`

	`034 ## $d 170.50361 $e 170.50361 $f -45.87416 $g -45.87416 $2 geonames`
	
	`034 ## $d E1703013 $e E1703013 $f S0455227 $g S0455227 $2 geonames`
	
	`034 ## $d E1703000 $e E1703000 $f S0455200 $g S0455200 $2 gettytgn`
	
	`034 ## $d 170.5000 $e 170.5000 $f -45.8667 $g -45.8667 $2 gettytgn`
	
	`034 ## $d E1694400 $e E1704500 $f S0451300 $g S0460300 $2 bound`
	
	`034 ## $d 169.7365 $e 170.7509 $f -045.2290 $g -046.0519 $2 bound`
	
	`151 ## $a Dunedin (N.Z.)`

BIBFRAME	- Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object. - NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

note on place

Guidance

- Cataloger's judgment to record a broad unstructured description of one or more attributes of a place.
- PCC practice: recommended for audio recordings.
- In MARC authority records, this note is recorded in fields 667, 670, and/or 678.
- See also **corporate history**.

Examples	
MARC	LC/NAF

Example 1

151 ## $a Macedonia (Republic)

667 ## $a For 1946-1991, one of the six republics of Yugoslavia; after 1991, treated as an independent nation. Its name changed to North Macedonia in February 2019.

Example 2

151 ## $a Hull (Gatineau, Québec)

667 ## $a This access point is used both for the former city of Hull, Québec that existed until 2002 and for the neighborhood formed by its merger into Gatineau.

Example 3

151 ## $a Blewett (Wash.)

670 ## $a GNIS, December 3, 2019 $b (Blewett (historical), populated place, variant name: Blewett Arrastra; founded in 1860; this place is a historical site and is no longer inhabited; Chelan County, Washington, 47.4231774° -120.6592488° 47°25'23"N 120°39'33"W)

Example 4

151 ## $a Turks and Caicos Islands

670 ## $a The world factbook, via WWW, October 1, 2015 $b (Turks and Caicos Islands; overseas territory of the UK; parliamentary democracy; location: two island groups in the North Atlantic Ocean, southeast of The Bahamas, north of Haiti; 21°45'N, 71°35'W; the islands were part of the UK's Jamaican colony until 1962, when they assumed the status of a separate crown colony upon Jamaica's

independence. The governor of The Bahamas oversaw affairs from 1965 to 1973. With Bahamian independence, the islands received a separate governor in 1973. Although independence was agreed upon for 1982, the policy was reversed and the islands remain a British overseas territory; conventional long form: none; conventional short form: Turks and Caicos Islands; abbreviation: TCI)

Example 5

151 ## $a Art Deco Historic District (Miami Beach, Fla.)

678 ## $a The Art Deco Historic District in Miami Beach, Florida has the nation's largest concentration of Art Deco architecture, over 800 buildings and structures built between 1923 and 1943. The first 20th-century neighborhood to be recognized by the National Register of Historic Places (listed on May 14, 1979), the district is located in Miami Beach between 5th Street and 23rd Street, along Ocean Drive, Collins Avenue, and Washington Avenue.

Example 6

151 ## $a American Fork (Utah)

678 1# $a American Fork, Utah is a city in northern Utah County. First settled in 1850, it was incorporated by the territorial legislature as Lake City in 1853. The name was later changed to American Fork in 1860 to avoid confusion with Salt Lake City. During its early years it was also known as McArthursville, taken from settler Duncan McArthur (1796-1865).

BIBFRAME	- Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object. - NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

related entity of place

Guidance

- This element is used to relate a non-RDA entity (e.g., a fictitious character, deity, or non-human entity) to a place
- Generally, do not record this element, because any place could have many related entities. However, the reciprocal unconstrained property in the RDA Registry "has related place of entity" (URI: http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P61040) may be recorded in name authority records for non-RDA entities.

Examples	
MARC	LC/NAF Example 1 **100 0# $a Harmonia $c (Greek deity)** **370 ## $c Greece $2 naf $4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P61040** **370 ## $f Samothrace Island (Greece) $2 lcsh $4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P61040** but not 151 ## $a Greece 500 0# $w r $i Related entity of place: $a Harmonia $c (Greek deity) Example 2 **100 1# $a Colby, Al $c (Fictitious character)**

370 ## $e Mexico City (Mexico) $2 naf $4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P61040

370 ## $f Central America $f South America $2 lcsh $4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P61040

but not

151 ## $a Mexico City (Mexico)

500 1# $w r $i Related entity of place: $a Colby, Al $c (Fictitious character)

Example 3

100 0# $a Koko $c (Gorilla), $d 1971-2018

370 ## $a San Francisco Zoo (San Francisco, Calif.) $2 naf $4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P61040

370 ## $a San Francisco (Calif.) $b Woodside (Calif.) $c United States $e Woodside (Calif.) $2 naf $4 http://rdaregistry.info/Elements/u/P61040

but not

151 ## $a San Francisco (Calif.)

500 0# $w r $i Related entity of place: $a Koko $c (Gorilla), $d 1971-2018

nor

151 ## $a Woodside (Calif.)

500 0# $w r $i Related entity of place: $a Koko $c (Gorilla), $d 1971-2018

nor

151 ## $a United States

500 0# $w r $i Related entity of place: $a Koko $c (Gorilla), $d 1971-2018

BIBFRAME	- Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object. - NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

Corporate Body Elements Applicable to Places

Because place name authority records represent both a geographic place, and often, a jurisdiction, many of the elements for corporate body are also applicable to place names. The elements below may be included in name authority records for places.

address of corporate body

Guidance

- Cataloger judgment to supply an address for a jurisdiction.
- This element is recorded as an unstructured description in MARC authority fields 371 and/or 670. Addresses recorded in the 371 field must be justified either in 371 $v or in a 670 field.
- Best practices for the 371 field:
    - Supply if the information is readily available.
    - In cases where subfield $a is not recorded, include at a minimum subfield $m (Electronic mail address) or subfield $b (City).
    - Catalogers are not required to maintain address information when updating a record that contains an address.
    - Subfield $m should contain only an e-mail address. Do not add an internet address for the 1XX in this field.
    - Record multiple addresses, with or without ranges of dates, in separate occurrences of field 371.

Examples	
MARC	LC/NAF Example 1 `151 ## $a Aitkin  (Minn.)`

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>

```
371 ## $a 109 1st Avenue NW $b Aitkin $c MN $e 56431
        $m cityadmin@ci.aitkin.mn.us

670 ## $a City of Aitkin website, July 28, 2019: $b
        home page (City of Aitkin; 109 1st Avenue NW,
        Aitkin, MN 56431; e-mail:
        cityadmin@ci.aitkin.mn.us) $u
        https://www.ci.aitkin.mn.us/
```

Example 2

```
151 ## $a Moose Jaw (Sask.)

371 ## $z City Hall $a 228 Main Street North $b Moose
        Jaw $c SK $d Canada $e S6H 3J8 $v City of
        Moose Jaw home page, October 17, 2021 $u
        https://moosejaw.ca/
```

</td></tr>
<tr><td>BIBFRAME</td><td>

- Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object.
- NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

</td></tr>
</table>

category of government

Guidance

- Cataloger judgment whether to record.
- See also category of place above.
- May be recorded regardless of whether the category is included in an access point for place.
- Prefer a structured description, recording a term from a suitable controlled vocabulary. For consistency, capitalize the first word of each term recorded. When a term does not come from a controlled vocabulary, use a singular form.
- Optionally, also record an identifier and/or an IRI for each term.
- *Note:* The Art & Architecture Thesaurus Online contains numerous terms for categories of government that are not found in LCSH.

MARC 21

Guidance
- In MARC authority records, record this element in field 368, subfield $b. Prefer controlled vocabulary, recording the source in subfield $2. For consistency, capitalize the first term in each subfield $b. When a term does not come from a controlled vocabulary, use a singular form.
- In choosing between repeating a field vs. repeating a subfield: If the only addition to an existing field is an additional term from the same vocabulary (or an additional uncontrolled term), repeat the affected subfield. If the vocabulary source differs, or if another associated element differs (such as a range of dates), repeat the field. Overall best practice: repeat the field when needed for clarity.
- Subfield $s (Start period) and Subfield $t (End period)
  - Best practice: Although the MARC format does not specify a form of date in these subfields, the following practice is recommended for consistency. Input dates using the Gregorian calendar in the form yyyy. If more specific dates are necessary, consider recording them in another field (e.g., 670, 678). It is not necessary to reformulate dates in existing NARs to conform to this practice.
- Subfield $u (Uniform Resource Identifier) and Subfield $v (Source of information)
  - Use of $v is optional if the same information/source is already cited in the 670.
  - Use $v if the information/source is not cited in a 670.
  - Use of $u is optional, and should always be preceded by $v.
- Optionally, include an identifier for the term in subfield $0 and/or an IRI for the real-world object in subfield $1.

Examples	
MARC	LC/NAF Example 1 **151 ## $a Botswana** **368 ## $b Republics $2 lcsh** **368 ## $b Countries $2 agrovoc** Example 2 **151 ## $a Alaska** **368 ## $b States (political divisions) $2 aat**

368 ## $b U.S. states $2 lcsh

Example 3

151 ## $a Kibuye (Rwanda : Province)

**368 ## $b Provinces $2 aat $0
http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300000774**

Example 4

151 ## $a Agnes (N.D. : Township)

**368 ## $b Townships $2 aat $0
http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300000792**

Example 5

Uncontrolled term

151 ## $a Düsseldorf (Germany : Regierungsbezirk)

368 ## $b Regierungsbezirk

Example 6

Controlled term from Art & Architecture Thesaurus and uncontrolled
term taken from Wikidata

151 ## $a Osaka (Japan : Prefecture)

**368 ## $b Urban prefectures $2 aat $0
http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300387094**

**368 ## $b Fu $2 wikidata $1
http://www.wikidata.org/entity/Q839328**

451 ## $a Ōsaka-fu (Japan)

451 ## $a Osaka Urban Prefecture (Japan)

Example 7

	Controlled terms from Art & Architecture Thesaurus and UNESCO Thesaurus and an uncontrolled term **151 ## $a British Virgin Islands** **368 ## $b British overseas territory** **368 ## $b Overseas territories $2 aat $0** http://vocab.getty.edu/aat/300387120 **368 ## $b Non-self governing territories $2 unescot $0** http://vocabularies.unesco.org/thesaurus/concept936
BIBFRAME	- Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object. - NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

corporate history

Guidance

- Cataloger judgment to record.
- Record as an unstructured description.
- Construct the note in concise but complete sentences, keeping in mind that the information is intended for use in public displays.
- In MARC authority records, this element is recorded in field 678.
- The 678 field was previously used to preserve useful biographical/historical information pertaining to the 1XX when manual NARs and SARs were converted to machine-readable form. When adding biographical or historical information to NARs, the 678 note field should be upgraded to contain full sentences.
- See also note on place.

Examples		
MARC	LC/NAF	

	Example 1
	
	`151 ## $a Joint Base Lewis-McChord (Wash.)`
	
	`678 1# $a Joint Base Lewis-McChord is a joint`
	`        military base of the United States Army and`
	`        Air Force located in Pierce and Thurston`
	`        Counties in Washington State. It was`
	`        established on February 1, 2010 through the`
	`        merger of two previously separate but`
	`        geographically contiguous military bases: the`
	`        Army's Fort Lewis and the Air Force's McChord`
	`        Air Force Base.`

BIBFRAME	● Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object. ● NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

language of corporate body

Guidance

- Cataloger judgment to record language that is used by a jurisdiction in its communications.
- Apply the option to record a term from a suitable vocabulary encoding scheme.

MARC 21

Guidance
- In MARC authority records, record language in field 377.
- Prefer language codes over language terms, using codes from the MARC Code List for Languages or from the Linked Data Service as the source for language codes. Use subfield $l (Language term) only to provide information not available in the MARC Code List for Languages. Encode multiple languages only if more than one language is used for publication, communication, etc.
- Subfield $2 is not required when the MARC Code List for Languages is used as the language source code (second indicator value "#"). NACO institutions may supply an additional 377 field from another language code list by using second indicator value "7,"

with subfield $2 containing a code for a language source list taken from the list of MARC-registered language lists in <u>Language Code and Term Source Codes</u>.
- Optionally, record an identifier for the language in subfield $0 and/or an IRI for the language as a real-world object in subfield $1.

Examples	
MARC	LC/NAF Example 1 **151 ## $a Muskogee (Okla.)** **377 ## $a eng $0 http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/languages/eng** Example 2 MARC language codes for English, French, and Inuktitut; ISO 639-3 code for Inuinnaqtun, which is not listed in the MARC codes **151 ## $a Nunavut** **377 ## $a eng $a fre $a iku** **377 #7 $a ikt $2 iso639-3**
BIBFRAME	- Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object. - NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

Additional Authority Fields/Subfields Used in Place Authority Records

This section provides guidance for:

- Non-RDA elements that may optionally be included in name authority records for places
- Recording subject usage notes and non-Latin script references notes
- Recording geographic subdivision linking entries when a place can be used as a geographic subdivision in LCSH

043 - Geographic Area Code

Guidance

- Optionally include a code or codes for the area in which a place is located.
- Code from: MARC Code List for Geographic Areas. Record in subfield $a.
- ISO codes taken from the International Organization for Standardization's Codes for the Representation of Names of Countries and Their Subdivisions - Part 1: Country Codes or Part 2: Country Subdivision Codes (ISO 3166) may be recorded in subfield $c. These are available from the ISO Online Browsing Platform. Click on a country link to see the country subdivision codes.
- Optionally include a URI for the MARC code in subfield $0, available from the Linked Data Service.

Examples	
MARC	LC/NAF Example 1 **043 ## $a s-bo---** **151 ## $a Cacachaca (Bolivia)** Example 2 **043 ## $a f-sg--- $0 http://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/geographicAreas/f-sg** **043 ## $c SN-ZG** **151 ## $a Ziguinchor (Senegal : Region)**
BIBFRAME	● Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object.

	● NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

368 - Other Attributes of Person or Corporate Body $c (Other designation)

Guidance

- Use subfield $c to record an other designation associated with a place. Such designations may be recorded regardless of whether the designation is included in an access point.
- Prefer controlled vocabulary for terms in subfield $c, recording the source in subfield $2. For consistency, capitalize the first term in each subfield $c.
- Note: Because of the nature of other designations used for places, they are unlikely to come from a controlled vocabulary.
- In choosing between repeating a field vs. repeating a subfield: If the only addition to an existing field is an additional term from the same vocabulary (or an additional uncontrolled term), repeat the affected subfield. If the vocabulary source differs, or if another associated element differs (such as a range of dates), repeat the field. Overall best practice: repeat the field when needed for clarity.
- Subfield $s – Start period and Subfield $t – End period
  - Best practice: Although the MARC format does not specify a form of date in these subfields, the following practice is recommended for consistency. Input dates using the Gregorian calendar in the form yyyy. If more specific dates are necessary, consider recording them in another field (e.g., 670, 678). It is not necessary to reformulate dates in existing NARs to conform to this practice.
- Subfield $u (Uniform Resource Identifier) and Subfield $v (Source of information)
  - Use of $v is optional if the same information/source is already cited in the 670.
  - Use $v if the information/source is not cited in a 670.
  - Use of $u is optional, and should always be preceded by $v.
  - Note: Subfields $u and $v are not likely to be used for other designation of place.

Examples	
MARC	LC/NAF

Example 1

`151 ## $a Korea (North)`

`368 ## $c North`

Example 2

`151 ## $a Micronesia (Federated States)`

`368 ## $c Federated States`

Example 3

`151 ## $a Congo (Brazzaville)`

`368 ## $c Brazzaville`

Example 4

The Belgian Congo became independent in 1960 as the Republic of Congo. It was commonly identified as Congo (Leopoldville) to distinguish it from Congo (Brazzaville). When Leopoldville changed its name to Kinshasa in July 1966, the authorized access point was changed from Congo (Leopoldville) to Congo (Democratic Republic). In October 1971 the name of the country was changed to Zaire, and in May 1997 it reverted back to Congo.

`151 ## $a Congo (Democratic Republic)`

`451 ## $w nne $a Congo (Leopoldville)`

`451 ## $a Congo (Kinshasa)`

`368 ## $c Democratic Republic $c Kinshasa`

`368 ## $c Leopoldville $s 1960 $t 1966`

Example 5

`151 ## $a Algeria (Provisional government, 1958-1962)`

`368 ## $c Provisional government, 1958-1962`

Example 6

<table>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>

```
151 ## $a Germany (Territory under Allied occupation,
         1945-1955 : British Zone)

368 ## $c Territory under Allied occupation, 1945-
         1955 $c British Zone
```

</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIBFRAME</td>
<td>

● Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object.
● NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

</td>
</tr>
</table>

667 - Nonpublic General Note

Guidance

● *Subject usage for earlier/later linear jurisdictional name changes:* It is LC subject cataloging policy to assign as a subject access point or as a geographic subdivision only the latest name of a political jurisdiction that has had one or more earlier names, as long as the territorial identity remains essentially unchanged (see Subject Headings Manual H 708). When creating a NAR with an earlier/later authorized access point for a place in this situation, catalogers must add a 667 subject usage note to the authority record with the earlier place name and adjust the appropriate 008 fields (008/11 and 008/15).

<table>
<tr>
<td colspan="2">Examples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARC</td>
<td>

LC/NAF

Example 1

```
008/11 = n

008/15 = b

151 ## $a Ceylon

551 ## $w r $i Successor: $a Sri Lanka
```

</td>
</tr>
</table>

	667 ## $a SUBJECT USAGE: This heading is not valid for use as a subject. Works about this place are entered under Sri Lanka.
BIBFRAME	● Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object. ● NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

● *City sections, neighborhoods, and other places within cities:* Add this note to a name authority record for a city section indicating that it is not appropriate for use as a geographic subdivision (see Subject Headings Manual H 835 for more information):

```
667 ## $a SUBJECT USAGE: This heading is not valid for use as a
        geographic subdivision.
```

Examples	
MARC	LC/NAF Example 1 **151 ## $a Grey Lynn (Auckland, N.Z.)** **410 1# $a Auckland (N.Z.). $b Grey Lynn** **667 ## $a SUBJECT USAGE: This heading is not valid for use as a geographic subdivision.**
BIBFRAME	● Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object. ● NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

● *Non-Latin script references note:* In an authority record that contains a non-Latin script variant access point, use the 667 field with a note stating: "Non-Latin script reference not evaluated." If there are multiple non-Latin script variant access points, use a note stating:

"Non-Latin script references not evaluated." Assign 008/29 value "b" to indicate that the variant access point is not evaluated.

Examples	

MARC	LC/NAF
	
	Example 1
	
	`008/29 = b`
	
	`151 ## $a Haifa (Israel)`
	
	`451 ## $a חיפה (Israel)`
	
	`451 ## $a Ḥefah (Israel)`
	
	`451 ## $a حيفا (Israel)`
	
	`451 ## $a Ḥayfā (Israel)`
	
	`451 ## $a Хайфа (Israel)`
	
	`451 ## $a Khaĭfa (Israel)`
	
	`451 ## $a Χάιφα (Israel)`
	
	`451 ## $a Chaipha (Israel)`
	
	`667 ## $a Non-Latin script references not evaluated.`

BIBFRAME	• Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object. • NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

781 - Subdivision Linking Entry - Geographic Subdivision

Guidance

- *LC/PCC optional practice:* For a geographic name heading that may also be used as a geographic subdivision, determine the form in which the heading is to be used as a geographic subdivision following the guidelines in instruction sheet [H 830 of the Subject Headings Manual](#). Enter the text of the geographic subdivision form in a 781 field with second indicator 0. For a geographic heading that is used directly, such as a country, enter the data in a single $z subfield. Names of Indian tribes recognized by the U.S. government as legal entities and all Canadian First Nations may be used as geographic subdivisions, subdivided directly. For a geographic heading that is used indirectly through a larger geographic entity, such as a city, enter the data in two successive $z subfields. Use no other subfields. Make no changes to values in bytes of the 008.

Examples	
MARC	LC/NAF Example 1 **151 ## $a Cacachaca (Bolivia)** **781 #0 $z Bolivia $z Cacachaca** Example 2 **151 ## $a P'yŏngch'ang-gun (Korea)** **781 #0 $z Korea (South) $z P'yŏngch'ang-gun** Example 3 **151 ## $a Kuching (Sarawak, Malaysia)** **781 #0 $z Malaysia $z Kuching (Sarawak)** Example 4 **151 ## $a Ziguinchor (Senegal : Region)** **781 #0 $z Senegal $z Ziguinchor (Region)** Example 5

```
151 ## $a Richland (Kalamazoo County, Mich. :
        Township)

781 #0 $z Michigan $z Richland (Kalamazoo County :
        Township)
```

Example 6

```
151 ## $a Qualicum First Nation

781 #0 $z Qualicum First Nation
```

Example 7

Former kingdom whose territory roughly corresponded to the present-day French regions of Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, Rhône-Alpes, and Franche-Comté, as well as western Switzerland

```
151 ## $a Arles (Kingdom)

781 #0 $z Arles (Kingdom)
```

Example 8

Geographic place that ceased to exist in 1961, before the province of Newfoundland changed its name to Newfoundland and Labrador

```
151 ## $a Pepperrell Air Force Base (Nfld.)

781 #0 $z Newfoundland and Labrador $z Pepperrell Air
        Force Base (Nfld.)
```

Example 9

Jurisdiction in the Soviet Union that existed from approximately 1922/23 to 1937 and was then split into two jurisdictions

```
151 ## $a Kubanskaĭ a̐ oblast' (R.S.F.S.R.)

781 #0 $z Russia (Federation) $z Kubanskaĭ a̐ oblast'
        (R.S.F.S.R.)
```

BIBFRAME	- Record an IRI for the instance of a Nomen as a real-world object. - NARs for jurisdictions and entities treated as jurisdictions will continue to be created and maintained in the NAF using MARC 21 coding and syntax.

- Do not add a 781 field to a record for a geographic name heading that is not appropriate for use as a subject added entry (008/15 value "b"), such as the earlier name of a jurisdiction that has undergone a linear name change, for example, **Ceylon**.
- Do not add a 781 field to a NAR for a place name that is not appropriate for use as a geographic subdivision, such as a city section, for example, **North End (Boston, Mass.)**.
- Follow these guidelines for newly created authority records. Add a 781 field to an existing record when making any other change to it. If revising an existing record that contains a 667 field subject cataloging usage note indicating the proper geographic subdivision form, delete the 667 field and replace it with a 781 field.

Cataloger's Judgment Areas

Update History

Date	Action
2022-01-31	Initial release

Document URL: https://www.loc.gov/aba/rda/mgd/place/mg-place.pdf