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**BRIDGING THE EAST AND THE WEST:
A CASE STUDY OF PERSONAL NAME AUTHORITY CONTROL IN
RESOURCE SHARING AND OVERSEAS CHINESE LIBRARIANS' ROLE**

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Summary

This paper discusses the significance of developing and updating personal name authority records for individuals who are referred to by their bi- or multi-lingual works. This work is based on a case study of OCLC (Online Computer Library Center)'s name authority records of well-known Jesuits who played a unique role in the cultural exchange between Europe and China during the sixteenth through eighteenth centuries. It is concluded that using ready reference works to develop thematic personal name authority records is feasible and will facilitate international resource sharing. Overseas Chinese librarians play an important role in this endeavor. It is hoped that the findings in this study will raise awareness of this important issue so that more overseas Chinese librarians will participate in implementing cooperative name authority projects at local, national, and/or international levels.

Introduction

Authority control is "*the process of ensuring that every entry—name, uniform title, series, or subject—that is selected as an access point for the public catalog is unique and does not conflict by being identical.*"[1] Because personal name is used as major access point in information retrieval (especially in an online environment), personal name authority control has gained continued attention and development. According to John D. Byrum, Jr., by 2004, NACO (Name Authority Cooperative) had developed and maintained a database of more than 2,000,000 authority records in addition to the more than 3,500,000 records created by Library of Congress Staff.[2]

It has not been fully recognized, however, that personal name authority records can be used as a platform for resource sharing beyond the local or regional area. For example, name authority records for internationally recognized elites are wholly inadequate. This paper is based on a case study of Jesuits who not only brought Christianity and science to China from the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries, but also left their writings and translated works in China and their own countries. These works opened a window for the west to know the civilization and social conditions of China during that period. According to Professor Erik Zürcher, that cultural exchange was the first confrontation and dialog between intellectuals of China and Europe after the Renaissance. [3] These Jesuits were mostly well known for their proficiency in the Chinese language and Chinese early philosophy and culture. They had close relationships and cooperated with Chinese intellectuals such as Xu Guangqi (徐光启) and Li Zhizao (李之藻) in translating western science works or Chinese classic texts. They also served in the imperial court, specializing in calendar studies, astronomy, and cartography. One example of the Jesuits' prominence during the late Ming and early Qing Dynasty is that their Chinese writings were included in many well-known private catalogues of the time, such as Danshengtang cangshumu (澹生堂藏书目/祁承燾), Xushi jiacang shumu (徐氏家藏书目/徐火勃), Jiangyunlou shumu (绛云楼书目/钱谦益), Jicangwei cangshumu(季沧苇藏书目/季振宜), Yeshiyuan cangshumu (也是园藏书目/钱曾), Qianqingtang shumu (千顷堂书目/黄虞稷) [4]. The works in Chinese of sixteen distinguished Jesuits can be found in *Qinding Siku Quanshu zongmu* (钦定四库全书总目)[5].

For this study, I selected 62 Jesuits who wrote works in Chinese and were well-known to Chinese scholars and are found in two widely used reference works: (1) *Ming Qing jian Yesu hui shi yi zhu ti yao* (明清间耶稣会士译著提要/徐宗泽, 中华书局, 1989 (originally published 1949)), (2) the Chinese translation of *Notices Biographiques et Bibliographiques sur les Jesuites de L'ancienne Mission de Chine 1552-1773* Shanghai:

Imprimerie de la mission Catholique Orphelinat de T'ou-se-we, 1932 (在华耶稣会士列传及书目 / Louis Pfister, S.J. [法]费赖之 著 冯承钧 译, 中华书局, 1995). I checked against OCLC Name Authority File and found that about two-thirds of the 62 Jesuits either had no established name authority records or had no Chinese name in the cross-reference field ("400" field) in the record. Nor are the existing authority records consistent in the forms of the Jesuits' Chinese names. Testing in the OPAC of the National Library of China and the online full text journal database CAJ (Chinese Academic Journal) reveals a significant difference in search results when using the Jesuits' various names, especially their original names and Chinese names. Clearly, the lack of name authority control will degrade the efficiency of information retrieval and resource sharing. This is of concern to research libraries and subject librarians. In this paper, I discuss the current problems in name authority records and suggest that developing name authority records needs not only collaboration between local cataloging and subject librarians, but also cooperative effort at regional, national and even international level.

Literature review

There are several articles that discuss the problems of personal name variations in accessing information in certain context. Prof. Jingfeng Xia found out that variation in author's names affects the retrieval capability of digital repositories [6]. Denise Beaubien Bennet determined that a searcher might retrieve incomplete or inaccurate results when the database provides poor assistance in linking author name variations. She also discussed several approaches to linking name authority files in the database.[7] Ruiz-Perez *et al.* investigated how Spanish names are handled by national and international databases and identified mistakes that can undermine the usefulness of these databases for locating and retrieving works by Spanish authors.[8] These studies, however, did not address the question of how to deal with personal names having various forms in different languages.

There are also some introductory works that focus on name authority control in the East Asian area. Lily Hu, Owen Tam and Patrick Lo described recent developments in Chinese authority work that has been implemented in Mainland China, Taiwan and Hong Kong.[9] Chinese academic librarians also provided an overview of development of Chinese name authority work in Chinese Universities, including standards and format for authority records of foreigners.[10] The successful experience of the HKCAN (Hong Kong Chinese Authority Name) workgroup in following international standards to develop name authority records caught much attention from Chinese academic libraries as well. Two examples of comparative studies are Cheng and Liu's articles.[11] However, these studies mostly focused on local practices, and did not foresee the broader application of name authority control.

It is encouraging that Eisuke Naito brought up the issue of developing a regional interchange name authority format among China, Japan and Korea.[12] Such an interchange would enable us to see the feasibility of sharing resources among different countries. It is also stimulating news to librarians that Die Deutsche Bibliothek (Germany), the Library of Congress, and OCLC have launched a cooperative project: the Virtual International Authority File, which seeks to demonstrate the viability of automatically linking authority records from different national authority files. [13] It is also exciting for librarians who deal with materials in non-Latin characters that the Library of Congress recently released on their website (http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsol/nonlatin_whitepaper.html) the draft of "White Paper: Issues Related to Non-Latin Characters in Name Authority Records." These works provide a broad background and different perspectives to this study and make it a timely and meaningful one. This paper focuses on creating a basic outline for name authority records that will allow for the addition of non-Latin characters in references.

Observations and findings

Since the 1990s, there has been increasing interest among Chinese scholars in Sinology and Sinologists overseas. As early western pioneers who stayed and devoted their knowledge and lives to China between the 16th and 18th century, Jesuits have received continuing attention by both Chinese and Western scholars. According to the French Sinologist, Louis Pfister, S.J. (Chinese name 费赖之, 1833-1891), there were 467 Jesuits in China from 1552-1773. More than eighty of them are credited with writings or translated works in Chinese.[14] In the annotated bibliography *Repertoire des Jesuites de Chine de 1552-1800* (Chinese title:

在华耶稣会士列传及书目补编, 耿昇 译, 中华书局, 1995) by Joseph Dehergne, S.J. (Chinese name 荣振华 1903-1990), there are 975 biographic entries for Jesuits, most of them from Europe except for about one hundred Chinese, including some from Macau. Recognizing and rediscovering the lives of these missionaries during their staying in China and their roles and influence in China's modern history has been one focus of Chinese and Western researchers. As one example of this interest, the National Library of China is developing an online "Sinologist Database." By the year 2006, 100 entries had been input, and among them, sixteen Jesuits were listed as early Sinologists.[15]

As a subject librarian for Chinese studies, when I was trying to assist both Chinese and Western scholars to locate documents by or on Jesuits, I was struck by the complexity of location of depository libraries and lack of easy access to those materials. According to *Bibliography of the Jesuit Mission in China (ca.1580-ca.1680)* (Leiden University, 1991), compiled by Erik Zürcher, Nicolas Standaert, S.J. and Adrianus Dudink, and *China Mission Studies (1550-1800) Bulletin* (1979-1987), libraries that hold special collections on Jesuits are very scattered, and include the Rome Jesuit Archives (Italy), the Vatican Library, library of the Maison Professe des Jesuites of Paris (France), National Library of France (Paris), Bavarian State Library and the University Library of Munich (Germany), the Leiden Sinological Institute Library (Holland), and two famous China Catholic mission libraries, the Beitang Library, some of which remains in the Beijing Library, and the Xujiahui Library of Shanghai, some of which is now in the Shanghai Library and a smaller amount now in the Academic Sinica on Taiwan. According to the preface of *Repertoire des Jesuites de Chine de 1552-1800*, other repositories that Joseph Dehergne visited were in London, Madrid, Lisbon, Vienna, Moscow and Leningrad. In the United States, there are also numerous libraries and archives in about 40 states holding similar collections; they are listed in Archie R. Crouch's book *Scholar's Guide to the China Mission Resources in the Libraries and Archives of the United States* (Princeton University Press, 1983).

In addition to the scattered locations, another challenge for accessing the resources is the lack of language and research specialist to compile accurate catalogs or indices. That is why David E. Mungello found Paul Pelliot's unpublished typescript *Inventaire sommaire des manuscrits et imprimes chinois de la Bibliotheque Vaticane* (1922) "is an extremely useful tool organized around the separate collections in which Chinese books and manuscripts are found... He has done the reader the service of indexing the romanized Chinese titles." [16] By comparison, in another report, Mungello also mentioned that a handwritten catalogue of the old Chinese collection (1603 titles) in Deutsche Staatsbibliothek (Berlin, Germany) was not very helpful, because many Chinese works only have a descriptive Latin title. He further explained, "This is particularly the case with many of the older titles which were catalogued when the librarians' knowledge of Chinese was doubtless insufficient to catalogue by Chinese titles." [17] For these reasons, until now, in-depth catalogs have always been compiled by Sinologists, such as *Chinese Books and Documents in the Jesuit Archives in Rome: A Descriptive Catalogue Japonica-Sinica I-IV* (M.E. Sharpe, 2002), by Albert Chan, S.J.

With the development of library OPACs (Online Public Access Catalog), it appears that access to scattered collections is becoming easier by searching in virtual collections. However, the real situation is far from satisfactory. As far as collections by China Jesuits are concerned, lack of name authority control in the OPAC is a major obstacle to locating all relevant resources by a given Jesuit in one search. This is mostly because many Jesuits had various forms of names. Ideally, both their western name and Chinese name should be connected via authority control in the same database so that scholars from China and the West can share the same resources. However, the number of complete name authority records for Jesuits in OCLC's Name Authority File (NAF) is still small. Below I give a statistical analysis of name authority records for 62 selected Jesuits that had identical Chinese name and Chinese work (see table 1). According to the table, among the 62 Jesuits, 32 had no established name authority records. In addition, 8 of the 30 established records have no Chinese name of the Jesuits in the "400" field. The 8 Jesuits are: Qian Deming (钱德明, Joseph Marie Amiot), Wei Jijin (魏继晋, Florian Bahr), Bo Yingli (柏应理, Philippe Couplet), Feng Bingzheng (冯秉正, Joseph-Anne-Marie de Moyriac de Mailla), Wei Fangji (卫方济, François Noel), Lu Rimán (鲁日满, François de Rougemont), Luo Mingjian (罗明坚, Michel Ruggieri), Zeng Dezhao (曾德昭 or Xie Wulu 谢务禄, Alvaro de Semedo). Therefore altogether 40 of the 62 (close to 2/3) Jesuits either had no established name authority records in OCLC or had no Chinese name in the records.

Table 1:

| Name | Nationality | Variant forms of name | Chinese Name | Name authority record in OCLC NAF (name authority file) |
|---|-------------|--|--|---|
| Aleni, Giulio (1582-1649) | Italy | Aleni, Julius Aleni, Giulios | Ai Rulue 艾儒略, 字思及 | Yes (n 95045868) With Chinese name in 400 field |
| Amiot, Joseph Marie (1718-1793) | France | Amiot, Jean Joseph Marie Amiot, Joan Joseph Maria | <i>Qian Deming</i> 钱德明 | Yes (no 98089451) <i>No Chinese name</i> in 400 field |
| Augery, Humbert (1616-1673) | France | | <i>Hong Duzhen</i> 洪度贞, 字复斋 | No record |
| Buglio, Luigi (1606-1682) | Italy | Buglio, Louis Buglio, Lodovico Buglio, Ludovicus | Li, Leisi (or Lileisi), Li, Leisse) 利类思, 字再可 | Yes (no 2002093927) With Chinese name in 400 field |
| Bahr, Florian (1706-1771) | Germany | Bahr, Florianus (German) | <i>Wei Jijin</i> 魏继晋 字善修 | Yes (no 2007022337) <i>No Chinese name</i> in 400 field |
| Benoist, Michel (1717-1774) | France | Benoist, Michael | Jiang Youren 蒋友仁 | Yes (no 2002124986) With Chinese name in 400 field |
| Boym, Michel (1612-1659) | Poland | Boym, Michal Boym, Michael Borm, Michel | Bu Mige (or Bumige) 卜弥格 | Yes With Chinese name in 400 field |
| Bouvet, Joachim (1656-1730) | France | Bovet, Giovanni | Pai, chin (or Pai-chin, Pe-tsin) 白晋 | Yes (no 81112520) With Chinese name in 400 field |
| Brancati, François (1607-1671) | Italy | Brancati, Francesco, Brancati, Francisco | <i>Pan Guoguang</i> 潘国光, 字用观 | No record |
| Cattaneo, Lauzaro (1560-1640) | Italy | Cattaneo, Lazare Catneo, Lauzaro Cattaneo, Lazzaro | <i>Guo Jujing</i> 郭居静 | No record |
| Channe, Alexander de la (1695-1767) | France | Charme, Alexandre de la | <i>Sun zhang</i> 孙漳 or 孙璋 | No record |
| Chavagnac, Emeric Langlois de (1670-1717) | France | | <i>Sha Shouxin</i> 沙守信 | No record |
| Comte, Louis Le (1655-1728) | France | Le Comte, Lewis Le Comte, Luigi | Li, Ming (or Li, Fuchu) 李明, 字复初 | Yes (no 84233421) With Chinese name in 400 field |
| Costa, Ignace da (1599-1666) | Portugal | | <i>Guo Najue</i> 郭纳爵, 字德旌 | No record |

| | | | | |
|--|----------|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| Couplet, Philippe (1624-1692) | Belgium | Couplet, Philippus Couplet, Filippo | <i>Bo Yingli</i> 柏应理 | Yes (no 85010492) No Chinese name in 400 field |
| Cunha, Simon de (1590-1660) | Portugal | | <i>Qu Ximan</i> 瞿西满, 字弗溢) 一作瞿洗满 | No record |
| D'Entrecolles, Francois-Xavier (1664-1741) | France | Entrecolles, Francois Xavier d' | <i>Yin Hongxu</i> 殷弘绪, 字继宗 | Yes (no 83068462) With Chinese name in 400 field |
| Diaz, Emmanuel (1574-1659) | Portugal | Dias, Manuel Diaz, Emanuele | <i>Yangmanuo</i> 阳玛诺 | Yes (no 2006039064) With Chinese name in 400 field |
| Duarte, Joannes (1671-1750) | Portugal | Duarte, Jean | <i>Nie Ruowang</i> 聂若望 | No record |
| Ferreira, Gaspard (1571-1649) | Portugal | | <i>Fei Qiguan</i> 费奇观 or 费奇规, 字揆一 | No record |
| Figueredo, Rodericus (1594-1642) | Portugal | Figueredo, Rodrigue de | <i>Fei Lede</i> 费乐德, 字心铭 | No record |
| Fontaney, Jean de (1643-1710) | France | | <i>Hong Ruohan</i> 洪若翰, 字时登 | No record |
| Froez, Joannes (1590-1638) | Portugal | Froes, Jean Frois, João | <i>Fu Ruowang</i> 伏若望, 字定源 | No record |
| Furtado, Francois (1587-1653) | Portugal | | <i>Fu Fanji</i> 傅泛际, 字体斋 | Yes (no 2006039065) With Chinese name in 400 field |
| Gerbillon, Jean Francois (1654-1707) | France | | <i>Zhang Cheng</i> 张诚, 字实斋 | Yes (no 97021215) With Chinese name in 400 field |
| Gravina, Hieronymus de (1603-1662) | Italy | Gravina, Jerome de | <i>Jia Yimu</i> 贾宜睦, 字九章 | No record |
| Greslon, Adrien (1614-1695) | France | Greslon, Adriannus | <i>Nie Zhongqian</i> 聂仲迁, 字若瑞 | No record |
| Grimaldi, Philippe-Marie (1639-1712) | Italy | Grimaldi, Filippo | <i>Min Mingwo</i> 闵明我, 字德先 | No record |
| Herieu, Julien-placide (1671-1746) | France | Hervieu, Jul-Placidus | <i>He Cangbi</i> 赫苍壁, 字子拱 Or 字儒良 | No record |
| Hinderer, Romin (1669-1744) | France | | <i>De Manuo</i> 德玛诺 | No record |

| | | | | |
|---|----------|-------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Jartoux, Pierre (1668-1720) | France | | Du Demei 杜德美 | Yes (no 2002125356) With Chinese name in 400 field |
| Kogler, Ignaz (1680-1746) | Germany | Kogler, Ignatius | Dai Jinxian 戴进贤, 字嘉宾 | Yes (no 84080245) With Chinese name in 400 field |
| Laureati, Jean (1666-1727) | Italy | Laureati, Joannes | Li guo'an 利国安, 字若望 | No record |
| Longobardi, Nicola (1565-1655) | Italy | | Long Huamin 龙华民 | Yes (no 95087400) With Chinese name in 400 field |
| Lubelli, Andre-Jean (1610-1683) | Italy | | Lu Ande 陆安德, 字泰然 | No record |
| Mailla, Joseph-Anne-Marie de Moyriac de (1669-1748) | France | | Feng Bingzheng 冯秉正, 字端友 | Yes (no 87822076) No Chinese name in 400 field |
| Martini, Martin (1614-1661) | Italy | Martini, Martino | Wei Kuangguo 卫匡国, 字济泰 | Yes (no 79039954) With Chinese name in 400 field |
| Motel, Jacques (1618-1692) | France | | Mu Diwo 穆迪我, 字惠吉 | No record |
| Noel, Francois (1651-1729) | Belgium | Noel, Franciscus | Wei Fangji 卫方济 | Yes (no 88649399) No Chinese name in 400 field |
| Pantoja, Diego de (1571-1618) | Spain | Pantoia, Diego de | Pang Diwo 庞迪我, 字顺阳 | Yes (no 2001021431) With Chinese name in 400 field |
| Parrenin, Dominicus, (1665-1741) | France | | Ba Duoming 巴多明, 字克安 | No record |
| Pereira, Andreas (1690-1743) | Portugal | Pereira, Andre | Xu Maode 徐懋德, 字卓贤 | Yes (no 2006023885) With Chinese name in 400 field |
| Pereira, Thomas (1645-1708) | Portugal | Pereira, Tomé | Xu Risheng 徐日升, 字寅公 | No record |
| Poirot, Louis de (1735-1814) | France | | He Qingtai 贺清泰 | No record |
| Regis, Jean-Baptiste (1663-1738) | France | | Lei Xiaosi 雷孝思, 字永维 | Yes (n 2002125355) With Chinese name in 400 field |

| | | | | |
|---|-----------|--|--|---|
| Rho, Giacomo (1593-1638) | Italy | Rho, Jacques | Luo Yagu 罗雅谷, 字味韶 | No record |
| Rocha, João de (1566-1623) | Portugal | Rocha, Jean de Rocha, Joannes de | Luo Ruwang 罗儒望, 字怀中 or 罗如望 | No record |
| Rougemont Francois de (1624-1676) | Belgium | | Lu Riman 鲁日满, 字谦受 | Yes (no 85017729) No Chinese name in 400 field |
| Rudomina, Andreas (1594-1632) | Lithuania | Rudomina, Andre | Lu Ande 卢安德, 字磐石 | No record |
| Ruggieri, Michel (1543-1607) | Italy | | Luo Mingjian 罗明坚, 字复初 | Yes (no 85079947) No Chinese name in 400 field |
| Sambiasi, Francois (1582-1649) | Italy | | Bi Fangji 毕方济, 字今梁 | No record |
| Schall von Bell, Johann Adam (1592?-1666) | Germany | Von Bell, Johann Adam Schall Bell, Johann Adam Schall von Schall von Bell, Joannes Adamus Schall, Joannes Adamus Adams, John Schall, Adamus Schall, Jean Adam | Tang Ruowang 汤若望 | Yes (no 85057302) With Chinese name in 400 field |
| Semedo, Alvaro (1585-1658) | Portugal | Semedo, Alvarez Semmedo, Alvaro | Zeng Dezhaoh(曾德昭, 字继元 Xie Wulu 谢务禄 | Yes (no 85356608) No Chinese name in 400 field |
| Smogolenski, Nicolas (1611-1656) | Poland | | Mu Nige 穆尼阁, or 穆尼各, 字如德 | No record |
| Soerio, João (1566-1607) | Portugal | Soerio, Jean Soerio, Joannes | Su Ruwang 苏如望, 字瞻清 | No record |
| Terrentius, Joannes (1576-1630) | Swiss | Terrentius, Io. Schreck, Johann Terrenz Terencio, Johann Terrentius, Johann Terrenz, Jean Terrenzius, Joannes | Deng Yuhan 邓玉函, 字涵璞 | Yes (no 85262460) With Chinese name in 400 field |
| Trigault, Nicolas (1577-1628) | France | Trigaut, Nicholas Trigautius, Nicolau | Jin Nige(or Chin-Ni-ko, Jinnige) 金尼阁 | Yes (no 81005149) With Chinese name in 400 field |
| Tudeschini, Augustus (1598-1643) | Italy | Tudeschini, Augustin | Du Aoding 杜奥定, 字公开 | No record |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|--|---|---|
| Ursis, Sabbathin de (1575-1620) | Italy | De Ursis, Sabatino Ursis, Sabatino de Ursis, Sabbathino de | Xiong Sanba or Hsiung, San-pa) 熊三绂 | Yes (no 82132801) With Chinese name in 400 field |
| Vagnoni, Alphonse (1566-1640) | Italy | Vagnoni, Alphonsus, Vagnoni, Alphensus | Gao Yizhi (高一志, 字则圣) and Wang Fengsu(王丰肃) | No record |
| Verbiest, Ferdinand (1623-1688) | Belgium | | Nan Huairen (or Nan Huai-jen) 南怀仁 | Yes (no 84091402) With Chinese name in 400 field |
| Visdelou, Claude de (1656-1737) | France | | Liu Ying 刘应, 字声闻 | No record |

It is obvious from the table that more effort needs to be put into creating and updating name authority records for the China Jesuits. There are two important reasons behind this. First, many Chinese works by the forty Jesuits who either had no name authority records established or whose Chinese names were missed in the records already existed in the OPAC of the National Library of China or other Chinese research libraries. They are mostly searchable only by the Chinese personal names of the authors. Even in Worldcat, there are 21 Jesuits whose Chinese works can only be found under their Chinese names. [18] Secondly, Western scholars might find it very frustrating when they try to find secondary resources in Chinese full-text journal database, such as CAJ (China Academic Journals). Sometimes Chinese scholars misspell or cite a variation of the Jesuit's name; for example, "Diego de Pantoja" (庞迪我) was cited using the variant name "Didace de Pantoja" in 5 articles.[19] Sometimes the Latin or other western names of Jesuits were not cited due to the complexity of spelling. For example, a full-text search for "汤若望" would yield 1770 articles in CAJ, while search by his Latin name "Johann Adam Schall von Bell" only got 20 hits. Another search for "Joseph-Anne-Marie de Moyriac de Mailla" (冯秉正) yielded no hits at all. This incompleteness of Jesuit name authority records and the potential jeopardy of losing information due to lack of this exchanging platform should be well recognized by both the Eastern and the Western library communities.

The other problem I observed is the inconsistency of practice for established authority records in displaying Chinese names. Among the 22 records that include Jesuits' Chinese names in the "400" field, five records Romanize the Chinese name in both Pinyin and Wade-Giles as displayed below:

Record 1, Luigi Buglio (利类思):

100 1 Buglio, Luigi \$d 1606-1682

400 1 Li, Leisi, \$d 1606-1682

400 1 Li, Lei-sse, \$d 1606-1682

Record 2, Louis Le Comte (李明, 字复初):

100 1 Let Comte, Louis, \$d 1655-1728

400 1 Li, Fu-chu, \$d 1655-1728

400 1 Li, Fou-Tchou, \$d 1655-1728

Record 3, Jean-Francois Gerbillon (张诚, 字实斋):

100 1 Gerbillon, Jean-Francois, \$d 1654-1707

400 1 Chang, Cheng, \$d 1654-1707

400 1 Chang, Shih-chai, \$d 1654-1707

400 1 Zhang, Cheng, \$d 1654-1707

400 1 Zhang, Shi Zhai, \$d 1654-1707

Record 4, Sabatino De Ursis (熊三拔):
100 1 De Ursis, Sabatino, \$d 1575-1620
400 1 Hsiung, San-pa, \$ 1575-1620
400 1 Xiong, Sanba, \$d 1575-1620

Record 5, Ferdinand Verbiest (南怀仁):
100 1 Verbiest, Ferdinand, \$ 1623-1688
400 1 Nan, Huai-jen, \$d 1623-1688
400 1 Nan, Huairan, \$ 1623-1688

There are 2 records that only have Wade-Giles spelling:

Record 1, Joannes Terentius (邓玉函, 字涵璞):
100 1 Terentius, Joannes, \$d 1576-1630
400 1 Teng, Yu-han, \$d 1576-1630
400 1 Teng, Han-pu, \$d 1576-1603
670 His Chi chi tu shuo, 1830: \$b p.1 (Teng Yu-han)
670 Eminent Ching: \$b p.454 (Jean Terrenz; Teng Yu-han; t.Han-pu)

Record 2, Joachim Bouvet (白晋)
100 1 Bouvet, Joachim, \$d 1656-1730
400 1 Pai, Chin, \$d 1656-1730
400 0 Pai-chin, \$d 1656-1730
400 0 Pé-tsin, \$d 1656-1730
400 0 Petsin, \$d 1656-1730
670 His Kang-hsi-huang-ti, 1981: \$b publisher's note (Pai Chin)

There are also eight records that provide more details by including both the Chinese name and alternative Chinese name in repeatable “400” fields. The eight Jesuits are Giulio Aleni (艾儒略, 字思及), Luigi Buglio (利类思, 字再可), Louis Le Comte (李明, 字复初), Franciscus Furtado (傅泛际, 字体斋), Jean-François Gerbillon (张诚, 字实斋), Ignaz Kogler (戴进贤, 字嘉宾), Andreas Pereira (徐懋德, 字卓贤), Joannes Terentius (邓玉函, 字涵璞).

The other inconsistency in these Jesuit name authority records is that the Chinese names were sometimes treated as a full name and sometimes treated as just a forename, such as the above record of Joachim Bouvet (白晋). Although currently there are no standards for details and depth of variant forms in name authority records, it might be a better practice that Chinese characters be added in the “400” and “670” fields so that there is no need to input both Wade-Giles and Pinyin, nor is it necessary to differentiate between full name or forename. A further complication is that a Pinyin search in most Chinese OPACs, including the OPAC of the National Library, is either not possible or not very effective, though they are capable of a powerful to search with Chinese characters. Full-text online journal databases, such as CAJ (China Academic Journals) and COJ (Chinese Online Journals) even exclude Pinyin search. The recent white paper from the Library of Congress about the addition of non-Latin characters in references is very encouraging news for this new direction.

When I was writing this paper, I found a sample record with Chinese characters in authority records posted on the eastlib listserv in January 2008. Some colleagues also keep updating progress in the document and experimental records afterwards. Although there are still some other technical concerns about this practice, at least it is very encouraging news to Chinese librarians.

The other finding from the table is that the two reference works about Jesuits--*明清间耶稣会士译著提要* and *在华耶稣会士列传及书*--cover biographical information for all the sixty-two Jesuits, although imprints of Jesuits were also referenced in the “670” field. It seems from the table that there is no standard in selecting the main name entry (“100” field) and cited reference in “670” field. When I was doing this research, I found out that HKCAN (Hong Kong Chinese Authority Name workgroup) used these two resources

to create or update their authority records. This actually provides a very good solution for creating a group of thematic name authority records in an efficient way. The existence of thematic name authority records would make it possible for scholars to explore more resources for the study of not only individual Jesuits but also of the group as a whole.

Overseas Chinese subject librarians' role and implication of the study

Authority control is often considered to be the field of cataloging librarians. With my experience in collection development and reference service, and especially through this study, I realized that authority control is a field that needs much cooperation between subject and cataloging librarians in research libraries and even national libraries of many countries. As far as this study is concerned, I suggest that overseas Chinese librarians should play active role in these aspects:

First of all, Chinese librarians can help with providing in-depth reference for verification of personal name(s) when needed. For example, according to both 在华耶稣会士列传及书目 and 明清间耶稣会士译著提要, the Jesuit Alphonse Vagnoni (1566-1640) has two Chinese names (see Table 1)—Gao Yizhi (高一志) and Wang Fengsu (王丰肃). They should both be put in “400” field as cross references. But even in Albert Chan's *Chinese Books and Documents in the Jesuit Archives in Rome: A Descriptive Catalogue Japonica-Sinica I-IV* (M.E. Sharpe, 2002), he still listed the two Chinese name as separate entries. A subject librarian can alert the cataloging librarian of such problems when creating a new authority record. Sometimes subject librarians also need to consult with more reference resources to verify important personal information (such as date of birth or death, etc.) when there are conflicting cited resources; for example, 在华耶稣会士列传及书目补编 by Joseph Dehergne, S.J. (translated by 耿升, 中华书局, 1973) corrected many errors in 在华耶稣会士列传及书目.

Secondly, It might be even more significant for the Chinese librarian to identify research needs from bibliographic resources and scholastic publications, and suggest authoritative reference works to the cataloging librarian to aid in creating such thematic name authority records. For example, to build up group of name authority records of Western Sinologists that are well-known to Chinese scholars, the following general reference works can be used: *Bei Mei han xue jia ci dian* (北美汉学家辞典/安平秋等编, 人民文学出版社, 2001) and *Guo ji han xue zhu zuo ti yao* (国际汉学著作提要/葛兆光, 江西教育出版社, 1996) and *Shi jie Zhongguo xue jia ming lu* (世界中国学家名录/社会科学文献出版社, 1994).

A Subject librarian can also find information from new publications (especially translated works) and make connection with existing name authority record, and remind the cataloging librarian to update it. For example, Dr. Noël Golvers's book on the Belgium Jesuit François de Rougemont (1624-1676), *François de Rougemont, S.J., missionary in Ch'ang-shu (Chiang-nan): a study of the account book (1674-1676) and the elogium* (Leuven University Press, 1999) was translated into Chinese as 清初耶稣会士鲁日满: 常熟帐本及灵修笔记研究 / 高华士著; 赵殿红译 (郑州市: 大象出版社, 2007). This book could serve as a very good resource for adding the Chinese name of François de Rougemont to his name authority record in OCLC Name Authority File.

Furthermore, a subject librarian can use good quality name authority records as a platform for efficient information retrieval to provide in-depth reference service. This strategy can not only be used in online catalog search, but also can be extended to access to other e-resources. Moreover, name authority records can also be helpful to retrospective collection development if the reference in the record is informative and in-depth.

Last but not the least, besides this local level cooperation, it is necessary that Chinese librarians (including cataloging librarians) collaborate at a national and international level. As overseas Chinese librarians, we should not only consult with our peers for accuracy or depth of reference, but we also need to collaborate with other research libraries in the world. For example, we can identify the established name authority records of Jesuits (without Chinese name as reference) and remind cataloging librarians to update the records to make them more complete and in-depth.

Although the format of Chinese name authority records differs from Western records, the large number of records that have been developed by the National Library of China and several Chinese universities could be a very good sharing resource. Overseas Chinese librarians should be aware of the progress of both Chinese and Western name authority control and facilitate international cooperation and exchange. This is very meaningful and feasible in the near future. With the progress of the "Virtual International Authority File" project launched by LC and OCLC, I believe more international cooperation and collaboration will happen, and the automatically linked authority records from different national authority files will benefit scholars from all over the world.

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