

ROMANIZATION OF CHINESE GEOGRAPHIC NAMES IN DESCRIPTIVE AND SUBJECT HEADINGS

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Geonet (GNS), the website of the US Board on Geographic Names (BGN), is the reference source used by the Library of Congress to establish headings for place names. Headings for Chinese jurisdictions should be established in conformance with approved GNS forms, or romanized in a manner analogous to similar forms recommended by GNS (exception noted below in section 2A).

I. Distinguish systematic romanization from GNS form

While Chinese is always systematically romanized in descriptive strings, headings for Chinese place names may vary from systematic pinyin romanization. One should try to romanize systematically when establishing headings for Chinese place names.

However, when the GNS form differs from the systematically romanized form of the name of a place, follow the GNS form in establishing the heading for the jurisdiction (except when the name includes a generic term for town or village, see 2A below).

EXAMPLE 1:

place name appears in title as:	陕西省
romanize place name in title as:	Shanxi Sheng
GNS form:	Shaanxi Sheng
heading established as:	Shaanxi Sheng (China)

EXAMPLE 3:

place name appears in title as:	哈尔滨
romanize place name in title as:	Haerbin
GNS form:	Harbin (populated place); Harbin Shi (administrative district)
heading for PPL established as:	Harbin (China)
reference given from:	Haerbin (China)
heading for ADM established as:	Harbin Shi (China)

EXAMPLE 4:

place name appears in corporate name:	镇宁布依族苗族自治县民族事务委员会
romanize corporate name systematically as:	Zhenning Buyizu Miaozu Zizhixian min zu shi wu wei yuan hui
GNS form for the related place:	Zhenning Bouyeizu Miaozu Zizhixian
heading for place name established as:	Zhenning Bouyeizu Miaozu Zizhixian (China)

EXAMPLE 5:

place name appears in corporate name as:	陈巴尔虎旗文化局
romanize corporate name systematically as:	Chen Baerhu Qi wen hua ju...

GNS form for the related place: Chen Barag Qi
 heading for place name established as: Chen Barag Qi (China)

EXAMPLE 6.

place name appears as: 九龙
 romanize place name as: Jiulong
 GNS form: Kowloon
 heading established as: Kowloon (China)
 reference given from: Jiulong (Hong Kong, China)

The qualifier for the reference appears in this form because the jurisdiction of Hong Kong now has the status equal to that of a province.

II. Establishing headings for Chinese place names

II. A. Generic terms

II. A1. When romanizing generic terms for jurisdictions in descriptive text, separate the term for the jurisdiction from the name of the place

GNS typically connects the generic terms for populated and incorporated places below the 3rd level of administrative district. To promote consistency of romanization in bibliographic and authority files, the Library of Congress will, as an exceptional practice, separate the generic terms for county (Xian 县), as well as for towns and villages (村 Cun, 乡 Xiang, 镇 Zhen, 庄 Zhuang) in romanized strings and in headings.

Terms for other geographic areas such as Zhai 寨 (enclosed area, fort) are not considered generic terms for jurisdictions. Names that include terms such as this should be established following GNS form.

In all other cases, establish headings following the GNS form.

EXAMPLE 1:

place name appears in title as: 大邱庄
 romanize place name in title as: Daqiu Zhuang
 GNS form: Daqiuzhuang
 heading established as: Daqiu Zhuang (China)
 give reference from: Daqiuzhuang (China)

EXAMPLE 2:

place name appears in title as: 金胜村
 romanize place name in title as: Jinsheng Cun
 GNS form: Jinsheng (populated place)

Heading for ADM established as: Jinsheng Cun (China)

EXAMPLE 3:

place name appears in title as: 大河村
 romanize place name in title as: Dahe Cun
 GNS form: Dahe (populated place)
 heading for ADM established as: Dahe Cun (Zhengzhou Shi, China)

EXAMPLE 4:

place name appears in title as: 棠浦鎮
 romanize place name in title as: Tangpu Zhen
 GNS form: Tangpu (populated place)
 Heading for ADM established as: Tangpu Zhen (Jiangxi Sheng, China)
 give reference from: Tangpu (Jiangxi Sheng, China)

EXAMPLE 5:

place name appears in title as: 祁县
 romanize place name in title as: Qi Xian
 GNS forms: Qixian (populated place), Qi Xian (3rd
 level administrative district)
 heading established as: Qi Xian (Shanxi Sheng, China)
 give reference from: Qixian (Shanxi Sheng, China)

EXAMPLE 6:

place name appears in title as: 刚边寨
 romanize place name in title as: Gangbianzhai
 GNS form: Gangbian (populated place)
 heading established as: Gangbian (Guizhou Sheng, China)
 give references from: Gangbian Zhai (China)
 Gangbianzhai (China)

EXAMPLE 7:

place name appears in title as: 樟树亭仔
 romanize place name in title as: Zhangshutingzi
 GNS form: Zhangshutingzi (populated place)
 establish heading as: Zhangshutingzi (China)

EXAMPLE 8:

place name appears in title as: 金溪大塘
 romanize place name in title as: Jinxidatang
 GNS form: Jinxidatang (populated place)
 establish heading as: Jinxidatang (China)

II. A2. Associative names (Place names within other place names)

Generic terms for geographic features are separated in the name of a place itself; however, those terms are often joined by GNS when the name of the place is used within the names of other places or geographic features. Distinguish whether the term refers to the geographic feature itself, or if it is itself part of the name of another geographic feature or jurisdiction. The Library has asked the Committee on Cataloging: Asian and African Materials of ALA to approve this provision of the romanization guidelines. See more examples in *Policies for cataloging Chinese material*, Section 2B, Connection of syllables.

Chang Jiang (the river itself)	长江
Changjiang Kou (the name of the mouth of the river)	长江口
Changjiang (name of a populated place)	昌江
Fen He (the river itself)	汾河
Fenhe Shuiku (the name of the reservoir)	汾河水库
Fanjing Shan (the mountain itself)	梵净山
Fanjingshan Ziran Baohuqu (the name of the mountain used in the name of a nature preserve)	梵净山自然保护区
Dong Hai	東海
BUT Donghai Xian	東海縣
– NOT Dong Hai Xian	
Huang Shan	黄山
BUT Huangshan Shi	黃山市
– NOT Huang Shan Shi	
Heilong Jiang	黑龍江
BUT Heilongjiang Sheng	黑龍江省
– NOT Heilong Jiang Sheng	

II. B. Personal names within place names

The syllables of personal names that appear within geographic names are connected together. The generic term for the jurisdiction or geographic feature is separated. The Library has asked the Committee on Cataloging: Asian and African Materials of ALA to approve of this provision of the romanization guidelines.

Zhangzizhong Lu	張自忠路
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NOT Zhang Zizhong Lu

Zuoquan Xian

左权县

NOT Zuo Quan Xian

Luxun Gongyuan

鲁迅公园

NOT Lu Xun Gongyuan

II. C. Establishing headings in other than romanized form

II. C1. Place names in China which are based on a language other than Chinese.

Follow the form of heading cited by GNS when it is available. Make a x-ref. from all relevant romanized forms of the name of the place.

EXAMPLE 1:

place name appears in title as:	湾仔区
romanize place name in title as:	Wanzai Qu
GNS form 2002:	Wan Chai
heading established as:	Wan Chai (Hong Kong, China)
give references from:	Wanzai Qu (Hong Kong, China) Wanzi Qu (Hong Kong, China)

EXAMPLE 2:

place name appears in title as:	克拉玛依市 (in Xinjiang Uygur Zizhiqu)
romanize place name in title as:	Kelamayi Shi
BGN citation on NAR:	Karamay [brief] Shi, ADMD...
citation in 2001 Chinese gazetteer:	Kelamayi Shi
heading established as:	Karamay Shi (China)
give references from:	Karamay (China) Kelamayi Shi (China)

EXAMPLE 3:

place name appears in title as:	壤塘县
romanize place name in title as:	Rangtang Xian
GNS form 2002:	Zamtang Xian
Citation in 2001 Chinese gazetteer:	Rangtang Xian
heading established as:	Zamtang Xian (China)
give reference from:	Rangtang Xian (China)

II. C2. Taiwan place names

Taiwan place names will be romanized in systematic pinyin form in descriptive strings and corporate names. At this time, GNS continues to prescribe Wade-Giles forms for Taiwan place names. Therefore, headings for Taiwan place names themselves will be given in GNS-approved form.

EXAMPLE 1:

place name that is subject of book: 基隆市
 romanize place name as: Jilong Shi
 Geonet form for the populated place: Chi-lung
 heading for the populated place established as: Chi-lung (Taiwan)

EXAMPLE 2:

place name appears in title as: 花蓮縣
 romanize the place name in title as: Hualian Xian
 Geonet form: Hua-lien Hsien
 heading established as: Hua-lien hsien (Taiwan)

BUT:

EXAMPLE 3:

corporate name: 臺南市文獻委員會
 romanize corporate name as: Tainan Shi wen xian wei yuan hui
 heading established as: Tainan Shi wen xian wei yuan hui

II. D. Changes to the structure and names of Chinese jurisdictions

Recently, citations on GNS have reflected new practices for naming places in China. Jurisdictions throughout China are being reorganized; many place names are changing. Some generic terms for jurisdictions are changing their traditional meanings. For example, Shi 市 traditionally meant “city”, but now may refer to different kinds of 2nd or 3rd level administrative areas – localities we might call **municipalities**. Few cities are now called Shi, while municipalities throughout China (consisting of several counties and urban areas) are frequently called Shi.

There are four 1st level administrative areas for which the GNS heading includes the term Shi 市: Tianjin Shi 天津市, Shanghai Shi 上海市, Beijing Shi 北京市, and Chongqing Shi 重庆市. Please note, however, that the headings for these four areas represent the short forms of the names: Tianjin (China), Shanghai (China), Beijing (China), and Chongqing (China).

II. E. Administrative district or populated place?

A locality may be represented by one or two headings. GEOnet makes distinction between administrative district (ADM = jurisdiction) and populated place (PPL = urban

area). When the Chinese conventional place names were being converted several years ago, the decision was made to use one heading to cover both an ADM and a PPL of the same name. Because the territory covered by the two differed only slightly, if at all, the feeling was that a user would not make a distinction between the two. As things have changed in China, however, an ADM and a PPL with the same basic name and the same coordinates on Geonet probably now refer to very different areas.

Catalogers must also make this distinction between ADM and PPL. Headings for subordinate government agencies must be entered under the heading for the jurisdiction. Headings for populated places are most frequently used as subject headings. For example, a book about the gardens of Suzhou, or a book about the Suzhou dialect, would use the heading for the populated place, Suzhou (Jiangsu Sheng, China) in the subject heading. The subject of a map of the old city of Suzhou would be Suzhou (Jiangsu Sheng, China), but a very new map of the recently established jurisdiction Suzhou Shi would have Suzhou Shi (China) as its subject. Catalogers should use caution before changing an existing subject heading. When in doubt about the scope of an item, it is safest to use both headings as subjects.

CPSO has determined that no distinction will be made between populated place and administrative district in these four first-order administrative divisions: Beijing (China), Shanghai (China), Tianjin (China), and Chongqing (China).

EXAMPLE 1:

heading for PPL:	Suzhou (Jiangsu Sheng, China)
sources found (670 field):	GEOnet, Apr. 29, 2004 \$b (Suzhou Shi—ADM2, 31 18’N 120 37’E [another in Anhui Sheng]; Suzhou—PPL, 31 18’41’’N 120 37’05’’E [others in Anhui Sheng and Gansu Sheng])

heading for ADM:	Suzhou Shi (Jiangsu Sheng, China)
sources found (670 field):	GEOnet, Apr. 29, 2004 \$b (Suzhou Shi—ADM2, 31 18’N 120 37’E [another in Anhui Sheng]; Suzhou—PPL, 31 18’41’’N 120 37’05’’E [others in Anhui Sheng and Gansu Sheng])

II. F. Qualifiers

Qualifiers for Chinese place names are added strictly according to AACR2 guidelines. Many wonder why Chinese place names are not automatically qualified with the name of the province in which they are located. AACR2 Rule 23.4C calls for places located in Australia, Canada, Malaysia, the United States, the USSR, or Yugoslavia to be qualified with the name of the state, province or territory in which they are located.

This is done because those countries are federated states. Since China is not a federated state, place names in China are qualified with the name of the province in which they are located only when necessary to resolve a conflict, following to Library of Congress Rule Interpretation 23.4F1.

Qualifiers for Conferences

It is safe to assume that conferences usually take place in populated places (PPL), rather than the new, much larger administrative districts (ADM). Therefore, in selecting a qualifier for the heading for a conference, generally prefer the heading for the PPL. However, do not change a heading in which the qualifier uses the heading for the ADM.

EXAMPLE 1:

conference name appears in piece as:	民国档案与民国史学术讨论会
heading for conference	Minguo dang an yu Minguo shi xue shu tao lun hui \$d (1987 : \$c Nanjing, Jiangsu Sheng, China)

EXAMPLE 2:

conference name appears in piece as:	工程勘察学术交流会议
heading for conference	Gong cheng kan cha xue shu jiao liu hui yi \$n (2nd : \$d 1992 : \$c Nanjing Shi, China)
do not change heading to:	Gong cheng kan cha xue shu jiao liu hui yi \$n (2nd : \$d 1992 : \$c Nanjing, Jiangsu Sheng, China)

EXAMPLE 3:

conference name appears in piece as:	中國水彩畫展覽
heading for conference	Zhongguo shui cai hua zhan lan \$d (1992 : \$c Hangzhou Shi, China)
do not change heading to:	Zhongguo shui cai hua zhan lan (\$d 1992 : \$c Hangzhou, China)

Qualifiers for Qu 区

Until recently, a Qu 区 was qualified with the name of the city (Shi) of which it was a part. A cross-reference was also made from the heading for the city, with the Qu as a subdivision, following LCRI 23.4F2. In the recent reorganization of jurisdictions in China, the term Shi 市 is no longer used to mean “city” in the sense understood by AACR2. Because Shi now refers to an administrative unit that resembles a municipality, the Qu within that jurisdiction should not be considered a part of a city in the sense that the rules direct. Furthermore, there appears to be a trend toward changing the names of subordinate jurisdictions such as Xian 县, and even smaller Shi

市, to Qu 区. Therefore, it is appropriate for the heading for a Qu to be qualified by the name of the larger Shi, but no x-ref. should be given from the heading for the Shi under LCRI 23.4F2 (because technically it is not the heading for a city). Delete such references when they are encountered.

EXAMPLE 1:

place name appears in title as:	桥东区
heading:	Qiaodong Qu (Shijiazhuang Shi, China)
delete reference:	Shijiazhuang Shi (China). Qiaodong Qu (Ward)

EXAMPLE 2:

place name appears in title as:	未央区
heading:	Weiyang Qu (Xi'an Shi, China)
delete reference:	Xi'an Shi (China). Weiyang Qu

EXAMPLE 3:

place name appears in title as:	皇姑区
heading:	Huanggu Qu (Shenyang Shi, China)
delete reference:	Shenyang Shi (China). Huanggu Qu

EXAMPLE 4:

place name appears as:	西固区
romanize place name as:	Xigu Qu
GNS form:	Xigu Qu
heading established as:	Xigu Qu (Lanzhou Shi, China)

EXAMPLE 5:

place name appears as:	大港区
romanize place name as:	Dagang Qu
GNS form:	Dagang Qu
heading established as:	Dagang Qu (Tianjin, China)

Normally, the heading for a level 3 administrative district like Dagang Qu would be qualified by the heading for a level 2 district (as is done in Example 4). However, in this case, Tianjin is a level 1 district which must be used as the qualifier because there is no intervening level 2 district.

II. G. LCRI 23.2: Establishing current place names

GNS citations for populated places having roughly the same coordinates as 2nd and 3rd level administrative districts with same name will no longer be assumed to refer to same basic geographic area. Therefore, the following portion of LCRI 23.2 has been deleted:

For populated places within China, if GNS shows both a form as a populated place (PPL) and as an administrative area (ADM) with the generic term, use a single heading for both the populated place and any administrative unit.

Continue to refer to GNS form when establishing a place name. Establish the name as it is given in the item being cataloged or in GNS, with or without generic term for jurisdiction. When there is a choice between names, prefer to use the longer form of name, following this provision of LCRI 23.2:

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.

EXAMPLE 1:

GNS cites:	Anyang 安阳	PPL	36° 05'N 114° 19'E
	Anyang Xian 安阳县	ADM3	36° 05'N 114° 21'E
	Anyang Shi 安阳市	ADM2	36°05' N 114°21'E

Anyang, the entry for the populated place, no longer represents either of the other two places cited on GNS with virtually the same coordinates. In 1982, Anyang Shi [ADM3] absorbed 5 counties of Anyang Diqu and was upgraded to ADM2. The next year, the remaining 5 counties in Anyang Diqu were transferred to Puyang Shi, and Anyang Diqu was abolished. Anyang Shi is now a prefecture with a population of 5,130,000: it includes 9 subordinate jurisdictions: 4 Qu 区 (population 150,000 to 210,000); 1 Shi 市 (population 970,000), and 4 Xian 县 (population 440,000 to 1,180,000).

The 2001 Chinese gazetteer no longer identifies the city of Anyang as a distinct jurisdiction. That urban area now appears to consist of several municipal districts (Qu 区) within the prefecture Anyang Shi. Anyang Xian is a county of 1,120,000 people adjacent to the former Anyang (City).

Accordingly, these headings have been established:

Anyang (Henan Sheng, China)	for	Anyang 安阳 (PPL)
Anyang Xian (China)	for	Anyang Xian 安阳县 (ADM3)
Anyang Shi (China)	for	Anyang Shi 安阳市 (ADM2)

EXAMPLE 2:

place name appears in title as:	浦棠乡
romanize place name in title as:	Putang Xiang
GNS form:	Putang

heading established as:	Putang Xiang (China)
give reference from:	Putang (Jiangsu Sheng, China : North)

II. H. Resolving conflicts

Follow the provisions of LCRI 23.4F1 to resolve conflicts in the headings for place names:

... 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.

Thoroughly search headings in the bibliographic and authority files, and refer to GNS and a recent Chinese gazetteer (one published within the past year, if possible). Take the date of the GNS entry into account when identifying the most recent name of a place.

If no conflict is found, qualify the heading with China or Taiwan. If a conflict is identified, generally qualify with name of province. If a conflict is identified within a province in China, provide further qualification, as appropriate.

EXAMPLE 1:

Longtian 龙田 conflicts with 5 other place names which are romanized in the same way on GNS; therefore, qualify with the name of the province:
151 Longtian (Anhui Sheng, China)

EXAMPLE 2:

151 Pinglu Xian (Shanxi Sheng, China : North) 平陆县 conflicted with another county in Shanxi Sheng 平鲁县

EXAMPLE 3:

451 Yanping (Guangdong Sheng, China : West) a variant form which conflicted with another Yanping listed in Eastern Guangdong Sheng.

Sometimes a municipality called Shi will include smaller units that are also called Shi.

EXAMPLE 4:

In Hunan Sheng, Wugang Shi 武冈市 is an urban area, population 720,000; it falls under the larger region, Shaoyang Shi 邵阳市, which has a population of 7,210,000.

Follow this procedure when establishing a heading for a place that includes Shi in its name: when Shi has any meaning other than city or populated place, AND is in conflict with a former place name, distinguish it by qualifying the name with “**Municipality**”.

EXAMPLE 5:

- Authority record 1: 151 Meixian Diqu (China) 梅县地区 [2nd level ADM, district]
551 Meixian Zhuanqu (China)
- Authority record 2: 151 Meizhou Shi (China) 梅州市 [town; capital of Meixian Diqu; Meizhou Shi merged with Mei Xian to become Meixian Shi in 1983]
551 Meixian Shi (China)
- Authority record 3: 151 Mei Xian (Guangdong Sheng, China) 梅县 [3rd level ADM, county; merged with Meizhou Shi to become Meixian Shi]
551 Meixian Shi (China)
- Authority record 4: 151 Meixian Shi (China) 梅县市 [(later and now) earlier name of Mei Xian]
551 Mei Xian (Guangdong Sheng, China)
- GNS, 2002: - entry for Meizhou Shi, ADM2, 24°18' N 116°06' E; variant: Meixian Diqu
- entry for Meizhou, PPL, 24°18' N 116°07' E
- entry for Mei Xian, ADM3, 24°16' N 116°06' E

Chinese gazetteer, 2001: identifies Mei Xian, populaton 600,000, which is included within Meizhou Shi, population 4,760,000; there is no entry for the urban area (populated place) Meizhou

Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo xian ji yi shang xing zheng qu hua yan ge, 1987: Mei Xian and Meizhou Shi merged to become Meixian Shi in 1983

Take the following steps:

- Authority record 1: - because there is evidence on GNS that Meixian Diqu changed its name to Meizhou Shi (which is in conflict with the capital town Meizhou Shi), add 551 Meizhou Shi (China : Prefecture)
- Authority record 2: - add 551 Meixian Shi (China)
- Authority record 3: - no change
- Authority record 4: - add 551 Meizhou Shi (China)

Create authority record 5:

- 151 Meizhou Shi (China : **Municipality**) – qualify the heading because it conflicts with authority record 2
- provide 551 Meizhou Shi (China)
- provide 551 Meixian Diqu (China)

II. I (eye). Reevaluation of existing headings

Because the names of Chinese places and their relationships to each other are undergoing such fundamental changes, it is especially important to re-evaluate established headings for Chinese place names when they are encountered in the course of cataloging. Thoroughly search headings in the bibliographic and authority files, and refer to GNS and a recent Chinese gazetteer (one published within the past year, if possible). Take the date of the GNS entry into account when identifying the most recent name of a place. A current detailed atlas of China is also helpful. Update headings and perform bibliographic file maintenance when necessary.

For a period of time, headings for some Chinese jurisdictions were incorporated under the same heading as the populated place. On an as-encountered basis, authority records for these jurisdictions and populated places are now being established separately so that they will be clearly distinguished from each other. References for the populated place and administrative district, along with the 670 fields, will be included on the appropriate authority record. The task of cleaning up the many related headings may take several years to accomplish.

EXAMPLE 1:

Authority record 1: Dalian (Liaoning Sheng, China) 大连 [PPL]

Authority record 2: Dalian Shi (China) 大连市 [ADM2]

No action needed

EXAMPLE 2:

Authority record 1: 151 Guilin (Guangxi Zhuangzu Zizhiqu, China) 桂林
[PPL, populated place, and ADM2, municipality]
451 Guilin Shi (China)

GNS, 1999: - entry for Guilin, PPL, 25°17' N 110°17'E
- entry for Guilin Shi, ADM2, 25°17' N 110°17'E

Take the following steps:

- Authority record 1: - transfer references and 670 information that refers to the ADM to the new authority record, so that this record only refers to the populated place
- Authority record 2: - establish new authority record for the ADM: Guilin Shi (China)

EXAMPLE 3:

- Authority record 1: 151 Kaifeng Xian (China) 开封县 [3rd level ADM, county]
451 Kaifeng (China)
- Authority record 2: 151 Kaifeng (Henan Sheng, China) 开封 [identified only as ADM]
451 Kaifeng Shi (China) [reference added in 1984]
- Authority record 3: 151 Kaifeng Diqu (China) 开封地区 [2nd level ADM, district]
- GNS, 2002: - entry for Kaifeng Xian, ADM3, 34°46' N 114°24' E
- entry for Kaifeng, PPL, 34°47' N 114°20' E
- entry for Kaifeng Shi, ADM2, 34°51' N 114°20' E, which includes both of the above jurisdictions

Chinese gazetteer, 2001: identifies Kaifeng Xian, which is included within Kaifeng Shi; there is no entry for the urban area, which appears to have been divided into five Qu 区

Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo xian ji yi shang xing zheng qu hua yan ge, 1987, p. 464: states that, in 1983, Kaifeng Diqu was abolished, with five counties going to Kaifeng Shi and five to Zhengzhou Shi

Take the following steps:

- Authority record 1: - no change
- Authority record 2: - change heading to Kaifeng Shi (China)
- delete 451 Kaifeng Shi (China)
- add 551 Kaifeng Diqu (China)
- Authority record 3: - add 551 Kaifeng Shi (China)
- add 551 Zhengzhou Shi (China)

Also link the record for Zhengzhou Shi (China) to record 3 with 551 Kaifeng Diqu (China)

Authority record 4
(if needed) : - establish heading for the PPL: Kaifeng (Henan Sheng, China)
- adjust subject headings where appropriate

EXAMPLE 4:

Authority record 1: 151 Yangzhou Diqu (China) 扬州地区 [2nd level ADM, district]

Authority record 2: 151 Yangzhou (Jiangsu Sheng, China) 扬州市 [3rd level ADM, city]
451 Yangzhou Shi (China)
[the last 670, added in 1999, identifies Yangzhou Shi as a 2nd level administrative district]

Authority record 3: 151 Yangzhou (Jiangsu Sheng, China) 扬州 [PPL, populated place]

GNS, 2002: - entry for Yangzhou Shi, ADM2, 32°24' 00" E
119°26'00" N
- entry for Yangzhou, PPL, 32°23'50" E 119°26'09" N

2002 Chinese gazetteer: identifies Yangzhou Shi as a 2nd level administrative district; there is no longer any entry for a 3rd level ADM called Yangzhou

Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo xian ji yi shang xing zheng qu hua yan ge, 1987, v. 2: states that Yangzhou Diqu was abolished in 1983, and all of its counties were transferred to Yangzhou Shi

Take the following steps:

Authority record 1: - add 551 Yangzhou Shi (China)

Authority record 2: - change heading to Yangzhou Shi (China)
- delete 451 Yangzhou Shi (China)
- add 551 Yangzhou Diqu (China)

Authority record 3: - no change

II. J. Localities with “undistinguished” names

Recent Chinese gazetteers cite the names of administrative units that are “undistinguished” in nature: for example, Jiao Qu 郊区 (Suburban District), Shi Qu 市区 and Cheng Qu 城区 (Urban District). There are also variations, such as Beijiao Qu 北郊区 and Nanjiao Qu 南郊区. GNS has not provided citations for most of these areas. Establish administrative units such as these in the same manner as any other place name, resolving conflicts by adding the heading of an appropriate higher body.

EXAMPLE 1:

place name appears in title as:	郊区 (part of 新乡市)
romanize place name in title as:	Jiao Qu
GNS form:	[not given]
establish heading as:	Jiao Qu (Xinxiang Shi, China)

EXAMPLE 2:

place name appears in title as:	郊区 (part of 开封县)
romanize place name in title as:	Jiao Qu
GNS form:	[not given]
establish heading as:	Jiao Qu (Kaifeng Xian, China)

EXAMPLE 3:

place name appears in title as:	郊区 (part of 鹤壁市)
romanize place name in title as:	Jiao Qu
GNS form:	[not given]
establish heading as:	Jiao Qu (Hebi Shi, China)

EXAMPLE 4:

place name appears in title as:	城区 (part of 阳泉市)
romanize place name in title as:	Cheng Qu
GNS form:	[not given]
establish heading as:	Cheng Qu (Yangquan Shi, China)

EXAMPLE 5:

place name appears in title as:	城区 (part of 盐城市)
romanize place name in title as:	Cheng Qu
GNS form:	[not given]
establish heading as:	Cheng Qu (Yancheng Shi, China)

EXAMPLE 6:

place name appears in title as:	城区 (part of 晋城市)
romanize place name in title as:	Cheng Qu

GNS form:	[not given]
establish heading as:	Cheng Qu (Jincheng Shi, China)

II. K. The 670 field

When establishing or changing the authority record for a Chinese place name, always include name of province in the 670 field to help distinguish the places from others with identical or similar names.

EXAMPLE 1:

670 Wangmo Xian zong he nong ye qu hua, 1989: \$b t.p. (Wangmo Xian, located in Guizhou Sheng)

EXAMPLE 2:

670 GEOnet, 2/19/02 \$b (Meizhou Shi—ADM2 24°18'34"N 116°06'34"E CH30 [Guangdong]...)

II. L. Cuttering

CPSO recommends the use of the same Cutter number for both the administrative district and the populated place when the name is the same. Though it would be ideal to carry out the distinction between the two headings for the Cutter number, CPSO is concerned about the impact on shelflisting and the resulting length of Cutter numbers, especially in areas where the practice is not to explicitly indicate Cutter spans and where LC already Cutters all local place names under each province without regard to the category of jurisdiction.

III. Subject headings for geographical features, buildings, etc.

Subject headings for geographical features (151: Shan, Hu, Hai, Dao, etc.), for archaeological sites, bridges, and other constructions of geographic extent (151), and for buildings (110), are generally established as a combination of the Chinese place name and an English term for the geographical feature, or entirely in English. Chinese terms in these headings follow the form recommended by GNS.

EXAMPLE 1:

place name:	景頗湖
romanize the place name as:	Jingpo Hu
GNS form:	Jingpo Hu
subject heading:	Jingpo Lake (China)

EXAMPLE 2:

place name:	珠江口
romanize the place name as:	Zhujiang Kou

GNS form: Zhujiang Kou
 subject heading: Pearl River Estuary (China)

EXAMPLE 3:

place name: 甘肅河西走廊
 romanize the place name as: Gansu Hexi Zoulang
 GNS form: [not given]
 subject heading: Gansu Corridor (China)

EXAMPLE 4:

place name: 塔克拉瑪干沙漠
 romanize the place name as: Takelamagan Shamo
 GNS form (conventional): Takla Makan Desert (China)
 GNS form (native): Taklimakan Shamo
 subject heading: Takla Makan Desert (China)

EXAMPLE 5:

place name: 青藏高原
 romanize the place name as: Qing Zang Gaoyuan
 GNS form: Qing Zang Gaoyuan
 subject heading: Tibet, Plateau of (China)

EXAMPLE 6:

place name: 牛街
 romanize the place name as: Niu Jie
 GNS form: [not given]
 subject heading: Niu Jie (Beijing, China)

EXAMPLE 7:

place name: 福陵
 romanize the place name as: Fu Ling
 subject heading: Fu Ling Site (Shenyang, Liaoning Sheng, China)

EXAMPLE 8:

place name: 人民勝利渠
 romanize the place name as: Renmin Shengli Qu
 GNS form: Renmin Shengli Qu
 subject heading: Renmin Shengli Canal (China)

EXAMPLE 9:

place name: 鯉魚潭水庫
 romanize the place name as: Liyutan Shuiku

GNS form: [not given]
 subject heading: Li-yü-t'an Dam (Taiwan)

EXAMPLE 10:

place name: 莫力庙水库
 romanize the place name as: Molimiao Shuiku
 GNS form: Muruin Sum Shuiku
 subject heading: Muruin Sum Reservoir (China)

EXAMPLE 11:

place name: 黃鶴樓
 romanize the building name as: Huang he lou
 subject heading: Huang he lou (China)