

Geographic Names Standardization Policy for Spain

United States Board on Geographic Names
Foreign Names Committee



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1. Introduction

This geographic names standardization policy has been prepared as an aid to those geographic names experts who are the working staff for the United States Board on Geographic Names (BGN) in the standardization of the geographic names of Spain for United States Government use. The BGN and its staff work to effect consistent treatment of geographic name spellings in U.S. Government databases, publications, maps, and charts. The country policies are intended to satisfy, in part, the statutory requirements levied upon the BGN in Public Law USC 80-242 to develop principles, policies and procedures for geographic names standardization, and to promulgate decisions with respect to the principles of geographic nomenclature and orthography.

2. Languages and Language Policy

a. Demographics

As of July 2015, Spain has a population of 46,423,064, of whom 41,996,253 (90.5%) are native born and 4,426,811 (9.5%) are foreign born. Of the latter group, 1,949,885 (4.2%) come from other countries in the European Union; 929,648 (2.0%) from Africa; and 736,220 (1.6%) from South America.¹

Spain is divided into seventeen *comunidades autónomas* (autonomous communities) (ADM1) and two *ciudades autónomas* (autonomous cities) (ADM1) in Africa, Ceuta and Melilla. The communities have their own parliaments and regional governments, which exercise wide legislative and executive powers as laid out in Article 147, the *estatuto de autonomía* (autonomy statute), of the *Constitución Española* (Spanish Constitution).² The communities are divided into 50 *provincias* (provinces) (ADM2), which are of less administrative importance today but are still used as electoral constituencies.³

¹ Instituto Nacional de Estadística (INE), 'Población residente por fecha, sexo, generación (edad a 31 de diciembre), nacionalidad (agrupación de países) y lugar de nacimiento (agrupación de países)' (Resident population by date, sex, generation (age on 31 December), nationality (groups of countries) and place of birth (groups of countries)). Spanish, English. <<http://www.ine.es/jaxiT3/Tabla.htm?t=9677&L=0>> Accessed April 6, 2016. The website allows one to generate tables of demographic data parcelled according to the parameters described.

² Powers articulated in the autonomy statute include denomination of each community according to its historical identity; delimitation of its territory; and denomination, organization, and seat of its own autonomous institutions. *Constitución española, Aprobada por Las Cortes en sesiones plenarias del Congreso de los Diputados y del Senado celebradas el 31 de octubre de 1978* (The Spanish Constitution, Passed by the Cortes Generales in Plenary Meetings of the Congress of Deputies and the Senate held on October 31, 1978). Spanish. Available in most of Spain's regional official languages (Basque, Catalan, Galician and Valencian, though not Aranese), as well as in English, French, German, and Italian on the website: *Agencia Estatal Boletín Oficial del Estado*, 'Legislación.' <<https://www.boe.es/legislacion/constitucion.php>> Accessed September 12, 2015.

³ *Norsk samfunnsvitenskapelig datajeneste* (Norwegian Social Science Data Services, or NSD), 'European Election Database.' English. <http://www.nsd.uib.no/european_election_database/country/spain/administrative_divisions.html> Accessed September 18, 2015. The NSD is one of the largest social science research data archives in the world, funded by the Research Council of Norway and, as a Limited Company, owned by the Norwegian Ministry of Education and Research.

b. Language

Spanish (Castellano, Castilian, Español; ISO 639-3 code ‘spa’)⁴ is the official language in all autonomous communities and cities in Spain. According to Article 3 of the Spanish Constitution, all Spaniards have the duty to know and the right to use the language. Nevertheless, other languages are also official according to statutes of the respective autonomous communities in which they are used.⁵ The table below lists languages and dialects that share official status with Spanish in the various ADM1s of Spain, as well as non-official languages that enjoy significant representation. Note that linguistic boundaries sometimes do not coincide with borders of the autonomous communities. Appendix D shows the distribution of languages and dialects in Spain.

ADM1 Conventional name/Local name(s)	Language(s) Shaded cell indicates official status	ISO 639-3 Code
Andalusia/Andalucía [Spanish]	Spanish	spa
	Andalusian Spanish (Andaluz) ⁶	—
Aragon/Aragón [Spanish, Aragonese]	Spanish	spa
	Catalan (Català, Catalán, Catalan-Valencian-Balear, Catalanian, Valencian) ⁷	cat
	Aragonese (Altoaragonés, Aragoieraz, Aragonés, Fabla Aragonesa, High Aragonese, Patués)	arg
Asturias/Principado de Asturias	Spanish	spa

⁴ ‘Castilian’ and ‘Spanish’ are widely treated as synonyms in English language [the addition of English here will hopefully indicate that the inclusion also of Castellano and Español in the brackets are also synonymous, but in Spanish] open sources. For the sake of clarity and consistency, ‘Spanish’ will be used throughout this country policy.

⁵ *Constitución española*. Spanish, but also available in English, French, German, and Italian via *Agencia Estatal Boletín Oficial del Estado*, ‘Legislación.’ <<https://www.boe.es/legislacion/constitucion.php>> Accessed September 12, 2015. Article 3 states: ‘1. Castilian is the official Spanish language of the State. All Spaniards have the duty to know it and the right to use it. 2. The other Spanish languages shall also be official in the respective Autonomous Communities in accordance with their Statutes. 3. The wealth of the different language modalities of Spain is a cultural heritage which shall be the object of special respect and protection.’ <<https://www.boe.es/legislacion/documentos/ConstitucionINGLES.pdf>> Accessed October 19, 2015.

⁶ Andaluz refers to a variety of Spanish idioms whose orthographic rules are the same as those of Spanish. *El español hablado en Andalucía (EHA)*, ‘Ortografía y pronunciación andaluza’ (‘Orthography and pronunciation of Andaluz’). Spanish. <http://grupo.us.es/ehandalucia/que_es_el_andaluz/04_ortografia_y_pronunciacion_andaluza.html> Accessed September 18, 2015. Website created and maintained by the Universidad de Sevilla.

⁷ A provision in Spanish legislation suggests that official status for Catalan and Aragonese may someday obtain; however, these languages, while viewed as cultural treasures by the Andalusian government, are not yet official: ‘Una ley de lenguas de Aragón proporcionará el marco jurídico específico para regular la cooficialidad del aragonés y del catalán, lenguas minoritarias de Aragón, así como la efectividad de los derechos de las respectivas comunidades lingüísticas, tanto en lo referente a la enseñanza de y en la lengua propia, como a la plena normalización del uso de estas dos lenguas en sus respectivos territorios.’ (‘A law on the languages of Aragon provides the specific legal framework for regulating the official status of Aragonese and Catalan, minority languages of Aragon, as well as the realization of the rights of the respective linguistic communities, both in terms of teaching of and in the language and in the full normalization of the use of these languages in their respective territories.’) *Boletín Oficial del Estado* (Official State Bulletin), ‘Ley 3/1999, de 10 de marzo del Patrimonio Cultural Aragonés’ (‘Law 3/1999 of 10 March on the Cultural Patrimony of Aragon’). Spanish. <<https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/1999/04/13/pdfs/A13657-13674.pdf>> Accessed April 4, 2016.

ADM1 Conventional name/Local name(s)	Language(s) Shaded cell indicates official status	ISO 639-3 Code
[Spanish]/ Principáu d'Asturies [Asturian]	Asturian (Asturian-Leonese, Asturianu, Astur-Leonese, Bable) ⁸	ast
Balearic Islands/Illes Balears [Spanish, Catalan]	Spanish	spa
	Catalan (Català, Catalán, Catalan-Valencian-Balear, Catalanian, Valencian) ⁹	cat
Basque Country/País Vasco [Spanish]/Euskadi [Basque]	Spanish	spa
	Basque (Euskara, Euskera, Vascuense) ¹⁰	eus
Canary Islands/Canarias [Spanish]	Spanish	spa
	Canary Islands Spanish (Español de Canarias, Español canario, Habla canaria, Isleño, Dialecto canario)	—
Cantabria	Spanish	spa
Castille-La mancha/Castilla-La Mancha [Spanish]	Spanish	spa
Castille-Leon/Castilla y León [Spanish]/ Castela e León [Gallician]	Spanish	spa
	Leonese (Leonés, Cabreirés, Senabrés, Pal uezu) ¹¹	—
	Galician/Gallego (Spanish)/Galego (Galician) ¹²	
Catalonia/Cataluña [Spanish]/Catalunya	Spanish	spa
	Catalan (Catalá) ¹³	cat

⁸ Asturian toponyms, however, are considered official. Per 'Ley 1/1998 de 23 de marzo, de uso y promoción del bable/asturiano, artículo 15.1' (Law 1/1998, 23 March, on the use and promotion of Bable/Asturian, article 15.1): 'Los topónimos de la Comunidad Autónoma del Principado de Asturias tendrán la denominación oficial en su forma tradicional. Cuando un topónimo tenga uso generalizado en su forma tradicional y en castellano, la denominación podrá ser bilingüe.' ('Toponyms of the Autonomous Community of the Principality of Asturias will have official status in their traditional form. When a toponym is conventionally used in its traditional and Castilian forms, the name may be bilingual.') *Boletín Oficial del Estado* (Official State Bulletin), 'Ley 1/1998, de 23 de marzo, de uso y promoción del bable/asturiano' ('Law 1/1998 of 23 March on the use and promotion of Bable/Asturian'). Spanish. <<https://www.boe.es/boe/dias/1998/04/30/pdfs/A14573-14576.pdf>> Accessed April 4, 2016.

⁹ Per the Constitución española, Estatuto de Autonomía de Illes Balears, Título I, Artículo 4. Spanish. <http://www.congreso.es/consti/estatutos/estatutos.jsp?com=66&tipo=2&ini=1&fin=12&ini_sub=1&fin_sub=1> Accessed April 8, 2016.

¹⁰ Per the Constitución española, Estatuto de Autonomía del País Vasco, Título Preliminar, Artículo 6. Spanish. <http://www.congreso.es/consti/estatutos/estatutos.jsp?com=76&tipo=2&ini=1&fin=9&ini_sub=1&fin_sub=1> Basque is official only in the northern part of Navarre.

¹¹ Per the Constitución española, Estatuto de Castilla de León, Título Preliminar, Artículo 5, Leonese is recognized as part of Castile-Leon's cultural heritage and therefore protected. Spanish. <http://www.congreso.es/consti/estatutos/estatutos.jsp?com=70&tipo=2&ini=1&fin=6&ini_sub=1&fin_sub=1> Accessed September 28, 2015. Nevertheless, UNESCO considers Leonese to be 'definitely endangered,' which means that children no longer learn the language in the home. UNESCO Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger, 'Interactive Atlas.' English, French, Spanish. <<http://www.unesco.org/languages-atlas/en/atlasmap.html>> Accessed September 28, 2015.

¹² Constitución española, Estatuto de Castilla de León, op. cit. Galician is official only in those parts of Castile-Leon where it is spoken.

¹³ Per the Constitución española, Estatuto de Autonomía de Cataluña, Título Preliminar, Artículo 6. Spanish. <http://www.congreso.es/consti/estatutos/estatutos.jsp?com=67&tipo=2&ini=1&fin=14&ini_sub=1&fin_sub=1> Accessed

ADM1 Conventional name/Local name(s)	Language(s) Shaded cell indicates official status	ISO 639-3 Code
[Catalan]/Catalonha [Aranese]	Aranese (Occitan, Aranès) ¹⁴	—
Extremadura	Spanish	spa
Galicia [Spanish, Galician]	Spanish	spa
	Galician/Gallego (Spanish)/Galego (Galician) ¹⁵	glg
La Rioja	Spanish	spa
Madrid	Spanish	spa
Murcia	Spanish	spa
Navarre/Navarra [Spanish]/Nafarroa [Basque]	Spanish	spa
	Basque (Euskara, Euskera, Vascuense) ¹⁶	eus
Valencia/Comunidad Valenciana [Spanish]/ Comunitat Valenciana [Catalan]	Spanish	spa
	Valenciana (Valencian, Valencià) ¹⁷	cat
Ceuta	Spanish	spa
Melilla	Spanish	spa

c. Geographic Names Standardization

Per Real Decreto 1545/2007, de 23 de noviembre, por el que se regula el Sistema Cartográfico Nacional, Artículo 14, ‘Difusión pública de la información cartográfica’ (‘Royal Decree 1545/2007, November 23, concerning regulation of the National Cartographic System, Article 14, ‘Public Dissemination of Cartographic Information’), the Registro Central de Cartografía (Central Registry of Cartography), an administrative organ of the Ministerio de Fomento (Ministry of Public Works) within the Dirección General del Instituto Geográfico Nacional (Directorate General of the Institute of National Geography, or IGN), is responsible for:

- Registering official maps;
- Registering territorial boundaries, including revisions;

September 28, 2015. See also: Parlament de Catalunya. Estatut d’autonomia de Catalunya, Article 35. (2012). Catalan. <<http://www.parlament.cat/mwg-internal/de5fs23hu73ds/progress?id=CFMrwIAH4HetHY5FFvobGUNjppgPCusRC5h-D13ePrc,&dl>> Accessed September 15, 2015.

¹⁴ Parlament de Catalunya, op. cit.

¹⁵ Per Constitución española, Estatuto de Autonomía de Galicia, Título Preliminar, Artículo 6. Spanish. <http://www.congreso.es/consti/estatutos/estatutos.jsp?com=73&tipo=2&ini=1&fin=8&ini_sub=1&fin_sub=1> Accessed November 18, 2015.

¹⁶ Per the Constitución española, Ley de Reintegración y Amejoramiento del Régimen Foral de Navarra, Título Preliminar, Artículo 9. Spanish. <http://www.congreso.es/consti/estatutos/estatutos.jsp?com=75&tipo=2&ini=1&fin=9&ini_sub=1&fin_sub=1> Accessed September 28, 2015.

¹⁷ Per the Constitución española, Estatuto de Autonomía de la Comunitat Valenciana, Título I, Artículo sexto. Spanish. <http://www.congreso.es/consti/estatutos/estatutos.jsp?com=79&tipo=2&ini=1&fin=7&ini_sub=1&fin_sub=1> Accessed September 28, 2015.

- Registering the Nomenclátor Geográfico Nacional ('National Geographic Nomenclature')¹⁸; and
- Collecting, standardizing, and disseminating official names¹⁹

The IGN has issued a comprehensive set of toponymic rules in *Toponimia: Normas para el MTN25. Conceptos básicos y terminología – Publicación Técnica núm. 42 (Standards for MTN25. Basic Concepts and Terminology – Technical Publication No. 42)*. These rules were compiled as part of the Mapa Topográfico Nacional 1:25.000 (National Topographic Map 1:25,000, or MTN25) project, the national effort to map Spain.²⁰ MTN25 development required submission of standardized geographic names in Spanish along with regional equivalents. Spanish remains the official language of all MTN25 marginalia; however, toponyms now sometimes appear in only a regional language. Further, official guidance now recommends inclusion of bilingual legends, particularly for Galicia, Asturias, the Basque Country, Catalonia, the Balearic Islands, and Valencia.²¹

The following standardization rules emerged from the MTN25 process:

- Only competent authorities as established by current legislation may standardize and modify a toponym;
- When no express authority exists, the IGN will assume responsibility as an agency of the Administración General del Estado (General State Administration) with powers regarding cartography and official place names;
- The IGN exercises toponymic authority over supra-regional place names;
- Official designations (as determined by competent authorities, regional or national) are the only ones that should appear on official cartography;
- A toponym that contains a name entered in the *Registro de Entidades Locales* (Registry of Local Entities)²² should respect the official status of that name; and
- Names recognized in the *Nomenclátor Geográfico Nacional* and in the *Nomenclátor Geográfico Conciso de España* will be used in the MTN25.²³

¹⁸ The Nomenclátor Geográfico Nacional is a dynamic registry that collects geographically referenced names for use in official maps. Further information regarding construction of the registry may be found in *Ministerio de Fomento, 'Nomenclátor Geográfico Nacional y Toponimia Oficial.'* Spanish.

<http://www.fomento.gob.es/MFOM/LANG_CASTELLANO/DIRECCIONES_GENERALES/INSTITUTO_GEOGRAFICO/REG_CENTRAL_CARTOGRAFIA/NGNTOponimiaOficial.htm> Accessed September 30, 2015.

¹⁹ *Instituto Geográfico Nacional, 'Registro Central de Cartografía' (National Geographic Institute, 'Central Registry of Cartography').* Spanish. <<http://www.ign.es/ign/layoutIn/actividadesRcc.do>> Accessed September 30, 2015.

²⁰ MTN25 was completed in 2003 with the publication of more than 4,100 map sheets covering the entire country.

²¹ *Instituto Geográfico Nacional, 'Cartografía Topográfica.'* Spanish. <<https://www.ign.es/ign/layoutIn/actividadesCTmtn25.do>> Accessed April 6, 2016.

²² The *Registro de Entidades Locales* is a registry of local entities throughout Spain, maintained by the Ministerio de Hacienda y Administraciones Públicas (Ministry of Finance and Public Administration) within the Secretaría de Estado de Administraciones Públicas (Secretary of State of Public Administration). *Datos del registro de Entidades Locales.* Spanish. <<http://ssweb.seap.minhap.es/REL/>> Accessed September 21, 2015.

²³ The *Nomenclátor Geográfico Conciso de España* (NGCE), developed with the cooperation of all competent toponymic authorities – national and regional – in Spain, is the first basic collection of standardized Spanish geographic names. Before being integrated into the larger geomatic database, *Datos Espaciales de España* (IDEE), the NGCE contained 3,667 toponyms. Information about the history and construction of the NGCE may be found on Spain's Ministerio de Fomento website. Spanish. <http://www.fomento.es/NR/rdonlyres/5AA2BDB8-93BB-4271-BD05-EDAD52BF3762/71703/NGCE10Presentacion10_06.pdf> Accessed October 19, 2015.

Appendix B contains a list of the principle linguistic and toponymic agencies of Spain, which provide geographic names to the Registro Central de Cartografía.

3. Toponymic Policies

a. Orthography

The **Spanish** alphabet consists of the 26 basic modern Latin letters and Ñ ñ, as well as of the digraphs *Ch ch*, *Ll ll*, and *rr*.²⁴

The **Aragonese** alphabet consists of the 26 basic modern Latin letters as well as the digraphs *Ch ch*, *Gu gu*, *Ll ll*, *Ny ny*, *Qu qu*, *rr*, *tz*, *ll*, and *nn* or *n·n*.²⁵

The **Aranese** alphabet consists of the 26 basic modern Latin letters and the digraphs: *Ch ch*, *lh*, *ll*, *nh* or *n·h*, *rr*, *Sh sh* (*ish* when following a vowel), *s·h*, *tj* (before *a*, *o*, and *u*), *tg* (before *e* and *i*), *th*, *tl*, *ts*, and *tz*.

The **Asturian** alphabet consists of 23 basic modern Latin letters (without *J j*, *K k*, and *W w*) and Ñ ñ, as well as of the digraphs *ll ll* and *rr*. Furthermore, the letters *h* and *ll* change vocalization with inclusion of an underdot (subdot ‘.’): *ḥ* (International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) pronunciation \widehat{ts} / \widehat{dz} / \widehat{d} and $\widehat{tʃ}$); *ḷḷ* (IPA) pronunciation \widehat{h} / \widehat{x}).

The **Catalan** alphabet consists of the 26 basic modern Latin letters and ç²⁶; however, *K k*, *W w*, and *Y y* are used only for loan words. As well, there are several digraphs: *ch*²⁷, *ig*²⁸, *Gu gu*, *Ll ll*, *ll*, *mm*, *nn*, *ny*, *Qu qu*, *rr*, *ss*, *tg*, *tj*, *ti*, *tll*, *tm*, *tx*, and *tz*.

The **Basque** alphabet consists of the 26 modern Latin letters and Ñ ñ; however, *C c*, *Q q*, *V v*, *Y y*, and *W w* are used only for loan words. As well, there are six digraphs: *dd*, *ll ll*, *rr*, *Ts ts*, *Tx tx*, and *Tz tz*.

The **Galician** alphabet consists of the 26 modern Latin letters as well as the letter Ñ ñ; however, *J j*, *K k*, *W w*, and *Y y* are used only for loan words. As well, there are six digraphs: *Ch ch*, *Gu gu*, *Ll ll*, *nh*, *Qu qu*, and *rr*.

b. Romanization

Romanization is not required for Spanish or any of the official dialects and languages used in Spain.

²⁴ Lack of majuscule form indicates that the digraph never appears in the initial position of a toponym.

²⁵ The digraphs *ll* (*ele cheminata*), *nn*, and *n·n* (*ene cheminata*) are found only in Belsetano (Aragonés belsetano), a dialect of Aragonese spoken in the valleys of Bielsa, a municipality in the northern province of Huesca, Aragon, and in some Catalan toponyms. The interpunct (·) – also called interpoint, middle dot, and flown dot – is used in *ll* to indicate syllabic division in words in which an *ll* (*ele dople*) could induce a false reading: *col·legio*, where the digraph without interpunct would otherwise be pronounced as *y* in English *yellow*. On the other hand, *nn* and *n·n* may be found rarely in some Aragonese spellings held over from the medieval era: *espuenna* or *esponnal* (Spanish *espuenda*, the edge of a canal or field).

²⁶ This letter may appear in the middle of a toponym (e.g., *Marçà*) or at the end of one (e.g., *la Santa Faç*, *l'Arboç*).

²⁷ This digraph is an archaic form that is conserved only in certain place names, such as *Doménech* and *Pitarch*.

²⁸ This digraph appears only at the end of a toponym (e.g., *Canet lo Roig*, *Bellpuig*).

c. Diacritics

The following diacritics are found in geographic names of Spain:

Character Name	Character	Unicode Value
A with acute, Latin capital letter	Á	00C1
A with acute, Latin small letter	á	00E1
A with grave, Latin capital letter	À	00C0
A with grave, Latin small letter	à	00E0
C with cedilla, Latin capital letter	Ç	00C7
C with cedilla, Latin small letter	ç	00E7
E with acute, Latin capital letter	É	00C9
E with acute, Latin small letter	é	00E9
E with grave, Latin small letter	è	00E8
I with acute, Latin capital letter	Í	00CD
I with acute, Latin small letter	í	00ED
I with diaeresis, Latin small letter	ï	00EF
N with tilde, Latin capital letter	Ñ	00D1
N with tilde, Latin small letter	ñ	00F1
O with acute, Latin capital letter	Ó	00D3
O with acute, Latin small letter	ó	00F3
O with grave, Latin capital letter	Ò	00D2
O with grave, Latin small letter	ò	00F2
U with acute, Latin capital letter	Ú	00DA
U with acute, Latin small letter	ú	00FA
U with diaeresis, Latin small letter	Ü	00FC
Middle dot	·	00B7
Combining dot below	.	0323

d. Generic Terms

A generic is a term used to describe a geographic feature, such as ‘river,’ ‘hill,’ and ‘lake.’ If the term does not identify the actual feature, it should be considered a false generic and not be added to the generic field of the Geographic Names Database (GNDB). Generic terms are not collected for populated places. Appendix A contains references of common generic terms that may be encountered in approved names of Spanish maps.

e. Hyphenation, Capitalization, and Spelling

As mentioned in ‘Geographic Names Standardization’ above, the IGN has issued comprehensive toponymic rules in *Toponimia: Normas para el MTN25. Conceptos básicos y terminología – Publicación Técnica núm. 42 (Standards for MTN25. Basic Concepts and Terminology – Technical Publication No. 42)*, which include those concerning hyphenation, capitalization, and spelling. The BGN advises:

Use a hyphen (*guión ‘-’*) to unite two terms into a single inseparable toponym (with the exception of Pais Vasco, where a bilingual name might be displayed either by a ‘/’ or a ‘-’):

- *Robledo-Hermoso*
- *Castell-Palau de Peralada*
- *Riba-roja d'Ebre*

Certain geographical features cross boundaries of autonomous communities and are called 'supra-regional.' In such cases, more than one competent authority exists to officially designate a feature. When this occurs, the names are referred to the IGN, which labels the place in question according to the principles:

- Join two names in the same language for the same feature by a *conjunción disyuntiva 'o'* (the English coordinating conjunction 'or') or its equivalent in the local official language. However, such compound names must be collected by their individual components, with the first name as the approved name, the second as a variant. Examples:
 - *Playa del Castillo o de la Duquesa* (label on map; collect *Playa del Castillo* as approved name; *Playa de la Duquesa*, as variant)
 - *Cabo de las Huertas o del Alcodre* (label on map; collect *Cabo de las Huertas* as approved name; *Cabo del Alcodre*, as variant)
 - *Val de Monterrey ou de Verín* (label on map; collect *Val de Monterrey* as approved name; *Val de Verín*, as variant)
- When one of the names is in Spanish:
 - Label landforms of great extension or peninsular importance, such as mountain ranges and gulfs, only in Spanish
 - *Sierra de Martes*
 - *Montes de Toledo*
 - *Tierra de Barros*
 - Golfo de Almería
 - Specific geographic features – such as mountain peaks, passes, rivers, and populated places – in official maps of Spain may display bilingual designation. The Spanish name must occupy the first position and the names must be separated by a slash (*barra, '/'*). Both names should be collected as approved names with separate entries to accommodate the different language codes. The Spanish name will have a ranking of '1.' Examples:
 - *Peniscola / Peñiscola* (*Peniscola* will have a ranking of '1')
 - *Pamplona / Iruña* (*Pamplona* will have a ranking of '1')
 - *Benicasim / Benicàssim Las Villas* (*Benicasim* will have a ranking of '1')
 - *Almazora / Almassora* (*Almazora* will have a ranking of '1')
 - *Ezcaroz / Ezcaroze* (*Ezcaroz* will have a ranking of '1')
 - *Vidángoz / Bidankoze* (*Vidángoz* will have a ranking of '1')
 - *Gijón / Xixón* (*Gijón* will have a ranking of '1')
 - *Jávea / Xàbia* (*Jávea* will have a ranking of '1')
 - Rivers, canals, and important linear features may appear on official maps labeled according to:
 - The form recorded by the Spanish monolingual autonomous community or
 - The bilingual form – Spanish and dialect or other language – recorded by the autonomous community, with the Spanish name in the first position. In

such cases, both names will be collected as approved names with a ranking of '1' given to the Spanish name:

- *Río Ebro / L'Ebre* (label on map; collect *Río Ebro* as approved name, rank 1; *L'Ebre*, as approved name, rank 2)

In official maps of Spain, use of the Spanish conjunction *o* (*or*) or its equivalents in other languages is limited to those toponyms composed of recognized names in the same language. Such names, however, must be captured as single toponyms. Because the more recognized name occupies the first position, this one should be collected as the primary name; the other, as a variant:

- *Plata Tropicana o de Manyetes* (label on map; collect *Plata Tropicana* as approved name; *Plata de Manyetes*, as variant)
- *Port dels Alfacs o de Sant Carles de la Ràpita* (label on map; collect *Port dels Alfacs* as approved name; *Port de Sant Carles de la Ràpita*, as variant)

Regardless of grammatical category (noun, adjective, adverb, preposition, article), begin all Spanish toponyms with a capital letter:

- *Azkarate*
- *Gran Alacant*
- *Donde Mataron los Tíos*
- *De Cotos*
- *El Cabrizo; Los Abades; La Atalaya; Las Colmenas*²⁹

On the other hand, articles, prepositions, and conjunctions³⁰ in any language of Spain that follow the first element in a toponym are in lower case:

- *Punta Paloma o de los Corrales* (label on map; collect both names as approved names, giving *Punta Paloma* a rank of '1', *Punta de los Corrales* a rank of '2')
- *Monte da Raboa*
- *Pico do Seixón*
- *Lugar das Penas*
- *Bedmar y Garcéz*
- *Vielita e Mijaran*

An exception to this rule obtains when the toponym contains the name of an administrative entity officially registered with a capitalized article or preposition:

- *San Lorenzo de El Escorial*
- *San Cristóbal de La Laguna*
- *La Font d'En Carròs*

²⁹ Spanish singular and plural possess articles possess two genders: *el* (masculine singular), *los* (masculine plural), *la* (feminine singular), and *las* (feminine plural)

³⁰ English-language coordinating conjunctions *and/or* assume several forms in official maps of Spain: *y/o* (Spanish), *e/ou* (Galician), *eta/edo* (Basque), *i/o* (Catalan and Valencian), and *e/o* (Aranes).

- *Llocnou d'En Fenollet*

Agglutination, the union of two or more names or name elements, occurs in many Spanish names through local usage and tradition, especially when the ending of one word and beginning of the following one share the same sound. Such names, when found on authoritative sources, should not be separated into their component parts:

- *Carra Aguilar* > *Carraguilar*
- *Fuente del Piojo* > *Fuentelpiojo*
- *Barrio Nuevo* > *Barrionuevo*

f. Long and Short Forms

Long forms of geographic names are typically seen with administrative and political divisions and a small number of natural and man-made features. Examples:

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| • Long form: <i>Reino de España</i> | Short form: <i>España</i> |
| • Long form: <i>Provincia de Valladolid</i> | Short form: <i>Valladolid</i> |
| • Long form: <i>Principado de Asturias</i> | Short form: <i>Asturias</i> |
| • Long form: <i>Basílica i Temple Expiatori de la Sagrada Família</i> | Short form: <i>La Sagrada Família</i> |

Short forms of such names usually appear on maps and lists. Long and short forms of names of populated places are approved when supported by official evidence. In most instances, the short name should be ranked as the primary name.

g. Abbreviations

Abbreviations in geographic names must be written out in the GNDB:

- *Fuente La Vega*, not *Fte. La Vega*
- *San Cristobal*, not *S. Cristobal*

Appendix A also contain lists of abbreviations that may be found in maps of Spain.

h. Numbers

Arabic and Roman numerals rarely appear in geographic names of Spain. Whether ordinal or cardinal, numbers in toponyms should be spelled out:

Roman numerals are used only when referring to historical monarchies or in established numeration:

- *Embalse Alfonso XIII*
- *Playa de las Américas I*
- *Playa de las Américas II*

4. Political Geography Policy

a. Country Name

Conventional Short Form	Spain
Conventional Long Form	Kingdom of Spain
Local Short Form	España
Local Long Form	Reino de España

b. Capital Name

Approved Form	Madrid
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c. First-order Administrative Divisions (ADM1)

Appendix C contains a map illustrating the location of Spain's ADM1s:

<u>Name</u>	<u>GEC</u>	<u>GENC</u>	<u>Seat</u>
Andalusia / Andalucía [Spanish]	SP51	ES-AN	Sevilla
Aragon / Aragón [Spanish]	SP52	ES-AR	Zaragoza
Asturias	SP34	ES-AS	Oviedo
Balearic Islands / Illes Balears [Spanish, Catalan]	SP07	ES-IB	Palma (long form: Palma de Mallorca)
Basque Country / País Vasco [Spanish] / Euskadi [Basque]	SP59	ES-PV	Vitoria-Gasteiz
Canary Islands / Canarias [Spanish]	SP53	ES-CN	Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Santa Cruz de Tenerife ³¹
Cantabria	SP39	ES-CB	Santander
Castille-La Mancha / Castilla-La Mancha [Spanish]	SP54	ES-CM	Toledo
Castille-Leon / Castilla y León [Spanish]	SP55	ES-CL	Valladolid
Catalonia / Catalunya [Spanish] / Catalunya (Catalan) / Catalonha [Aranese]	SP56	ES-CT	Barcelona
Extremadura	SP57	ES-EX	Mérida
Galicia	SP58	ES-GA	Santiago de Compostela
La Rioja	SP27	ES-RI	Logroño
Madrid	SP29	ES-MD	Madrid
Murcia	SP31	ES-MC	Murcia
Navarre / Navarra [Spanish] / Nafarroa [Basque]	SP32	ES-NC	Pamplona / Iruña
Valencia / Comunitat Valenciana [Spanish, Valencian]	SP60	ES-VC	Valencia / València [Valencian] / [Catalan]

³¹ Las Palmas de Gran Canaria and Santa Cruz de Tenerife are joint capitals.

<u>Name</u>	<u>GEC</u>	<u>GENC</u>	<u>Seat</u>
Ceuta	SP61	ES-CE	Ceuta
Melilla	SP62	ES-ML	Melilla

d. Conventional Names

The Spain country file in the GNDB contains the following conventional names. To change the list by removing or adding names, BGN approval is required:

<u>Name</u>	<u>UFI</u>	<u>UNI</u>	<u>Designation</u>
Andalusia	6198367	15043087	ADM1
	-370724	-552605	RGN
Aragon	6198368	15043128	ADM1
	-370963	-552886	RGNH
Balearic Islands	-372237	6213694	ADM1
	-372236	-554397	ISLS
Basque Country	6198375	14838261	ADM1
Basque Provinces	-406621	-601040	RGN
Canary Islands	6198369	14838258	ADM1
	-375618	-558694	ISLS
Castile	-377030	-562816	RGN
Castile-La Mancha	6198370	15042932	ADM1
Castile-Leon	6198371	15042933	ADM1
Catalonia	6198372	14838259	ADM1
	-377299	-563137	RGN
Ferro	-385149	-573156	ISL
Iberian Peninsula	-385712	-573826	PEN
Leon	-389070	-577803	RGN
Majorca Island	-390839	-579862	ISL
Majorca (short)			
Minorca Island	-391889	-581196	ISL
Navarre	-393793	15043083	ADM1
	356607	443755	RGNH
New Castle	-377033	-562821	RGN
Old Castile	-409485	-584201	RGN
Pyrenees	-398008	-604181	MTS
Kingdom of Spain		-597287	
Spain (short)	-403477	279418	PCLI
Tagus River		-597511	
Tagus (short)	-403659	15229032	STM
Valencia	6198376	14838260	ADM1

e. Unique Geopolitical Situations

Note: For the latest country-specific boundary dispute information, consult the US Department of State.

f. Disputed Areas

Gibraltar

The Rock of Gibraltar (The Rock) was named after Tariq bin Ziyad, a Berber chief, who captured parts of southern Spain in 711.³² Abd el Mumin, an Almohad monarch, established the first city on the peninsula in 1160. In 1309, Ferdinand IV of Spain occupied the city, which the Moors retook in 1333 and the Spanish recaptured in 1462. In 1704, during the War of Spanish Succession (1701-1714), Vice Admiral Sir George Rooke, head of the Anglo-Dutch fleet, captured Gibraltar. Under the Treaty of Utrecht (1713), the King of Spain ceded to Great Britain sovereignty over the port, fortifications, forts, town and castle of Gibraltar. However, the treaty did not specify the status of open flat lands between The Rock itself and the Spanish mainland.

During the American Revolutionary War (1775-1783), Spain laid siege to Gibraltar with French assistance. Afterwards, the Treaty of Versailles (1783) reconfirmed the cession terms of the Treaty of Utrecht. Gibraltar formally became a British colony in 1830, a British Dependent Territory in 1981, and a British Overseas Territory in 2002. The Cordoba Accord (2006), an agreement among the governments of Spain, the United Kingdom, and Gibraltar, granted the latter greater autonomy and specified that the peninsula's residents must be included in any discussions regarding future status of The Rock. Nevertheless, Spain continues to assert a boundary claim from the North Mole eastward to the base of the north face of The Rock.

Per the U.S. Department of State, the dispute status of the Gibraltar boundary is 'managed': 'The United States Government unequivocally recognizes the United Kingdom's 300-year sovereignty over Gibraltar, which is labeled "Gibraltar (U.K.)" on all maps. Despite increased autonomy in recent years, the overseas territory remains a dependency of the United Kingdom.'³³

³² The Spanish toponym 'Gibraltar' derives from the Arabic name Jabal Ṭāriq (جبل طارق), meaning 'mountain of Tariq.'

³³ U.S. Department of State, 'Land Boundaries > Spain_Gibraltar (UK) (GISP).' English.
<https://www.intelink.gov/basestate/landBHome.asp?mode=details&pairDetailsId=263&pair=SPAIN_GIBRALTAR+%28UK%29&pairFIPS=SP_GI> Accessed September 30, 2015.

Gibraltar



Source: *The University of Texas at Austin*, 'Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection.' English.
 <http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/cia15/gibraltar_sm_2015.gif> Accessed September 30, 2015.

Source (inset): *Maphill*, 'Savanna Style Location Map of Gibraltar.' English.
 <<http://www.maphill.com/gibraltar/location-maps/savanna-style-map/>> Accessed September 30, 2015.

Spain, Morocco, and the *Plazas de Soberanía*

Spain administers as part of its territory five *plazas de soberanía* (places of sovereignty, erstwhile presidios) on and off the Moroccan coast: Ceuta, Melilla, Peñón de Veléz de la Gomera (islet), Peñón de Alhucemas (islet), and the Islas Chafarinas (three islets). As well, Spain associates the disputed, uninhabited Isla de Perejil, an islet 250 meters off the Moroccan coast, with Ceuta. Spain bases claims to the *plazas de soberanía* upon: Spanish early conquest and enduring occupation; bilateral treaties concluded with Moroccan sultans; settled Spanish populations; territorial acquisition prior to Morocco's status as an independent state; full administrative integration into metropolitan Spain; and European Union recognition of the *plazas* as Spanish administrative units. On the other hand, Morocco argues that the enclaves lie within Moroccan 'natural boundaries' and 'cultural space' and interfere with Morocco's economic life.

Morocco claims to have exercised control over the territories in question since the eighth century. Nevertheless, Portugal conquered the fortress town of Ceuta in 1415. Spain took Peñón de Velez de Gomera in 1502, losing it to Morocco in 1522 but recapturing it in 1564. The islet remains in Spanish possession as a tombolo, or silted peninsula. Portugal formally ceded Ceuta to Spain in 1668. In 1673, Spain captured Peñón de Alhucemas and continues to maintain a military presence there on a small lighthouse. Finally, Spain occupied the Islas Chafarinas in 1847 and keeps a 200-man garrison on one of the islets.

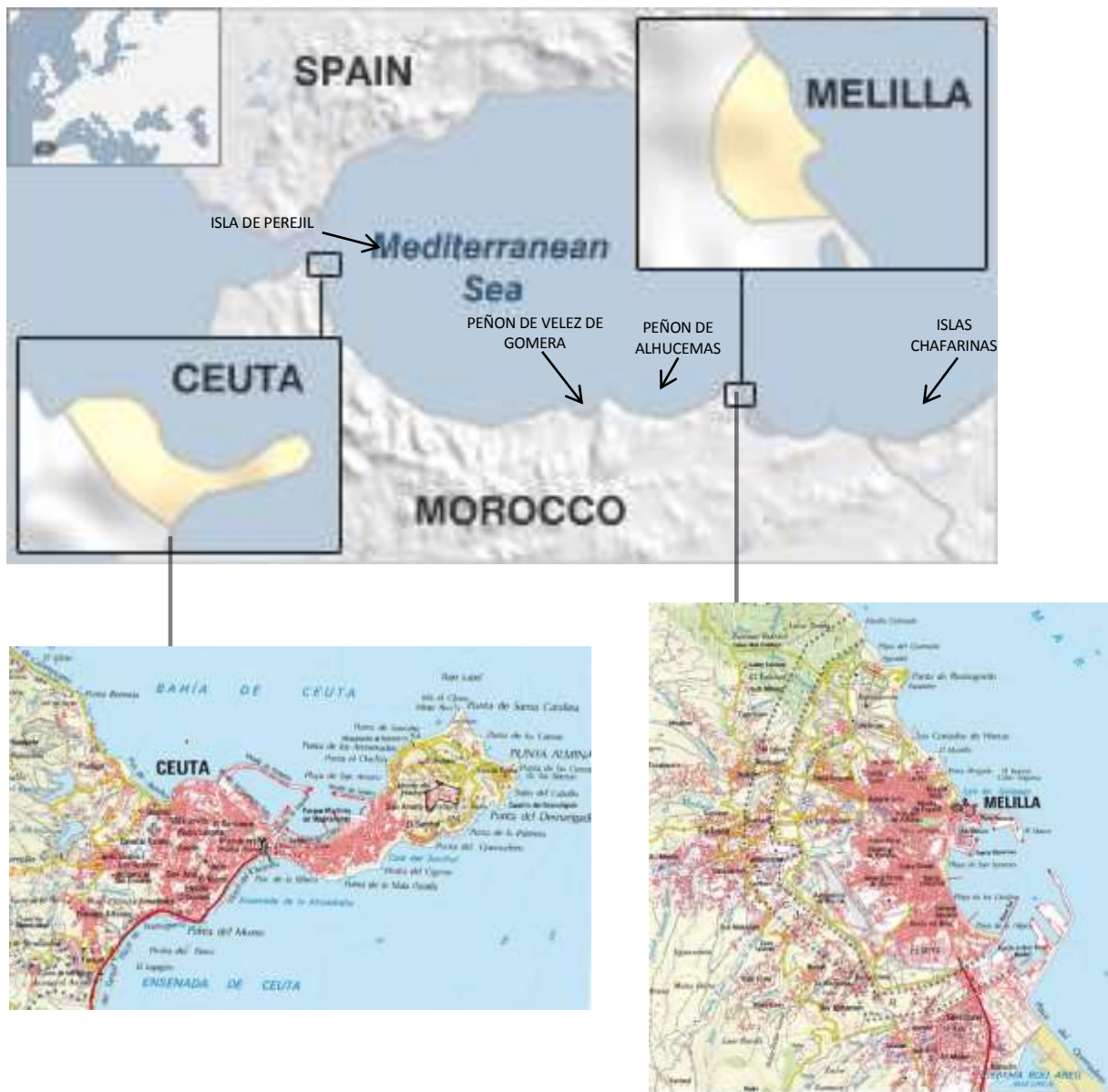
Moroccan tribesmen tried unsuccessfully to recapture the Spanish presidios between 1687 and 1767, eventually recognizing Spanish dominion over them in 1767. In 1844, Morocco and Spain concluded a treaty that loosely defined the limits of Ceuta and signed a third agreement in 1860. However, no known documentation identifies the precise boundary alignment and demarcation.

Upon joining the United Nations in 1956, Morocco reaffirmed its strong opposition to Spain's dominion over the *plazas de soberanía*. Nevertheless, the 1978 Spanish Constitution stipulated that Ceuta and Melilla could set themselves up as autonomous communities of Spain with independent representation in the Spanish legislature. The cities achieved full-fledged administrative status in 1994, thereafter being recognized as part of the European Union. Violent confrontations involving Spanish and Moroccan military or civilian entities concerning sovereignty over Peñón de Veléz de la Gomera and Isla de Perijil have occurred as late as 2012.

Per the U.S. Department of State, the dispute status of the *Plazas de Soberanía* is 'hostile,' while the 'United States Government recognizes Spain's sovereignty over all of the Plazas de Soberanía except for Leila/Perejil islet, over which it takes no position.'³⁴

³⁴ U.S. Department of State, 'Land Boundaries > SPAIN_MOROCCO (MOSP).' English.
https://www.intelink.gov/basestate/landBHome.asp?mode=details&pairDetailsId=264&pair=SPAIN_MOROCCO&pairFIPS=SP_MO
 > Accessed September 30, 2015.

Spain, Morocco, and the *Plazas de Soberanía*



Source (above): *BBC News*, 'Ceuta, Melilla Profile.' English. <<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-14114627>> Accessed September 30, 2015.

Source (below): *SignA: Sistema de Información Geográfico Nacional de España*. Spanish, English, Catalan, Euskara, Galician, and Polish. <<http://signa.ign.es/signa/#>> Accessed October 23, 2015.

Plazas de Soberanía: The Islets



Peñón de Vélez de la Gomera



Peñón de Alhucemas



Islas Chafarinas (*from bottom*: del Congreso, de Isabel II, and del Rey Francisco)

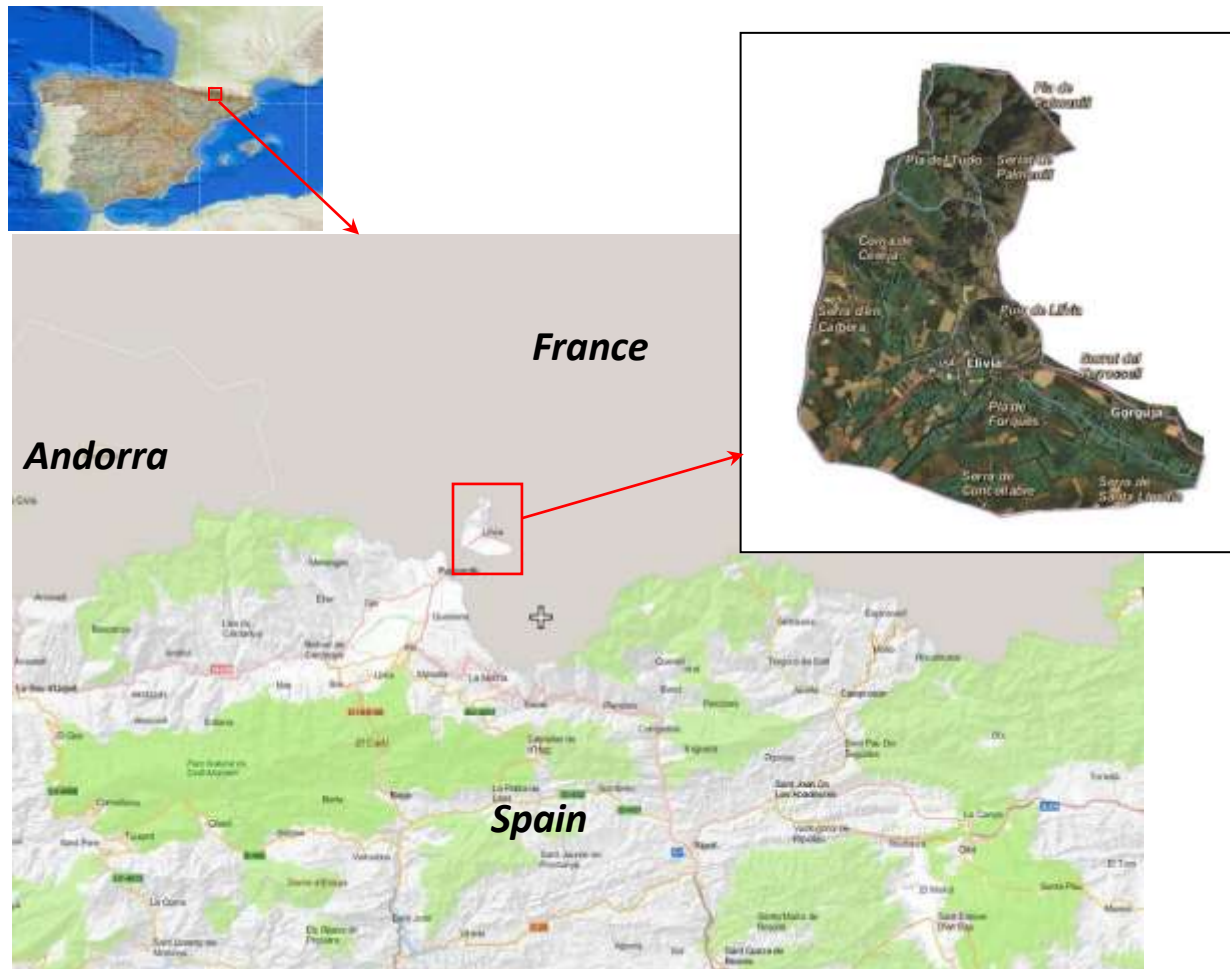
Source (all images): *Tiempos de historia: Historia, Nobleza y Heráldica*. Spanish.

http://www.tiemposdehistoria.com/2014_07_01_archive.html

Exclave

Llívia

Finally, Llívia, a town belonging to the autonomous community of Catalonia, lies within the French *département* of Pyrénées-Orientales, about 1.6km (1.0 miles) north of the Spanish border. This exclave was once an Iberian oppidum, or fortified Iron Age settlement, which the Romans named Julia Lybica. Llívia has a surface area of 12km² (55.7 mi²) and, as of 2014, a population of 1,536.³⁵



Source (all): *SignA: Sistema de Información Geográfico Nacional de España*. Spanish, English, Catalan, Basque, Galician, and Polish. <<http://signa.ign.es/signa/#>> Accessed October 23, 2015.

5. Source Material

Instituto Geográfico Nacional – Centro Nacional de Información Geográfica, website of Spain's National Geographic Institute, contains cartographic and geographic data bases; aerial photos and satellite images; a national atlas of Spain; geodetic, geomagnetic, gravimetric, seismic, and

³⁵ Official Statistics Website of Catalonia, 'Llívia.' Spanish, English, Catalán, Aranese. <<http://www.idescat.cat/emex/?id=170947&lang=en>> Accessed October 28, 2015.

volcanic data; and archival cartographic documents and maps. The website allows searches for products and services. Spanish.

<http://www.ign.es/ign/main/index.do?locale=ca>

Directrices toponímicas de uso internacional para editores de mapas y otras publicaciones, a digest of the orthographic standards and principles for toponyms in Spanish maps. Downloadable document contains extensive lists of geographic abbreviations and generic terms in Spanish, Castilian, Basque, Catalan, and Valencian, along with maps and a directory of competent authorities of geographic names in Spain. In Spanish, available through the *Instituto Geográfico Nacional* website above.

http://www.ign.es/ign/resources/acercaDe/marcoNormativo/Directrices_toponimicas.pdf

SignA: Sistema de Información Geográfico Nacional de España, Spain's interactive map service, also accessible through the first link above; allows one to search every portion of Spanish territory to a scale of 1:500. Provides map, cartographic, and satellite images, MTN 25 toponyms, as well as allows one to customize and download maps. Spanish, English, Catalan, Basque, Galician, and Polish.

<http://signa.ign.es/signa/#>

Constitución española, website maintained by Spain's Congreso de los Diputados ('Congress of Deputies'), the lower house of the country's legislative branch of government. Site contains full texts and synopses of the *Constitución española* and the *Estatutos de autonomía*, which describe the status of the various languages used throughout Spain. Spanish.

<http://www.congreso.es/consti/index.htm>

Toponimia: Normas para el MTN25. Conceptos básicos y terminología (Publicación Técnica núm. 42), comprehensive toponymic guidance provided by Spain's Centro Nacional de Información Geográfica. 133 pages, illustrated, index, bibliography. Madrid: Dirección General del Instituto Geográfico Nacional, 2005. ISSN: 0123-4445.

Available for free download via the Instituto Geográfico Nacional website, 'Libros digitales y Publicaciones.' Spanish.

<http://www.ign.es/ign/layoutIn/libDigitalesPublicaciones.do>

Appendix A.1: Glossary of Generic Terms and Abbreviations (Spanish)

Spanish Generic	Abbreviation	Feature Designation Name	Feature Designation Code
Acequia	Aceq.	ditch (irrigation), aqueduct	DTCH, CNLA
Aeropuerto	Apto.	airport	AIRP
Alquería	Alq.	farm (lit. 'farmhouse')	FRM
Arroyo	A.	stream (lit., 'creek')	STM
Avenida	Av.	street (lit., 'avenue')	ST
Ayuntamiento	Ayto.	administrative facility (lit., 'town hall')	ADMF
Bahía	B.	bay	BAY
Barranco	Bco.	ravine	RVN
Barrio	B.	populated place, section of a populated place (lit., 'neighborhood')	PPL, PPLX
Cabo	C.º	cape	CAPE
Camino	Cno.	road	RD
Canal	C.	canal	CNL
Cañada	Cda.	valley	VAL
Carretera	Cra.	street (lit., 'highway')	ST
Casa	C. ^a	house	HSE
Caserío	Cío.	populated place (lit., 'hamlet')	PPL, PPLX
Castillo	Cllo.	castle	CSTL
Cementerio	Cem.	cemetery	CMTY
Colegio	Cgio.	school	SCH
Collado	Cdo.	pass	PASS
Convento	Conv.	convent	CVNT
Cortijo	Cjo.	farm (lit., 'farmhouse')	FRM
Embalse	Emb.	reservoir	RSV
Ensenada	Ens.	cove	COVE
Ermita	Eta.	hermitage	HERM
Estación	Est.	railroad station	RSTN
Fábrica	Fca.	factory	MFG
Ferrocarril/-es	F.C./FF.CC.	railroad(s)	RR
Fuente	Fte.	spring	SPNG
Golfo	G.	gulf	GULF
Granja	Gja.	farm	FRM
Hospital	H.	hospital	HSP
Iglesia	Igl.	church	CH

Spanish Generic	Abbreviation	Feature Designation Name	Feature Designation Code
Isla	I.	island	ISL
Islote	Ite.	island (lit., 'islet')	ISL
Lago	L.	lake	LK
Laguna	Lna.	lagoon	LGN
Manantial	Mtial.	spring	SPNG
Molino	Mno.	mill	ML
Monasterio	Mrio.	monastery	MSTY
Monumento	Mto.	monument	MNMT
Observatorio	Obs.	observatory	OBS
Palacio	Pcio.	palace	PAL
Parroquia	Pquia.	church	CH
Pico	P.	peak	PK
Playa	Pya.	beach	BCH
Plaza	Pza.	square	SQR
Puente	Pte.	bridge	BDG
Puerto	Pto.	port	PRT
Rambla	Rbla.	street (lit., 'avenue')	ST
Río	R.	stream (lit., 'river')	STM
Sierra	S. ^a	mountains	MTS
Viaducto	Vdto.	bridge (lit., 'viaduct')	BDG

Appendix A.2: Glossary of Generic Terms and Abbreviations (Catalán)

Catalán Generic	Abbreviation	Spanish Equivalent	Feature Designation Name	Feature Designation Code
Ajuntament	Aj.	Ayuntamiento	administrative facility (lit., 'town hall')	ADMF
Avinguda	Av.	Avenida	street (lit., 'avenue')	ST
Barranc	Bnc.	Barranco	ravine	RVN
Barri	B.	Barrio	neighborhood	PPL, PPLX
Carretera	Crta.	Carretera	street (lit., 'highway')	ST
Casa	C.	Casa	house	HSE
Cementiri	Cem.	Cementerio	cemetery	CMTY
Col.legi	Co.l.	Colegio	school	SCH
Convent	Convt.	Convento	convent	CVNT
Embassament	Emb.	Embalse	reservoir	RSV
Ermita	Et. ^a	Ermita	hermitage	HERM
Església	Esgl.	Iglesia	church	CH
Estació	Est.	Estación	railroad station	RSTN
Font	Fte.	Fuente	spring	SPNG
Hospital	Hosp.	Hospital	hospital	HSP
Illa	I.	Isla	island	ISL
Mas	M.	Alquería	farm (lit., 'farmhouse')	FRM
Masia	M.	Cortijo	farm (lit., 'farmhouse')	FRM
Monestir	Mtir.	Monasterio	monastery	MSTY
Monument	Mon.	Monumento	monument	MNMT
Observatori	Obs.	Observatorio	observatory	OBS
Parròquia	Pquia.	Parroquia	church	CH
Pic	P.	Pico	peak	PK
Plaça	Pl.	Plaza	square	SQR
Platja	Pl.	Playa	beach	BCH
Rambla	Rbla.	Rambla	street (lit., 'avenue')	ST
Riera	R. ^a	Arroyo	stream (lit., 'creek')	STM
Riu	R.	Río	river	STM
Sèquia	Sèq.	Acequia	irrigation ditch	DTCHI
Serra	S. ^a	Sierra	mountain range	MTS
Viaducte	Viad.	Viaducto	bridge	BDG

Appendix A.3: Glossary of Generic Terms and Abbreviations (Basque)

Basque Generic	Abbreviation	Spanish Equivalent	Feature Designation Name	Feature Designation Code
Abelbidea	Abelb.	Cañada	valley	VAL
Abeletxea	Abtx.	Granja	farm	FRM
Aintzira	Aintz.	Laguna	lagoon	LGN
Akueduktua	Akue.	Acueducto	aqueduct	CNLA
Amildegia	Amild.	Barranco	ravine	RVN
Auzoa	Auz.	Barrio	neighborhood	PPL,PPLX
Baseliza	Basel.	Ermita	hermitage	HERM
Baserria	Bas.	Caserío	hamlet	PPL,PPLX
Behatokia	Behat.	Observatorio	observatory	OBS
Bidea	B.	Camino	street	ST
Bidezubia	Bz.	Viaducto	bridge	BDG
Eliza	El.	Iglesia	church	CH
Erreka	Err.	Arroyo	stream (lit., 'creek')	STM
Errepidea	Erp.	Carretera	street (lit., 'avenue')	ST
Errota	Erro.	Molino	mill	ML
Etorbidea	Etorb.	Avenida, Rambla	street (lit., 'avenue')	ST
Etxea	E.	Casa	house	HSE
Fabrika	Fk.	Fábrica	factory	MFG
Gaztelua	Gazt.	Castillo	castle	CSTL
Geltokia	Gelt.	Estación	railroad station	RSTN
Golkoa	G.	Golfo	gulf	GULF
Haitz-punta	Htz.p.	Pico	peak	PK
Hilerria	Hil.	Cementerio	cemetery	CMTY
Hondartza	Hond.	Playa	beach	BCH
Ibaia	Ib.	Río	river	STM
Ikastetxea	Ikxe.	Colegio	school (lit., 'college')	SCH
Iturria	It.	Fuente	spring	SPNG
Jauregia	Jaur.	Palacio	palace	PAL
Komentua	Kom.	Convento	convent	CVNT
Kortijoa	Kort.	Cortijo	farm (lit., 'farmhouse')	FRM
Lakua	L.	Lago	lake	LK
Landetxea	Ltxe.	Alquería	farm (lit., 'farmhouse')	FRM
Lepoa	Lep.	Collado	pass	PASS
Lurmuturra	Lurm.	Cabo	cape	CAPE
Mendatea	Mte.	Puerto	port	PORT

Basque Generic	Abbreviation	Spanish Equivalent	Feature Designation Name	Feature Designation Code
Mendilerroa	Mlerr.	Sierra	mountains	MTS
Monumentua	Mont.	Monumento	monument	MNMT
Ospitalea	Osp.	Hospital	hospital	HSP
Plaza	Pl.	Plaza	square	SQR
Portua (mar)	P.	Puerto	port	PORT
Senadia	Snd.	Ensenada	cove	COVE
Ubidea	Ub.	Canal	canal	CNL
Udaletxea	Udtx.	Ayuntamiento	administrative facility (lit., 'town hall')	ADMF
Uhartea	Uh.	Isla	island	ISL
Uhartetxea	Uhtx.	Islote	island (lit., 'islet')	ISL
Urtegia	Urt.	Embalse	reservoir	RSV
Zubia	Z.	Puente	bridge	BDG

Appendix A.4: Glossary of Generic Terms and Abbreviations (Galician)

Galician Generic	Abbreviation	Spanish Equivalent	Feature Designation Name	Feature Designation Code
Acueducto	Adto.	Acueducto	aqueduct	CNLA
Avenida	Av.	Avenida	street (lit., 'avenue')	ST
Barrio	B.º	Barrio	section of a populated place (lit. 'neighborhood')	PPLX
Cabo	C.º	Cabo	cape	CAPE
Camiño	Cño.	Camino	street	ST
Canle	Cnl.	Canal	canal	CNL
Casarío	Cío.	Caserío	populated place (lit., 'hamlet')	PPL,PPLX
Castelo	Ctlo.	Castillo	castle	CSTL
Cemiterio	Cem.	Cementerio	cemetery	CMTY
Colexio	Cxio.	Colegio	school	SCH
Concello	Cllo.	Ayuntamiento	administrative facility (lit., 'town hall')	ADMF
Convento	Conv.	Convento	convent	CVNT
Encoro	Enc.	Embalse	reservoir	RSV
Enseada	Ens.	Ensenada	cove	COVE
Ermida	Eda.	Ermita	hermitage	HERM
Estación	Est.	Estación	railroad station	RSTN
Estrada	Est.	Carretera	street	ST
Fábrica	Fca.	Fábrica	factory	MFG
Fonte	Fte.	Fuente	spring	SPNG
Golada	Glda.	Collado	pass	PASS
Golfo	G.	Golfo	gulf	GULF
Granxa	Gxa.	Granja	farm	FARM
Hospital	H.	Hospital	hospital	HSP
Igrexa	Igr.	Iglesia	church	CH
Illa	I.	Isla	island	ISL
Illote	Ite.	Islote	island (lit., 'islet')	ISL
Lago	L.	Lago	lake	LK
Lagoa	Lga.	Laguna	lagoon	LGN
Manancial	Mcial.	Manantial	spring	SPNG
Monumento	Mto.	Monumento	monument	MNMT
Mosteiro	Mtro.	Monasterio	monastery	MSTY
Muiño	Mño.	Molino	mill	ML
Observatorio	Obs.	Observatorio	observatory	OBS

Galician Generic	Abbreviation	Spanish Equivalent	Feature Designation Name	Feature Designation Code
Pico	P.	Pico	peak	PEAK
Plaza	Pza.	Plaza	square	SQR
Ponte	Pte.	Puente	bridge	BDG
Porto	Pto.	Puerto	port	PRT
Praia	Pra.	Playa	beach	BCH
Punta	Pta.	Punta	peak	PK
Regato	Rto.	Arroyo	stream (lit., 'creek')	STM
Regueiro	Rro.	Arroyo	stream (lit., 'creek')	STM
Ribeira	Rib.	Rivera	stream (lit., 'river')	STM
Río	R.	Río	stream (lit., 'river')	STM
Senda	Sda.	Senda	trail	TRL
Serra	S. ^a	Sierra	mountains	MTS
Valga, valgada	Vlg.	Cañada	ravine	RVN
Viaducto	Vdto.	Viaducto	bridge	BDG

Appendix B: Principle Linguistic and Toponymic Authorities of Spain

Purview	Authoritative Agency
Spain	<p>Comisión de Nombres Geográficos (Consejo Superior Geográfico) http://www.fomento.gob.es/MFOM/LANG_CASTELLANO/ORGANOS_COLEGIADOS/MASORGANOS/CSG/Comisiones/COMISION_NOMBRES_GEOGRAFICOS_2.htm</p> <p>Registro Central de Cartografía (Instituto Geográfico Nacional) http://www.ign.es/ign/layoutIn/actividadesRcc.do</p> <p>IDEE (Infraestructura de Datos Espaciales de España) http://www.ideo.es/</p> <p>Registro de Entidades Locales. Ministerio de Hacienda y Administraciones Públicas http://ssweb.seap.minhap.es/REL/</p> <p>AENA (Aeropuertos Españoles y Navegación Aérea) http://www.aena.es/csee/Satellite/HomeAena/es/</p> <p>Real Academia Española http://www.rae.es/</p>
Andalucia	<p>Junta de Andalucía Consejería de Vivienda y Ordenación del Territorio http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/fomentoyvivienda</p> <p>Instituto de Cartografía de Andalucía http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/institutodeestadisticaycartografia</p>
Aragón	<p>Consello d'a Fabla Aragonesa http://www.consello.org/</p> <p>Instituto de Estudios Altoaragoneses http://www.iea.es/</p>
Asturias, Principado de	<p>Academia de la Llingua Asturiana http://www.academiadelalingua.com/</p> <p>Gobierno del Principado de Asturias Consejería de Cultura y Turismo Dirección General de Promoción Cultural y Política Lingüística Oficina de Política Lingüística</p>

	http://www.politicalinguistica.org/toponimia.php
Cataluña	<p>Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de la Vicepresidència Comissió de Toponímia http://www.gencat.net/toponimia</p> <p>Institut d'Estudis Catalans http://www.iec.cat/activitats/entrada.asp</p> <p>Conselh General d'Aran http://www.conselharan.org/</p> <p>Consell Social de la Llengua Catalana http://llengua.gencat.cat/ca/direccio_general_politica_linguistica/02_organismes_vinculats/04_consell_social_de_la_llengua_catalana/</p>
Comunidad Valenciana	<p>Generalitat Valenciana Conselleria de Presidència Acadèmia Valenciana de la Llengua http://www.avl.gva.es</p>
Galicia	<p>Xunta de Galicia Consellería de Presidencia Administracions Públicas e Xustiza Comisión de Toponimia http://www.xunta.es/toponimia</p> <p>Real Academia Galega http://academia.gal/</p>
Illes Balears	<p>Universitat de les Illes Balears Gabinet d'Onomàstica http://slg.uib.cat/</p>
Navarra, Comunidad Foral de	<p>Real Academia de la Lengua Vasca/Euskaltzaindia http://www.euskaltzaindia.net/</p>
País Vasco	<p>Real Academia de la Lengua Vasca/Euskaltzaindia http://www.euskaltzaindia.net/</p> <p>Comisión Especial de Toponimia http://www.euskara.euskadi.eus/r59-738/es/contenidos/informacion/toponimia_onomastika/es_edukia/batzordea.html</p>

Appendix C: First-Order Administrative Division (ADM1) Map of Spain



Source: *edmaps.com*, 'Historical Maps of Spain and Portugal.' English.

<http://www.edmaps.com/html/spain_and_portugal.html> Accessed September 21, 2015.

Appendix D: Distribution of Languages and Dialects in Spain



Source: *Toponimia: Normas para el MTN 25. Conceptos básicos y terminología* (2005), Dirección General del Instituto Geográfico Nacional. Spanish. Available on the Instituto Geográfico Nacional website: <<http://www.ign.es/ign/layoutIn/libDigitalesPublicaciones.do>> Accessed September 12, 2015.