

Geographic Names Standardization Policy for China

United States Board on Geographic Names – Foreign Names Committee



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1. Introduction

This geographic names standardization policy has been prepared as an aid to those geographic names experts who are the working staff for the United States Board on Geographic Names (USBGN) in the standardization of the geographic names of the People's Republic of China (PRC) for United States Government use. The USBGN and its staff work to effect consistent treatment of geographic name spellings in U.S. Government databases, publications, maps, and charts, and are intended to satisfy the statutory requirements levied upon the U.S. Board on Geographic Names in Public Law USC 80-242 to develop principles, policies and procedures for geographic names standardization, and to promulgate decisions with respect to the principles of geographic nomenclature and orthography.

2. Languages and Language Policy

a. Demographics

China has a large population made up of 56 ethnic groups. The majority is the Han Chinese who constitutes over 91% of the total population. Of the 55 officially recognized ethnic minority groups, the larger ones in population size are the Zhuang, Man (Manchu), Hui, Miao, Uighur, Tujia, Yi, Mongol, Zang (Tibetan), Bouyei, Dong, Yao, and Chaoxian (Korean).

b. Languages

Chinese belongs to the Sino-Tibetan family of languages and is spoken in a number of varieties traditionally considered as dialects but classified by linguists as separate languages. Mandarin Chinese, called Putonghua, is most widely spoken and is the country's official language. Three regional languages, Mongolian, Tibetan, and Uighur, are also officially recognized by the government.

c. Treatment of Minority Languages

Detailed policy guidance on the treatment of ethnic minority names is provided in Appendix A.

d. Geographic Names Standardization

The Administrative Areas and Geographic Names Division of the Ministry of Civil Affairs' China Institute of Toponymy (CIT) is the national authority for geographic names in China. It is responsible for the establishment and management of the Chinese standardization system for geographic names. Information about its policies and work is posted on its website:

<http://www.cgn.ac.cn/> Also, CIT maintains a geographic names database:
http://www.cgn.ac.cn/OC2A_xianjiyishangliebiao.aspx

3. Toponymic Policies

a. Orthography

Unlike the varieties of spoken Chinese dialects or languages which for the most part are mutually incomprehensible to their respective speakers, there is only one form of written Chinese which is

based on Chinese characters, also known as Han characters. Han characters are written in traditional (long) or simplified (short) form. In 1956, the government of China approved recommendations from the Calligraphy Commission and the Central Education Commission on the first set of simplified commonly used characters with fewer numbers of strokes as a way to make learning the written language easier.

Mongolian, Tibetan, and Uighur languages are written in the Mongolian, Tibetan, and Perso-Arabic scripts, respectively. However, all published geographic names in China, no matter what their language of provenance, are available in Han characters. A substantial number of those published geographic names are also available in Pinyin romanized form. Additionally, some Mongolian, Tibetan, and Uighur geographic names are available in their respective scripts.

b. Script

Han characters are written in traditional (long) or simplified (short) form. Traditional long form characters are used in Hong Kong and Macao.

c. Romanization

Hanyu Pinyin, simply Pinyin, is the standard romanization system for Mandarin Chinese. Geographic names are generally adopted as published in official Chinese sources where they are provided in their Pinyin forms. For geographic names in Han characters the Pinyin system should be applied in order to generate an appropriate romanized form. Chinese names in Hong Kong are romanized according to the Eitel Dyer-Ball system adopted by the Hong Kong government. A unique situation applies to the rendering of ethnic minority names which is described in the section below.

Unique linguistic situations and linguistic background information

In the BGN/NGA Geographic Names Database, approved Chinese names are spelled in accordance with the Pinyin system for romanization of Chinese characters. Most approved minority names, however, (i.e., Mongolian, Tibetan, and Uighur names) are spelled in Pinyin forms that are romanizations of Mongolian, Tibetan, and Uighur Perso-Arabic script, respectively, rather than romanizations of Chinese characters. Some approved minority names are still spelled in the old Survey of India forms in cases where minority Pinyin spellings are not yet available. Also, in cases where minority names are written in Han characters and minority Pinyin spellings are not available, Hanyu Pinyin spellings are approved (see Appendix A).

Diacritics

The following diacritical marks are encountered in the romanized forms of geographic names in China:

<i>Character</i>	<i>Unicode Value</i>
,	2019
ê	00EA
Ê	00CA

ü	00FC
Ü	00DC

The apostrophe (') is used before all non-initial syllables that begin with a vowel. Tone marks (ā, á, ǎ, and à) are not used.

d. Generic Terms

In Pinyin spellings, names that contain both a specific element and a generic element utilize a space to separate the two elements. However, a single modifying adjective is written together with the following noun within each element. Multiple modifying adjectives within the generic element are separated from each other by a space. See Appendix D

A generic term associated with a specific is considered a true generic unless map symbology indicates otherwise.

Generic terms which follow multi-syllable specific elements in Chinese names of populated places are not included in BGN-approved name forms but are retained in variant names (see Appendix C). The populated place name appearing in source material as Zhonghe Zhen, for example, is entered in the database with the approved name Zhonghe along with the variant name Zhonghe Zhen.

For a glossary of generic terms, see Appendix E.

e. Capitalization and Hyphenation

Capitalization conventions are applied to romanized forms. Hyphens are not to be used in the Pinyin system but form an integral part of the modified Wade-Giles system, where they are used to separate all syllables.

f. Names in Parentheses

Names in parentheses following second-order and third-order administrative division names are recognized as seats of those administrative divisions and are entered into the database as approved administrative seat names. Names in parentheses following fourth-order administrative names are not as common because medium-scale map sources generally do not show the much larger numbers of fourth-order administrative division units and their seats. Hence, a fourth-order administrative division name is collected as an administrative seat name (PPLA4) without the generic term for the administrative unit such as Zhen and Xiang. The administrative name itself with the generic term is entered as a variant name of the PPLA4 for cross reference purposes. No database entries are made for fourth-order administrative divisions. For detailed policy guidance on administrative division and administrative seat names, see Appendix C.

g. Names of Railroads

Names of railroads are romanized from Chinese characters without deviating from Pinyin specifications. Therefore, the specific elements of such names are written as one-word forms without expansion or hyphenation. The name of the railroad between Beijing and Tianjin, for example, is romanized as Jingjin Xian.

h. Numbers

Cardinal and ordinal numerals are not found in geographic names in China.

i. Optional Long and Short Forms

Optional short forms are provided for approved names of administrative divisions and railroad stations.

j. Word Segmentation Standards

Word segmentation rules are defined in Appendix D.

4. Political Geography Policy

a. Country name and Capital

Country Name

Conventional short form: China
Conventional long form: People's Republic of China
Chinese short form: none
Chinese long form: Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo

Capital Name

Approved name: Beijing

b. First-order Administrative Divisions

<i>Name</i>	<i>Generic Element</i>	<i>Seat</i>	<i>FIPS 10-4</i>	<i>ISO 3166-2</i>
1. Anhui	Shen	Hefei	CH01	CN-34
2. Beijing	Shi	Beijing	CH22	CN-11
3. Chongqing	Shi	Chongqing	CH33	CN-50
4. Fujian	Sheng	Fuzhou	CH07	CN-35
5. Gansu	Sheng	Lanzhou	CH15	CN-62
6. Guangdong	Sheng	Guangzhou	CH30	CN-44
7. Guangxi	Zhuangzu Zizhiqu	Nanning	CH16	CN-45
8. Guizhou	Sheng	Guiyang	CH18	CN-52
9. Hainan	Sheng	Haikou	CH31	CN-46
10. Hebei	Sheng	Shijiazhuang	CH10	CN-13
11. Heilongjiang	Sheng	Harbin	CH08	CN-23
12. Henan	Sheng	Zhengzhou	CH09	CN-41

13. Hubei	Sheng	Wuhan	CH12	CN-42
14. Hunan	Sheng	Changsha	CH11	CN-43
15. Jiangsu	Sheng	Nanjing	CH04	CN-32
16. Jiangxi	Sheng	Nanchang	CH03	CN-36
17. Jilin	Sheng	Changchun	CH05	CN-22
18. Liaoning	Sheng	Shenyang	CH19	CN-21
19. Nei Mongol	Zizhiqu	Hohhot	CH20	CN-15
20. Ningxia	Huizu Zizhiqu	Yinchuan	CH21	CN-64
21. Qinghai	Sheng	Xining	CH06	CN-63
22. Shaanxi	Sheng	Xi'an	CH26	CN-61
23. Shandong	Sheng	Jinan	CH25	CN-37
24. Shanghai	Shi	Shanghai	CH23	CN-31
25. Shanxi	Sheng	Taiyuan	CH24	CN-14
26. Sichuan	Sheng	Chengdu	CH32	CN-51
27. Tianjin	Shi	Tianjin	CH28	CN-12
28. Xinjiang	Uygur Zizhiqu	Ürümqi	CH13	CN-65
29. Xizang	Zizhiqu	Lhasa	CH14	CN-54
30. Yunnan	Sheng	Kunming	CH29	CN-53
31. Zhejiang	Sheng	Hangzhou	CH02	CN-33

c. Administrative Divisions

Administrative Division (ADM) Order	Administrative Division Level	Administrative Division Units (as of 2009) 行政区划单位 Xingzheng Quhua Danwei
ADM 1	Province level Shengji 省级	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22 Provinces (Sheng 省) • 5 Autonomous regions (Zizhiqu 自治区) • 4 Municipalities (Zhixishi 直辖市) • 2 Special administrative regions (Tebie Xingzhengqu 特别行政区)
ADM 2	Prefecture level Diji 地级	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17 Prefectures (Diqu 地区) • 30 Autonomous prefectures (Zizhizhou 自治州) • 283 Prefecture-level cities (Dijishi 地级市) • 3 Leagues (Meng 盟) Nei Mongol only
ADM 3	County level Xianji 县级	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,463 Counties (Xian 县) • 117 Autonomous counties (Zizhixian 自治县) • 368 County-level cities (Xianjishi 县级市)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 856 Districts (Shixiaqu 市辖区 or Qu 区) • 49 Banners (Qi 旗) • 3 Autonomous banners (Zizhiqi 自治旗) • 1 Forestry areas (Linqu 林区) • 2 Special districts (Tequ 特区)
ADM 4	<p>Township level</p> <p>Xiangji 乡级</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13,872 Townships (Xiang 乡) • 1,096 Ethnic townships (Minzuxiang 民族乡) • 19,234 Towns (Zhen 镇) • 6,524 Sub-districts or neighborhood offices (Jiedao 街道 or Jiedao Banshichu 街道办事处) • 3 District public offices (Qugongsuo 区公所) • 98 Sumu (Sumu 苏木) • 1 Ethnic sumu (Minzu Sumu 民族苏木)
ADM 5	<p>Village level</p> <p>Cunji 村级</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neighborhood committees (Shequ Jumin Weiyuanhui 社区居民委员会) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Neighborhoods or communities (Shequ 社区) • Village committees (Cunmin Weiyuanhui 村民委员会) or Village groups (Cunmin Xiaozu 村民小组) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Administrative villages (Xingzhengcun 行政村) ◦ Natural villages (Zirancun 自然村)

d. Unique Geopolitical Situations

Note: For the latest country specific boundary dispute information, visit the U.S. Department of State’s Boundaries and Sovereignty Encyclopedia, or B.A.S.E., at <http://base.us-state.osis.gov/>.

China claims Taiwan and offshore islands under Taiwan’s administration, including Pratas Island. China claims the waters and islands in the South China Seas including the Paracel Islands also claimed by Vietnam, and the Spratly Islands, claimed in total or in part by the other littoral states. China disputes Japan’s claims to the Senkaku Islands (Diaoyutai Qundao), a group of uninhabited islands in the East China Sea. On land, China administers Aksai Chin, which is also claimed by India. In the smaller disputed areas south and east of Aksai Chin to the Nepal tripoint, China and India each occupies a portion of the disputed Demchok region; India occupies the remaining disputed areas. Here Indian names should prevail as standard names. Chinese names and the Chinese claim line should never be rendered south of the McMahon Line, which

serves as the boundary between India's Arunachal Pradesh and Xizang (Tibet). China and Bhutan dispute four portions of their common boundary. Starting in 2000, China has resolved its boundaries with Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Russia.

5. Source Material

The following list of sources is recommended for use in geographic name selection.

- a. Province atlases of China, Cartographic Publishing House, 1982-2008.
- b. Administrative handbooks of China, Cartographic Publishing House, Beijing, 1980-2009.
- c. Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo Xingzheng Quhua Tuji [Administrative Atlas of the People's Republic of China], Cartographic Publishing House, Beijing, 2005
- d. Province maps of China, various scales, Cartographic Publishing House, 1987-2004.
- e. Zhonghua Diminglu [Gazetteer of China], Cartographic Publishing House, Beijing, 1997.
- f. Atlas of the People's Republic of China, Cartographic Publishing House, Beijing, 1994.
- g. Zhongguo Dituji [Atlas of China], Cartographic Publishing House, Beijing, 1994.
- h. Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo Diminglu [Place Name Listing of the People's Republic of China], Beijing, 1994.
- i. Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo Dituji [Atlas of the People's Republic of China], Cartographic Publishing House, Beijing, 1996.
- j. Navigation charts of China, various scales, China Navigation Press, 1976-2005.

Appendix A

Geographic Names Standardization Policy for China

Date: 20 February 2009

Subject: Treatment of Ethnic Minority Names

Overview

- 1.1. This document provides detailed policy guidance for the treatment of geographic names in China, and this guidance supersedes previous policies and practices applied to the names issues specified below.
- 1.2. Discussions concerning the treatment of these specific names issues were held with the Secretary and members of the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (PCGN) in London, UK on 10-12 February 2009, and an agreement was reached to accept the recommended policy changes.
- 1.3. The issue of minority names in China was addressed at the 20th BGN/PCGN Conference held at Washington D.C. in October-November 2000. Paragraphs one and two of the Agenda Item 6.5 paper entitled “China: Han Pinyin forms of Minority Pinyin toponyms” state the following:
 - 1.3.1. The Pinyin method of romanization in the People’s Republic of China comprises four different Romanization systems. These are systems for:
 - (a) simplified Han-character Chinese language names throughout the PRC
 - (b) Mongol script names of the Mongolian language in Inner Mongolia, Gansu, Qinghai and Xinjiang
 - (c) Tibetan script names of the Tibetan language in Tibet and Qinghai
 - (d) Perso-Arabic script names of the Uighur language in Xinjiang and Qinghai (this script is also utilized to record names of the Kazakh and Kirghiz languages within the PRC)
 - 1.3.2. Given that the Pinyin system demands direct romanization from each of these four categories as appropriate, it follows that names written in the original scripts are required. But for categories (b), (c) and (d), these are not available outside PRC official circles, so BGN and PCGN are dependent on the romanized forms of these names as they appear in PRC atlases, maps, and gazetteers. Obviously, these amount to only a small fraction of the total number of minority names which must exist.
- 1.4. The authoritative source for the official spelling of minority names is the China Gazetteer (ZHONGGUO DIMINGLU), published by the China Cartographic Publishing House; 1st ed., 1983; 2nd ed., 1995, and 3rd ed., 1997.

Ethnic Minority Groups in China

- 1.5. The 56 officially recognized ethnic groups in China are listed in Appendix 2 of the ZHONGGUO DIMINGLU. The Han Chinese (Hanzu) group is the majority and ethnic minorities refer to the non-Han Chinese population.

附录二

民族名称拼写表

汉语拼音字母顺序排列

拼式	汉字族称				
Achang	阿昌	Hezhen	赫哲	Primi	普米
Baizu	白族	Huizu	回族	Qiangzu	羌族
Benglong	崩龙	Jingpo	景颇	Russ	俄罗斯
Blang	布朗	Jino	基诺	Salar	撒拉
Bonan	保安	Kazak	哈萨克	Shezu	舍族
Bouyei	布依	Kirgiz	柯尔克孜	Suizu	水族
Chaoxian	朝鲜	Lahu	拉祜	Tajik	塔吉克
Daizu	傣族	Lhoba	珞巴	Tatar	塔塔尔
Daur	达斡尔	Lisu	傈僳	Tujia	土家
Derung	独龙	Lizu	族黎	Tuzu	土族
Dongxiang	东乡	Manzu	满族	Uygur	维吾尔
Dongzu	侗族	Maonan	毛难	Uzbek	乌孜别克
Ewenki	鄂温克	Miaozu	苗族	Vazu	佤族
Gaoshan	高山	Monba	门巴	Xibe	锡伯
Gelao	仡佬	Mongol	蒙古	Yaozu	瑶族
Ginzu	京族	Mulam	仫佬	Yizu	彝族
Hani	哈尼	Naxi	纳西	Yugur	裕固
Hanzu	汉族	Nuzu	怒族	Zangzu	藏族
		Oroqen	鄂伦春	Zhuangzu	壮族

Treatment of Han-Character Minority Names with Minority Spellings Verified in Diminglu or Other Official Sources

- 1.6. Minority names written in Han characters on Chinese sources are collected as dual language names. BGN-approved name in minority spelling is the preferred name and should always take the Name Rank 1 position.
 - 1.6.1. Collect one BGN-approved (N) name in Hanyu Pinyin
 - 1.6.2. Enter the Han characters as BGN-approved script (NS)
 - 1.6.3. Link the NS name to the Hanyu Pinyin N name by entering the Unique Name Identifier (UNI) of the Hanyu Pinyin N name in the NAME_LINK field of the NS name
 - 1.6.4. Enter the language code Chinese (zho) in the LANGUAGE_CODE field for both the N and NS names
 - 1.6.5. Enter value in the GENERIC field as required
 - 1.6.6. Enter a second N name for the minority spelling as verified in DIMINGLU or official sources such as the Xizang Gazetteer
 - 1.6.7. Enter the number 1 in the Name Rank field
 - 1.6.8. Enter the language code of the minority language if available (e.g. bod for Tibetan; uig for Uighur) in the LANGUAGE_CODE field
 - 1.6.9. If available, enter minority script as NS and link the UNI of the minority N name to it
 - 1.6.10. Enter value in the GENERIC field as required
 - 1.6.11. Enter all variations of minority spellings found in other sources as Variant (V) names (official Internet websites could be used to obtain variant names)



UFI	PREFERRED_NAME	DESIG_CD	COUNTRY_CD	ADM1	LAT	LON
-1918956	Moirigkawagarbo	MTS	CH	00	28.433333	98.666667

DESIG_CD	UFI	UNI	RC	NT	NAME_RANK	FULL_NAME	NAME_LINK	GENERIC	LANG_CD
MTS	-1918956	-2661047	5	N	1	Moirigkawagarbo			bod
MTS	-1918956	10946197	5	N		Meili Xueshan		Shan	zho
MTS	-1918956	10946196	5	NS		梅里雪山	10946197	山	zho
MTS	-1918956	10946198	5	V		Mainri Xueshan			
MTS	-1918956	10946199	5	V		Moirig Xueshan			

Treatment of Existing Database Names with Minority Spellings

1.7. Minority names in the geographic names database (GNDB) that have a single N name entry with minority spelling should get an N name entry in Hanyu Pinyin if the Han characters can be verified from sources. If Han characters are not available to derive a Hanyu Pinyin spelling, the existing database minority name remains the single N name entry. The rule is the same as described in section 1.6. above.

- 1.7.1. Collect a second N name in Hanyu Pinyin
- 1.7.2. Enter the Han characters as NS name
- 1.7.3. Link the NS name to the Hanyu Pinyin N name by entering the UNI of the Hanyu Pinyin N name in the NAME_LINK field of the NS name
- 1.7.4. Enter the language code Chinese (zho) in the LANGUAGE_CODE field for both the N and NS names
- 1.7.5. Enter the language code for the minority language (bod) in the LANGUAGE_CODE field of the minority N name
- 1.7.6. Enter the number 1 in the Name Rank field
- 1.7.7. Enter value in the GENERIC field as required



UFI	PREFERRED_NAME	DESIG_CD	COUNTRY_CD	ADM1	LAT	LON
-1934662	Xordang	PPL	CH	29	28.433333	98.816667

DESIG_CD	UFI	UNI	RC	NT	NAME_RANK	FULL_NAME	NAME_LINK	GENERIC	LANG_CD
PPL	-1934662	10946209	5	N		Xidang			zho
PPL	-1934662	-2698784	5	N	1	Xordang			bod
PPL	-1934662	10946210	5	NS		西当	10946209		zho

Treatment of Han-character Minority Names without Diminglu or Other Official Source Verification of Minority Spellings

1.8. Han-character minority names that do not have DIMINGLU or other official source verification of minority spelling are collected as names with a single N name entry in

Hanyu Pinyin. (Note: it is permissible to use official or reliable Internet websites to obtain minority name spellings. Some websites show Han characters and their minority spelling for names of administrative divisions and major geographic features.)

- 1.8.1. Collect N name in Hanyu Pinyin
- 1.8.2. Enter the Han characters as NS name
- 1.8.3. Link the NS name to the Hanyu Pinyin N name by entering the UNI of the Hanyu Pinyin N name in the NAME_LINK field of the NS name (this is optional but could be done in case another N name in the minority spelling is later added)
- 1.8.4. Enter the language code Chinese (zho) in the LANGUAGE_CODE field for both the N and NS names
- 1.8.5. Enter value in the GENERIC field as required



UFI	PREFERRED_NAME	DESIG_CD	COUNTRY_CD	ADM1	LAT	LON
10439151	Mingyong	PPL	CH	29	28.459614	98.79174

UFI	UNI	RC	NT	FULL_NAME	NAME_LINK	GENERIC	LANG_CD
10439151	10946212	5	N	Mingyong			zho
10439151	10946213	5	NS	明永			zho

Appendix B

Geographic Names Standardization Policy for China

Date: 23 February 2009

Subject: Treatment of Hong Kong and Macao Names

1.0 Overview

- 1.1. This document provides detailed policy guidance for the treatment of geographic names in China, and this guidance supersedes previous policies and practices applied to the names issues specified below.
- 1.2. Discussions concerning the treatment of these specific names issues were held with the Secretary and members of the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (PCGN) in London, UK on 10-12 February 2009, and an agreement was reached to accept the recommended policy changes.
- 1.3. Chinese names in Hong Kong are romanized according to the Eitel Dyer-Ball system adopted by the Hong Kong government.
- 1.4. Chinese and Portuguese are both official languages in Macao, and a dual-language policy is approved for rendering names in Macao.

Treatment of Hong Kong Names

- 1.5. Both official China and Hong Kong sources use the Eitel Dyer Ball system to romanize Han-character names in Hong Kong. The difference, however, is that China sources use simplified Han characters and Hong Kong sources use traditional (long-form) Han characters.
 - 1.5.1. Collect BGN-approved (N) name in Eitel Dyer Ball romanized spelling (English names also approved)
 - 1.5.2. Enter Chinese Cantonese dialect code (yue) for N name in the DIALECT_CODE field
 - 1.5.3. Enter traditional Han characters as BGN-approved script (NS) name
 - 1.5.4. Enter Hanyu Pinyin spelling as Variant (V) name
 - 1.5.5. Enter simplified Han characters if they differ from the traditional form as Variant Script (VS) name

- 1.5.6. Enter Chinese (zho) language code for Chinese names and English (eng) language code for English names)
- 1.5.7. Enter Han traditional script code (Hant) for NS name in the SCRIPT_CODE field
- 1.5.8. Enter Han simplified script code (Hans) for VS name in the SCRIPT_CODE field
- 1.5.9. Enter Chinese Mandarin dialect code (cmn) for Pinyin V name in the DIALECT_CODE field
- 1.5.10. Enter value in the GENERIC field as required



Hong Kong source



China source

UFI	PREFERRED_NAME	DESIG_CD	COUNTRY_CD	ADM1	LAT	LON
-1353270	Kowloon	PPL	HK	00	22.316667	114.183333

UFI	UNI	RC	NT	FULL_NAME	LANG_CD	SCRIPT_CD	DIALECT_CD
-1353270	-1948606	5	N	Kowloon	zho		yue
-1353270	10946582	5	NS	九龍	zho	Hant	
-1353270	10946581	5	V	Jiulong	zho		cmn
-1353270	-1948050	5	V	Chiu-lung			
-1353270	10946583	5	VS	九龍	zho	Hans	

Treatment of Macao Names

- 1.6. Dual-language policy applies for collecting names in Macao. China sources use simplified Han characters and Macao sources use traditional long form characters.
- 1.6.1. Collect one N name in Portuguese (English names also accepted where there is no Portuguese name)
 - 1.6.2. Enter the Portuguese language code (por) in the LANGUAGE_CODE field or English (eng) language code for English names
 - 1.6.3. Enter value in the GENERIC field as required
 - 1.6.4. Enter a second N name in Hanyu Pinyin
 - 1.6.5. Enter the Han characters as NS name
 - 1.6.6. Link the NS name to the Hanyu Pinyin N name by entering the Unique Name Identifier (UNI) of the Hanyu Pinyin N name in the NAME_LINK field of the NS name
 - 1.6.7. Enter the language code Chinese (zho) in the LANGUAGE_CODE field for both the Chinese N and NS names
 - 1.6.8. Enter value in the GENERIC field as required

UFI	PREFERRED_NAME	DESIG_CD	COUNTRY_CD	ADM1	LAT	LON
-1204077	Ilha de Coloane	ISL	MC	00	22.12611	113.566913

UFI	UNI	RC	NT	FULL_NAME	NAME_LINK	GENERIC	LANG_CD
-1204077	-1769592	1	N	Coloane, Ilha de		Ilha	por
-1204077	9353476	1	N	Luhuan Dao		Dao	zho
-1204077	9353469	1	NS	路环岛	9353476	岛	zho
-1204077	-1769583	1	V	Chiu-ao			
-1204077	-1769623	1	V	Koho Tao			
-1204077	-1769621	1	V	Ko Ho Island			
-1204077	-1769595	1	V	Colowan Island			
-1204077	-1769594	1	V	Colowan			
-1204077	-1769590	1	V	Coloane			
-1204077	-1769584	1	V	Chiu-ao Tao			
-1204077	-1769593	1	V	Colovane			

Appendix C

Geographic Names Standardization Policy for China

Date: 17 February 2009

Subject: Treatment of Administrative Division and Administrative Seat Names

1.0 Overview

- 1.1. This document provides detailed policy guidance for the treatment of geographic names in China, and this guidance supersedes previous policies and practices applied to the names issues specified below.
- 1.2. Discussions concerning the treatment of these specific names issues were held with the Secretary and members of the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (PCGN) in London, UK on 10-12 February 2009, and an agreement was reached to accept the recommended policy changes.
- 1.3. The general recommended policy change for the treatment of administrative seat names submitted in FNC paper 265 on 16 June 1982 had been approved by the Board on Geographic Names (BGN) Foreign Names Committee. Detailed guidance on this policy is spelled out in this document.
- 1.4. In order to resolve the problem of collecting and identifying administrative seat names beyond first-order administrative division level (ADM1), feature designation codes have been expanded beyond first-order administrative seats (PPLA) to include all five administrative division levels. This document provides guidance on seat of third-order administrative division (PPLA3) and seat of fourth-order administrative division (PPLA4).

Treatment of Third-order Administrative Division Names and Administrative Seat Names

- 1.5. Third-order administrative division (ADM3) name with administrative seat name shown in parenthesis. ADM3 in China are the following county level administrative division units:
 - Counties (Xian 县)
 - Autonomous counties (Zizhixian 自治县)
 - County-level cities (Xianjishi 县级市)
 - Districts (Qu 区)
 - Banners (Qi 旗)
 - Autonomous banners (Zizhiqi 自治旗)
 - Forestry areas (Linqu 林区)
 - Special districts (Tequ 特区)

- 1.5.1. Collect county level administrative division unit as an ADM3 feature with the specific name and administrative generic element as a BGN-approved name (N); e.g. Taishan Shi.
- 1.5.2. Enter generic element (Shi) in the GENERIC field
- 1.5.3. Enter specific name (Taishan) in the SHORT_NAME field
- 1.5.4. Enter specific name (Taishan) as a Variant (V) name
- 1.5.5. Locate coordinates at the center of county extent if boundaries are available
- 1.5.6. Locate coordinates at populated place symbol if boundaries are not available



UFI	PREFERRED_NAME	DESIG_CD	COUNTRY_CD	ADM1	LAT	LON
-1927795	Taishan Shi	ADM3	CH	30	22.142616	112.74642

UFI	UNI	RC	NT	FULL_NAME	NAME_LINK	GENERIC	SHORT_NM
-1927795	10941173	5	V	Taishan			
-1927795	6024559	5	N	Taishan Shi		Shi	Taishan
-1927795	6722044	5	NS	台山市		市	
-1927795	-2682733	5	V	Taishan Xian			
-1927795	-2682721	5	V	Tai-shan Hsien			

1.6. County level administrative seat name shown in parenthesis or in smaller font type below an ADM3 name.

- 1.6.1. Collect county seat as a PPLA3 feature with the specific name only as an N name, omitting the administrative generic element; e.g. Taicheng (note: where the specific part of a name is only one syllable, the generic element is retained and is attached to the specific name)
- 1.6.2. Enter the full name of the ADM3 which the seat serves as a V name; e.g. Taishan Shi
- 1.6.3. Locate coordinates at the populated place symbol



GND1.GEONAME	UFI	PREFERRED_NAME	DESIG_CD	COUNTRY_CD	ADM1	LAT	LON
...	-1927582	Taicheng	PPLA3	CH	30	22.251347	112.779904

UFI	UNI	RC	NT	FULL_NAME	NAME_LINK	GENERIC	SHORT_NM
-1927582	-2682186	5	N	Taicheng			
-1927582	10917824	5	NS	台城			
-1927582	10941241	5	V	Taishan Shi	10904161		
-1927582	-2681132	5	V	Sunning			
-1927582	-2682723	5	V	Tai-shan-hsien			
-1927582	-2682189	5	V	Tai-ch'eng-chen			
-1927582	-2638067	5	V	Hsin-ning			
-1927582	-2682711	5	V	Taishan			
-1927582	-2687096	5	V	Toishan			
-1927582	-2687702	5	V	Toyshan			
-1927582	-2681133	5	V	Sünningsien			
-1927582	10904161	5	VS	台山市			

1.7. An ADM3 name without a seat name shown in parenthesis or small font type could appear on sources, particularly on small scale maps. In this case, an analyst should search for the seat name on other sources including larger scale maps, the China Administrative Divisions Handbook (行政区划简册 XINGZHENG QUHUA JIANCE), the China Atlas of Administrative Divisions (行政区划图集 XINGZHENG QUHUA TUJI), and Internet websites. If an exhaustive research results in an unsuccessful identification of a seat name, then an ADM3 name is also collected as a PPLA3 name.

- 1.7.1. Collect county level administrative division unit as an ADM3 feature with the specific name and administrative generic element as a (N); e.g. Tianhe Qu
- 1.7.2. Enter generic element (Qu) in the GENERIC field
- 1.7.3. Enter specific name (Tianhe) in the SHORT_NAME field
- 1.7.4. Enter specific name (Tianhe) as a V name
- 1.7.5. Locate coordinates at the center of county extent if boundaries are available
- 1.7.6. Locate coordinates at populated place symbol if boundaries are not available
- 1.7.7. Collect ADM3 name as PPLA3, omitting the administrative generic term; e.g. Tianhe
- 1.7.8. Locate PPLA3 coordinates at the populated place symbol

Treatment of Fourth-order Administrative Division Names and Administrative Seat Names

- 1.8. Several factors make the collection of fourth-order administrative division (ADM4) features different from ADM3 features.
 - 1.8.1. The large numbers of administrative division units
 - 1.8.2. ADM4 boundaries are not available
 - 1.8.3. Higher frequency of administrative changes
 - 1.8.4. ADM4 seat names in parenthesis are seldom shown on maps
- 1.9. In light of the above stated factors, the policy for collecting ADM4 features is made more practical by treating an ADM4 name as a PPLA4 name when a seat name is shown or not shown.
- 1.10. ADM4 name with administrative seat name shown in parenthesis. ADM4 in China are the following township level administrative division units:
 - Towns (Zhen 镇)
 - Townships (Xiang 乡)
 - Ethnic townships (Minzuxiang 民族乡)
 - Neighborhoods (Jiedao 街道)
 - Sum (Sumu 苏木)
 - Ethnic Sum (Minzu Sumu 民族苏木)
 - 1.10.1. Collect the name not in parenthesis as the N name (without the administrative generic term)
 - 1.10.2. Collect the administrative seat name in parenthesis as a V name
 - 1.10.3. Enter the full ADM4 name with the generic element as a V name
 - 1.10.4. Locate the coordinates at the populated place symbol



UFI	PREFERRED_NAME	DESIG_CD	COUNTRY_CD	ADM1	LAT	LON
-1933387	Xindian	PPLA4	CH	19	40.103889	123.133611

DESIG_CD	UFI	UNI	RC	NT	FULL_NAME
PPLA4	-1933387	-2697432	5	N	Xindian
PPLA4	-1933387	13062882	5	NS	新甸
PPLA4	-1933387	10942243	5	V	Dashan
PPLA4	-1933387	10942246	5	V	Xindian Zhen
PPLA4	-1933387	10942244	5	VS	大山
PPLA4	-1933387	10942245	5	VS	新甸镇

1.11. ADM4 name without seat name in parenthesis

- 1.11.1. Collect the ADM4 name as an N name of a PPLA4 feature, omitting the generic element (note: where the specific part of a name is only one syllable, the generic element is retained and is attached to the specific name)
- 1.11.2. Enter the full ADM4 name with the generic element as a V name
- 1.11.3. Locate coordinates at the populated place symbol



UFI	PREFERRED_NAME	DESIG_CD	COUNTRY_CD	ADM1	LAT	LON
10437535	Qianying	PPLA4	CH	19	40.158476	123.180695

UFI	UNI	RC	NT	FULL_NAME
10437535	10942254	5	N	Qianying
10437535	10942255	5	NS	前营
10437535	10942257	5	V	Qianying Zhen
10437535	10942256	5	VS	前营镇

- 1.12. ADM4 name without a generic element shown on map source.
 - 1.12.1. Identify the missing administrative generic element in the China Atlas of Administrative Divisions (行政区划图集 XINGZHENG QUHUA TUJI)
 - 1.12.2. Collect the ADM4 name as an N name of a PPLA4 feature, omitting the generic element (note: where the specific part of a name is only one syllable, the generic element is retained and is attached to the specific name)
 - 1.12.3. Enter the full ADM4 name with the generic element as a V name
 - 1.12.4. Locate coordinates at the populated place symbol



UFI	PREFERRED_NAME	DESIG_CD	COUNTRY_CD	ADM1	LAT	LON
-1909506	Hongqiyingzi	PPLA4	CH	19	40.334444	123.437222

UFI	UNI	RC	NT	FULL_NAME
-1909506	-2634228	5	N	Hongqiyingzi
-1909506	10942258	5	NS	红旗营子
-1909506	-2641669	5	V	Hung-ch'i
-1909506	10942259	5	V	Hongqiyingzi Xiang
-1909506	10942260	5	VS	红旗营子乡

- 1.13. The ADM4 unit Neighborhood (Jiedao 街道) is treated like other ADM4 units and should be distinguished from Neighborhood Office (Jiedao Banshichu 街道办事处) or its abbreviated form (Jieban 街办). The latter is an administrative building location of an ADM4 Neighborhood unit and should be collected as a spot feature, administrative facility (ADMF designating a government building). The rule for collecting Jiedao:
 - 1.13.1. Collect the ADM4 name as an N name of a PPLA4 feature, omitting the generic element (note: where the specific part of a name is only one syllable, the generic element is retained and is attached to the specific name)
 - 1.13.2. Enter the full ADM4 name with the generic element as a V name
 - 1.13.3. Locate coordinates at the populated place symbol



UFI	PREFERRED_NAME	DESIG_CD	COUNTRY_CD	ADM1	LAT	LON
10393603	Zhongshangang	PPLA4	CH	30	22.566647	113.455925

UFI	UNI	RC	NT	FULL_NAME
10393603	10944952	5	N	Zhongshangang
10393603	10944953	5	NS	中山港
10393603	10863679	5	V	Zhongshangang Jiedao
10393603	10863890	5	VS	中山港街道

Appendix D

Word Segmentation Standard for Chinese Geographic Names



United States Board on Geographic Names Word Segmentation Standard for Chinese Geographic Names Approved by FNC 352, July 10 2007

Scope

The following policy applies to all geographic names in the Chinese language, including the names of geographic features in the People's Republic of China, Taiwan, Macau, Hong Kong, as well as Chinese-language names from other regions of the world. The policy describes how to segment strings of Chinese characters into separate words during romanization. For the purposes of this document, only simplified Chinese characters are shown, even though traditional Chinese characters are used in certain areas. *(Note: This paragraph has been modified from the original approved in 2007 due to subsequent changes in the romanization of names of Taiwan)*

Related Documents

The document *Romanization Systems and Roman Script Spelling Conventions* (Defense Mapping Agency, 1994, republished 2006) describes general rules for Chinese Romanization. For each of the countries and territories mentioned above, a Geographic Names Standardization Policy (GNSP), available from the United States Board on Geographic Names (BGN), describes country-specific aspects of romanization, capitalization, hyphenation, and other technical treatment. For each of the countries and territories mentioned above, a country-specific generic terms glossary lists generic terms recognized by the BGN.

Policy

1. For all Chinese-language geographical names, regardless of country of origin, the BGN approved forms follow the rules for word segmentation found in the document "Basic Rules for Hanyu Pinyin Orthography," sections 4.1 and 4.2. This document represents the national word-segmentation standard of the People's Republic of China (ICS 01.140.10), numbered GB/T 16159-1996, effective July 1, 1996.

Appendix D

Word Segmentation Standard for Chinese Geographic Names

2. Summary of Rules

- a. When a geographic name consists of a generic element and a specific element, the generic and specific elements shall be separated by a space in romanization, except as amended by rule 2.b and note 1 below; for example:

Xiping Mountain

西平山

Xiping Shan (HY)¹

Hsi-p'ing Shan (WG)

The first letter of the generic and the specific element shall be capitalized in romanization.

- b. For names of populated places (PPL, PPLX, PPLA, etc.) or less, the generic and specific elements are written together as one word. This rule includes such terms as *cun*, *keng*, *zhen*, etc.; for example:

泉州坑

Quanzhoukeng (HY)

Ch'uan-chou-k'eng (WG)

- c. Monosyllabic² adjuncts³ to the generic term are written together as one word with the generic element; for example:

Baigou South Mountain

白狗南山

Baigou Nanshan (HY)

Pai-kou Nan-shan (WG)

- d. Monosyllabic adjuncts to the specific element are written together as one word with the specific element; for example:

South Street inside Chaoyangmen Gate

朝阳门内南小街

Chaoyangmennei Nanxiaojie (HY)

Ch'ao-yang-men-nei Nan-hsiao-chieh (WG)

- e. If the generic or specific element of a geographic name consists of more than one integral concept (cí 词), it shall be further segmented on the basis of word boundaries or juncture. If this is not possible, then the term should be written as one word.

- i. Example structures of two or three syllables that express an integral concept that is to be written together as one word:

College, University

大学

Daxue (HY), Ta-hsüeh (WG)

¹ HY = Hanyu pinyin romanization; WG = Wade-Giles romanization.

² i.e. one syllable.

³ i.e. modifiers.

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Word Segmentation Standard for Chinese Geographic Names

Museum

博物馆 Bowuguan (HY), Po-wu-kuan (WG),

Farm

农场 Nongchang (HY), Nung-ch'ang (WG),

ii. Example structures of four or more syllables where word segmentation is necessary:

Agricultural Improvement Farm

农业改良场 Nongye Gailiangchang (HY)
Nung-ye Kai-liang-ch'ang (WG)

Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

中国社会科学院 Zhongguo Shehui Kexueyuan (HY)
Chung-kuo She-hui K'o-hsüeh-yüan (WG)

iii. Example where word segmentation is not possible without changing meaning or ungrammaticality:

Graduate School

研究生院 Yanjiushengyuan (HY)
Yen-chiu-sheng-yüan (WG)

For the purposes of this policy, if a sequence of characters is listed as a separate entry in the dictionary *Xīnhuā Zìdiǎn* (2004) or in the current country-specific geographic glossary, and is not a one-syllable adjunct as in rules 2.c and 2.d, it is considered an integral concept. This statement shall not be construed as negating any of the other rules contained in this policy.

f. If the specific element of a geographical name itself contains the name of another geographical feature, the specific name is segmented in the same way that the embedded feature's name would be. For example:

Chaoyang District Agricultural Improvement Farm

朝阳区农业改良场 Chaoyang Qu Nongye Gailiangchang (HY)
Ch'ao-yang Ch'u Nung-ye Kai-liang-ch'ang (WG)

Qingdao Harbor Industrial Area

青岛港关连工业区 Qingdao Gang Guanlian Gongyequ (HY)
Ch'ing-tao Kang Kuan-lien Kung-yeh-ch'ü (WG)

Shuilian South Stream Bridge

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Word Segmentation Standard for Chinese Geographic Names

水琏南溪侨

Shuilian Nanxi Qiao (HY)

Shui-lien Nan-hsi Ch'iao (WG)

Notes:

1. Occasionally the generic element is embedded between two parts of a split specific element. In this case, a space shall be inserted in romanization on either side of the generic element; for example:

*Guangdong Provincial Xinying **Hospital**, Beimen Branch*

广东省立新营医院北门分院

*Guangdong Shengli Xinying **Yiyuan** Beimen Fenyuan (HY)*

*(Generic in **bold**, specific in italic)*

Appendix E

Glossary of Generic Terms

Generic	Feature Designation Name	Feature Designation Code
Ai	pass	PASS
Aikou	pass	PASS
An	temple(s)	TMPL
Ao	bay, cove(s)	BAY, COVE
Ba	dam	DAM
Bandao	peninsula	PEN
Baohuqu	nature reserve	RESN
Bi	point	PT
Bowuguan	museum	MUS
Cangku	storehouse	SHSE
Chachang	tea plantation	ESTT
Chang	factory, power station	MFG, PS
Chezhan	transit terminal	TRANT
Chi	lake, pond, spring(s)	LK, PND, SPNG
Ch'iao	bridge	BDG
Chu	facility	FCL
Chuan	stream	STM
Co	lake, salt lake	LK, LKN

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Glossary of Generic Terms

Dang	lake, section of lake, pond	LK, LKX, PND
Dao	island, islands, land-tied island	ISL, ISLS, ISLT
Daryya	stream	STM
Dian	historical site, lake	HSTS, LK
Dianchang	power station	PS
Dianzhan	power station	PS
Ding	hill, mountain, peak	HLL, MT, PK
Diqu	second-order administrative division, historical second-order administrative division	ADM2, ADM2H
Dong	cave(s)	CAVE
Dongwuyuan	zoo	ZOO
Fadianchang	power station	PS
Feichang	phosphate works	MFGPH
Feng	hill, mountain, peak	HLL, MT, PK
Gang	bay, channel, lake channel(s), marine channel, canal, drainage canal, irrigation canal, ditch, ditch mouth(s), estuary, harbor(s), hill, inlet, mountain, port, stream, stream mouth(s), section of stream	BAY, CHN, CHNL, CHNM, CNL, CNLD, CNLI, DTCH, DTCHM, ESTY, HBR, HLL, INLT, MT, PRT, STM, STMM, STMX
Gangdao	marine channel	CHNM

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Glossary of Generic Terms

Gangkou	harbor(s)	HBR
Ganqu	canal	CNL
Geng	ridge(s)	RDGE
Gol	stream	STM
Gong	temple(s)	TMPL
Gongchang	factory	MFG
Gongyuan	park	PRK
Gory	mountains	MTS
Gou	stream	STM
Guan	pass	PASS
Guangchang	square	SQR
Guoyuan	orchard(s)	OCH
Hai	bay, lake, sound	BAY, LK, SD
Haixia	strait	STRT
Hangdao	marine channel	CHNM
Hangmen	marine channel	CHNM
He	canal, drainage canal, irrigation canal, drainage ditch, stream, canalized stream, distributary(-ies), intermittent stream, section of stream	CNL, CNLD, CNLI, DTCHD, STM, STMC, STMD, STMI, STMX

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Glossary of Generic Terms

Hekou	delta	DLTA
HLL	hill	HLL
-ho	reservoir(s)	RSV
Hsien	railroad	RR
Hu	bay, lake bed(s), lake, intermittent lake, salt lake, lakes, section of lake, reservoir(s)	BAY, LBED, LK, LKI, LKN, LKS, LKX, RSV
Jian	hill, mountain, peak, point	HLL, MT, PK, PT
Jianchazhan	inspection station	STNI
Jiang	marine channel, stream, anabranch, section of stream	CHNM, STM, STMA, STMX
Jiao	bar, cape, island, point, reef(s), rock, rocks	BAR, CAPE, ISL, PT, RF, RK, RKS
Jichang	airport	AIRP
Jieban	administrative facility	ADMF
Jiedao	fourth-order administrative division	ADM4
Jiedao Banshichu	administrative facility	ADMF
Jinkuang	gold mine(s)	MNAU
Jixiechang	factory	MFG
Kaifaqu	economic region	RGNE
kang	harbor(s)	HBR

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Glossary of Generic Terms

Khrebet	mountains	MTS
Kou	bay, marine channel, estuary, inlet, stream mouth(s)	BAY, CHNM, ESTY, INLT, STMM
Ku	storehouse	SHSE
Kuang	mine(s), coal mine(s)	MN, MNC
Kuangchang	mining area	MNA
Liangku	storehouse	SHSE
Liedao	islands	ISLS
Ling	hill, hills, historical site	HLL, HLLS, HSTS
Ling	mountain, mountains, ridge(s), tomb(s)	MT, MTS, RDGE, TMB
Linqu	third-order administrative division, forest reserve	ADM3, RESF
Lu	road, street	RD, ST
Maodi	anchorage	ANCH
Matou	pier, wharf(-ves)	PIER, WHRF
Meikuang	coal mine(s)	MNC
Men	bay, channel, marine channel, gate, inlet	BAY, CHN, CHNM, GATE, INLT
Meng	second-order administrative division	ADM2
Miao	temple(s)	TMPL

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Glossary of Generic Terms

Mingshengqu	resort	RSRT
Mu	tomb(s)	TMB
Muchang	grazing area	GRAZ
Nong	mountain	MT
Nongchang	farm, farm village	FRM, PPLF
Nongjixiao	agricultural school	SCHA
Nongmuchang	ranch(es)	RNCH
Nur	lake, salt lake	LK, LKN
Ozero	lake	LK
Paishuiqu	drainage ditch	DTCHD
Pao	lake	LK
Pendi	depression(s)	DPR
P'en-ti	depression(s)	DPR
Pingyuan	plain(s)	PLN
Pu	bay, drainage canal, waterfall(s), stream	BAY, CNLD, FLLS, STM
Qi	third-order administrative division	ADM3
Qiang	wall	WALL
Qiantan	tidal flat(s), shoal(s)	FLTT, SHOL
Qianxinkuang	lead mine(s)	MNPB

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Glossary of Generic Terms

Qiao	bridge	BDG
Qixiangzhan	meteorological station	STNM
Qu	third-order administrative division, historical third-order administrative division, canal, drainage canal, irrigation canal, ditch, drainage ditch, stream	ADM3, ADM3H, CNL, CNLD, CNLI, DTCH, DTCHD, STM
Qundao	islands	ISLS
Renmin Gongheguo	independent political entity	PCLI
Sha	bar, bank(s), tidal flat(s), island, sand area, shoal(s)	BAR, BNK, FLTT, ISL, SAND, SHOL
Shamo	desert	DSRT
Shan	hill, hills, island, islands, land-tied island, mountain, mountains, peak, populated place, ridge(s)	HLL, HLLS, ISL, ISLS, ISLT, MT, MTS, PK, PPL, RDGE
Shankou	pass	PASS
Shazui	spit	SPIT
Sheng	first-order administrative division	ADM1
Shi	first-order administrative division, second-order administrative division, third-order administrative division, rock	ADM1, ADM2, ADM3, RK

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Glossary of Generic Terms

Shikuang	quarry(-ies)	MNQR
Shiyanzhan	experiment station	STNE
Shui	stream, section of stream	STM, STMX
Shuidao	channel, marine channel, anabranch, distributary(-ies)	CHN, CHNM, STMA, STMD
Shuidianzhan	hydroelectric power station	PSH
Shui-k'u, Shuiku	reservoir(s)	RSV
Shuizha	lock(s)	LOCK
Si	temple(s)	TMPL
Suidao	tunnel, railroad tunnel	TNL, TNLRR
Suo	facility	FCL
Ta	historical site, pagoda, temple(s), tower	HSTS, PGDA, TMPL, TOWR
Tan	tidal flat(s), pond, shoal(s)	FLTT, PND, SHOL
Tang	canal, drainage canal, lake, pond, reservoir(s), stream	CNL, CNLD, LK, PND, RSV, STM
Tangchang	sugar refinery	MFGSG
Tequ	third-order administrative division	ADM3
Tiekuang	iron mine(s)	MNFE

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Glossary of Generic Terms

Tielu	railroad	RR
Tongkuang	copper mine(s)	MNCU
Tou	cape, headland, mountain, peak, point	CAPE, HDLD, MT, PK, PT
Wa	wetland	WTLD
Wan	bay, harbor(s), inlet	BAY, HBR, INLT
Wei	point	PT
Wenquan	hot spring(s)	SPNT
Xi	stream	STM
Xia	gorge(s), strait	GRGE, STRT
Xian	third-order administrative division, historical third-order administrative division, railroad	ADM3, ADM3H, RR
Xiang	fourth-order administrative division	ADM4
Xiao	school	SCH
Xuetang	school	SCH
Xuexiao	school	SCH
Xueyuan	college	SCHC
Yan	cliff(s), island, rock	CLF, ISL, RK
Yanchang	salt evaporation ponds, salt area	MFGN, SALT
Yanchi	salt lake	LKN

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Glossary of Generic Terms

Yang	bay, marine channel, estuary, lake, sound, sea	BAY, CHNM, ESTY, LK, SD, SEA
Yanjiusuo	research institute	ITTR
yen	gorge(s)	GRGE
Yiji	ruin(s)	RUIN
Yiyuan	hospital	HSP
Yizhi	ancient site, historical site, ruin(s)	ANS, HSTS, RUIN
Youku	tank farm	OILT
Youzhengju	post office	PO
Youzhengsuo	post office	PO
Yu	island, islands	ISL, ISLS
Yunhe	canal, drainage canal, section of canal	CNL, CNLD, CNLX
Zha	gate, lock(s)	GATE, LOCK
Zhan	railroad station, transit terminal	RSTN, TRANT
Zhang	mountains	MTS
Zhen	fourth-order administrative division	ADM4
Zhotasy	mountains	MTS
Zhou	island, shoal(s)	ISL, SHOL
Ziran Baohuqu	nature reserve	RESN

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Glossary of Generic Terms

Zizhiqi	third-order administrative division	ADM3
Zizhiqu	first-order administrative division	ADM1
Zizhixian	third-order administrative division, historical third-order administrative division	ADM3, ADM3H
Zizhizhou	second-order administrative division	ADM2
Zui	point	PT
乡	fourth-order administrative division	ADM4
仓库	storehouse	SHSE
保护区	nature reserve	RESN
关	pass	PASS
农场	farm, farm village	FRM, PPLF
农技校	agricultural school	SCHA
农牧场	ranch(es)	RNCH
列岛	islands	ISLS
动物园	zoo	ZOO
区	third-order administrative division, historical third-order administrative division	ADM3, ADM3H
医院	hospital	HSP
半岛	peninsula	PEN

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Glossary of Generic Terms

厂	factory, power station	MFG, PS
县	third-order administrative division, historical third-order administrative division	ADM3, ADM3H
发电厂	power station	PS
口	estuary, stream mouth(s)	ESTY, STMM
名胜区	resort	RSRT
咀	point	PT
地区	second-order administrative division, historical second-order administrative division	ADM2, ADM2H
埂	ridge(s)	RDGE
塔	historical site, pagoda, tower	HSTS, PGDA, TOWR
塘	canal, drainage canal, pond	CNL, CNLD, PND
墓	tomb(s)	TMB
墙	wall	WALL
处	facility	FCL
头	headland, mountain, peak, point	HDLD, MT, PK, PT
学堂	school	SCH
学校	school	SCH
学院	college	SCHC

Appendix E

Glossary of Generic Terms

寺	temple(s)	TMPL
尖	mountain, peak, point	MT, PK, PT
山	hill, island, islands, mountain, mountains, populated place, ridge(s)	HLL, ISL, ISLS, MT, MTS, PPL, RDGE
山口	pass	PASS
屿	island	ISL
岗	hill, mountain	HLL, MT
岛	island, islands	ISL, ISLS
岩	cliff(s), rock	CLF, RK
岭	hill, hills, mountain, mountains, ridge(s)	HLL, HLLS, MT, MTS, RDGE
峰	mountain, peak	MT, PK
嶂	mountains	MTS
川	stream	STM
工厂	factory	MFG
市	first-order administrative division, second-order administrative division, third-order administrative division	ADM1, ADM2, ADM3
干渠	canal	CNL
广场	square	SQR
库	storehouse	SHSE

Appendix E

Glossary of Generic Terms

庙	temple(s)	TMPL
开发区	economic region	RGNE
弄	mountain	MT
所	facility	FCL
旗	third-order administrative division	ADM3
曲	stream	STM
机场	airport	AIRP
机械厂	factory	MFG
林区	third-order administrative division	ADM3
林區	forest reserve	RESF
果园	orchard(s)	OCH
校	school	SCH
桥	bridge	BDG
检查站	inspection station	STNI
殿	historical site	HSTS
气象站	meteorological station	STNM
水	stream	STM
水库	reservoir(s)	RSV
水庫	reservoir(s)	RSV

Appendix E

Glossary of Generic Terms

水电站	hydroelectric power station	PSH
水道	channel, marine channel, anabranch, distributary(-ies)	CHN, CHNM, STMA, STMD
江	stream, anabranch, section of stream	STM, STMA, STMX
池	lake, pond, spring(s)	LK, PND, SPNG
沙	bank(s), tidal flat(s)	BNK, FLTT
沟	stream	STM
河	canal, stream, distributary(-ies)	CNL, STM, STMD
河口	delta	DLTA
油库	tank farm	OILT
泡	lake	LK
洋	marine channel, estuary, lake, sound	CHNM, ESTY, LK, SD
洲	island	ISL
洲	shoal(s)	SHOL
浦	drainage canal, stream	CNLD, STM
海	bay, lake, sound	BAY, LK, SD
渠	canal, irrigation canal	CNL, CNLI
温泉	hot spring(s)	SPNT
港	bay, marine channel, harbor(s), inlet, port, stream	BAY, CHNM, HBR, INLT, PRT, STM

Appendix E

Glossary of Generic Terms

港口	harbor(s)	HBR
航道	marine channel	CHNM
湖	bay, lake, salt lake, lakes, section of lake	BAY, LK, LKN, LKS, LKX
湾	bay, harbor(s)	BAY, HBR
溪	stream	STM
滩	shoal(s)	SHOL
漾	lake	LK
潭	lake, pond	LK, PND
澳	bay	BAY
煤矿	coal mine(s)	MNC
特区	third-order administrative division	ADM3
电厂	power station	PS
电站	power station	PS
盐场	salt area	SALT
盟	second-order administrative division	ADM2
省	first-order administrative division	ADM1
石	rock	RK
石矿	quarry(-ies)	MNQR
矿	mine(s), coal mine(s)	MN, MNC

Appendix E

Glossary of Generic Terms

矿场	mining area	MNA
研究所	research institute	ITTR
礁	island, reef(s), rock	ISL, RF, RK
站	railroad station, transit terminal	RSTN, TRANT
粮库	storehouse	SHSE
糖厂	sugar refinery	MFGSG
糖场	sugar refinery	MFGSG
线	railroad	RR
群岛	islands	ISLS
肥厂	phosphate works	MFGPH
自治区	first-order administrative division	ADM1
自治县	third-order administrative division	ADM3
自治州	second-order administrative division	ADM2
自治旗	third-order administrative division	ADM3
自然保护区	nature reserve	RESN
航门	marine channel	CHNM
茶场	tea plantation	ESTT
荡	lake, pond	LK, PND
街办	administrative facility	ADMF

Appendix E

Glossary of Generic Terms

街道	fourth-order administrative division	ADM4
街道办事处	administrative facility	ADMF
角	cape, point, reef(s)	CAPE, PT, RF
试验站	experiment station	STNE
路	road	RD
车站	transit terminal	TRANT
运河	canal	CNL
隧道	tunnel	TNL
遗址	historical site, ruin(s)	HSTS, RUIN
邮政局	post office	PO
邮政所	post office	PO
金矿	gold mine(s)	MNAU
铁矿	iron mine(s)	MNFE
铅锌矿	lead mine(s)	MNPB
铜矿	copper mine(s)	MNCU
镇	fourth-order administrative division	ADM4
门	bay, marine channel, gate	BAY, CHNM, GATE
闸	gate, lock(s)	GATE, LOCK
陵	historical site, tomb(s)	HSTS, TMB

Appendix E

Glossary of Generic Terms

隘口	pass	PASS
隧道	tunnel, railroad tunnel	TNL, TNLRR
顶	hill, mountain, peak	HLL, MT, PK
鼻	point	PT