CAVEAT:

The *Library of Congress Rule Interpretations* (LCRIs) **Chapter 23: Geographic names** is made available in .pdf format for use in NACO Training workshops and is current as of August 2007.

NACO participants are automatically subscribed to one (1) full set of the LCRIs and all subsequent updates. This printed set is (or will be) made available through LC's Cataloging Distribution Service.

Note that NACO participants must use the most current version of all required documentation– if this .pdf version is used after the NACO workshop in the creation or updating of name authority records it is the responsibility of the user to ascertain that it is kept up-to-date.

For a listing of current LCRIs consult the list on the CPSO home page at: http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/currlcri.pdf

08/22/07

23.1. INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

Ambiguous Entities

Treat the ambiguous entities (entities that could be treated as either name headings or subject headings) 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

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 March Air Force Base (Calif.)
451 ## $a March Field (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
```

American Indian Tribes

The appropriate MARC 21 field for names of U.S. Indian tribes as legal entities in name authority records will henceforth be the 151 (Geographic name) field instead of the previously used 110 (Corporate name) field. This is in keeping with the guidance provided in rule 21.35 of AACR2

in regard to treating tribal entities as national governments.

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.

When establishing headings for American Indian tribes of the United States, consult the official list created and maintained by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, published and updated in the *Federal Register*. The list of federally recognized tribes published bi-annually since 1979, entitled: *Indian Entities Recognized and Eligible to Receive Services from the United States Bureau of Indian Affairs* is available online at the Federal Register Web site at: <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/>. Note that this site contains only the lists published since 1994. A copy of the most current list can be found on the CPSO Web site at: <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/biaind.pdf>. Updated lists of tribal entities from the Federal Register will be posted as received. This source, the date of publication, and the date accessed should be recorded in a 670 field in the name authority record and may be cited as "BIA Indian Entities." If a name for a tribal entity is not found in the BIA list additional research may be conducted and/or the name may be established from information found on the work being cataloged, in this case the BIA list should be cited in a 675 field.

Example (complete name authority record fields not shown):

```
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 a federally approved name that sounds 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, and both may be established as needed.

> 151 ## $a Native Village of Nunapitchuk
>   (*Tribe*)
>
> 151 ## $a Nunapitchuk (Alaska)
>   (*Populated place*)

23.2. GENERAL RULES.

Sources

Apply the following for current place names:

1) For names in the United States, base the heading on the form found in the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS), U.S. Geological Survey (United States Board on Geographic Names (BGN) domestic names system). GNIS may be accessed through the World Wide Web (http://geonames.usgs.gov/). A recent edition of the *Rand McNally Commercial Atlas & Marketing Guide* may also be used when access to the World Wide Web is not available.

2) For names in Australia, base the heading on the form found in the Geoscience Australia Gazetteer of Australia database (http://www.ga.gov.au/map/names/).

3) For names in Canada, use the heading provided by the National Library of Canada (NLC). Accept the NLC form, even if it differs from LC policy in such matters as abbreviations, diacritics, fullness, qualifiers, etc. Additional information on Canadian place names may also be found in Natural Resources Canada's Canadian Geographical Names Data Base (http://geonames.nrcan.gc.ca/search/search_e.php).

4) For names in Great Britain, base the name on a recent edition of The Ordnance Survey gazetteer of Great Britain. Online access may be found at <http://www.ordsvy.gov.uk/>. The site for searching a place name is <http://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/oswebsite/site/help/index.html>

5) For names in New Zealand, base the heading on the form found in Land Information New Zealand's New Zealand Geographic Placenames Database (http://www.linz.govt.nz/rcs/linz/pub/web/root/core/Placenames/SearchPlaceNames/searchplacenames/index.jsp).

6) 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). In all cases, a gazetteer published within the last two years may also be used when 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:

> Alma-Ata
> Ashkhabad
> Bavaria
> Bosnia and Hercegovina

Brittany
Bruges
Burgundy
Carinthia
Crete
Crimea
Cuzco
East Flanders
Ghent
Hesse
Hokkaido
Istanbul
Jaffa
Kyoto
Louvain
Lower Austria
Lower Saxony
Malacca
Mantua
Mexico City
Navarre
North Brabant
North Holland
North Rhine-Westphalia
Nuremberg
Osaka
Padua
Picardy
Piraeus
Rabat
Rhineland-Palatinate
Saint Gall
Saxony
Saxony-Anhalt
Seville
Sicily
South Holland
Styria
Syracuse
Tehran [instead of Teheran]
Thuringia
Turin
Upper Austria
West Flanders
Zurich

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)

              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: 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 are to be established in the BGN-approved pinyin form. Existing headings will be revised by LC on a project basis.

Modifications of the Name

1) *Initial articles*. Drop initial articles from the beginning of the entry element of geographic names in Arabic, Urdu, Hebrew, and Yiddish. Retain initial articles in other non-English geographic names when retention is supported by current gazetteers in the country's language. ("Non-English" is meant to include names in French, Spanish, etc., when these are used in the United States (e.g., Los Angeles) or other English-speaking countries.) Drop all other initial articles (e.g., drop "The" from "The Dalles").

2) *Gazetteers*. If the name is based on the form found in a recently published gazetteer, generally use in the heading the form found on the item being cataloged rather than a shortened form or unabbreviated form found in a gazetteer, unless 23.5A is applicable.

> *in source*: Montgomery County
> *gazetteer*: Montgomery
>   (GNIS: Montgomery County)
> *heading*: 151 ## $a Montgomery County (Md.)

However, for the English-language terms "Saint" or "St." and "Mount" or "Mt.," always use the spelled out form regardless of the item being cataloged or other evidence *unless* the name is for a place or jurisdiction within the United Kingdom or the Republic of Ireland, in which case the abbreviation "St." should be preferred to the spelled out form "Saint," *or* the name is for a place or jurisdiction in Canada, in which case the heading supplied by the National Library of Canada should be used. Make a reference from the form not used in the heading.

        in source: St. Joseph
        gazetteer: Saint Joseph
                (GNIS: Saint Joseph)
        heading: 151 ## $a Saint Joseph (Mo.)
                451 ## $a St. Joseph (Mo.)

but   *in source*: St. Andrews
        gazetteer: St. Andrews
        heading: 151 ## $a St. Andrews (Scotland)
                451 ## $a Saint Andrews (Scotland)

        in source: St. John's
        NLC heading: St. John's (N.L.)
        heading: 151 ## $a St. John's (N.L.)
                451 ## $a Saint John's (N.L.)

       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: **Borno** State
        heading: 151 ## $a Borno State (Nigeria)

        GNS: **Coast** Province
        heading: 151 ## $a Coast Province (Kenya)

        GNS: **Sulz** am Neckar
        heading: 151 ## $a Sulz am Neckar (Germany)

        GNS: **Villefranche**-sur-Mer
        heading: 151 ## $a Villefranche-sur-Mer (France)

        GNS: **Wimmera** Shire
        heading: 151 ## $a Wimmera Shire (Vic.)

        GNS: **Kōra**-chō
        heading: 151 ## $a Kōra-chō (Japan)

       Note that in the case of conflicts, 23.4F1 mandates a preference for long forms found in sources (including BGN "variants"), rather than adding "an appropriate smaller place" within parentheses after the conflicting name.

> *GNS*: Münster
> *sources*: Münster in Westfalen
> *heading*: `151 ## $a Münster in Westfalen (Germany)`
> *not*   `151 ## $a Münster (North Rhine-Westphalia, Germany)`

> *but*   *GNS*: Sundern
> *sources*: Sundern (Sauerland)
> *heading*: `151 ## $a Sundern (Hochsauerlandkreis, Germany)`

4) *Districts of India*. In order to have consistent headings for the districts of India, establish all of them with the word "District" (or its equivalent in non-English) omitted. If the resulting heading conflicts, as in the case of the city's bearing the same name, add "District" as an element of the parenthetical qualifier (24.6).

5) *U.S. Townships*. For U.S. townships (called "towns" in some states) that encompass one or more local communities and the surrounding territory, do not include the term "township" or "town" as part of the name. Instead, add the term after the name of the state.

> `151 ## $a Kintire (Minn. : Township)`
> (GNIS: Kintire, Township of)

> `151 ## $a Milo (Me. : Town)`
> (GNIS: Milo, Town of)

These non-local jurisdictions are called "townships" in Arkansas, California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and South Dakota; they are called "towns" in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. If there is more than one township with the same name in the same state, apply LCRI 23.4F1.)

Note 1: For the period 1980-1990, the term "Township" or "Town" was added only if the name conflicted. Change existing headings for U.S. townships lacking the term "Township" or "Town" when the headings are needed for post-1990 cataloging.

Note 2: Before May 2007 as the result of differing instructions, some towns or townships that were coextensive with the populated place were not separately established but subsumed under the heading for the populated place. As these civil jurisdictions are encountered, they will be separately established as called for in this LCRI.

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."

2) *Germany*. For the Federal Republic of Germany, use "Germany (West)" for 1949-1990 and "Germany" after 1990. For the German Democratic Republic, use "Germany (East)."

3) *Great Britain*. For the United Kingdom, use "Great Britain."

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)."

5) *London*. In dealing with London, use the following headings:

　　a) Use "City of London (England)" for items from the 677-acre entity.

　　b) Use "Greater London Council" for items from the former entity bearing this name that had administrative control over the 32 London boroughs that made up "Greater London" (excluding the City of London). (The entity ceased April 1, 1986.)

　　c) Use "London (England)" as the qualifier added to corporate headings for a body located in the City of London or in an inner borough. Use "London (England)" also as the qualifier added to a corporate heading for a body located in an outer borough when the body is commonly associated with London rather than with the name of the particular outer borough. Otherwise, use the heading for 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.)

6) *Soviet Union*. For the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, use "Soviet Union."

For the republics that constituted the Soviet Union, use the following headings:

Before 1992	*After 1991*
Armenian S.S.R.	Armenia (Republic)
Azerbaijan S.S.R.	Azerbaijan
Byelorussian S.S.R.	Belarus
Estonia	Estonia
Georgian S.S.R.	Georgia (Republic)
Kazakh S.S.R.	Kazakhstan
Kirghiz S.S.R.	Kyrgyzstan
Latvia	Latvia

Lithuania	Lithuania
Moldova	
(*Before 1990*: Moldavian S.S.R.)	Moldova
Russian S.F.S.R.	Russia (Federation)
Tajik S.S.R.	Tajikistan
Turkmen S.S.R.	Turkmenistan
Ukraine	Ukraine
Uzbek S.S.R.	Uzbekistan

    7) *Washington, D.C.* For Washington, D.C., use "District of Columbia" as the heading for the government of this name. Use "Washington (D.C.)" only as a location qualifier or as the entry element for cross references from place.

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23.4B. ADDITIONS. GENERAL RULE.

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 bb ǂa Crete (Greece)                         *
                                                                     *
                    151 bb ǂa Sicily (Italy)                         *
                                                                     *
                    151 bb ǂa Svalbard (Norway)                      *
                                                                     *
          but       151 bb ǂa Greenland                              *
          not       151 bb ǂa Greenland (Denmark)                    *
                                                                     *
                    151 bb ǂa Madeira Islands                        *
          not       151 bb ǂa Madeira Islands (Portugal)             *
                                                                     *
                    151 bb ǂa Réunion                                *
          not       151 bb ǂa Réunion (France)                       *
```

For places on islands, see LCRI 23.4F2.

Choice of Larger Place

When adding the name of a larger place as a 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 bb ǂa Minsk (Belarus)                        *
                    451 bb ǂw nne ǂa Minsk (Byelorussian S.S.R.)     *
                                                                     *
                    151 bb ǂa Charles Town (W. Va.)                  *
                    451 bb ǂa Charles Town (Va.)                     *
```

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 bb ǂa Leningrad (R.S.F.S.R.)                 *
          not       151 bb ǂa Leningrad (Russia)                     *
```

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 bb ‡a Albany (N.Y.)
*          not        151 bb ‡a Albany (N.Y. (State))
*
*                     151 bb ‡a Seoul (Korea)
*          not        151 bb ‡a Seoul (Korea (South))
```

Exception: For Berlin as a government, use "Berlin (Germany)" before 1949 and after 1990. For 1949-1990, use "Berlin (Germany : East)" or "Berlin (Germany : West)," as appropriate. However, use "(Berlin, Germany)" as the qualifier in all cases when Berlin is being added to a corporate name heading (24.4C), unless the corporate names conflict.

Denmark, Norway, and Sweden

The systems of administrative divisions of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden have changed several times over the years. The same names may have been/are used either at different times or concurrently by different levels of government within each country. At times, the same name has been/is used for both a jurisdiction and an area. The extent of the geographic area covered by each name may be the same, nearly the same, or very different. Nearly all cities no longer exist as jurisdictions.

When different names have been/are used for jurisdictions or areas that are either the same or different in respect to geographic area covered, establish separate headings.

```
*                     151 bb ‡a Helsingør (Denmark)
*                         (former city)
*                     151 bb ‡a Helsingør kommune (Denmark)
*                         (current jurisdiction covering more area than former city)
*
*                     151 bb ‡a Dalarna (Sweden)
*                         (current geographic area; not to be used as a name heading)
*                     151 bb ‡a Kopparbergs län (Sweden)
*                         (current jurisdiction covering area of Dalarna)
*
*                     151 bb ‡a Småland (Sweden)
*                         (current geographic area; not to be used as a name heading)
*                     151 bb ‡a Jönköpings län (Sweden)
*                     151 bb ‡a Kalmar län (Sweden)
*                     151 bb ‡a Kronobergs län (Sweden)
                          (three current jurisdictions together covering same area as Småland)
```

When the same name has been/is used, either at different times or concurrently, for more than one

jurisdiction or area that are different in respect to geographic area covered, establish separate headings using appropriate qualifiers to identify each heading. Add the qualifier at the first instance, even if no conflict yet exists in the database.

> 151 b̸b̸ ‡a Trondheim (Norway)   *
>   (*former city*)   *
> 151 b̸b̸ ‡a Trondheim (Norway : Kommune)   *
>   (*current jurisdiction covering more area than former city*)

   Note: For subject cataloging, the heading appropriate for the geographic area covered in the work being cataloged is used. Only the latest name is used for jurisdictions whose territorial identity has remained essentially the same but whose name has changed. (Subject usage notes are added [following instructions in *Subject Cataloging Manual: Subject Headings*, H 708] to name authority records for earlier names of jurisdictions that have undergone linear name changes to indicate that they are not valid for use as subjects.)

23.4C. Places in Australia, Canada, Malaysia, United States, U.S.S.R., or Yugoslavia.

Special Cross References for Malaysian Geographic Names

When a geographic name within Malaysia is qualified by the name of one of the states, routinely refer from the same name qualified by "(Malaysia)."

Kuching (Sarawak)
    x Kuching (Malaysia)

Make the same type of reference for the states themselves.

Sarawak
    x Sarawak (Malaysia)

23.4D. Places in the British Isles.

Existing Headings

When changing the qualifier on a heading that was coded for AACR 2 before April 1988, trace a see reference from the previous AACR 2 form. Code the reference "e," to indicate that it was an earlier established form of heading. Retain a reference from the pre-AACR 2 form if there is one.

> Aberdeen (Scotland)
>   *x* Aberdeen (Grampian)
>   (*Pw, position 3=e*)
>   *x* Aberdeen, Scot.
>   (*Pw, position 3=a, Pw, position 4=a*)

23.4E. Other places.

Israel, Jordan, Syria

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."

South Africa

Add the qualifier "(South Africa)" to the headings for the South African homelands and to jurisdictions within the homelands. Apply this both to the homelands that South Africa has converted to sovereign nations (e.g., Bophuthatswana) and to those that are currently called self-governing territories within South Africa (e.g., Gazankulu).

23.4F1. FURTHER ADDITIONS.

Conflicts

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 or being 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.

U.S. Townships

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 heading for the county to each name before the term "Township" or "Town." (Consult Andriot's *Township Atlas of the United States* to determine if there is more than one township with the same name in the same state.)

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

Note: Before May 2007 as the result of differing instructions, some towns or townships that were coextensive with the populated place were not separately established but subsumed under the heading for the populated place. As these civil jurisdictions are encountered, they will be separately established as called for in this LCRI.

Hawaii

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

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23.4F2. IDENTIFYING PLACES.

Places on Islands

1) *Places on islands in Australia, Canada, Malaysia, United States, Yugoslavia, or the British Isles*. For places on islands covered by 23.4C or 23.4D, add the qualifier called for by 23.4C2 or 23.4D2.

                    151 ƀƀ ‡a Avalon (Calif.)[1]

                    151 ƀƀ ‡a Beaumaris (Wales)

2) *Places on other islands*. For places on islands not covered by 23.4C or 23.4D, add the established form for the name of the island or island group if the heading for the island does not contain the name of the country as qualifier. (Headings for islands or island groups that are jurisdictions (cf. LCRI 23.4B) reside in the name authority file; headings for those that are not jurisdictions reside in the subject authority file.) If, however, the heading for the island is qualified by the name of the country, add only the name of the country to the place on the island.

                    151 ƀƀ ‡a Naujat (Greenland)
          not   151 ƀƀ ‡a Naujat (Denmark)

                    151 ƀƀ ‡a Funchal (Madeira Islands)
          not   151 ƀƀ ‡a Funchal (Portugal)

                    151 ƀƀ ‡a Grand Fond (Réunion)
          not   151 ƀƀ ‡a Grand Fond (France)

          but   151 ƀƀ ‡a H'rakleion (Greece)
          not   151 ƀƀ ‡a H'rakleion (Crete, Greece)

                    151 ƀƀ ‡a Marsala (Italy)
          not   151 ƀƀ ‡a Marsala (Sicily, Italy)

                    151 ƀƀ ‡a Longyearbyen (Norway)
          not   151 ƀƀ ‡a Longyearbyen (Svalbard, Norway)

City Sections

Before August 1996, city sections were established either as name or subject headings. After July 1996, establish all city sections, including city districts and neighborhoods, as name headings. (Headings

---

[1]MARC coding in the examples reflects the provisions of *USMARC Format for Authority Data* (except spaces added before and after subfield codes) and not any individual system.

---

for features in cities (e.g., plazas, circles, squares, monuments, and streets) will continue as subject headings.)

For city sections, add the established form for the name of the city. (Use the heading reflecting its current status for the entire period of the city section's existence (including any earlier independent existence it may have had), provided the name remains constant.) Make a reference from the name of the city section as a subheading of the name of the city.

```
151 bb ‡a Borgfelde (Hamburg, Germany)
410 1b ‡a Hamburg (Germany). ‡b Borgfelde

151 bb ‡a Georgetown (Washington, D.C.)
410 1b ‡a Washington (D.C.). ‡b Georgetown

151 bb ‡a Greenwich Village (New York, N.Y.)
410 1b ‡a New York (N.Y.). ‡b Greenwich Village

151 bb ‡a Loop (Chicago, Ill.)
410 1b ‡a Chicago (Ill.). ‡b Loop

151 bb ‡a Rive gauche (Paris, France)
410 1b ‡a Paris (France). ‡b Rive gauche
```

If the city section once had an independent existence but changed its name when it was absorbed into the larger place, establish a heading for each name.

```
151 bb ‡a Endersbach (Germany)
```
   (For items issued before 1975)

```
151 bb ‡a Weinstadt-Endersbach (Weinstadt, Germany)
```
   (For items issued after 1974)
```
410 1b ‡a Weinstadt (Germany). ‡b Weinstadt-Endersbach
```

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

```
          151 bb ‡a Wahn (Cologne, Germany)
          410 1b ‡a Cologne (Germany). ‡b Wahn
   not    151 bb ‡a Wahn (Porz, Cologne, Germany)
```

LC practice: Convert headings for city sections existing in the subject authority file to name headings as needed. In converting subject authority records to name authority records, copy the subject authority record into the name authority file. Add the control number of the subject authority record as a

010‡z; evaluate existing references (revise[2] or delete), add additional references as appropriate, delete any
550 fields[3] (used on subject authority records for historic districts); retain any 670 field(s) as is (including
"Work cat." preceding the citation) or add a 670 field (LC database citation), if none already present; and
change FFD 8 to value n, code FFD 12 as appropriate, and add the cataloger's code in FFD 25. Submit a
proposal to delete the record from the subject authority file to the Subject Headings Editorial Team,
Cataloging Policy and Support Office in accordance with procedures in *Subject Cataloging Manual:
Subject Headings* H193, section 11, and H193.5. (*NACO libraries*: Submit the proposal to Cooperative
Cataloging Team, Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division.)

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[2]If a reference that is retained in the record contains value e in ‡w, position 3, change value e to
value n.

[3]Note that the order of fields when copying a subject authority record differs from the traditional
order of fields for name authority records. Do not reorder the fields.