

Policy Statements for Chapter 16: Identifying Places

LC-PCC PS FOR 16.2.2 [RDA](#)

PREFERRED NAME FOR PLACE


CORE ELEMENT FOR LC/PCC


Preferred name for place is a core element for LC/PCC in the context of [RDA 11.2 \[RDA\]\(#\)](#) (e.g., the name of a government).


[2017-03]


LC-PCC PS FOR 16.2.2.2 [RDA](#)




SOURCES OF INFORMATION


LC practice/PCC practice: For names in the United States, base the preferred name on the form found in the United States Board on Geographic Names (BGN) Geographic Names Information System (GNIS): <http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnispublic> 

For names in Australia, base the preferred name on the form found in the Geoscience Australia, place name search: <http://www.ga.gov.au/map/names/> 

For names in Canada, base the preferred name on the form found in Natural Resources Canada's Canadian Geographical Names Data Base: <http://www4.nrcan.gc.ca/search-place-names/name.php> 

For names in Great Britain, base the preferred name on the form found in a recent edition of The Ordnance Survey gazetteer of Great Britain, if available, or the GEOnet Names Server (GNS): <http://geonames.nga.mil/gns/html> 

For names in New Zealand, base the preferred name on the form found in Land Information New Zealand's New Zealand Gazetteer of Official Geographic Names: <http://www.linz.govt.nz/placenames/find-names/nz-gazetteer-official-names> ; and Official Names with Macrons: <http://www.linz.govt.nz/placenames/find-names/macrons/>  if the name is a Maori name. If a name does not appear in either of the above sources, consult the New Zealand Place Names Database (Archived): <http://www.linz.govt.nz/placenames/find-names/topographic-names-db>  (Although this database is no longer being maintained, it is a valid source for names not yet added to the other lists.)

For other names, base the preferred name on the form found in the resource being cataloged together with a consideration of the form found on the GEOnet Names Server (GNS): <http://geonames.nga.mil/gns/html>  .

[2015-03]

LC-PCC PS FOR 16.2.2.3 RDA

CHOOSING A PREFERRED NAME

Foreign Names Excluding Places in Australia, Canada, Great Britain, and New Zealand

The general order of preference for choosing a preferred name for place is:

- a) an approved English-language form found in GEOnet (called a conventional name) or listed in the table below;
- b) an approved form in GEOnet written in Latin script, or an approved form transliterated according to the ALA-LC Romanization Table for that language;
- c) a form found in other English-language reference sources (e.g., *Columbia Gazetteer of the World*) when the place name is not found in GEOnet;
- d) a form found in the resource being cataloged, transliterated if appropriate.

Different Forms Available from GEOnet

A. Conventional/English-Language Form

The conventional form of name is a commonly used English-language name approved by the BGN for foreign place names. If GEOnet lists both an approved and a conventional form, use the conventional form.

GEOnet

Warsaw (Conventional); Warsawza (Approved)

authorized access point

151 ## \$a Warsaw (Poland)

LC practice/PCC practice: For the following names, use the English form listed rather than a BGN-approved form:

LC Choice of Preferred Name	BGN Form of Name
Alma-Ata	Almaty
Ashkhabad	Ashgabat
Brittany	Bretagne

LC Choice of Preferred Name	BGN Form of Name
Bruges	Brugge
Burgundy	Bourgogne
Carinthia	Bundesland Kärnten
Crimea	Krym, Avtonomna Respublika
Cuzco	Cusco
East Flanders	Oost-Vlaanderen, Provincie
Ghent	Gent
Hokkaido	Hokkaidō
Jaffa	Yafo
Kyoto	Kyōto
Louvain	Leuven
Lower Austria	Niederösterreich, Bundesland
Malacca	Melaka, Negeri
Mantua	Mantova
North Brabant	Noord-Brabant, Provincie
North Holland	Noord-Holland, Provincie
Osaka	Ōsaka
Padua	Padova
Picardy	Picardie
Saint Gall	Sankt Gallen
Seville	Sevilla
Sicily	Siciliana, Regione Autonoma
South Holland	Zuid-Holland, Provincie

LC Choice of Preferred Name	BGN Form of Name
Styria	Steiermark, Bundesland
Syracuse	Siracusa
Tehran	Tehrān
Upper Austria	Oberösterreich, Bundesland
West Flanders	West-Vlaanderen, Provincie
Zurich	Zürich

If the preferred name for a foreign place is an English form, use that same English form whenever that foreign place name appears at the beginning of the name of another place. Typically, this situation often occurs when GEOnet has a conventional name for the city, and the province, prefecture, etc., and the city share the same name.

151 ## \$a Venice (Italy)

151 ## \$a Venice (Italy : Province)

not 151 ## \$a Venezia (Italy : Province)

GEOnet has no conventional form for the province, but gives the conventional form Venice for the city

151 ## \$a Kyoto (Japan)

151 ## \$a Kyoto (Japan : Prefecture)

not 151 ## \$a Kyōto-fu (Japan)

LC/PCC choice of preferred name for the city is Kyoto so that name is also used for the prefecture

151 ## \$a Cologne (Germany)

151 ## \$a Cologne-Deutz (Cologne, Germany)

not 151 ## \$a Köln-Deutz (Cologne, Germany)

but

151 ## \$a Garching bei München (Germany)

not 151 ## \$a Garching bei Munich (Germany)

Note: GEOnet sometimes lists English-language forms as variants using the designation (Anglicized Variant). These Anglicized variants may be recorded as variant names.

B. Approved Form

If there is no conventional form listed in GEOnet and the place is not one that uses an English-language form because it shares the same name as other places (see A. above), use the approved form of the place as the preferred name unless it is a transliterated form.

See [Policy Statement 16.2.2.5](#) **LC-PCC PS** for instructions on place names in non-preferred scripts.

C. Multiple Conventional or Approved Forms

GEOnet may have multiple names designated as conventional forms or approved forms for a place. This occurs when longer and shorter forms of names are approved or when a place has more than one official language.

If GEOnet shows both a conventional or approved form and a short form of the place name, generally select the longer form as the preferred name, unless [16.2.2.8 RDA](#) is applicable (first part of place name includes a term indicating type of jurisdiction).

GEOnet

Borno State (Approved); Borno (Approved); Borno (Short)

authorized access point

151 ## \$a Borno State (Nigeria)

GEOnet

Taoyuan (Conventional); Taoyuan City (Conventional); Taouyan (Short);
Taoyuan Shi (Approved)

authorized access point

151 ## \$a Taoyuan City (Taiwan)

GEOnet

Sulz am Neckar (Approved); Sulz (Short)

authorized access point

151 ## \$a Sulz am Neckar (Germany)

GEOnet

Calabria (Approved); Regione Calabria (Approved); Calabria (Short)

authorized access point

151 ## \$a Calabria (Italy)

Shorter form used because jurisdictional term is omitted

GEOnet

Bavaria (Conventional); Free State of Bavaria (Conventional); Bavaria (Short)

authorized access point

151 ## \$a Bavaria (Germany)

Shorter form is used because jurisdictional term is omitted

When choosing the preferred name for a place with multiple approved forms in different languages and no conventional form, use the approved form that represents the language form spoken by the majority of people in the country in which the place is located. In case of doubt, use the approved name listed first in GEOnet. The other approved forms may be recorded as variant names.

GEOnet

Espoo (Approved); Esbo (Approved)

authority record

151 ## \$a Espoo (Finland)

451 ## \$a Esbo (Finland)

Finnish approved form: Espoo. Swedish approved form: Esbo. Finnish form listed first and Finnish spoken by the majority of people in Finland

When updating an existing authorized access point for a place with multiple approved language forms and no conventional form, do not change the authorized form if it corresponds to one of the approved language forms listed in GEOnet.

GEOnet

Poschiavo (Approved); Puschlav (Approved)

existing authority record

151 ## \$a Poschiavo (Switzerland)

Italian approved form Poschiavo retained in authorized access point; German spoken by the majority of people in Switzerland

English-Language Terms "Mount/Mt." and "Saint/St." in Names

“Mount/Mt.” Always use the spelled-out form “Mount” even if “Mt.” appears on the resource being cataloged or in other sources.

“Saint/St.” Places or jurisdictions in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland: prefer the abbreviation “St.” Places or jurisdictions in Canada: use the form found in the Canadian Geographical Names Database. Places in other countries: Always used the spelled-out form “Saint” even if “St.” appears on the resource being cataloged or in other sources.

Great Britain

Follow the British Library’s practice of using “Great Britain” as the conventional name for the government of the United Kingdom.

Soviet Union and Russia

For the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, use "Soviet Union" as the conventional name. Use "Russian S.F.S.R." for the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, which existed 1917-1991.

[2017-03]

LC-PCC PS FOR 16.2.2.4 [RDA](#)

RECORDING A PREFERRED NAME


Choice of Larger Place

LC practice/PCC practice: When adding the name of a larger place as a qualifier, use the current name of the larger place (see [RDA 16.2.2.9 RDA](#) -[RDA 16.2.2.12 RDA](#)) and apply [Appendix B.11 RDA](#) , as applicable. If the smaller place existed when the larger place had an earlier name, and the name in the resource pertains to the earlier period, consider making a variant access point from the form that shows the earlier name of the larger place if the qualifier is appropriate for the smaller place.

151  ## \$a Minsk (Belarus)

451  ## \$w nne \$a Minsk (Byelorussian S.S.R.)

Variant access point that was previously used as authorized form. Byelorussian S.S.R. became Belarus

151  ## \$a Torit (South Sudan)

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


Variant access point that was previously used as authorized form. Torit became part of the new country South Sudan

151  ## \$a Charles Town (W. Va.)


451  ## \$a Charles Town (Va.)

Variant access point that was not previously used as authorized form

If the smaller place has changed its name or has ceased to exist, use as a qualifier the name the larger place had during the period in which the name of the smaller place is applicable.


151  ## \$a Leningrad (R.S.F.S.R.)

not


151  ## \$a Leningrad (Russia)

Form of Larger Place

LC practice/PCC practice: If the heading for the larger place being added to the smaller place is created according to the provisions of [RDA 11.13.1.6 RDA](#) (type of jurisdiction) or [RDA 11.13.1.7 RDA](#) (other designation associated with the body), do not include the term for type of jurisdiction or the other designation associated with the body.

151  ## \$a Albany (N.Y.)

not 151  ## \$a Albany (N.Y. (State))


151  ## \$a Seoul (Korea)


not 151  ## \$a Seoul (Korea (South))

Islands and Island Groups


LC practice/PCC practice: Add to the name of an island or island group that is a jurisdiction the name of its larger jurisdiction only when the island or island group is


located near the larger jurisdiction and is commonly associated with it. Otherwise, do not add the name of the larger jurisdiction. In case of doubt, do not add the larger jurisdiction.

151  ## \$a Crete (Greece)

151  ## \$a Sicily (Italy)

151  ## \$a Svalbard (Norway)

but 151  ## \$a Greenland

not 151  ## \$a Greenland (Denmark)

151  ## \$a Madeira Islands

not 151  ## \$a Madeira Islands (Portugal)

151  ## \$a Réunion

not 151  ## \$a Réunion (France)

[2017-03]

LC-PCC PS FOR 16.2.2.4 [RDA](#)

ALTERNATIVE

LC practice/PCC practice for Alternative: Generally apply the alternative, following these guidelines:

Drop initial articles from the beginning of the first element of geographic names in Arabic and other languages employing the Arabic initial article. Similarly, drop Hebrew and Yiddish initial articles. Retain the initial article when the name is to be accessed under the initial article, regardless of language (e.g., “Los Angeles”). Retain initial articles for non-English place names in English-speaking countries. Drop all other initial articles (e.g., drop “The” from “The Dalles”).

L'Aquila*A city in Italy***La Tuque***A city in Québec***Los Alamos County***A county in New Mexico with a Spanish name***Los Angeles***A city in California with a Spanish name***La Salle Parish***A parish in Louisiana with a French name***Northwest Territories**

not

The Northwest Territories*A territory in Canada***Plains**


not

The Plains*A city in Virginia*

[2017-07]

LC-PCC PS FOR 16.2.2.5 [RDA](#)

NAMES FOUND IN A NON-PREFERRED SCRIPT

LC practice/PCC practice: If the name of the place is in a language written in a non-Latin script, transliterate the name according to the ALA-LC romanization table  for that language.

If GONet contains an approved name that is transliterated using a different standard than the ALA-LC romanization table for that language, use the ALA-LC form of transliteration in the authorized access point. Consider making a variant access point for the BGN approved form.

GONet

Alzamay (Approved); Алзамай (Non-Roman Script)

151 ## \$a Alzamaï (Russia)

451 ## \$a Alzamay (Russia)

[2017-07]

LC-PCC PS FOR 16.2.2.5 RDA

ALTERNATIVE

LC practice/PCC practice for Alternative: Do not apply.

[2012-10]

LC-PCC PS FOR 16.2.2.6 RDA

DIFFERENT LANGUAGE FORMS OF THE SAME NAME

LC practice/PCC practice: Choose a form of name in English if one is in general use, determining this from reference sources in English.

[2017-03]

LC-PCC PS FOR 16.2.2.7 RDA

CHANGE OF NAME

LC practice/PCC practice: For changes to place names, see [Policy Statement 32.1.1.3](#)

LC-PCC PS . When the name of a smaller place remains the same, but the name of the larger place changes, use the current name of the larger place in the qualifier for the smaller place. See [Policy Statement 16.4.2](#) **LC-PCC PS** for instructions on recording the variant form using the previous name of the larger place.


[2015-12]

LC-PCC PS FOR 16.2.2.9.2 RDA

PLACES IN A STATE, PROVINCE, TERRITORY, ETC.

Places on Islands

LC practice/PCC practice: Also apply this RDA instruction to places on islands.

151  ## \$a Avalon (Calif.)

[2012-10]

LC-PCC PS FOR 16.2.2.10.1 [RDA](#)

PLACES IN ENGLAND, NORTHERN IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES

Places on Islands

LC practice/PCC practice: Also apply this RDA instruction to places on islands.

151  ## \$a Beaumaris (Wales)

[2013-05]

LC-PCC PS FOR 16.2.2.12 [RDA](#)

PLACES IN OTHER JURISDICTIONS

Israel, Jordan, Syria

LC practice/PCC practice: Do not add the name of the country to places that prior to 1967 were in Jordan or Syria and that are currently within the administered territories of Israel.

For Jerusalem, use “Jerusalem.”

[2013-05]

LC-PCC PS FOR 16.2.2.12 [RDA](#)

ALTERNATIVE

LC practice/PCC practice for Alternative: Apply the alternative only to places in Malaysia. Defer application to other countries until projects can be developed to change existing records.

[2013-05]

LC-PCC PS FOR 16.2.2.13 [RDA](#)

PLACES WITH THE SAME NAME


Conflicts (New Authority Records)


LC practice/PCC practice: Apply either [RDA 16.2.2.13 RDA](#) or [RDA 11.13.1.6 RDA](#) (type of jurisdiction) to resolve conflicts in preferred names for geographic names and names of governments not already resolved by the additions called for by [RDA 16.2.2.9 RDA](#) –[RDA 16.2.2.13 RDA](#). Conflict in place names is not restricted to those already represented in the file against which the searching and cataloging is being done. Instead, if there is no existing conflict in that file, search gazetteers, etc., to determine if two or more places within the same jurisdiction have the same name or if two or more places with the same name would bear the same qualifier for the larger place.

Conflicts (Existing Authority Records)

LC practice/PCC practice: Change the qualifier for the larger place in an existing authority record only to resolve a conflict with a new authority record being established. For instructions on changing the qualifier for the larger place because of a name change, see [Policy Statement for 16.4.2 LC-PCC PS](#).

U.S. Townships

LC practice/PCC practice: If a name of a U.S. township (called “towns” in some states) conflicts with the name of another township within the same state, add the preferred name for the county to each name. Consult GNIS to determine if there is more than one township with the same name in the same state: <http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnispublic> .

151  ## \$a Spring (Berks County, Pa. : Township)

151  ## \$a Spring (Centre County, Pa. : Township)

See [Policy Statement for 16.4 LC-PCC PS](#) for further instructions on establishing authorized access points for townships.


Hawaii


If local places in Hawaii conflict, add to each name the authorized access point for the island on which the place is located rather than the authorized access point for the county.


[2014-02]

LC-PCC PS FOR 16.2.2.14 [RDA](#)

PLACES WITHIN CITIES, ETC.


LC practice/PCC practice: For places within cities, add the city in parentheses. Use the access point reflecting its current status for the entire period of the place within the city's existence, including any earlier independent existence it may have had, provided the name remains constant (see [RDA 11.3.3.4 RDA](#) and [RDA 11.13.1.3 RDA](#)). Consider making a variant access point from the name of the place within the city as a subheading of the name of the city. See *Descriptive Cataloging Manual* Z1 667  for providing notes indicating that the authorized access points for names of city sections, neighborhoods, districts, etc., are not appropriate for use as geographic subdivisions.


151  ## \$a Borgfelde (Hamburg, Germany)

410  1# \$a Hamburg (Germany). \$b Borgfelde

151  ## \$a Georgetown (Washington, D.C.)


410  1# \$a Washington (D.C.). \$b Georgetown

151  ## \$a Greenwich Village (New York, N.Y.)

410  1# \$a New York (N.Y.). \$b Greenwich Village

151  ## \$a Loop (Chicago, Ill.)

410  1# \$a Chicago (Ill.). \$b Loop

151  ## \$a Rive gauche (Paris, France)

410  1# \$a Paris (France). \$b Rive gauche

If the place within the city once had an independent existence but changed its name when it was absorbed into the larger place, create an authorized access point for each name.

For resources issued before 1975

151  ## \$a Endersbach (Germany)


For resources issued after 1974

151  ## \$a Weinstadt-Endersbach (Weinstadt, Germany)

410  1# \$a Weinstadt (Germany). \$b Weinstadt-Endersbach

If the place within the city once had an independent existence and did not change its name when it was absorbed into the larger place, use the access point reflecting its current status for the entire period of the place. See [Policy Statement for 16.4.2](#) **LC-PCC PS** (Choice of larger place) for instructions on making a variant access point using the qualifier for the earlier period.

If the place within the city is within another place within the city, add the name of the city, not the name of the other place within the city.

151  ## \$a Wahn (Cologne, Germany)

not

151  ## \$a Wahn (Porz, Cologne, Germany)

[2013-12]

[LC-PCC PS FOR 16.4](#) **RDA**

CONSTRUCTING ACCESS POINTS TO REPRESENT PLACES

LC practice/PCC practice: The following instructions represent LC/PCC practice for the areas below.

Berlin

Use “Berlin, Germany” as the qualifier in authorized access points for corporate bodies.

Great Britain

Follow the British Library’s practice of using “Great Britain” as the conventional name for the government of the United Kingdom.

London

Use “London, England” as the qualifier in authorized access points for corporate bodies located in the City of London or in an inner borough. Also use “London, England” as the qualifier for a corporate body located in an outer borough if the body is commonly associated with London rather than with the name of the particular outer borough. (The inner London boroughs are Camden, Greenwich, Hackney, Hammersmith and Fulham, Islington, Kensington and Chelsea, Lambeth, Lewisham, Southwark, Tower Hamlets, Wandsworth, and the City of Westminster.)

Taiwan

Use “China (Republic : 1949-)” as the authorized access point for the government of this name. Use “Taiwan” for the province of Taiwan only as a location qualifier.

U.S. Townships


For U.S. townships (called “towns” in some states) that encompass one or more local communities and the surrounding territory, apply [RDA 16.2.2.8.1 RDA](#) to determine whether the term “township” or “town” should be included as part of the name. If such a term is not included in the name, add the term after the name of the state, etc. in the authorized access point. Generally consider U.S. townships listed in GNIS in the form “Township of” or “Town of” to fall under the first condition in [RDA 16.2.2.8.1 RDA](#) and establish them without the first part of the name indicating a type of jurisdiction.

If the jurisdictional term is not part of the preferred name, add it as an addition to the authorized access point. Consider making a variant access point for the form of name that includes the type of jurisdiction.

BGN GNIS

Township of Kintire

151  ## \$a Kintire (Minn. : Township)

451  ## \$a Township of Kintire (Minn.)

BGN GNIS

Town of Milo

151  ## \$a Milo (Me. : Town)

451  ## \$a Town of Milo (Me.)

If there is more than one township with the same name in the same state, apply [Policy Statement for 16.2.2.13 LC-PCC PS](#) .

For U.S. places with the word “town” or “township” in the name that do not encompass multiple local communities, apply [RDA 16.2.2.9.2 RDA](#) , etc.

BGN GNIS

Godfrey [populated place]

Village of Godfrey [civil]

Township of Godfrey [civil]

151 ## \$a Godfrey (Ill.)

451 ## \$a Village of Godfrey (Ill.)

451 ## \$a Township of Godfrey (Ill.)

GNIS typically provides both a civil and a populated place listing for the same jurisdictional name

Washington, D.C.

Use “District of Columbia” as the authorized access point for the government of this name.

[2014-02]

LC-PCC PS FOR 16.4.1 RDA

AUTHORIZED ACCESS POINTS FOR THE PLACE

LC practice/PCC practice: The following instructions represent LC/PCC practice for the categories below.

Ambiguous Entities

For city sections, collective settlements, communes, conservation districts, jurisdictions, ancient places other than cities, park districts, recreation districts, sanitation districts, utility districts, and water districts, consult *Descriptive Cataloging Manual* , Z1.

Military Installations

Treat military installations (forts, bases, camps, airfields, and Coast Guard stations but not shipyards) as local places.

Add as a qualifier the country, state, province, etc., that would have been added to a city or town in the same place, even if the installation is located outside the country that controls it.

source

Fort Hood, Texas


authorized access point

151  ## \$a Fort Hood (Tex.)

source

March Air Force Base, Calif.


authorized access point

151  ## \$a March Air Force Base (Calif.)

source


Yokosuka Naval Base


authorized access point


151  ## \$a Yokosuka Naval Base (Japan)

Indian Tribes in the United States

Tribes recognized by the U.S. government are independent, autonomous political entities with inherent powers of self-government; they possess sovereignty and are equal to national governments. There are over 500 recognized tribes within the continental United States. Nearly all federally recognized tribes have jurisdiction over some delimited area of land, a geographic place, although land and area vary with each tribe.

Consult the official list created and maintained by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs to determine the preferred name for the tribe. The list of federally recognized tribes, entitled: *Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible to Receive Services from the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs* is available online at the Bureau's website at <http://www.bia.gov/DocumentLibrary/index.htm>  . It may also be accessed through the *Federal Register* website. This source may be cited as "BIA Indian Entities." If a name for a tribal entity is not found in the BIA list, conduct additional research and/or construct the authorized access point from information on the resource being cataloged.


151  ## \$a San Carlos Apache Tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona

670  ## \$a BIA Indian Entities, 2005, Dec. 14, 2005 \$b (San Carlos Apache tribe of the San Carlos Reservation, Arizona)

Some tribes have federally-approved names that sound as if the name were for a populated place rather than a tribe. Confusion may result when there actually is a populated place of that name. In such cases, the tribe and the populated place are separate entities.

151  ## \$a Native Village of Nunapitchuk

Tribe

151  ## \$a Nunapitchuk (Alaska)

Populated place


[2017-01]

LC-PCC PS FOR 16.4.2 [RDA](#)

VARIANT ACCESS POINT FOR THE PLACE

Choice of Larger Place

LC practice/PCC practice: When adding the name of a larger place as a qualifier, use the current name of the larger place (see [RDA 16.2.2.9](#) [RDA](#) -[RDA 16.2.2.12](#) [RDA](#)), and apply [Appendix B.11](#) [RDA](#) , as applicable. If the smaller place existed when the larger place had an earlier name, and the name in the resource pertains to the earlier period, consider recording a variant access point from the form that shows the earlier name of the larger place if the qualifier is appropriate for the smaller place.

151  ## \$a Minsk (Belarus)


451  ## \$w nne \$a Minsk (Byelorussian S.S.R.)

Variant access point that was previously used as authorized form. Byelorussian S.S.R. became Belarus

151  ## \$a Torit (South Sudan)

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

Variant access point that was previously used as authorized form. Torit became part of the new country South Sudan

151  ## \$a Charles Town (W. Va.)

451  ## \$a Charles Town (Va.)

Variant access point that was not previously used as authorized form

151  ## \$a Ballard (Seattle, Wash.)


451  ## \$a Ballard (Wash.)

Variant access point that was not previously used as authorized form. The city Ballard became a city section of Seattle


Military Installations


LC practice/PCC practice: Construct variant access points from the name as a subheading of the country that controls it and as a subheading of the military branch to which it belongs.

151  ## \$a Fort Hood (Tex.)


410  1# \$a United States. \$b Fort Hood

410  1# \$a United States. \$b Army. \$b Fort Hood


151  ## \$a March Air Force Base (Calif.)

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

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

151  ## \$a Yokosuka Naval Base (Japan)

410  1# \$a United States. \$b Yokosuka Naval Base

410  1# \$a United States. \$b Navy. \$b Yokosuka Naval Base

[2015-12]