

## **IFLA Cataloguing Section**

### **Names of Persons**

#### **Introduction:**

According to the International Cataloguing Principles (ICP)<sup>1</sup> the **Form of Name for Persons as an authorized access point** should be constructed following a standard: "*When the name of a person consists of several words, the choice of first word for the authorized access point should follow conventions of the country and language most associated with that person, as found in manifestations or reference sources*". Thus, this set of documents summarizes the conventions for each country, established by each national cataloguing agency, to help other cataloguing agencies creating authority data worldwide.

Please access *IFLA Names of Persons*<sup>2</sup> to submit updates from your country and to access more information.

**Country name in English: Canada**

**Country name in official language(s): Canada**

**Language in English: 1. English 2. French 3. Native languages**

**Language name in official language(s): 1. English 2. Français 3. Native languages**

**Last updated: December 1994**

For name usage in English, see the entry under UNITED KINGDOM.

For name usage in French, see the entry under FRANCE.

Other national usage for English and French and information on native names in Canada follow in this entry.

#### **1. English**

##### **NAME ELEMENTS**

##### **Additional elements to names**

<i>Element</i>	<i>Use</i>	<i>Examples</i>
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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.ifla.org/publications/statement-of-international-cataloguing-principles>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.ifla.org/node/4953>

1. Titular prefix of English origin (a rare occurrence)	before the forename	<i>Sir Ernest MacMillan</i>

## ORDER OF ELEMENTS IN CATALOGUE HEADINGS

### General rule

<i>Type of name</i>	<i>Entry element</i>	<i>Examples</i>
1. Titular prefix	after the forename	MACMILLAN, Ernest, <i>Sir</i>
	<i>Note:</i> This practice facilitates filing of headings in automated systems.	

## 2. French

### NAME ELEMENTS

#### Elements normally forming part of a name

<i>Element</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Examples</i>
1. Surname ( <i>nom de famille</i> )	simple, with prefix <i>De, de, d',</i> or <i>D'</i>	D'Allaire d'Auteuil De Ladurantaye de Lafontaine

#### Additional elements to names

<i>Element</i>	<i>Use</i>	<i>Examples</i>
1. Titular prefix of English origin (a rare occurrence)	before the forename	<i>Sir Wilfrid Laurier</i>

## ORDER OF ELEMENTS IN CATALOGUE HEADINGS

### General rule

<i>Type of name</i>	<i>Entry element</i>	<i>Examples</i>
1. Surname with prefix	element which predominates in the	AUTEUIL, Chantal d' D'ALLAIRE, Micheline

	person's works, or in reference works published in French in Canada	DE LADURANTAYE, Laurent LAFONTAINE, Alain de
	<i>Note:</i> The use of uppercase letters indicates preference for use as the entry element. Use preposition <i>de</i> or <i>d'</i> as the entry element if it is capitalized.	
2. Titular prefix	after the forename	LAURIER, Wilfrid, <i>Sir</i>
	<i>Note:</i> This practice facilitates filing of headings in automated systems.	

### **3. Native languages**

Some names of native origin consist of a single or compound given name. These are often names of historical interest and were common among the Inuit until the 1960's. Other native names consist of a surname of Native origin and one or more forenames, often of English or French origin. A Native given name may also be employed as a middle name with an English or French surname and forename, as in the names of some contemporary chiefs.

## **NAME ELEMENTS**

### **Elements normally forming part of a name**

<i>Element</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Examples</i>
1. Given name	single	Crowfoot Nuligak Oronhyatekha Pitseolak
	compound	Big Bear Buffalo Child Long Lance
	employed as a middle name	Oné-Onti
2. Forename		Andrew Charlotte George Kateri Max

		Seepee Zebedee
3. Surname	single	Clutesi Ipellie Nahbixie Nungak Tekakwitha
	compound	Bear Robe Gros-Louis

## ORDER OF ELEMENTS IN CATALOGUE HEADINGS

### General rule

<i>Type of name</i>	<i>Entry element</i>	<i>Examples</i>
1. Single given name	given name	CROWFOOT NULIGAK ORONHYATEKHA PITSEOLAK
2. Compound given name	first part of name	BIG BEAR BUFFALO CHILD LONG LANCE
3. Single surname	surname	CLUTESI, George IPELLIE, Seepee NAHBIXIE, Charlotte NUNGAK, Zebedee TEKAKWITHA, Kateri
4. Compound surname	first part of surname	BEAR ROBE, Andrew GROS-LOUIS, Max Oné- Onti

### National cataloguing code

*Anglo-American cataloguing rules*. - 2nd Edition rev. 1988. - Ottawa : Canadian Library Association, 1988. ISBN 0-88802-242-5 (Casebound)

*Anglo-American cataloguing rules. Amendments 1993*. - Ottawa : Canadian Library Association, 1993. ISBN 0-93893-431-5

*Règles de catalogage anglo-américaines.* - 2e éd., revision 1988. - Montréal : ASTED, 1990. ISBN 2-89055-090-7

### **National authority file of names**

*Canadiana authorities* is a comprehensive list of name headings of Canadian origin, published on microfiche by the National Library of Canada. It is issued quarterly, with bi-weekly supplements. ISSN 0225-1574. *Canadiana* authority records are also available in machine-readable form through the National Library's MARC Records Distribution Service.

### **Sources and recommended references**

Barbeau, Victor *et* Fortier, André. *Dictionnaire bibliographique du Canada français.* - Montréal : Académie canadienne-française, 1974.

*Canadian encyclopedia.* - Edmonton : Hurtig, 1988. - ISBN 0-88830-326-2

*Dictionary of Canadian biography.* - Toronto : University of Toronto Press, 1966. - ISSN 0070-4717

*Dictionnaire biographique du Canada.* - Québec : Presses de l'Université Laval, 1966- . - ISSN 0420-0446

*Encyclopédie du Canada.* - Montréal : Stanké, 1987. - ISBN 2-7604-0281-9

Hamel, Réginald. *Dictionnaire des auteurs de langue française en Amérique du Nord.* - Montréal : Fides, 1989. - ISBN 2-76211-475-6

### **Authority for information provided**

Standards and Support Division, National Library of Canada, in consultation with the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing.

**Checked and approved by: Paula Kelsall, Standards and Support Division, National Library of Canada, in consultation with the Canadian Committee on Cataloguing, December 1994.**