

**CHAPTER 23
GEOGRAPHIC NAMES**

APPENDIX

HEADINGS TO BE ESTABLISHED IN THE NAME OR SUBJECT AUTHORITY FILE
See Subject cataloging manual H 405 for guidance on making the distinction between
Headings to be Established in the Name or Subject Authority File

BACKGROUND: H 405 provides guidelines with respect to problematic headings:

- *the responsibility for establishing the headings;*
- *the conventions to be used in formulating the headings;*
- *the tags to be used for content designation; and*
- *the file (name or subject authority) in which authority records for the headings should reside.*

Problematic headings are divided into two groups:

(1) Headings always established according to descriptive cataloging conventions with authority records that always reside in the name authority file.

(2) Headings always established according to subject cataloging conventions with authority records that

- *reside in the subject authority file if used only as subject headings; or*
- *reside in the name authority file if the headings are needed for use as descriptive access points.*

Lists of the categories of headings falling into both these groups are given. [Instruction sheet H 405] describes the procedures to be followed when it is necessary for a subject cataloger to establish a heading in one of these categories, or to request a descriptive cataloger to establish a heading for subject usage.

Examples:

GROUP ONE - NAME AUTHORITY GROUP HEADINGS: Named entities always established according to descriptive cataloging conventions with authority records that always reside in the name authority file.

<i>Category</i>	<i>MARC tag</i>
<i>Botanical gardens</i>	<i>110</i>
110 2# \$a Kōchi Kenritsu Makino Shokubutsuen	
410 2# \$a Makino Botanical Garden	
高知県立牧野植物園	

City sections 151

- 151 \$a Yŏngdŭngpo-gu (Seoul, Korea)
- 451 \$a Seoul (Korea). \$b Yŏngdŭngpo-gu
永登浦區 (Seoul, Korea)
영등포구 (Seoul, Korea)

Railroads 110

- 110 2# \$a Minami Manshū Tetsudō Kabushiki Kaisha
- 410 2# \$a South Manchuria Railway Company
南滿州鐵道株式会社

Zoological gardens 110

- 110 2# \$a Ueno Dōbutsuen
- 410 2# \$a Ueno Zoo
- 410 1# \$a Tokyo (Japan). \$b Ueno Dōbutsuen
上野動物園

Examples:

GROUP TWO - SUBJECT AUTHORITY GROUP HEADINGS: Named entities always established according to subject cataloging conventions with authority records that reside in either the name authority file or the subject authority file.

Category *MARC tag*

Bridges 151

- 151 ## \$a Yume-Mai Ōhashi (Osaka, Japan)
- 451 ## \$a Yume-Mai Bridge (Osaka, Japan)
夢舞大橋 (Osaka, Japan)

Canals 151

- 151 ## \$a Renmin Shengli Canal (China)
- 451 ## \$a Ren Min Sheng Li Qu (China)
人民胜利渠 (China)

Forests 151

- 151 ## \$a Kwangnŭng Sihmŏnim (Korea)

- 451 ## \$a Kwangnŭng Experimental Forest (Korea)
 光陵試驗林 (Korea)
 광릉시험림 (Korea)
- Gardens* 151
- 151 ## \$a Yipu Yuan (Suzhou, Jiangsu Sheng, China)
 451 ## \$a Art Garden (Suzhou, Jiangsu Sheng, China)
 451 ## \$a Garden of Cultivation (Suzhou, Jiangsu Sheng, China)
 芝圃园 (Suzhou, Jiangsu Sheng, China)

Highways 151

- 151 ## \$a Karakoram Highway (China and Pakistan)
 451 ## \$a Great Pakistan-China Friendship Road (China and Pakistan)
 451 ## \$a Karakoram Gonglu (China and Pakistan)
 喀喇昆仑公路 (China and Pakistan)

Mines 151

- 151 ## \$a Janggun Mine (Korea)
 장군광산 (Korea)

Parks 151

- 151 ## \$a Hallyŏ Haesang Kungnip Kongwŏn (Korea)
 451 ## \$a Hallyŏ Waterway National Park (Korea)
 한려해상국립공원 (Korea)
 閑麗海上國立公苑 (Korea)

FORMULATING GEOGRAPHIC HEADINGS

See Subject cataloging manual H 690 for general guidance on Formulating Geographic Headings

BACKGROUND: Headings for geographic names fall into two categories: (1) names of political jurisdictions, and (2) non-jurisdictional geographic names. Headings in the first category are established according to descriptive cataloging conventions with authority records that reside in the name authority file. Since these jurisdictional name headings are routinely assigned as subject headings, frequently in combination with non-free-floating subdivisions, many of them were also represented by authority records in the subject authority file. To alleviate the confusion caused by duplicate authority records, the Library of Congress ceased creating new subject authority records for name headings in January 1995 and began a project

to delete existing duplicate authority records for name headings from the subject authority file. Headings in the second category are established according to guidelines in this instruction sheet with authority records that reside in the subject authority file. Headings for entities having geographic extent, including certain types of engineering constructions, are treated as geographic headings. The following is a representative list of such entities:

Archaeological sites, historic sites, etc.

Areas and regions (when not free-floating)

Canals

Dams

Extinct cities (pre-1500)

Farms, ranches, gardens

Forests, grasslands, etc.

Geographic features (for example, caves, deserts, non-jurisdictional islands, lakes, mountains, ocean currents, plains, rivers, seas, steppes, undersea features)

Geologic basins, geologic formations, etc.

Mines

Parks, reserves, refuges, recreation areas, etc.

Reservoirs

Roads, streets, trails

Valleys

Canals

151 ## \$a Ling Canal (China)

451 ## \$a Ling Qu (China)

 灵渠 (China)

151 ## \$a Nobidome Canal (Japan)

 野火止用水 (Japan)

Dams

151 ## \$a Gezhou Dam (China)

451 ## \$a Gezhou Ba (China)

 葛洲坝 (China)

151 ## \$a Samegawa Dam (Japan)

451 ## \$a Same River Dam (Japan)

 鮫川堰 (Japan)

151 ## \$a Hapch'ŏn Tamokchŏk Dam (Korea)

451 ## \$a Hapcheon Dam (Korea)

451 ## \$a Hapcheon Multipurpose Dam (Korea)

- 451 ## \$a Hapcheon Multipurpose Dam (Korea)
 451 ## \$a Hapch'ŏn Taem (Korea)
 陝川多目的댐 (Korea)
 합천다목적댐 (Korea)

Geographic features

- 151 ## \$a Temiya Cave (Japan)
 451 ## \$a Temiya Dōkutsu (Japan)
 手宮洞窟 (Japan)
- 151 ## \$a Cheju Strait (Korea)
 451 ## \$a Cheju Haehyŏp (Korea)
 濟州海峽 (Korea)
 제주해협 (Korea)
- 151 ## \$a Fukuoka Plain (Japan)
 451 ## \$a Fukuoka Heiya (Japan)
 福岡平野 (Japan)
- 151 ## \$a Kumano Sea (Japan)
 451 ## \$a Kumano-nada (Japan)
 熊野灘 (Japan)
- 151 ## \$a Yellow Sea Coast (Korea)
 451 ## \$a Sŏhaean (Korea)
 西海岸 (Korea)
 서해안 (Korea)
- 151 ## \$a Tiantai Mountains (China)
 451 ## \$a Tiantai Shan (China)
 天台山 (China)
- 151 ## \$a Wuzhi Mountains (China)
 451 ## \$a Wuzhi Shan (Hainan Sheng, China : Mountains)
 五指山 (Hainan Sheng, China : Mountains)
- 151 ## \$a Kunlun Mountains (China and India)
 451 ## \$a Kunlun Shan (China and India)
 昆仑山 (China and India)
- 151 ## \$a Baihe Ridge (China)

451 ## \$a Baihe Liang (China)
白鹤梁 (China)

151 ## \$a Usu Mountain (Japan)
451 ## \$a Usu-san (Japan)
有珠山 (Japan)

151 ## \$a Halla Mountain (Korea)
451 ## \$a Halla-san (Korea)
汉拿山 (Korea)
한라산 (Korea)

151 ## \$a Diamond Mountains (Korea)
451 ## \$a Kūmgang-san (Korea)
金剛山 (Korea)
금강산 (Korea)

Geologic basins, geologic formations, etc.

151 ## \$a Tarim Basin (China)
451 ## \$a Talimu Pendi (China)
塔里木盆地 (China)

151 ## \$a Yamato Basin (Japan)
451 ## \$a Yamato Bonchi (Japan)
大和盆地 (China)

151 ## \$a Chang Tang Plateau (China)
451 ## \$a Qiangtang Gaoyuan (China)
451 ## \$a Qiangtang Plateau (China)
羌塘高原 (China)

151 ## \$a Akiyoshi Plateau (Japan)
151 ## \$a Akiyoshi-dai (Japan)
秋吉台 (Japan)

Mines

151 ## \$a De'erni Copper Mine (China)
451 ## \$a De'erni Tong Guang (China)
德尔尼铜矿 (China)

Reservoirs

151 ## \$a Changjin Reservoir (Korea)

451 ## \$a Changjin-ho (Korea)

451 ## \$a Chŏsin Reservoir (Korea)

長津湖 (Korea)

장진호 (Korea)

151 ## \$a Xiaolangdi Reservoir (China)

451 ## \$a Xiaolangdi Shuiku (China)

小浪底水库 (China)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND WORKS

See Subject cataloging manual H 1225 for guidance on establishing Archaeological Sites and Works

BACKGROUND: Works that discuss the archaeology of particular places are assigned a standard combination of subject headings. The purpose of [Instruction sheet H 1225] is to provide guidelines for assigning these headings to assure uniform treatment for such works.

151 ## \$a Mawangdui Site (China)

馬王隊 (China)

151 ## \$a Sannai Maruyama Site (Aomori-shi, Japan)

三内丸山 (Aomori-shi, Japan)

151 ## \$a Chungdo Site (Ch'unch'ŏn-si, Korea)

중도유적 (Ch'unch'ŏn-si, Korea)

中島遺跡 (Ch'unch'ŏn-si, Korea)

AREAS ASSOCIATED WITH CITIES

See Subject cataloging manual H 790 for guidance on establishing Areas Associated with Cities (Metropolitan Areas, Suburban Areas, and Regions)

BACKGROUND: There are four headings by which the various territories associated with a city may be designated:

[city name]: the territory over which the city exercises its control, that is, the jurisdiction itself. For subdivisions used under names of cities, see H 1140.

[city] Metropolitan Area: a quasi-official name for a well-defined area consisting of the city itself and those densely populated territories immediately surrounding the city which are socially and economically integrated with it.

[city] Suburban Area: the territory associated with a city, including neighboring residential areas lying outside the city, as well as nearby smaller satellite jurisdictions; the territory designated does not include the city itself.

[city] Region: the city itself and its surrounding territory, the exact size and boundaries of which are indefinite and may vary according to each individual work being cataloged.

For classification of works on metropolitan areas, see F 550.

151 ## \$a Wuhan Region (China) ...
武汉 Region (China)

151 ## \$a Sapporo-shi Region (Japan) ...
札幌市 Region (Japan)

151 ## \$a Pusan Region (Korea) ...
釜山 Region (Korea)

CITY SECTIONS

See Subject cataloging manual H 720 for guidance on establishing City Sections as subject headings

BACKGROUND: Before August 1996, headings for city sections were established in either the name authority file or the subject authority file depending upon whether or not they were needed for use as descriptive access points. Since July 1996, headings for city sections, including districts, designated historic districts, special economic zones, quarters, and neighborhoods, are established as geographic headings in the name authority file according to the provisions of AACR2 Chapter 23 and LCRI 23.4F2. Headings for city sections that currently exist in the subject authority file should be transferred to the name authority file as they are needed for use as subject headings in current cataloging. For a discussion of the change in policy on establishing headings for city sections and other ambiguous entities, see the background statement in H 405. [Instruction sheet H 720] provides instructions on transferring headings for city sections from the subject authority file to the name authority file and guidelines for assigning names of city sections as subject headings.

151 ## \$a Dongkuang Qu (Tangshan Shi, China)
东矿区 (Tangshan Shi, China)

151 ## \$a Meitō-ku (Nagoya-shi, Japan)
名東区 (Nagoya-shi, Japan)

151 ## \$a Kujūk-tong (Taejōn-si, Korea)
九則洞 (Taejōn-si, Korea)

151 ## \$a Yusōng-gu (Taejōn-si, Korea)
儒城區 (Taejōn-si, Korea)

EXTINCT CITIES

See Subject cataloging manual H 715 for guidance on establishing Extinct cities

BACKGROUND: Because ancient or medieval cities that went out of existence before the creation of modern states seldom produced official publications of their own, headings for these cities are only rarely assigned as descriptive access points. Therefore headings for all cities that ceased to exist before 1500 are established in the subject authority file, except for those that are established at the request of a descriptive cataloger for use as a main or added entry. The authority records for the latter reside in the name authority file (cf. H 405). Until 1991 these headings were established with the qualifier (Ancient city) or (City) depending on the time of existence. In 1991 both of these qualifiers were replaced by the qualifier (Extinct city). [Instruction sheet H 715] provides guidelines for establishing extinct cities as subject headings. For guidelines on establishing archaeological sites, see H 1225.

151 ## \$a Jinan Cheng (Extinct city)
濟南城 (Extinct city)

151 ## \$a Loulan (Extinct city)
樓蘭 (Extinct city)

151 ## \$a Fujiwara-kyō (Extinct city)
藤原京 (Extinct city)

151 ## \$a Heijō-kyō (Extinct city)
平城京 (Extinct city)

151 ## \$a Khara Khoto (Extinct city)
黑城 (Extinct city)

ISLANDS

See Subject cataloging manual H 807 for guidance on establishing Islands and Island Groups that are Not Jurisdictions

151 ## \$a Hong Kong Island (China)

451 ## \$a Xianggang Dao (China)
香港島 (China)

151 ## \$a Putuo Shan Island (China)
普陀山島 (China)

151 ## \$a Izu Islands (Japan)

451 ## \$a Izu shichito (Japan)
伊豆七島 (Japan)

151 ## \$a Tsushima Island (Japan)
津島 (Japan)

151 ## \$a Tok Island (Korea)

451 ## \$a Tokto (Korea)
獨島 (Korea)

151 ## \$a Kōje Island (Korea)

451 ## \$a Kōjedo (Korea)
巨濟島 (Korea)

PARKS, ETC.

See Subject cataloging manual H 1925 for guidance on establishing Parks, Reserves, National Monuments, Etc.

BACKGROUND: Most of the provisions for formulating and qualifying geographic names, presented in H 690 and H 810, apply also to names of parks. There are certain aspects of parks, however, that require special provisions not applicable to other types of geographic features. [Instruction sheet H 1925] presents these special provisions for formulating, qualifying, and providing references for names of parks. It also discusses various special provisions for assigning names of parks, and entities within parks, as subject headings. For instructions on constructing and assigning headings for regions based on geographic features, including parks, see H 760.

Note: The term park is used in [Instruction sheet H 1925] in the generic sense to include the following types of entities:

Public and private parks of any type

Nature conservation areas, natural areas, natural history reservations, nature reserves

Wild areas, wilderness areas, roadless areas

Forests, forest reserves and preserves

Seashores, marine parks and reserves, wild and scenic rivers

Wildlife refuges, bird reservations and sanctuaries, game ranges and preserves, wildlife management areas

Historic sites, national monuments, etc.

Amusement parks

Gardens

Trails, etc.

As specified in H 405, entities of the above types are categorized as "Group 2," and it is normally the responsibility of subject catalogers to establish headings for these entities, regardless of whether the heading is to be used as a descriptive access point or as a subject heading.

151 ## \$a Zhangjiajie Guojia Senlin Gongyuan (China)

451 ## \$a Zhangjiajie National Forest Park (China)

张家界国家森林公园 (China)

151 ## \$a Dongzhai Niaolei Ziran Baohuqu (China)

451 ## \$a Dongzhai Bird Nature Reserve (China)

董寨鸟类自然保护区 (China)

151 ## \$a K'en-ting National Park (Taiwan)

451 ## \$a Kending Guojia Gongyuan (Taiwan)

墾丁國家公園 (Taiwan)

151 ## \$a Fenghuang Jing (China)

451 ## \$a Lantau Trail (China)

鳳凰徑 (China)

151 ## \$a Ueno Park (Tokyo, Japan)

451 ## \$a Ueno Kōen (Tokyo, Japan)

上野公園 (Tokyo, Japan)

151 ## \$a Fukiage Gyoen (Japan)

151 ## \$a Fukiage Imperial Garden (Japan)

吹上げ御苑 (Japan)

151 ## \$a Kayasan Kungnip Kongwŏn (Korea)

451 ## \$a Kayasan National Park (Korea)

가야산국립공원 (Korea)

151 ## \$a Piwŏn (Seoul, Korea)

451 ## \$a Secret Garden (Seoul, Korea)

秘苑 (Korea)

비원 (Korea)

REGIONS

See Subject cataloging manual H670 for guidance on establishing Geographic Regions

BACKGROUND: [Instruction sheet H670] provides guidelines for constructing and assigning headings for regions based on geographic features as well as guidelines for establishing headings for named regions. For guidelines for constructing and assigning free-floating headings for regions based on names of cities, see H 790. For guidelines for constructing and assigning free-floating headings for regions based on names of rivers, see H 800.

650 #0 \$a Livestock \$z China \$z Wuhan Region.

651 #0 \$a Kyoto Region (Japan) \$x Poetry.

651 #0 \$a P'yŏngyang Region (Korea)

RIVERS, ETC.

See Subject cataloging manual H 800 for guidance on establishing Rivers, Valleys, Deltas, Estuaries, Watersheds, Etc.

BACKGROUND: Most of the provisions for formulating and qualifying geographic names, presented in H 690 and H 810, apply also to names of rivers. There are certain aspects of rivers, however, that require special provisions not applicable to other types of geographic features. [Instruction sheet H 800] presents these special provisions for formulating, qualifying, and providing references for names of rivers. It also discusses the use of names of rivers as geographic subdivisions, and the formulation and use of headings for features based on rivers, such as deltas, estuaries, watersheds, valleys, etc.

Note: The term river is used in this instruction sheet in the generic sense to include all types of surface streams, such as rivers, brooks, creeks, washes, etc.

151 ## \$ Xiang River Valley (Guangxi Zhuangzu Zizhiqu and Hunan Sheng, China)

451 ## \$a Xiang Valley (Guangxi Zhuangzu Zizhiqu and Hunan Sheng, China)

151 ## \$a Yellow River Delta (China)

451 ## \$a Huanghe Sanjiaozhou (China)

黄河三角洲 (China)

151 ## \$a Pearl River Estuary (China)

451 ## \$a Zhujiang Kou (China)

珠江口 (China)

151 ## \$a Kano River Watershed (Japan)

151 ## \$a Tenryū River Valley (Japan)

451 ## \$a Tenryū Valley (Japan)

151 ## \$a Naktong River Watershed (Korea)

151 ## \$a Han River Watershed (Korea)

STREETS AND ROADS

See Subject cataloging manual H 2098 for guidance on establishing headings for Streets and Roads

BACKGROUND: Because streets and roads have some characteristics of geographic features and some characteristics of structures, special provisions apply in constructing and qualifying headings for these entities. [Instruction sheet H 2098] describes these special provisions.

151 ## \$a Niu Jie (Beijing, China)

451 ## \$a Niu Street (Beijing, China)

牛街 (Beijing, China)

151 ## \$a Saigoku Kaidō (Japan)

451 ## \$a Saigoku Highway (Japan)

西国街道 (Japan)

151 ## \$a Chungbu Kosok Toro (Korea)

451 ## \$a Seoul-Taejon Kosok Toro (Korea)

中部高速道路 (Korea)

서울大田高速道路 (Korea)

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