

Geographic Names Standardization Policy for Peru

United States Board on Geographic Names – Foreign Names Committee



Revised January 2012

1. Introduction

The standardization policies presented below have been prepared to effect consistent treatment of geographic name spellings in U.S. Government databases, publications, maps, and charts, and are intended to satisfy the statutory requirements levied upon the U.S. Board on Geographic Names (BGN) by Public Law 242 - 80th Congress to develop principles, policies and procedures for geographic names standardization, and to promulgate decisions with respect to the principles of geographic nomenclature and orthography. The policies described herein are limited to geographic names encountered in Peru, and shall be applied to all Peruvian geographic name and feature records in the Geographic Names Database maintained for U.S. Government purposes by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA).

2. Languages and Language Policy

a. Demographics

According to the CIA World Factbook, the 2008 Peruvian population estimate was 29,180,899. The major ethnic groups in Peru are Amerindian (45%), mestizo (37%), white (37%), black, Japanese, Chinese, and other (3%). Based on a 2003 estimate, the country's largest religious denomination is Roman Catholicism at 81%, followed by Seventh Day Adventism at 1.4%, other Christian denominations at 0.7%, and unspecified or none at 16.3%.¹

b. Languages

Spanish (ISO 639-3 code 'spa') is the principal language and is spoken throughout the country. Until 1975, Spanish was the sole official language. In May 1975, the indigenous language Quechua achieved official status. Federal, state, and local governments eventually gave Quechua, Aymara, and other indigenous languages official status.² Aymara (ISO 639-3 code 'ayc'; approximately 700,000 speakers) is spoken in the Lake Titicaca area, while Quechua (ISO 639-3 code 'quz'; approximately 5 million speakers) is spoken primarily in central and southern Peru.³

c. Geographic Names Standardization

According to the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN), Peru does not have an official naming authority as of September 2009.

At the 7th United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographic Names in January 1998, Juan P. Quiñe, General Director of Peru's Instituto Geográfico Nacional (IGN), presented a paper on the progress of geographical names standardization by the IGN.⁴ Also in 1998, representatives from the U.S. Board on Geographic Names traveled to Peru to train IGN staff members on the standardization of geographical names.

¹ The CIA World Factbook. "Peru". New York: Skyhorse Publishing Inc., 2008.

² U.S. Department of State. <<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/35762.htm>>. 15 Oct 2010.

³ Lewis, M. Paul (ed.), 2009. Ethnologue: Languages of the World, Sixteenth edition. Dallas, Tex.: SIL International. Online version: <<http://www.ethnologue.com/>>.

⁴ Informe Nacional de Perú sobre los Progresos para la Normalización de Nombres Geográficos. Instituto Geográfico Nacional de Perú. <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/UNGEGN/docs/7th-uncsgn-docs/econf/7th_UNCSGN_E_CONF.91_CRP.45.pdf>. 15 Feb 2011.

3. Toponymic Policies

a. *Orthography*

Spanish orthographic conventions are to be followed. For more information, please refer to Spanish orthographic reference materials such as *Ortografía y Ortotipografía del Español Actual* by José Martínez de Sousa (2004).

b. *Generic Terms*

A generic is a term that describes a feature. Examples include words such as ‘river,’ ‘hill,’ and ‘lake.’ Except in cases in which the generic type does not identify the feature type, generics appearing in standardized name forms should be considered true generics. Otherwise, the term is considered to be a false generic and should not be collected as a generic. Generics are not collected for populated places in Peru. A glossary of generic terms is available in Appendix A.

c. *Capitalization*

The definite article (*el, la, lo, las, los*) is generally shown in approved names found on native sources. When source evidence regarding the capitalization of the definite article is mixed, names of associated features, if present, will be examined to assist in the decision. When a name is encountered in all capital letters, a non-initial definite article will be in lower case when the standardized name form is derived. In the absence of conclusive evidence, non-initial definite articles are written in lowercase letters in the standardized name form.

d. *Diacritics*

Diacritics are shown in standardized name forms as they appear on native sources and in accordance with Spanish orthography. Uppercase letters in standardized name forms retain diacritics. In accordance with Spanish orthography, the following diacritics are encountered in standardized name forms in Peru:

<u>Character Name</u>	<u>Character</u>	<u>Unicode Value</u>
Capital A with acute accent	Á	00C1
Capital E with acute accent	É	00C9
Capital I with acute accent	Í	00CD
Capital N with tilde	Ñ	00D1
Capital O with acute accent	Ó	00D3
Capital U with acute accent	Ú	00DA
Capital U with dieresis	Ü	00DC
Small a with acute accent	á	00E1
Small e with acute accent	é	00E9
Small i with acute accent	í	00ED
Small n with tilde	ñ	00F1
Small o with acute accent	ó	00F3
Small u with acute accent	ú	00FA
Small u with dieresis	ü	00FC

e. Numbers

Names containing numerals as integral parts, both cardinal and ordinal, should be treated according to the following principles:

Arabic numerals are ordinarily expanded in Spanish. Examples: *4 Caminos* (on source) is rendered *Cuatro Caminos*; *2da Palma* (on source) is rendered *Segunda Palma*.

Roman numerals are retained throughout.

f. Optional Long and Short Forms

Short forms are not added to Variant names and should be removed when a formerly Approved name becomes a Variant name.

Administrative division names are accorded long and short forms, e.g., *Región de Ayacucho* [long form]; *Ayacucho* [short form].

BGN-approved long and short forms of names must be supported by native and authoritative evidence, e.g., *San Luis de Lucma* [long form]; *Lucma* [short form].

Railroad station names that appear on official sources with the generic term *estación* are given long and short forms as supported by the evidence. Example: *Estación Guerreros* [long form]; *Guerreros* [short form].

Where official maps show more than one populated place with the same name in the same *provincia* (second administrative division), a special effort is to be made to obtain distinguishing long forms from census lists and other official sources.

g. Unique Linguistic Situations

Castilianization

Peruvian mapping authorities tend to render Quechua toponyms by castilianization, i.e., the toponyms are transcribed in an approximation to Spanish orthographic rules. The application of these rules to Quechua names has been inconsistent, however, and the user of Peruvian sources should be aware that widely variant name spellings for individual features may exist.

Names containing the conjunction "o"

Some sources may show two or more names for a feature joined by the conjunction "o," meaning "or" (e.g., *Río Rojo o Colorado*). For the purposes of standardization, only one name is selected as the official standard name. The choice of name as standard will depend on the weight of evidence. If there is no further evidence, one should use the first name as the official standard name. In accordance with standard policy, the other names for the feature will be considered variants.

h. Abbreviations

The following is a list of abbreviations of generics which are regularly found on Peruvian cartographic products. Abbreviations must be spelled out in the Geographic Names Database.

<u>Abbreviated form</u>	<u>Unabbreviated Form</u>
A.	Arroyo
B.	Bahía
Bco.	Banco
Bo.	Boca
C.	Cabo
C.	Cayo
C., Co.	Cerro
Ca.	Cañada
Cdon.	Cordón
Cem.	Cementerio
Clla.	Cuchilla
Cord.	Cordillera
Dpto.	Departamento
Edo.	Estado
Ensa.	Ensenada
Esc.	Escuela
Est.	Estación
Est.	Estero
Fte.	Fuerte
G.	Golfo
Hac.	Hacienda
I(s)	Isla(s)
Ilte(s)	Islote(s)
L.	Loma
L., Lag.	Lago or Laguna
Mo.	Morro
Mte.	Monte
Nvdo.	Nevado
P.	Playa
P.	Presa
P., Pco.	Pico
Pen.	Península
Pta.	Punta
Pte.	Puente
Pto.	Puerto
Pvcia.	Provincia
Q., Queb., Qda.	Quebrada
R.	Río
Reg.	Región
S.	Sierra
Serr.	Serranía
V.	Valle
V.	Volcán

4. Political Geography Policy

a. *Country Name and Capital*

Conventional long form: Republic of Peru
 Conventional short form: Peru
 Standard long form: República del Perú
 Standard short form: Perú

Capital

Approved name: Lima

b. *First-order Administrative Divisions*⁵

<u>Name</u>	<u>Generic</u>	<u>Seat</u>	<u>FIPS 10-4</u>	<u>ISO 3166-2</u>
1. Amazonas	Región	Chachapoyas	PE01	PE-AMA
2. Ancash	Región	Huaraz	PE02	PE-ANC
3. Apurímac	Región	Abancay	PE03	PE-APU
4. Arequipa	Región	Arequipa	PE04	PE-ARE
5. Ayacucho	Región	Ayacucho	PE05	PE-AYA
6. Cajamarca	Región	Cajamarca	PE06	PE-CAJ
7. Callao	Región	Callao	PE07	PE-CAL
8. Cusco	Región	Cusco	PE08	PE-CUS
9. Huancavelica	Región	Huancavelica	PE09	PE-HUV
10. Huánuco	Región	Huánuco	PE10	PE-HUC
11. Ica	Región	Ica	PE11	PE-ICA
12. Junín	Región	Huancayo	PE12	PE-JUN
13. La Libertad	Región	Trujillo	PE13	PE-LAL
14. Lambayeque	Región	Chiclayo	PE14	PE-LAM
15. Lima	Región	Huacho	PE15	PE-LIM
16. Lima ⁶	Provincia	Lima	PE26	PE-LMA
17. Loreto	Región	Iquitos	PE16	PE-LOR
18. Madre de Dios	Región	Puerto Maldonado	PE17	PE-MDD
19. Moquegua	Región	Moquegua	PE18	PE-MOQ
20. Pasco	Región	Cerro de Pasco	PE19	PE-PAS
21. Piura	Región	Piura	PE20	PE-PIU
22. Puno	Región	Puno	PE21	PE-PUN
23. San Martín	Región	Moyobamba	PE22	PE-SAM
24. Tacna	Región	Tacna	PE23	PE-TAC
25. Tumbes	Región	Tumbes	PE24	PE-TUM
26. Ucayali	Región	Pucallpa	PE25	PE-UCA

⁵ ADM1 information based on the following sources: *Nuestras Regiones*, Participa Perú, Grupo Propuesta Ciudadana <<http://www.descentralizacion.org.pe/n-regiones-x.shtml>> (Accessed 02 Nov 2011) and *Regions of Peru*, Statoids <<http://www.statoids.com/upc.html>> (Last Updated 20 Jun 2011).

⁶ According to Peruvian law, the Provincia de Lima is organized as an autonomous body able to function administratively as a regional government. See Source Material section for applicable references.

c. Disputed Names and Territories

Note: For the latest country specific boundary dispute information, visit the U.S. Department of State's Boundaries and Sovereignty Encyclopedia (B.A.S.E.) at <http://base.us-state.osis.gov/>.

In 1998 Peru and Ecuador resolved their border dispute centered in the Cordillera del Condor region.

5. Source Material

The Instituto Geográfico Nacional (IGN) is the preferred authority for Peruvian map and chart sources. Other authorities are Peruvian government and private agencies. The Dirección de Hidrografía y Navegación de la Marina is another preferred source for nautical charts. The following is a listing of source material, prioritized according to recommended usage for geographic name selection. All items are available at the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) Library.

1. Peru, 1:50,000-scale map series, Instituto Geográfico Nacional (IGN), 1986-90.
2. Peru, 1:100,000-scale map series, NGA/Instituto Geográfico Nacional (IGN) co-production, 2000-2002.
3. Peru, 1:100,000-scale map series, Instituto Geográfico Nacional (IGN), 1960s-90s.
4. Peru, 1:250,000-scale map series, Instituto Geográfico Nacional (IGN), 1982-86.
5. Peru, 1:400,000, Instituto Geográfico Nacional (IGN), 1989.
6. Peru, 1:500,000, Instituto Geográfico Nacional (IGN), 1989.
7. Peru, 1:625,000, Instituto Geográfico Nacional (IGN), 1989.
8. Atlas del Perú, Instituto Geográfico Nacional (IGN), 1989.
9. Peru, 1:1,000,000, Instituto Geográfico Nacional (IGN), 1993 and 1982 editions.
10. Peru, 1:2,000,000, Instituto Geográfico Nacional (IGN), 1994.
11. Peru, 1:2,200,000, Centro de Promoción de la Cartografía, 2000.

Other sources:

1. BGN Gazetteer of Peru, 1989.
2. Instituto Geográfico Nacional (IGN) - Perú, <<http://www.ign.gob.pe>>
3. Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática (INEI) - Perú.

<http://iinei.inei.gob.pe/iinei/siscodes/UbigeoMarco.htm> (15 Feb 2010)

<http://proyectos.inei.gob.pe/mapas/bid/frames.asp> (15 Feb 2010)

4. *Ley de Bases de la Descentralización* (Law # 27783), 17 July 2002. Gobierno de la República de Perú, Lima <http://pmde.gob.pe/archivos/leyesynormas/ley_bases_descentralizacion.pdf> (Accessed 02 November 2011).

5. *Ley Orgánica de Gobiernos Regionales* (Law # 27867), 16 November 2002. Gobierno de la República de Perú, Lima <http://es.wikisource.org/wiki/Ley_org%C3%A1nica_de_gobiernos_regionales#CAP.C3.8DTU_LO_I:_R.C3.89GIMEN_ESPECIAL_DE_LIMA_METROPOLITANA> (Last Updated 14 July 2010, Accessed 28 October 2011).

Appendix A – The following is a glossary of generic terms one may encounter in Peru. Please note that this list is incomplete and only represents the most frequently occurring generics.

<i>Spanish Generic</i>	<i>Designation Name</i>	<i>Designation Code</i>
acequía, canal	canal	CNL
alto, cerro, cuchilla, morro, montaña, serranía, sierra	mountain	MT
alto, cerro, loma, morro	hill	HILL
arroyo, caño, morichal, quebrada, río	stream	STM
bahía	bay	BAY
banco	bank	BNK
boca, estuario	estuary	ESTY
boca, ensenada	inlet	INLT
bosque, selva	forest	FRST
cabo	cape	CAPE
caño	tidal creek	CRKT
ciénaga	marsh	MRSH
ciénaga, laguna	lagoon	LGN
cuchilla, fila, filo	ridge	RDGE
delta	delta	DLTA
distrito	third-order administrative division	ADM3, district
embalse, represa	reservoir	RSV
ensenada	cove	COVE
estero	wetland	WTLD
estrecho	strait	STRT
golfo	gulf	GULF
isla, islote	island	ISL
lago	lake	LK
llano, sabana	plain	PLN
mesa	mesa	MESA
municipio	administrative division	ADM3, municipality
parque, parque nacional	park	PRK
paso	pass	PASS
península	peninsula	PEN
picacho, pico	peak	PK
provincia	second-order administrative division	ADM2, province
puente	bridge	BDG
puerto	harbor	HBR
punta	point	PT
rápido, salto	waterfall	FLLS
región, provincia, municipalidad	first-order administrative division	ADM1, region, province, municipality
sabana	grassland	GRSLD