CHAPTER 22
HEADINGS FOR PERSONS
Revised: October 2010

Choice of Name

22.1. GENERAL RULE

22.1A. In general, choose, as the basis of the heading for a person, the name by which he or she is commonly known, regardless of whether it be the person’s real name, pseudonym, title of nobility, nickname, initials, or other appellation. Treat a roman numeral associated with a given name (as, for example, in the case of some popes, royalty, and ecclesiastics) as part of the name. For the treatment of the names of authors using one or more pseudonyms or a real name and one or more pseudonyms, see 22.2B. For the form of name used in headings, see 22.4-22.16.

Lu, Xun
魯迅
Not:
Zhou, Shuren
周樹人

Zhou, Enlai
周恩来
(real name)

Murasaki Shikibu
紫式部
Not:
Fujiwara, Murasaki
藤原紫

Chŏng, Yag-yong
정 약용
Not:
Chŏng, Tasan
丁 茶山

Kim, Nip
金 笠
Not:
Kim, Pyŏng-yŏn
김 병연
22.1B. Determine the name by which a person is commonly known from the chief sources of information (see 1.0A) by that person issued in his or her language. If the person works in a nonverbal context (e.g., a painter, a sculptor) or is not known primarily as an author, determine the name by which he or she is commonly known from reference sources issued in his or her language or country of residence or activity.

**LC rule interpretation**

**Form of Name and Sources**

1) Authors

The rule does not limit the consideration of chief source of information to publications issued during the person's lifetime; this is deliberate: consider also posthumous publications.

Sen, Sōshitsu
千宗室

*Not:*

Sen, Tantansai
千淡々斎

*(heading based on posthumous publication Cha ni ikiru, 1987)*

b) For authors before 1801, when chief sources of information show one form of name and another form is used in modern reference sources in the person's language, prefer the latter.

Hosokawa, Garasha
細川ガラシャ

*Not:*

Hosokawa, Gracia Tama
*(based on: Hosokawa Garashia Fujin, 1982, and modern reference sources; not on: The life of Gracia Tama Hosokawa)*

Tao, Qian
陶潛

*Not:*

Tao, Yuanming
陶淵明

Yi, I
李珥
Not:
Yi, Yul-gok
李栗谷

c) For purposes of the distinction between persons known as authors and others, treat music composers as authors and determine the name from the form found in the chief sources of information in publications of the printed music. If no form in these chief sources of information is in the composer's language, determine the name from reference sources of the composer's country of residence or activity. If the name is not listed there, use the form found in the chief sources of information.

Yamada, Kōsaku
山田耕筰
Not:
Yamada, Kohsaku
Not:
Yamada, Koşcak
(based on Japanese reference source: Yamada Kōsaku sakuhin shiryō mokuroku)

22.1D. Diacritical marks and hyphens

22.1D2. Hyphens. Retain hyphens between given names if they are used by the bearer of the name.

Include hyphens in romanized names if they are prescribed by the romanization system adopted by the cataloguing agency.

Ch’oe, Sin-dŏk
崔信德

22.2. CHOICE AMONG DIFFERENT NAMES

22.2A. Predominant name

22.2A1. If a person (other than one using a pseudonym or pseudonyms, see 22.2B) is known by more than one name, choose the name by which the person is clearly most commonly known, if there is one. Otherwise, choose one name or form of name according to the following order of preference:

a) the name that appears most frequently in the person's works
b) the name that appears most frequently in references
c) the latest name.
Cao, Xueqin  
曹雪芹  
(name that appears most frequently in his works)  
Not:  
Cao, Zhan  
曹霑  

Boyang  
柏楊  
(name that is most commonly known)  
Not:  
Guo, Yidong  
郭衣洞  
Not:  
Deng, Kebao  
鄧克保  
Not:  
Ma, Keteng  
馬克騰  

Chen, Yingzhen  
陳映真  
(name used in novels and is most commonly known)  
Not:  
Xu, Nancun  
許南村  
(pseudonym used in essays)  

Kita, Morio  
北杜夫  
(name that appears most frequently in his works)  
Not:  
Saitō, Sōkichi  
齋藤宗吉  
(real name)  

Yi, Sang  
李箱  
Not:  
Kim, Hae-gyōng  
金海卿
(real name)

Pak, Mog-wŏl
박 목월

(name that appears most frequently in his works)

Not:

Pak, Yŏng-jong
박 영종

(real name)

LC Rule Interpretation

Married Women

If a married woman's name shows her own forename(s) in parentheses as part of her married name, omit the parenthetical elements in formulating the heading.

Soong, Ai-ling
宋靄齡

Not:

Kung, Ailing (Sung)
孔靄齡(宋)

22.2B. Pseudonyms

LC Rule Interpretation: Multiple Headings--Contemporaries

1) Consider all living authors and any author who has died since December 31, 1900, to be contemporary. In case of doubt, do not consider the person a contemporary.

2) Note that the following instructions for multiple headings override 22.2C whenever there is both a name change involving the real name and also the use of one or more pseudonyms: multiple headings also for earlier and later real names.

3) If the works appear under more than one name (as known from publications or reference sources) and these names include at least one pseudonym, create multiple headings, one for each name, including the possibly unused real name. Note: Establish separate headings only for pseudonyms used (or likely to be used) on separately published works. Pseudonyms used in other contexts (e.g., newspaper articles) are not separately established.

Hasegawa, Kaitarō
長谷川海太郎

(real name)
Tani, Jōji
谷讓次
(pseudonym)
Maki, Itsuma
牧逸馬
(pseudonym used in mystery fiction)
Hayashi, Fubō
林不忘
(pseudonym used in detective stories)

4) If different names appear in different editions of the same work, choose for all editions of the same work the name that predominates in the editions of the same work. If, however, a change in the person's bibliographic identification from an older name to a newer name that seems to be stable has taken place, choose that name for all editions. In case of doubt on any point, choose the name used latest for all editions.

22.2B1. One pseudonym. If all the works by one person appear under one pseudonym, choose the pseudonym. If the real name is known, make a reference from the real name to the pseudonym.

Qiongyao
瓊瑤
Not:
Chen, Zhe
陳喆
(real name)

Sanmao
三毛
Not:
Chen, Ping
陳平
(real name)

Dazai, Osamu
太宰治
Not:
Tsushima, Shūji
津島修治
(real name)
22.2B2. Separate bibliographic identities. If a person has established two or more bibliographic identities, as indicated by the fact that works of one type appear under one pseudonym and works of other types appear under other pseudonyms or the person's real name, choose, as the basis of the heading for each group of works, the name by which works in that group are identified. Make references to connect the names (see 26.2C and 26.2D). In case of doubt, do not consider a person to have separate bibliographic identities (for contemporary authors see also 22.2B3).

Wang, C. H. (Ching-hsien)  
(established heading)

Wang, C. H.  
(reference: name used in English works)

Wang, Ching-hsien  
(heading: pseudonym used in poetic works)

Yang, Mu  
(heading: pseudonym used in literary works)

Ye, Shan  
(heading: pseudonym used in literary works)

Authority records:
22.2B3. Contemporary authors. If a contemporary author uses more than one pseudonym or his or her real name and one or more pseudonyms, use, as the basis for the heading for each work, the name appearing in it. Make references to connect the names (see 26.2C and 26.2D).

Huang, Zhongming
黃仲鳴
(real name)
Bushijiaoshou
不是教授
(pseudonym)
Wu, Jingzi
吳敬子
(pseudonym)
22.2B4. If a person using more than one pseudonym or his or her real name and one or more pseudonyms neither has established separate bibliographic identities (see 22.2B2) nor is a contemporary author (see 22.2B3) choose, as the basis for the heading, the name by which that person has come to be identified in later editions of his or her works, in critical works, or in other reference sources (in that order of preference). Make references from other names.

Futabatei, Shimei
二葉亭四迷

Not:
Hasegawa, Tatsunosuke
長谷川辰之助

22.2C. Change of name

22.2C1. If a person (other than one using a pseudonym or pseudonyms) has changed his or her name, choose the latest name or form of name unless there is reason to believe that an earlier name will persist as the name by which the person is better known. Follow the same rule for a person who has acquired and become known by a title of nobility (see also 22.6).

Hongyi, Sc da shi
弘一, Sc da shi

Not:
Li, Shutong
李叔同

(secular name used in works before author entered religious order)

Yosano, Akiko
與謝野晶子

Not:
Hō, Akiko
鳳晶子

(name used in works before author's marriage)

Akihito, Sc Emperor of Japan
明仁, Sc Emperor of Japan

Not:
Akihito, Sc Crown Prince of Japan
22.3. CHOICE AMONG DIFFERENT FORMS OF THE SAME NAME

22.3B1. Persons using more than one language. If the name of a person who has used more than one language appears in different language forms in his or her works, choose the form corresponding to the language of most of the works.

In case of doubt, choose the form most commonly found in reference sources of the person’s country of residence or activity. For persons identified by a well-established English form of name, see 22.3B3. If the name chosen is written in a nonroman script, see 22.3C.

Chin, Shunshin
陳舜臣

Not:
Chen, Shunchen

Kyū, Eikan
邱永漢

Not:
Qiu, Yonghan

LC Rule Interpretation

For an author who writes in two or more languages, the rule includes an "in case of doubt" provision, when there is no predominant language, that sends the cataloger to reference sources of the person's country of residence or activity. If there are no such reference sources, the person is not listed, or for any other reason reference sources do not settle the matter, use in the heading the form of name in the person's native language.

After an author has been established, if subsequently received works show a form in a language not selected for the heading, change the heading when 80% of the author's works are in that language.

Woo,

Not:
Yi, Kang-u

Not:
Lee, Kang-Woo

(Author published originally in Korean under the name Yi Kang-u; translations appear under the names Woo and Kang-Woo Lee)

22.3C. Names written in a nonroman script

LC rule interpretation

Applicability
Persons who bear names derived from a nonroman script but who write in a roman-alphabet language should not be treated under this rule. The decision that the person is writing in a roman-alphabet language is based on the first item cataloged, i.e., the fact that the text of this item was originally written in a roman-alphabet language. (If it becomes evident later that most of the person’s works were written in a nonroman script, apply the provisions of this rule interpretation.)

*Alternative Rule*

Apply the alternative rule found in footnote 4 to rule 22.3C2. If a person entered under a given name or a surname is likely to appear in general English-language reference sources, search Academic American Encyclopedia, The Encyclopedia Americana, and Encyclopaedia Britannica (15th ed.). If the name is found in all three of these sources in a single form, use the form found there. If the form varies in these three sources, use the form found in Encyclopaedia Britannica (15th ed.). If the name is not found in all three of these sources, use the systematically romanized form of the name in the heading. Exception: For famous persons entered under given name but not found in all three of the general English-language encyclopedias because of specialized fame, consult major specialized encyclopedias (e.g., New Catholic Encyclopedia, The Oxford Classical Dictionary) to determine if there is a well-established English-language form of the name. ("Found in" the reference source means that there is an article under the person’s name.)

For persons of too recent fame to be included in the three general English-language encyclopedias named above (e.g., new authors, dancers, persons recently becoming famous as political figures, Soviet dissidents, chess players), consult the yearbooks of the encyclopedias and the indexes of such major newspapers as The New York Times and The Washington Post to determine if there is a well-established English-language form of the name.

Sun, Yat-sen  
*Not:*  
Sun, Zhongshan  
孫中山

Chao, Yuen Ren  
*Not:*  
Zhao, Yuanren  
趙元任

Chiang, Kai-shek  
*Not:*  
Chiang, Chieh-shih  
將介石
Kim, Dae Jung
   Not:
Kim, Tae-jung
   金 大中

Rhee, Syngman
   Not:
Yi, Sŭng-man
   李 承晩

Park, Chung Hee
   Not:
Pak, Chŏng-hŭi
   박 정희

Suzuki, Daisetz Teitaro
   鈴木大拙貞太郎
   Not:
Suzuki, Teitaro
   鈴木貞太郎
   Not:
Suzuki, Daisetsu
   鈴木大拙

22.3C1. Persons entered under given name, etc. Choose the form of name that has become well-established in English-language reference sources for a person entered under given name, etc. (see 22.8) whose name is in a language written in a nonroman script. If variant English-language forms are found, choose the form that occurs most frequently. As required, make references from other forms.

If no English romanization is found, or if no one romanization predominates, romanize the name according to the table for the language adopted by the cataloguing agency.

Confucius
   Not:
Kongzi
   孔子
22.3C2. Persons entered under surname. If the name of a person entered under surname (see 22.5) is written in a nonroman script, romanize the name according to the table for the language adopted by the cataloguing agency. Add vowels to names that are not vocalized. As required, make references from other romanized forms.

Zhang, Ailing
張愛玲

Not:
Chang, Eileen
(name used in her English works)

Yi, Sang
이 상

Not:
Lee, Sang
(name used in English translations)

Yoshida, Takabumi
吉田尭文

Not:
Yoshida, Takafumi

Entry Element

22.4. GENERAL RULE

22.4A. If a person's name (chosen according to 22.1-22.3) consists of several parts, select as the entry element that part of the name under which the person would normally be listed in authoritative alphabetic lists in his or her language or country of residence or activity. In applying this general rule, follow the instructions in 22.5-22.9. If, however, a person’s preference is known to be different from the normal usage, follow that preference in selecting the entry element.

22.4B. Order of elements

22.4B2. If the first element is a surname, follow it by a comma.

Mao, Zedong
毛泽东
(name: Mao Zedong; surname: Mao)

Tang, Haoming
唐浩明
Miyazawa, Kenji
宮澤賢治
(name: Miyazawa Kenji; surname: Miyazawa)

Mori, Ōgai
森鷗外
(name: Mori Ogai; surname: Mori)

Yi, Kwang-su
李光洙
(name: Yi Kwang-su; surname: Yi)

Sŏnu, Hwi
鮮于輝
(name: Sŏnu Hwi; surname: Sŏnu)

22.5. ENTRY UNDER SURNAME

22.5C. Compound surnames

22.5C2. Preferred or established form known. Enter a name containing a compound surname under the element by which the person bearing the name prefers to be entered. If this is unknown, enter the name under the element under which it is listed in reference sources in the person’s language or country of residence or activity.

Yun Pak, Kyōng
윤 박 경
(father’s name: Pak; mother’s name: Yun)

Cho Han, Hye-jŏng
조 한 혜정
Not:
Cho, Hye-jŏng
조 혜정
(added mother’s maiden name to her surname)

Chao, Buwei Yang
趙楊步偉
趙步偉楊
(husband's surname: Chao; maiden name: Yang; form of heading based on preferred usage on report: Chao, Buwei Yang)

22.5C5. Other compound surnames. Married women whose surname consists of surname before marriage and husband's surname. Enter under the first element of the compound surname (regardless of its nature) if the person's language is Czech, French, Hungarian, Italian, or Spanish. In all other cases, enter under the husband's surname. For hyphenated names, see 22.5C3.

Zhang Kong, Xiangyun
張孔祥筠
(husband’s surname: Zhang; maiden name: Kong)

Wang Ma, Xichun
王馬熙純
(husband’s surname: Wang; maiden name: Ma)

22.8. ENTRY UNDER GIVEN NAME, ETC.

22.8C. Name of royal persons

22.8C1. If the name by which a royal person is known includes the name of a royal house, dynasty, territorial designation, etc., or a surname, enter the name in direct order. Add titles as instructed in 22.16A.

Rokujō Saiin no Senji
六条齋院宣旨

22.11. ENTRY UNDER PHRASE

22.11A. Enter in direct order a name that consists of a phrase or appellation that does not contain a forename.

Nakanoin Masatada no Musume
中院雅忠女
reference from:
Nijō
二条
Kodai no Kimi
小大君

Michitsuna no Haha
道綱母
reference from:
Fujiwara Michitsuna no haha
藤原道綱母

Wumingshi
無名氏
reference from:
Bu, Naifu
卜乃夫

Zhou Gong
周公
reference from:
Zhou, $c Gong
reference from:
Zhou, $c Duke of

Additions to Names

22.12A. TITLES OF NOBILITY

22.12A1. Add, to the name of a nobleman or noblewoman not entered under title (22.6), the title of nobility in the vernacular if the title or part of the title or a substitute for the title commonly appears with the name in works by the person or in reference sources. In case of doubt, add the title.

Yang, $c gui fei
楊, $c gui fei

Xiang, $c fei
香, $c fei
(lady-in-waiting of Emperor Qianlong)

Chang, $c Hŭibin
長, $c 裕빈
(mother of Kyŏngjong, King of Korea)
22.14. SPIRITS

22.14A. Add (Spirit) to a heading established for a spirit communication (see 21.26).

Taniguchi, Masaharu, $d 1893- $c (Spirit)
谷口雅春, $d 1893- $c (Spirit)

Takahashi, Shinji, $d 1927-1976 $c (Spirit)
高橋信次, $d 1927-1976 $c (Spirit)

22.15. ADDITIONS TO NAMES ENTERED UNDER SURNAME

22.15A. If the name by which a person is known consists only of a surname, add the word or phrase associated with the name in works by the person or in reference sources. As required, refer from the name in direct order.

Lin, $c lao shi
林, $c lao shi

Wei, $c dai fu
韋, $c dai fu

22.16. ADDITIONS TO NAMES ENTERED UNDER GIVEN NAME, ETC.

22.16A. Royalty

22.16A1. Add, to the name of the person with the highest royal status within a state or people, a phrase consisting of a person's title (in English if there is a satisfactory English equivalent) and the name of the state or people in English.

Tang Taizong, $c Emperor of China
唐太宗, $c Emperor of China

Cixi, $c Empress dowager of China
慈禧, $c Empress dowager of China

Meiji, $c Emperor of Japan
明治, $c Emperor of Japan
Kojong, $c King of Korea
고종, $c King of Korea

22.16A2. Do not add other epithets associated with the name of such a person. Refer from the name with the epithet(s).

Sejong, $c King of Korea
世宗, $c King of Korea
reference from:
Sejong Changhŏn Taewang, $c King of Korea
reference from:
Seijong, $c the Great

22.16A3. Consorts of royal persons. Add, to the name of a consort of a person with the highest royal status within a state or people, his or her title (in English if there is a satisfactory English equivalent) followed by consort of [the name of the royal person as prescribed in 22.16A1].

Lü hou, $c consort of Han Gaozu, Emperor of China
呂后, $c consort of Han Gaozu, Emperor of China

Michiko, $c Empress, consort of Akihito, Emperor of Japan
美智子, $c Empress, consort of Akihito, Emperor of Japan

Sindŏk Wanghu, $c consort of T’aejo, King of Korea
神德 王后, $c consort of T’aejo, King of Korea

Inmok Taebi, $c consort of Sŏnjo, King of Korea
仁穆 大妃, $c consort of Sŏnjo, King of Korea

22.16A4. Children and grandchildren of royal persons. Add, to the name of a child or grandchild of a person with the highest royal status within a state or people, the title (in English if there is a satisfactory English equivalent) borne by him or her.

Yixin, $c Prince, son of Daoguang, Emperor of China
奕訢, $c Prince, son of Daoguang, Emperor of China

Chŏngmyŏng Kongju, $c princess of Sŏnjo, King of Korea
貞明 公主, $c princess of Sŏnjo, King of Korea

P’yŏnggang Kongju, $c daughter of P’yŏngwŏn Wang, King of Korea
平岡 公主, $c daughter of P’yŏngwŏn Wang, King of Korea
Hiro no Miya Naruhito, $c$ Prince, grandson of Hirohito, Emperor of Japan
浩宮成仁, $c$ Prince, grandson of Hirohito, Emperor of Japan

22.16D. Other persons of religious vocation

*LC Rule Interpretation:* Add a title, term of address, etc., to persons of religious vocation entered under given name, etc., only if the title, term of address, etc., appears with the name in the chief sources of information in items by the person or in reference sources if the person is not an author.

Yinshun
印順

**Not:**
Yinshun, $c$ Shi

Daoji
道濟

**Not:**
Jigonghuofo
濟公活佛

Ignore Japanese and Korean titles of priests unless they are fixed as an integrated part of the name.

Ikkyū
一休

Rennyo
蓮如

Shinran
親鸞

**Not:**
Shinran Shōnin
親鸞聖人

Uryong
우룡

**Not:**
Uryong K’ün Sūnim
우룡 큰 스님
Ch’ŏngdam
청담

Not:
Ch’ŏngdam Sŏnsa
청담 선사

22.16D1. Add the title, term of address, etc., in the vernacular to all other names of persons of religious vocation entered under given name, etc. If there is more than one such term, use the one that is most often associated with the name or is considered to be more important. Use spellings found in English-language dictionaries.

Yuanxian, $c Shi
元賢, $c Shi

Zhengyan, $c Shi
證嚴, $c Shi

If such a title, etc., has become an integral part of the name, treat it as such.

Additions to Distinguish Identical Names

22.17. DATES

LC Rule interpretation

Abbreviations B.C. and A.D.

Use the abbreviation B.C. for dates in the pre-Christian era. Place the abbreviation at the end of a date or span of dates in that era.

Da Yu, $c Emperor of China, $d d. 2197 B.C.
大禹, $c Emperor of China, $d d. 2197 B.C.

Han Gaozu, $c Emperor of China, $d 247-195 B.C.
漢高祖, $c Emperor of China, $d 247-195 B.C.

Use the abbreviation A.D. only when the dates span both eras.
Yang, Xiong, $d 53 B.C.-18 A.D.
楊雄, $d 53 B.C.-18 A.D.

If a date is questionable, place the question mark immediately following the date.

Liu, Xiang, $d 77?-6? B.C.
劉向, $d 77?-6? B.C.

Wang, Mang, $d 45 B.C.-23 A.D.
王莽, $d 45 B.C.-23 A.D.

22.17A. Add a person's dates (birth, death, etc.) in the form given below as the last element of a heading if the heading is otherwise identical to another.

Give dates in terms of the Christian era. Add B.C. when appropriate. Give dates from 1582 on in terms of the Gregorian calendar.

Li, Jun, $d 1947 Dec.-
李军, $d 1947 Dec.-

Li, Jun, $d 1947 Feb.-
李军, $d 1947 Feb.-

Yi, Sang-hyŏn
이 상현
(date of birth unknown)

Yi, Sang-hyŏn, $d 1940 Jun. 3-
이 상현, $d 1940 Jun. 3-

Yi, Sang-hyŏn, $d 1940 Nov. 19-
이 상현, $d 1940 Nov. 19-
(same name, same year)

Yi, Sang-hyŏn, $d 1941-
이 상현, $d 1941-

Lin, Li, $d jin shi 1142
林栗, $d jin shi 1142
(date on which a Chinese literary degree was conferred)

Huang, Benji, $d ju ren 1821
22.18. FULLER FORMS

22.18A. If a fuller form of a person’s name is known and if the heading as prescribed by the preceding rules does not include all of that fuller form, add the fuller form to distinguish between headings that are otherwise identical. Add all the fuller form of the inverted part of the heading and/or the fuller form of the entry element, as appropriate. Enclose the addition in parentheses.

Refer from the fuller form of the name when appropriate.

Kim, Ch. U. $q (Chun Un)
reference from:
Kim, Chun Un

Tanaka, H. $q (Hozumi)
reference from:
Tanaka, Hozumi
田中穂積

Wang, Chinying J. $q (Chinying Jean)

22.20. UNDIFFERENTIATED NAMES

22.20A. If no suitable addition (fuller form of name, dates, or distinguishing term) is available, use the same heading for all persons with the same name.

Authority record:

100 1# $a Xie, Jun
400 1# $a 謝俊
400 1# $a 謝軍
400 1# $a 謝均
...
400 1# $wnne $a Hsieh, Chün
670 ## $a [Editor of Hang-chou shih…] $t p. (Hsieh Chün)
670 ## $a Chou, Y.C. Hang-chou shih… 1977 (a.e.) $b t. p. (Hsieh Chün)
670 ## $a [Editor of Hai hsia liang an kuan his ta shih chi] $t p. (Hsieh Chün)
670 ## $a Hai hsia liang an kuan his ta shih chi, 1993: $b t. p. (Hsieh Chün)
Authority record:

100 1# $a Suzuki, Akira
400 1# $a 鈴木晃
400 1# $a 鈴木明
400 1# $a 鈴木章
...
670 ## $a [Author of Aku no hana]
670 ## $a His Aku no hana, 1968: $b t.p. (Suzuki Akira) p. 99 (photographer)
670 ## $a [Author of Keimusuo kanshu kitsumu shōkai]
670 ## $a Keimusuo kanshu jitsumu shōkai, 1951- : $b v. 1, t.p. (Suzuki Akira)
670 ## $a [Author of Kabuto-chō fukkatsu]
670 ## $a Kabuto-chō fukkatsu, 1992: $b t.p. (Suzuki Akira) colophon (r; stock broker; also author of: Aku no kin’yūgaku; Shitesen no ura no ura ga wakaru hon, etc.)

Authority record:

100 1# $a Kim, Chong-hŏn
400 1# $a 金鍾憲
400 1# $a 김종헌
670 ## $a [Author of Han’guk Chesam Konghwajŏng]
670 ## $a Han’guk Chesam Konghwajŏng, 1986: $b t.p. (Kim Chong-hŏn)
670 ## $a [Editor of Sidae sanghwang kwa misul ŭi nolli]
670 ## $a Sidae sanghwang kwa misul ŭi nolli, 1986: $b t.p. (Kim Chong-hŏn)
670 ## $a [Added entry of Munhwa iron kwa munhwa ilki]
670 ## $a Munhwa iron kwa munhwa ilki, 2001 (2002 printing): $b t.p. (Kim Chong-hŏn) front flap (Ph. D., Chŏnnam Taehakkyo; prof., Sunch’ŏn Taehakkyo)

Special Rules for Names in Certain Languages

22.24. CHINESE NAMES CONTAINING A NON-CHINESE GIVEN NAME

22.24A. If a name of Chinese origin contains a non-Chinese given name and the name is found in the order [non-Chinese given name] [surname] [Chinese given names], enter the name as [surname], [non-Chinese given name] [Chinese given names].

Loh, Francis Kok-Wah
(name appears as Francis Loh Kok Wah)

Wong, Danny Tze-Ken
(name appears as Danny Wong Tze-Ken)
22.26. INDONESIAN NAMES

22.26F. Names of Chinese origin

22.26F1. Enter a name of Chinese origin that follows the normal Chinese order (surname first) under the first element of the name. Refer from the last element of the name.

Wen, Yuqing
温禹卿
reference from:
Yuqing, Wen

Zhang, Yonghe
張永和
reference from:
Yonghe, Zhang

Compiled by: Wen-ling Liu, Indiana University

Transcribed by: Sonya Lee, Library of Congress

Reviewed by: Hisami Springer and her colleagues at the University of Hawaii; Youngsook Park, Sumiko Takaramura, Beatrice Ohta; and the Cataloging Policy and Support Office, Library of Congress

Edited by: Philip Melzer, Library of Congress

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