

CHAPTER 23 GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

23.1. INTRODUCTORY NOTE

23.1A.

The names of geographic entities (referred to throughout this chapter as “places”) are used to distinguish between corporate bodies with the same name (see 24.4C); as specified additions to headings for corporate bodies, e.g., conference names (see 24.7B4); and, commonly, as the names of governments (see 24.3E) and communities that are not governments.

LC Rule Interpretation:

Ambiguous entities

Treat the ambiguous entities listed below as geographic names and establish them under the general provisions of chapter 23, AACR2, tagging them as X51.

- City sections
- Collective settlements
- Communes
- Conservation districts
- Jurisdictions, Ancient (other than cities)
- Military installations (Active; also all established after 1899)
- Park districts
- Recreation districts
- Sanitation districts
- Utility districts
- Water districts

LC Rule Interpretation:

Military Installations

Treat military installations as local places. This means adding as a qualifier the country, state, province, etc., that would have been added to a city or town in the same place. Apply this even if the installation is located outside the country that controls it, i.e., add the heading for the larger place in which it is located in all cases. Make references from the name as a subheading of the country that controls it and as a subheading of the military branch to which it belongs. (Military installations that are treated as local places include forts, bases, camps, airfields, arsenals, and Coast Guard stations but not shipyards.)

- 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

23.2 GENERAL RULES

LC Rule Interpretation:

Sources

5) For other names, base the heading on the form found in the work being cataloged together with a consideration of the form found on GNS (or an appropriate gazetteer if access to the World Wide Web is not available).

English or vernacular forms.

If BGN approves both a vernacular and an English form (called a conventional name in BGN terminology), use the English form.

For the following names, use the English form listed rather than the BGN-approved form:

Hokkaido

Kyoto

Osaka

Note: If a foreign name is established in an English form, use the same form if the name is used by more than one jurisdictional level or is used as part of another name, whenever the same name occurs at the beginning of the name.

151 ## \$a Kyoto (Japan)

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

Not:

151 ## \$a Kyōto-fu (Japan)

京都府 (Japan)

Note: Before 1999, headings for the provinces and major cities of China were established in a conventionalized English-language form based on the Wade-Giles romanization system. After 1998, these geographic administrative areas of China will be established in the BGN-approved pinyin form. Existing headings will be revised by LC on a project basis.¹

NOTE: See the CPSO Home Page for the current headings for Chinese Conventional Place Names at <http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/cpsoc/china.html>

151 ## \$a Lüshun (China)

451 ## \$wnnaa \$a Port Arthur

451 ## \$a Ryojun (China)

451 ## \$a Riojun (China)

451 ## \$a Lü-shun (China)

451 ## \$wnne \$a Port Arthur (China)

451 ## \$a Rëedzyun (China)

旅顺 (China)

Modifications of the Name

3) *U.S. Board on Geographic Names.* If BGN approves a romanized form that conflicts with LC's policy for the romanization of that language, use the LC form of romanization in the heading. If the BGN response indicates both a brief and a long form of the place name, generally select the long form as the heading, unless 23.5A is applicable.

GNS: Sinŭiju-si

Short form: Sinŭiju

Authority record:

151 ## \$a Sinŭiju-si (Korea)

451 ## \$a Sinŭiju (Korea)

신의주시 (Korea)

신의주 (Korea)

Note: There are several Korean headings that are exceptions, for example:

GNS: Inchŏn-gwangyŏksi

Short Form: Inch'ŏn

Authority record:

151 ## \$a Inch'ŏn (Korea)

451 ## \$a Inchŏn-gwangyŏksi (Korea)

인천 (Korea)

인천광역시 (Korea)

GNS: Wŏnsan-si

Short form: Wŏnsan

Authority record:

151 ## \$a Wŏnsan (Korea)

451 ## \$a Wŏnsan-si (Korea)

원산 (Korea)

원산시 (Korea)

Note: The rule does not apply to the headings for place names in Hong Kong which are romanizations of the Cantonese pronunciations, and not standard Chinese:

BGN: Sha Tin

Authority record:

151 ## \$a Sha Tin (China)

沙田 (China)

Not :

151 ## \$a Shatian (China)

BGN: Tsuen Wan
Authority record:
151 ## \$a Tseun Wan (China)
 荃灣 (China)
 Not:
151 ## \$a Quan Wan (China)

Special Decisions

1) *China*. For all the governments that have controlled the mainland of China, use “China” for all periods except 1931-1945. For the government headquartered in Nanking, 1931-1937, and in Chungking, 1937-1945, use “China.” For the government headquartered in Jui-chin, 1931-1937, use “China (Soviet Republic, 1931-1937).” For the government headquartered in Peking, 1937-1940, use “China (Provisional government, 1937-1940).” For the governments headquartered in Nanking, 1938-1945, use “China (Reformed government, 1938-1940)” for 1938-1940, and use “China (National government, 1940-1945)” for 1940-1945. For the post-1948 government on Taiwan, use “China (Republic : 1949-) .” For the province of Taiwan, use “Taiwan

4) *Korea*. For Korea until September 1945, including the Japanese occupation (1910-1945), use “Korea.” For Nam Chosŏn Kwado Chŏngbu (South Korean Interim Government, 1947-1948), the American occupation government (1945-1948), and the Republic of Korea, use “Korea (South).” For the Soviet occupation government (1945-1948) and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, use “Korea (North).”

23.2A. English form

23.2A1. Use the English form of the name of a place if there is one in general use. Determine this from gazetteers and other reference sources published in English-speaking countries. In case of doubt, use the vernacular form (see 23.2B).

23.2B. Vernacular form

23.2B1 Use the form in the official language of the country if there is no English form in general use.

151 Shenyang Shi (China)
 瀋陽市 (China)
 Not:
151 Mukden (China)

23.3 CHANGES OF NAME

23.3A. If the name of a place changes, use as many of the names as are required by:

- 1) the rules on government names (24.3E)....
- or* 2) the rules on additions to corporate names (24.4C4) and conference names (24.7B4)....
- or* 3) other relevant rules in chapter 24.

151 San-ch'ung chen (Taiwan) (Earlier name)
三重镇 (Taiwan)

551 \$wb \$a San-ch'ung shih (Taiwan)

151 San-ch'ung shih (Taiwan) (Later name)
三重市 (Taiwan)

551 \$wa \$a San-ch'ung chen (Taiwan)

678 San-ch'ung chen reorganized to become San-ch'ung shih in Apr.
1962

23.4. ADDITIONS

23.4A. Punctuation

23.4A1. Make all additions to place names used as entry elements (see 24.3E) in parentheses.

151 Shanghai (China)
上海 (China)

151 Qi Xian (Shanxi Sheng, China)
祁县 (Shanxi Sheng, China)

151 Tokyo (Japan)
東京 (Japan)

151 Kōra-chō (Japan)
甲良町 (Japan)

151 Pusan (Korea)
부산 (Korea)

(2) If the place name is being used as an addition, precede the name of a larger place by a comma.

- 151 Qiaodong Qu (Shijiazhuang Shi, China)
石家庄市桥东区 (China)
桥东区 (Shijiazhuang Shi, China)
- 151 Minato-ku (Tokyo, Japan)
東京都港区 (Japan)
港区 (Tokyo, Japan)

23.4B. General rule

23.4B1. Add to the name of a place (other than a country or a state, etc., listed in 23.4C1 or 23.4D1) the name of a larger place as instructed in 23.4C-23.4F. For additional instructions on distinguishing between place names used as the headings for governments, see 24.6. For instructions on abbreviating some place names used as additions, see B. 14.

- 151 Hainan Zangzu Zizhizhou (China)
海南藏族自治州 (China)
- 151 Shinjuku-ku (Tokyo, Japan)
新宿区 (Tokyo, Japan)
- 151 P'anmunjŏm-ni (Korea)
板門店里 (Korea)

NOTE: Korea is used to qualify all entities located in Korea, whether in North Korea or South Korea. Specify (Korea : South) or (Korea : North) only in the case of a direct conflict.

- 110 Sahoe Kwahagwŏn (Korea : North)
사회과학원 (Korea : North)
- 110 Sahoe Kwahagwŏn (Korea : South)
社會科學院 (Korea : South)

*LC rule interpretation:
Islands and Island Groups*

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 Hainan Sheng (China)
海南省 (China)

But:

151 Spratly Islands

Choice of Larger Place

When adding the name of a larger place as qualifier, use the heading for the current name of the larger place. If the smaller place existed when the larger place had an earlier name, and the name in the item pertains to the earlier period, make a reference from the form that shows the earlier name of the larger place if the qualifier is appropriate for the smaller place.

151 Victoria (Hong Kong)

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.

Form of Larger Place

If the heading for the larger place being added to the smaller place is established according to the provisions of 24.6, do not include in the qualifier the additions prescribed in 24.6

151 Seoul (Korea)
서울 (Korea)
Not

151 Seoul (Korea (South))

151 Kao-hsiung shih (Taiwan)
高雄市 (Taiwan)
Not

151 Kao-hsiung shih (China : Republic, 1949-)

23.4E. Other places

23.4E1. Add to the name of a place not covered by 23.4C-23.4D the name of the country in which the place is located.

23.4F. Further additions

23.4F1. Distinguishing between otherwise identical place names. If the addition of a larger place as instructed in 23.4C-23.4E is insufficient to distinguish between two or more places with the same name, include a word or phrase commonly used to distinguish them.

LC rule interpretation:

Apply either 23.4F1 or 24.6B (depending on the situation) to resolve conflicts in headings for places (geographic names and names of governments) not already resolved by the additions called for by 23.4C-23.4E. Conflict in place names is not restricted to those already established in the catalog (the file against which the searching and cataloging is being done). Instead, if there is no existing conflict in the catalog, 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.

- 151 Lin Xian (Henan Sheng, China)
林县 (Henan Sheng, China)
- 151 Lin Xian (Shanxi Sheng, China)
临县 (Shanxi Sheng, China)

- 151 Huizhou Fu (Anhui Sheng, China)
徽州府 (Anhui Sheng, China)
- 151 Huizhou Fu (Guangdong Sheng, China)
惠州府 (Guangdong Sheng, China)

- 151 Luzhou Shi (Sichuan Sheng, China)
- 451 Luzhou (Sichuan Sheng, China)
泸州市 (Sichuan Sheng, China)
泸州 (Sichuan Sheng, China)

- 151 Luzhou (Anhui Sheng, China : To 1912)
廬州 (Anhui Sheng, China : To 1912)

- 151 Shenzhen Shi (China)
- 451 Shenzhen (Guangdong Sheng, China : East)
深圳市 (Guangdong Sheng, China : East)
深圳 (Guangdong Sheng, China : East)

23.4F2. Identifying places. If considered necessary to identify the place (as in the case of a community within a city), give the name of an appropriate smaller place before the name of the larger place specified as an addition by the preceding rules.

- 151 Minato-ku (Tokyo, Japan)
港区 (Tokyo, Japan)
- 410 Tokyo (Japan). \$b Minato-ku
東京 (Japan). \$b 港区

- 151 Da'an Qu (Zigong Shi, China)
大安区 (Zigong Shi, China)
- 410 Zigong Shi (China). \$b Da'an Qu
自贡市 (China). \$b 大安区

23.5 PLACE NAMES INCLUDING OR REQUIRING A TERM INDICATING A TYPE OF JURISDICTION

23.5B. If a place name does not include a term indicating a type of jurisdiction and such term is required to distinguish that place from another of the same name, follow the instructions in 24.6.

- 151 Osaka (Japan)
大阪 (Japan)
- 451 Osaka-shi (Japan)
大阪市 (Japan)

- 151 Osaka (Japan : Prefecture)
- 451 Osaka-fu (Japan)

- 151 Shanghai Xian (China)
上海县 (China)
- 451 Shanghai County (China)

- 151 Shanghai (China)
- 451 Shanghai Shi (China)
上海市 (China)

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