

Geographic Names Standardization Policy for Taiwan

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 Taiwan for United States Government use. The USBGN and its staff work to effect consistent treatment of geographic name spellings in U.S. Government data bases, 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

Taiwan's estimated population of 23 million people is composed of 98 percent Han Chinese, with the remaining 2 percent identified as aborigines, possibly of Austronesian origin, who are inhabitants of the central and eastern mountainous regions of the island. Most of the Han Chinese population is "native" Taiwanese whose ancestors migrated from Fujian and Guangdong Provinces on mainland China starting in the 17th century. About 12 percent are "mainlanders" who themselves or their ancestors arrived on the island after 1945 and came from all parts of China.

b. Languages

Mandarin Chinese is most widely spoken and is the official language of Taiwan. A large number of native Taiwanese speak both Mandarin and Hokkien (Minanese), a southern Fujian dialect also known as Taiwanese. The Hakka, a subgroup of the Han Chinese, uses a distinct dialect and the aboriginal minority groups also have their own native languages.

c. Treatment of Minority Languages

Although some geographic names may derive from indigenous languages, minority languages are not a factor in the geographic names appearing on maps produced by Taiwan.

d. Geographic Names Standardization

The Ministry of Interior (MOI) is the national names authority in Taiwan. It has been charged with standardizing place names according to the Hanyu Pinyin system adopted in 2009. The MOI drafted the "Guidelines for Place Name Transliterations" and is sponsoring several projects to set standards for place names. One of the projects is the Taiwan Geographic Name Information System, a website with an "Online Translation System of Geographic Names" to convert place names from Han characters into romanized forms (http://placesearch.moi.gov.tw/index_en.php). The Tourism Bureau, Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Transportation and Communications also follow the "Guidelines for Transliterations."

3. Toponymic Policies

a. Orthography

Unlike the varieties of spoken Chinese dialects and 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) forms. 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. Taiwan has not adopted the use of simplified Han characters.

b. Script

Han characters are written in traditional (long) form in Taiwan.

c. Romanization

At its 364th meeting held on 17 August 2010, the Foreign Names Committee (FNC) of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names (BGN) approved a romanization policy change, replacing the modified Wade-Giles system with the Hanyu Pinyin system to transliterate BGN-approved names over Taiwan. The spellings of administrative division names such as Taipei and Kaohsiung that have been accepted as standard spellings will take the form of conventional names (BGN-approved English-language names) in the database. This policy change establishes Hanyu Pinyin as the standard romanization system for Mandarin Chinese names of geographic features in both China and Taiwan, and comes 31 years after the 1979 BGN/PCGN¹ agreement establishing the policy change over China.

Unique linguistic situations and linguistic background information

As part of the process of converting names in the Geographic Names Database (GNDB) from modified Wade-Giles to Hanyu Pinyin, the Hanyu Pinyin transliteration code (zho_Hani2Latn_GCH_1979) is assigned to the new approved Hanyu Pinyin name and the modified Wade-Giles transliteration code (zho_Hani2Latn_WDG_1979) is assigned to the former approved name that was changed to a variant name. The policy guidance of entering both the Hanyu Pinyin spelling and its Wade-Giles form as a variant name with the corresponding transliteration code assigned should be adhered to when adding new feature names to the database. In cases where the Hanyu Pinyin spelling is identical to the Wade-Giles spelling and no variant form is necessary, the Hanyu Pinyin transliteration code is assigned to the approved name and a name note with the Wade-Giles transliteration code is attached.

Tongyong Pinyin was adopted by the central government in Taiwan as the standard romanization system in 2002. Because no action was taken by the BGN to approve this system, there was no impact on the GNDB. Tongyong Pinyin spelling has been collected as a variant name form to

¹ The Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use

the Wade-Giles spelling in the past, but the conversion to Hanyu Pinyin makes such practice optional.

Diacritics

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

<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. (For modified Wade-Giles, the apostrophe (') was used to differentiate aspirated from unaspirated consonants.) Tone marks (ā, á, ǎ, and à) are not used.

d. Generic Terms

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

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 (e.g. 大山 Dashan). Multiple modifying adjectives within the generic element are separated from each other by a space.

For a glossary of generic terms, see Appendix B.

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 of Railroads

Names of railroads are romanized from Chinese characters without deviating from Hanyu Pinyin specifications. Therefore, the specific elements of such names are written as one-word forms without expansion or hyphenation.

g. Numbers

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

h. Optional Long and Short Forms

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

i. Word Segmentation Standards

Word segmentation rules are defined in Appendix A.

4. Political Geography Policy

a. Country Name and Capital

Country Name

Approved name: Taiwan

Capital Name

Conventional name: Taipei

Approved name: Taibei Shi

b. First-order Administrative Divisions²

	<i>Name</i>	<i>Seat</i>	<i>FIPS 10-4</i>	<i>ISO 3166-2</i>
1.	Changhua County	Changhua	TW05	TW-CHA
2.	Chiayi Municipality	Chiayi	TW06	TW-CYI
3.	Chiayi County	Taibao	TW07	TW-CYQ
4.	Hsinchu Municipality	Hsinchu	TW08	TW-HSZ
5.	Hsinchu County	Zhubei	TW09	TW-HSQ
6.	Hualien County	Hualian	TW10	TW-HUA
7.	Kaohsiung Municipality	Kaohsiung	TW02	TW-KHH
8.	Keelung Municipality	Keelung	TW12	TW-KEE
9.	Kinmen County	Jincheng	TW13	(NA) ³

² See Graphic 1 for a cartographic depiction the first order administrative divisions.

³ Kinmen and Lienchiang are administered by Taiwan but historically belonged to China.

First-order Administrative Divisions (cont.)

	<i>Name</i>	<i>Seat</i>	<i>FIPS 10-4</i>	<i>ISO 3166-2</i>
10.	Lienchiang County	Nangan	TW14	(NA) ³
11.	Miaoli County	Miaoli	TW15	TW-MIA
12.	Nantou County	Nantou	TW16	TW-NAN
13.	New Taipei Municipality	Banqiao	TW23	TW-TPQ
14.	Penghu County	Magong	TW17	TW-PEN
15.	Pingtung County	Pingtung	TW18	TW-PIF
16.	Taichung Municipality	Taichung	TW19	TW-TXG
17.	Tainan Municipality	Tainan	TW21	TW-TNN
18.	Taipei Municipality	Taipei	TW03	TW-TPE
19.	Taitung County	Taitung	TW24	TW-TIT
20.	Taoyuan County	Taoyuan	TW25	TW-TAO
21.	Yilan County	Yilan	TW26	TW-ILA
22.	Yunlin County	Douliu	TW27	TW-YUN

Administrative Division (ADM) Order	Administrative Division Level	Administrative Division Units (as of 2004)
ADM1	Municipality County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Directly-controlled Municipalities (Shi 市) • 3 Provincial Municipalities (Shi 市) • 14 Counties (Xian 縣)
ADM2	Undetermined	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23 Districts (Qu 區) • 912 Villages (Li 里) • 226 Rural townships (Xiang 鄉) • 61 Urban townships (Zhen 鎮) • 17,988 Neighborhoods (Lin 鄰)

c. 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/>.

Taiwan is involved in a dispute over the Spratly Islands with China, Malaysia, Philippines, Vietnam, and possibly Brunei. In November 2002, the relevant parties signed the “Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea,” which eased tension but did not form a legally binding “code of conduct.” Pratas Island is occupied by Taiwan but claimed by China. The Paracel Islands are occupied by China but claimed by Taiwan and Vietnam. Both Taiwan and China claim the Japanese-administered Senkaku Islands (Senkaku-shoto/Diaoyu Tai).

Taiwan is not recognized as an independent country by most countries, including the United States. The US Department of State holds that, “With the establishment of diplomatic relations with China on January 1, 1979, the US Government recognized the People’s Republic of China as the sole legal government of China and acknowledged the Chinese position that there is only one China and that Taiwan is part of China.”

There is a long and ongoing dispute between Taiwan and China on the issue of reunification. Taiwan opposes the idea that it will eventually unify with mainland China. Taiwan stands strong in its belief that the people of Taiwan should determine their own future. Goals of the Taiwan independence movement include establishing a sovereign nation on Taiwan and having Taiwan

become a member of the United Nations. China passed a law that authorizes military action against Taiwan in the event it declares independence.

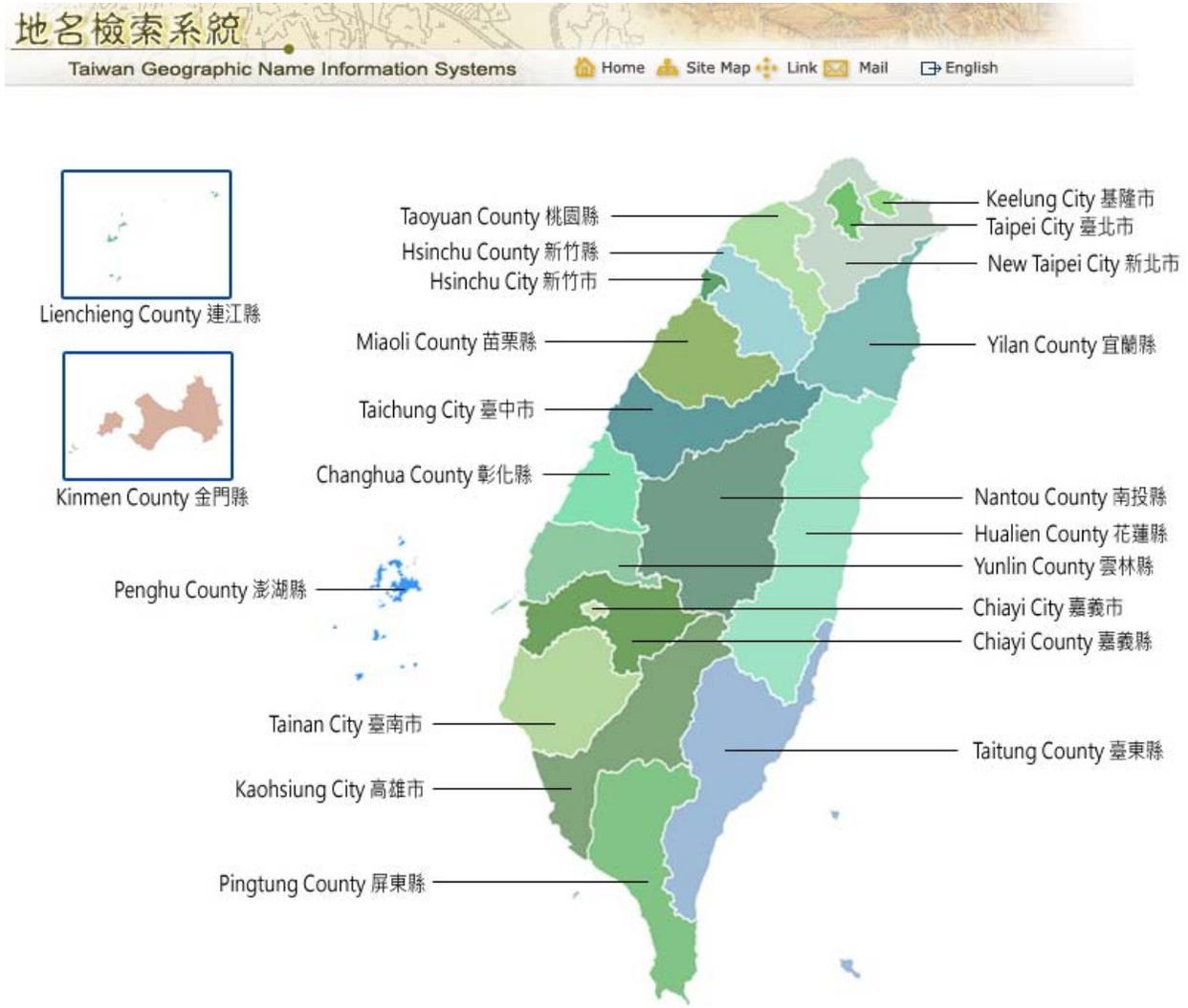
5. Source Material

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

- a. Taiwan, 1:50,000, Series L7031, Combined Service Forces, 1997.
- b. Taiwan, 1:50,000, Series L7021X93252 and L7021X90211 for Chin-men (Quemoy and Ma-tsu, Combined Service Forces, 1997
- c. Formosa Complete Road Atlas; Sunriver Corp., 2004-2005

Graphic 1

http://gissrv3.sinica.edu.tw/search_en/index.php



Appendix A: Word Segmentation Standard for Chinese Geographic Names

United States Board on Geographic Names
Word Segmentation Standard for Chinese Geographic Names
Approved by 325 FNC, 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.
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 (HY⁴)

Hsi-p'ing Shan (WG)

⁴ HY = Hanyu pinyin romanization; WG = Wade-Giles romanization.

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. Monosyllabic⁵ adjuncts⁶ 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)
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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

⁵ i.e. one syllable.

⁶ i.e. modifiers.

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

水琏南溪桥 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 B: Glossary of Generic Terms

Generic	Feature Designation Name	Feature Designation Code
Ao	bay, cove(s)	BAY, COVE
Ba	dam	DAM
Bandao	peninsula	PEN
Bi	cape, point	CAPE, PT
Binguan	guest house	GHSE
Bowuguan	museum	MUS
Cangku	storehouse	SHSE
Chang	factory, sugar refinery	MFG, MFGSG
Chezhan	railroad station, abandoned railroad station	RSTN, RSTNQ
Chi	lake, pond	LK, PND
Chuan	stream	STM
Chuan'ao	dock(s)	DCK
Chuanwu	dock(s)	DCK
Ci	shrine, temple(s)	SHRN, TMPL
Cun	administrative division, locality	ADMD, LCTY
Dao	island, islands, land-tied island	ISL, ISLS, ISLT
Daxue	college	SCHC
Dengta	lighthouse	LTHSE

Dian	temple(s)	TMPL
Dianchang	power station, hydroelectric power station	PS, PSH
Diantai	radio station	STNR
Difang	levee	LEV
Ding	hill, mountain, peak	HLL, MT, PK
Dong	cave(s)	CAVE
Dongwuyuan	zoo	ZOO
Dujiacun	resort	RSRT
Fadianchang	power station, hydroelectric power station	PS, PSH
Fandian	hotel	HTL
Fangboti	breakwater	BRKW
Fangchaoti	levee	LEV
Feng	hill, mountain, peak, spur(s)	HLL, MT, PK, SPUR
Fu	temple(s)	TMPL
Gang	anchorage, bay, harbor(s), hill, roadstead	ANCH, BAY, HBR, HLL, RDST
Gangdao	channel	CHN
Gao'erfu Qiuchang	golf course	RECG
Gaozhong	school	SCH
Gong	temple(s)	TMPL

Gongchang	factory	MFG
Gonglu	road	RD
Gongmu	cemetery	CMTY
Gongyequ	industrial area	INDS
Gongyuan	park	PRK
Gou	ditch, stream	DTCH, STM
Gu	ravine(s)	RVN
Guoxiao	school	SCH
Guozhong	school	SCH
Haishui Yuchang	beach	BCH
Haixia	strait	STRT
He	stream	STM
Hsi	stream	STM
Hu	lake, pond	LK, PND
Huayuan	garden(s)	GDN
Huguansuo	forest station	STNF
Jia	point	PT
Jian	hill, peak	HLL, PK
Jianchashao	inspection station	STNI
Jianchazhan	inspection station	STNI

Jianyu	prison	PRN
Jiao	cape, headland, island, islands, point, reef(s), rock	CAPE, HDLD, ISL, ISLS, PT, RF, RK
Jiaohui	church	CH
Jiaoliudao	road junction	RDJCT
Jichang	airport	AIRP
Jiuchang	factory, brewery	MFG, MFGB
Kuangchang	mine(s), coal mine(s), quarry(-ies)	MN, MNC, MNQR
Leyuan	park	PRK
Li	administrative division, locality	ADMD, LCTY
Lianyouchang	oil refinery	OILR
Liaowangtai	tower	TOWR
Liedao	islands	ISLS
Linchang	forest(s)	FRST
Ling	hill, mountain, mountains, peak, spur(s)	HLL, MT, MTS, PK, SPUR
Linwusuo	forest station	STNF
Lu	road, street	RD, ST
Matou	landing, pier	LDNG, PIER
Meikuang	coal mine(s), abandoned mine	MNC, MNQ
Miao	temple(s)	TMPL

Miaobu	nursery(-ies)	NSY
Muchang	grazing area, ranch(es)	GRAZ, RNCH
Muyuan	cemetery	CMTY
Nongchang	farm, farms, orchard(s)	FRM, FRMS, OCH
Paichusuo	police post	PP
Paishui	canal, drainage canal, irrigation canal	CNL, CNLD, CNLI
Paishuigou	channel, canal, drainage canal, irrigation canal, stream	CHN, CNL, CNLD, CNLI, STM
Paishuixian	canal, drainage canal, irrigation canal	CNL, CNLD, CNLI
Pi	lake, pond	LK, PND
Pubu	waterfall(s)	FLLS
Qiao	bridge, populated place	BDG, PPL
Qixiangzhan	meteorological station	STNM
Qu	administrative division	ADMD
Qundao	islands	ISLS
Qushuizhan	water pumping station	PMPW
Sanjiaodian	triangulation station	TRIG
Shakuang	placer mine(s)	MNPL
Shan	hill, island, mountain, mountains	HLL, ISL, MT, MTS
Shan	peak, ridge(s), slope(s), spur(s),	PK, RDGE, SLP, SPUR, TRIG

	triangulation station	
Shankou	pass	PASS
Shanmai	mountains	MTS
Shanmo	mountains	MTS
Shanzhuang	country house	HSEC
Shazhou	shoal(s)	SHOL
Shequ	housing development	DEVH
Shi	first-order administrative division, administrative division, capital of a political entity, rock	ADM1, ADMD, PPLC, RK
Shichang	market	MKT
Shikuang	mine(s), quarry(-ies)	MN, MNQR
Shiyansuo	experiment station	STNE
Shuichang	waterworks	WTRW
Shuidao	channel, marine channel, aqueduct, underground irrigation canal(s), watercourse	CHN, CHNM, CNLA, CNLSB, WTRC
Shuiku	reservoir(s)	RSV
Shuixian	canal	CNL
Shuizha	sluice	SLCE
Si	populated place, temple(s)	PPL, TMPL
Suidao	tunnel, road tunnel, railroad tunnel	TNL, TNLRD, TNLRR

Ta	pagoda	PGDA
Tan	lake, pond, shoal(s)	LK, PND, SHOL
Tang	pond, shrine, temple(s)	PND, SHRN, TMPL
Tangchang	sugar refinery	MFGSG
Ti	breakwater, levee	BRKW, LEV
Tielu	railroad	RR
Tifang	levee	LEV
Ting	resthouse	RHSE
Tiyuchang	stadium	STDM
Tou	cape, headland, hill, point	CAPE, HDLD, HLL, PT
Wan	anchorage, bay, bight(s), cove(s), sea, stream	ANCH, BAY, BGHT, COVE, SEA, STM
Wenquan	spring(s), hot spring(s)	SPNG, SPNT
Xi	stream, anabranch, stream mouth(s), section of stream	STM, STMA, STMM, STMX
Xian	first-order administrative division, historical first-order administrative division, railroad	ADM1, ADM1H, RR
Xiang	administrative division	ADMD
Xiaoxue	school	SCH
Xikou	stream mouth(s)	STMM
Xinzhan	railroad station	RSTN

Xiuxizhan	resthouse	RHSE
Xuexiao	school, college	SCH, SCHC
Xueyuan	school, college	SCH, SCHC
Yai	cliff(s)	CLF
Yan	rock, rocks	RK, RKS
Yanchang	salt area	SALT
Yanjiusuo	experiment station	STNE
Yiyuan	hospital	HSP
Youku	tank farm, oil pipeline terminal	OILT, TRMO
Youlequ	park	PRK
Yü, Yu	island, islands, land-tied island, rocks	ISL, ISLS, ISLT, RKS
Yuchi	fishponds	PNSDF
Yundongchang	athletic field	ATHF
Yunhe	canal	CNL
Yuwen	fishponds	PNSDF
Zhan	railroad station	RSTN
Zhen	administrative division, canal, stream, section of stream	ADMD, CNL, STM, STMX
Zhongxue	school	SCH
Zhou	bar, island	BAR, ISL

Zhuanbozhan	communication center	COMC
Zui	point	PT
三莊	country house	HSEC
三角點	triangulation station	TRIG
中學	school	SCH
交流道	road junction	RDJCT
亭	resthouse	RHSE
休息站	resthouse	RHSE
倉庫	storehouse	SHSE
公司	factory, radio station	MFG, STNR
公園	park	PRK
公墓	cemetery	CMTY
公路	road	RD
動物園	zoo	ZOO
區	administrative division	ADMD
博物館	museum	MUS
取水站	water pumping station	PMPW

國中	school	SCH
國小	school	SCH
圳	canal, irrigation canal, ditch, stream	CNL, CNLI, DTCH, STM
坡	slope(s)	SLP
堂	shrine, temple(s)	SHRN, TMPL
堤	breakwater, dike, levee	BRKW, DIKE, LEV
堤防	dike, levee	DIKE, LEV
場	factory	MFG
塔	pagoda	PGDA
塘	pond	PND
墓	cemetery	CMTY
墓園	cemetery	CMTY
壇	temple(s)	TMPL
壩	dam	DAM
大學	college	SCHC
學校	school, college	SCH, SCHC

學院	college	SCHC
守衛站	inspection station	STNI
宮	temple(s)	TMPL
宮	temple(s)	TMPL
家	house(s)	HSE
實驗室	experiment station	STNE
寺	temple(s)	TMPL
小學	school	SCH
少年輔育院	reformatory	PRNJ
尖	hill, peak	HLL, PK
山	hill, island, mountain, mountains, peak, slope(s), spur(s), triangulation station	HLL, ISL, MT, MTS, PK, SLP, SPUR, TRIG
山口	pass	PASS
山脈	mountains	MTS
山莊	housing development, country house	DEVH, HSEC
岩	peak, rock, rocks	PK, RK, RKS
岬	point	PT

峯	peak	PK
峰	hill, mountain, peak, spur(s)	HLL, MT, PK, SPUR
島	island, islands, land-tied island	ISL, ISLS, ISLT
峽	gorge(s)	GRGE
崖	cliff(s)	CLF
嶺	hill, mountain, mountains, peak, spur(s)	HLL, MT, MTS, PK, SPUR
嶼	island, islands, land-tied island, rocks	ISL, ISLS, ISLT, RKS
川	stream	STM
工作站	forest station	STNF
工廠	factory	MFG
工業區	industrial area	INDS
市	administrative division	ADMD
市	first-order administrative division, administrative division, capital of a political entity	ADM1, ADMD, PPLC
市場	market	MKT
府	temple(s)	TMPL

庵	temple(s)	TMPL
廟	temple(s)	TMPL
廠	industrial area, factory, brewery, waterworks	INDS, MFG, MFGB, WTRW
強國里	administrative division	ADMD
排水	canal, drainage canal, irrigation canal	CNL, CNLD, CNLI
排水口	stream mouth(s)	STMM
排水溝	channel, canal, drainage canal, irrigation canal	CHN, CNL, CNLD, CNLI
排水線	canal, drainage canal, irrigation canal	CNL, CNLD, CNLI
排水線	irrigation canal	CNLI
支流	section of stream	STMX
教會	church	CH
村	administrative division, locality	ADMD, LCTY
林務所	forest station	STNF
林場	forest(s)	FRST
校	school, agricultural school, college	SCH, SCHA, SCHC
樂園	park	PRK

橋	bridge, temple(s)	BDG, TMPL
機場	airport	AIRP
檢查哨	inspection station	STNI
檢查站	inspection station	STNI
殿	temple(s)	TMPL
氣象站	meteorological station	STNM
水塔	tower	TOWR
水壩	dam	DAM
水庫	reservoir(s)	RSV
水浴場	beach	BCH
水線	canal	CNL
水道	channel, aqueduct, watercourse	CHN, CNLA, WTRC
水閘	sluice	SLCE
池	lake, pond	LK, PND
池塘	pond	PND
沙洲	island	ISL

河	stream	STM
河口	stream mouth(s)	STMM
油庫	tank farm, oil pipeline terminal	OILT, TRMO
法院	courthouse	CTHSE
洲	bar, island, land-tied island, shoal(s)	BAR, ISL, ISLT, SHOL
派出所	police post	PP
海岸	coast	CST
海峽	strait	STRT
海水浴場	beach	BCH
渠	ditch	DTCH
渡假村	resort	RSRT
温泉	hot spring(s)	SPNT
港	anchorage, bay, harbor(s), port, roadstead	ANCH, BAY, HBR, PRT, RDST
港口	harbor(s)	HBR
航道	channel	CHN
湖	lake, pond	LK, PND

溝	ditch, stream	DTCH, STM
溪	canal, stream, anabranh, stream mouth(s), section of stream	CNL, STM, STMA, STMM, STMX
溪口	stream mouth(s)	STMM
溫泉	hot spring(s)	SPNT
漁塢	fishponds	PNSDF
潭	lake, pond	LK, PND
澳	cove(s)	COVE
瀑布	waterfall(s)	FLLS
灘	shoal(s)	SHOL
灣	bay, bight(s), cove(s)	BAY, BGHT, COVE
煉油廠	oil refinery	OILR
煤礦	coal mine(s), abandoned mine	MNC, MNQ
燈塔	lighthouse	LTHSE
牧場	farm, grazing area, ranch(es)	FRM, GRAZ, RNCH
畜殖場	farm, ranch(es)	FRM, RNCH
畜牧場	farm, ranch(es)	FRM, RNCH

療養院	sanatorium	SNTR
發電廠	power station, hydroelectric power station	PS, PSH
監獄	prison	PRN
瞭望台	tower	TOWR
瞭望臺	tower	TOWR
石礦	mine(s), quarry(-ies)	MN, MNQR
砂礦	placer mine(s)	MNPL
碼頭	landing, pier, wharf(-ves)	LDNG, PIER, WHRF
礁	island, reef(s), rock	ISL, RF, RK
礦場, 礦場+	mine(s), coal mine(s), quarry(-ies)	MN, MNC, MNQR
社區	housing development	DEVH
祠	shrine, temple(s)	SHRN, TMPL
站	railroad station	RSTN
糖廠	sugar refinery	MFGSG
糖廠	sugar refinery	MFGSG
紀念碑	monument	MNMT

線	railroad	RR
縣	first-order administrative division, historical first-order administrative division	ADM1, ADM1H
自來水廠	waterworks	WTRW
航空站	airport	AIRP
船塢	dock(s)	DCK
船廠	dockyard	DCKY
船澳	dock(s)	DCK
花園	garden(s)	GDN
苗圃	nursery(-ies)	NSY
蕃殖場	farm	FRM
蕃牧場	farm	FRM
角	cape, point	CAPE, PT
試驗所	experiment station	STNE
谷	ravine(s)	RVN
豐樂里	administrative division	ADMD
賓館	guest house	GHSE

路	road, street	RD, ST
車站	railroad station, abandoned railroad station	RSTN, RSTNQ
轉播站	communication center	COMC
農場	farm	FRM
農場	farm, farms	FRM, FRMS
農廠	farm	FRM
農牧區	farm	FRM
通信中心	communication center	COMC
造船廠	dockyard	DCKY
遊樂區	park	PRK
遊樂園	park	PRK
運動場	athletic field	ATHF
運河	canal	CNL
道	road	RD
鄉	administrative division	ADMD
鄉	administrative division	ADMD

酒廠	factory	MFG
醫學中心	medical center	CTRM
醫院	hospital	HSP
里	administrative division, locality	ADMD, LCTY
銅礦	copper mine(s)	MNCU
鎮	administrative division	ADMD
鎮	administrative division	ADMD
鐵路	railroad	RR
鐵道	railroad	RR
防波堤	breakwater	BRKW
防潮堤	breakwater, levee	BRKW, LEV
隧道	tunnel, road tunnel, railroad tunnel	TNL, TNLRD, TNLRR
雙玉村	administrative division	ADMD
電信局	communication center	COMC
電台	radio station	STNR
電廠	power station, hydroelectric power station	PS, PSH

電臺	communication center, radio station	COMC, STNR
頂	hill, mountain, peak	HLL, MT, PK
頭	cape, point	CAPE, PT
飯店	hotel	HTL
養殖帶	fishponds	PNSDF
體育場	stadium	STDM
高中	school, college	SCH, SCHC
高工	school	SCH
高爾夫球場	golf course	RECG
魚池	fishponds	PNSDF
鹽場	salt area	SALT
鹽田區	salt area	SALT
鼻	cape, point	CAPE, PT