



# Digital Gazetteer Service in context of Chinese Culture

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# *Outline*

- A review of gazetteer standards
- An approach of constructing Digital Gazetteer for Chinese Culture
- Achievements and examples
- Future works





# ***Snapshot<sup>1</sup> - ADL***

- 1990s
- The most comprehensive gazetteer content standard (GCS) in the world.
- ADL is a useful basis for information interchange.
- A set of Feature Type Thesaurus (FTT) is also under development as another important standard to enhance digital gazetteer service, besides content standard.
- An XML-based standard.
- Category: 15 (more than 100 elements)





# ***Snapshot<sup>2</sup> - TGN***

- 2000 by the J. Paul Getty Trust
- A simple set of gazetteer for art, architecture and culture.
- Not only multiple variant names and place types, but also geo-spatial coordinates are included.
- Name relationships are not constructed clearly, such as see and see also.





# *Snapshot<sup>3</sup> - MARC*

- 1960s
- Place-name heading in authority format.  
(MARC formats: bibliographic, authority, holding, and community formats).
- Name relationships (i.e. see and see also) are built up apparently for the purposes of authority control.
- A geographic location is not recorded as an important label for GIS application.





# Snapshot<sup>4</sup> - A comparison

	ADL	TGN	MARC
Community	Geo-spatial DL	Museum	Library
Elements	15 categories 100 Elements or so	8 elements	10 often-used tags
Source Ref.	☆	☆	☆
Variant names	☆	☆	☆
Name relationship	☆		☆
Feature type	☆	☆	
Location	Administration – A Spatial Coordinate - S	A, S	A





# *Source of Acquisition*

- Maps
- Atlas
- Gazetteer
- Field reports

*This approach is very similar to TGN.*



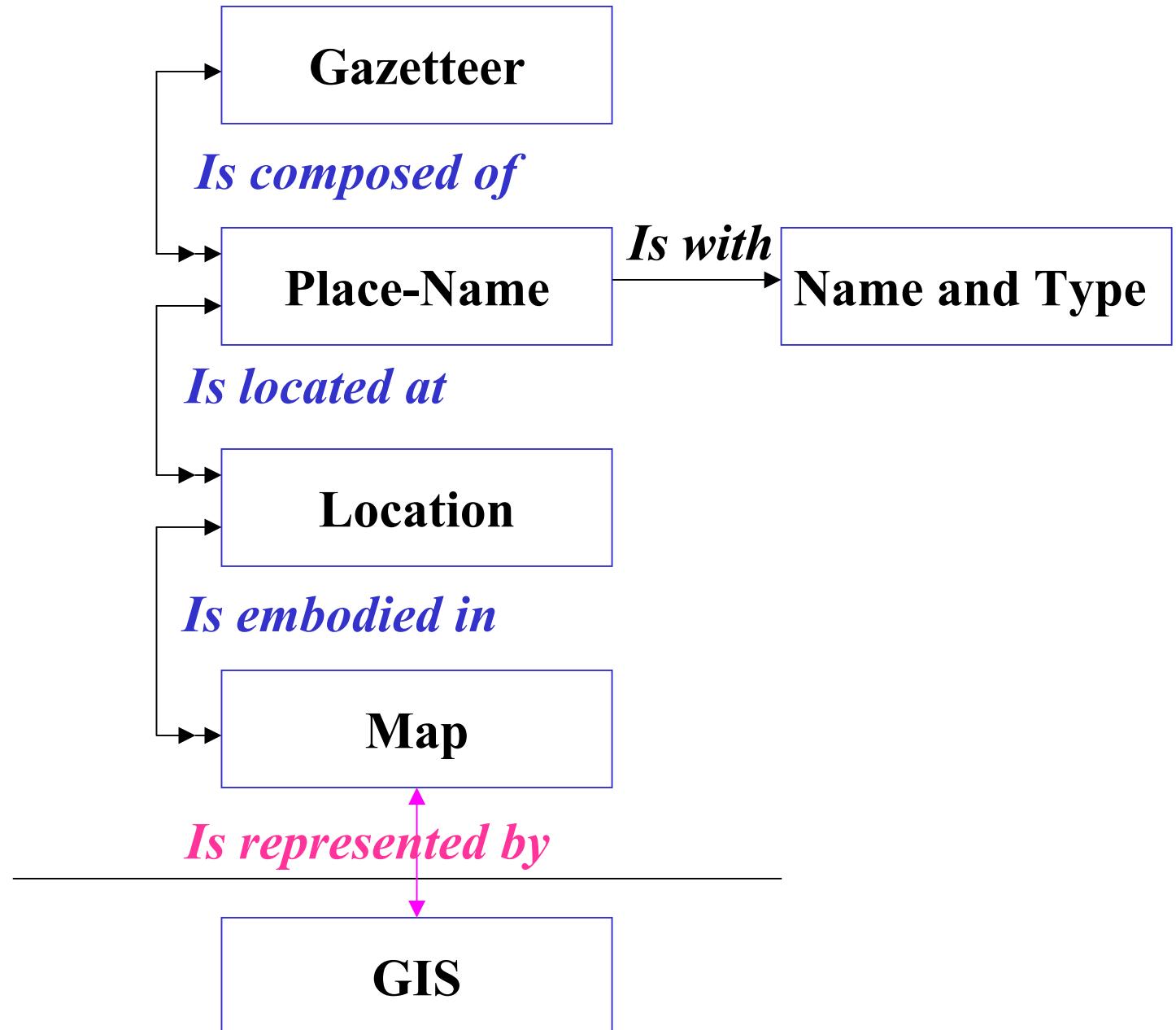


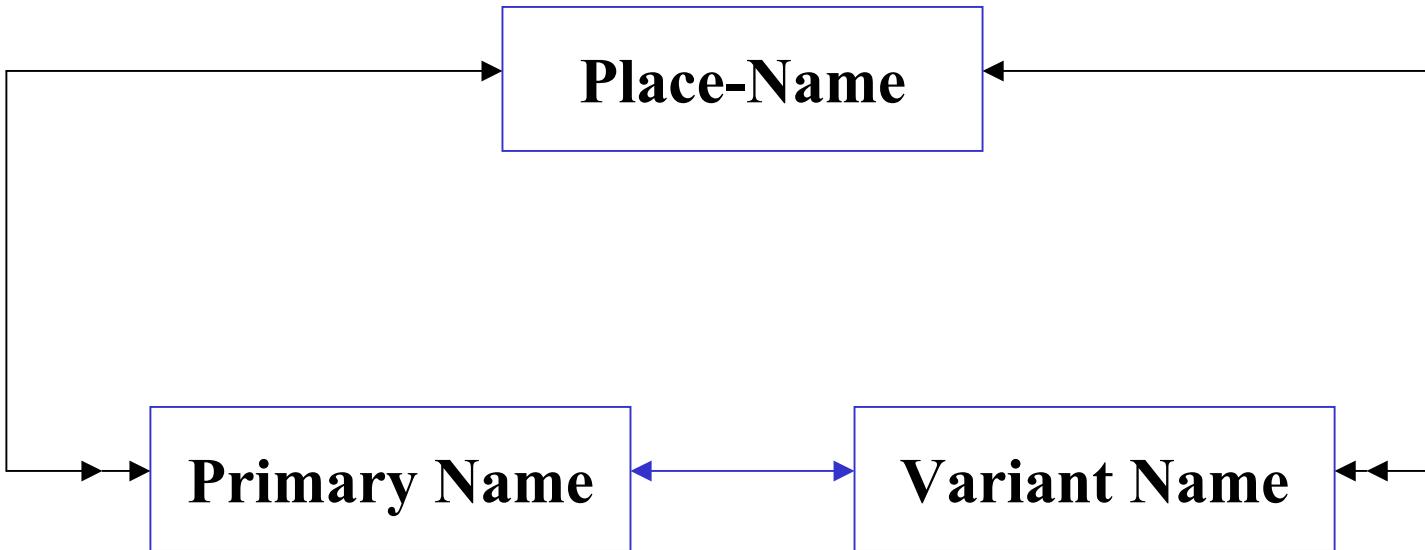
# *Features of Chinese Culture*

**Geographic spatial is the key information, but the temporal factor also complicates the digital gazetteer construction and service as follows:**

- **Multiple variant names and their complicated relationships.**
- **The same name means for different places.**
- **The same name is across various time periods with different locations.**







*ADL*

**Primary/Variant Name**

**Etymology**

**Language**

**Pronunciation**

**Transliteration**

**Historical Note**

**Beginning Date**

**Ending Date**

*Chinese*

地名名稱/別稱/現舊地名

地名意義

語言別

地名發音/錄音

地名發音拼寫/注音或羅馬

命名族群

地名沿革文歷史簡述

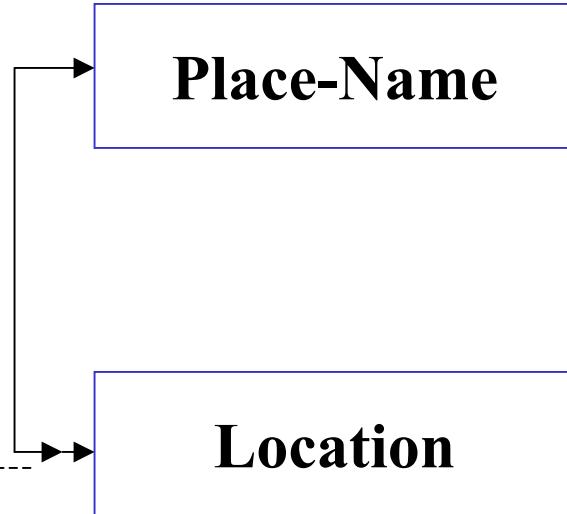
年代\_起

年代\_迄

*The spatial location of Chinese historical place name is often ambiguous.*

**Spatial Location**

**Administrative Location**



*Spatial Location*

*ADL*

longitude

latitude

west/east/south/north

bounding coordinate

*Spatial Location*

*Chinese*

緯度

經度

地圖標示

相關位置

*Spatial Location*

Administrative  
Location

Place-Name

Location

*Administrative Location*

ADL

Address

City

State or Province

Country

*Administrative Location*

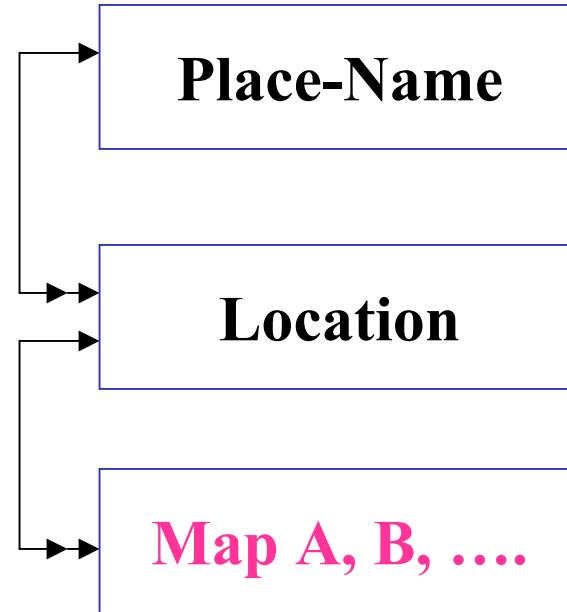
Chinese

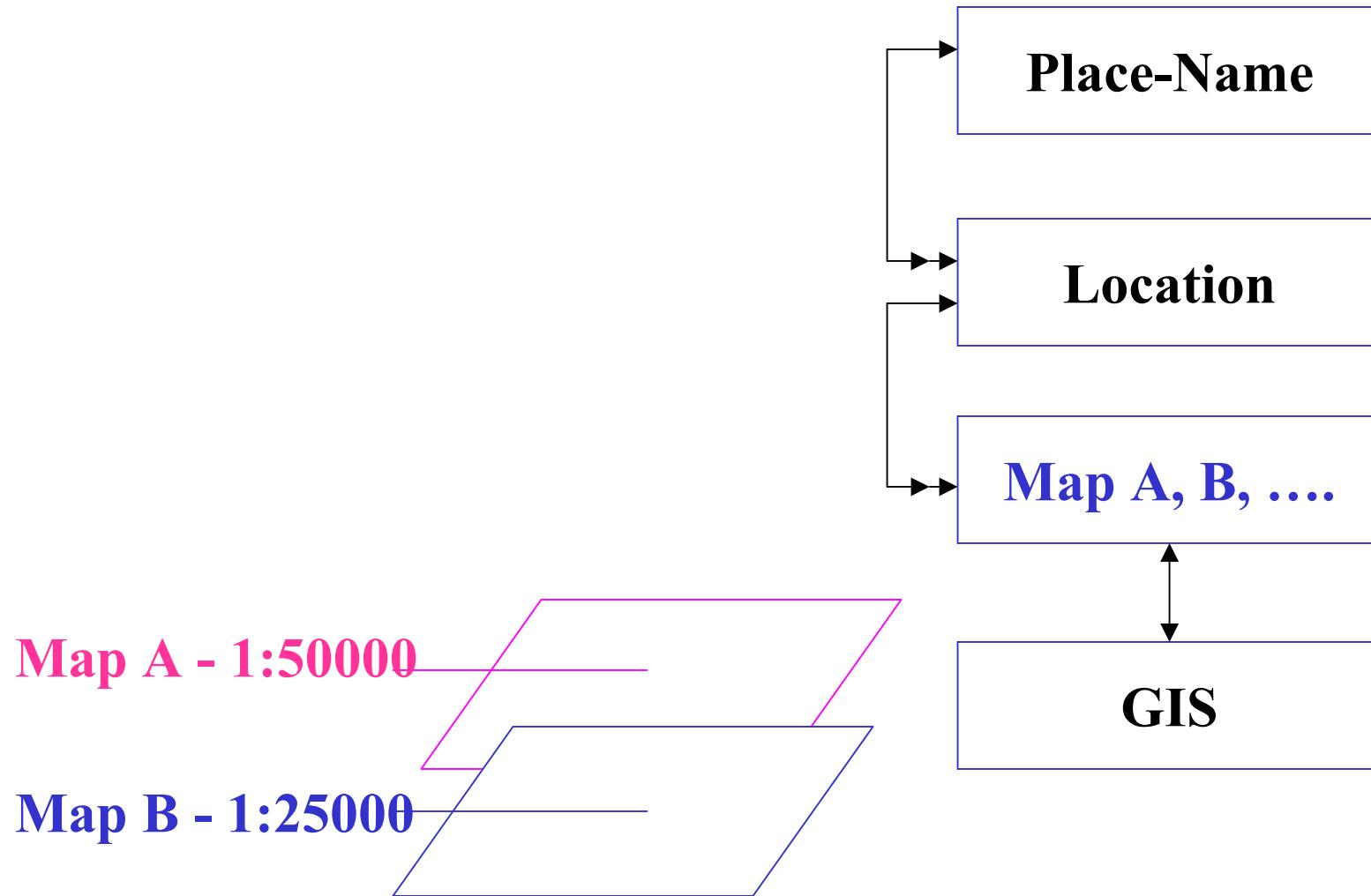
所屬縣市

鄉鎮市區

村里

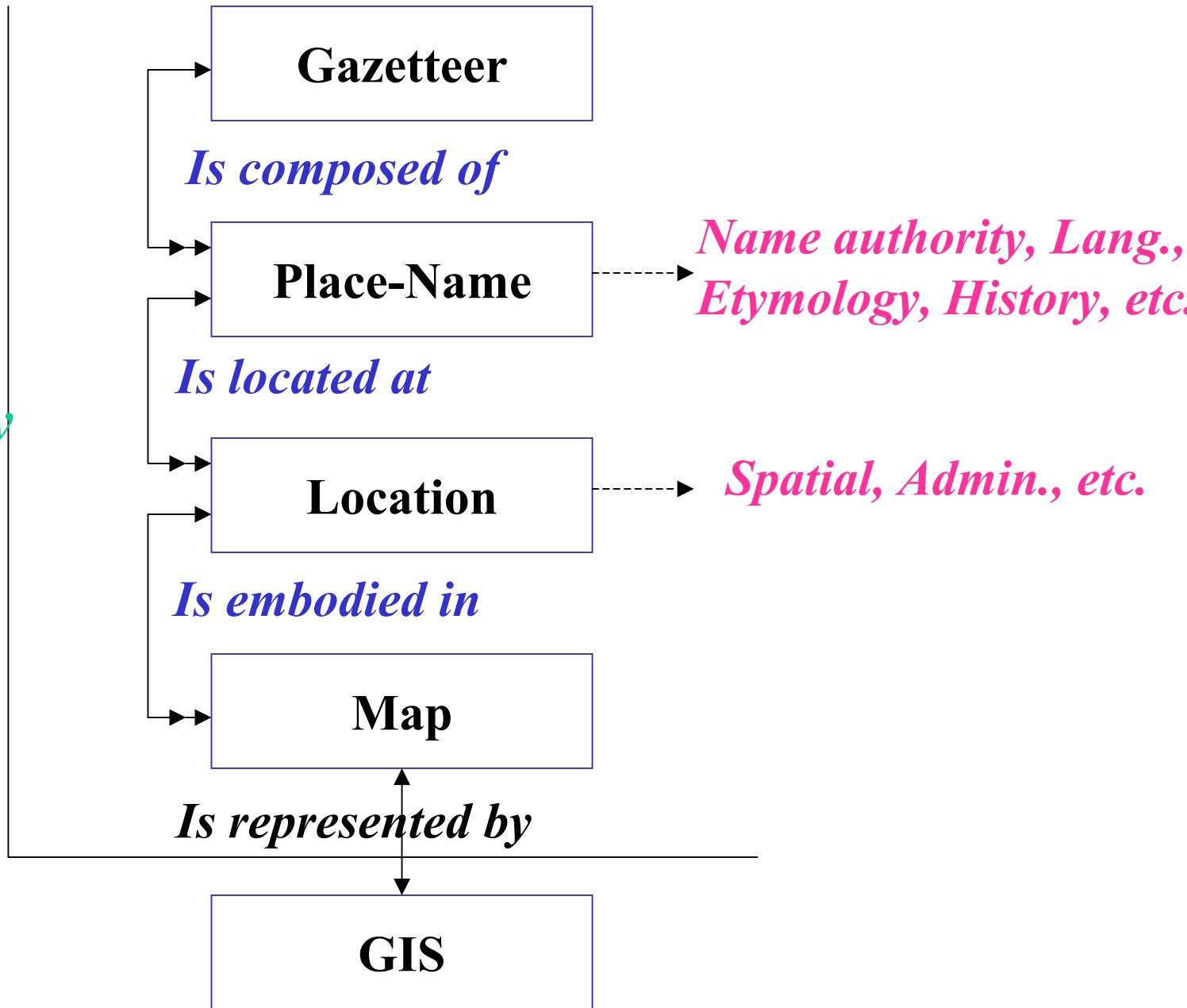
*MAP*  
*Chinese*  
圖名圖號  
比例尺

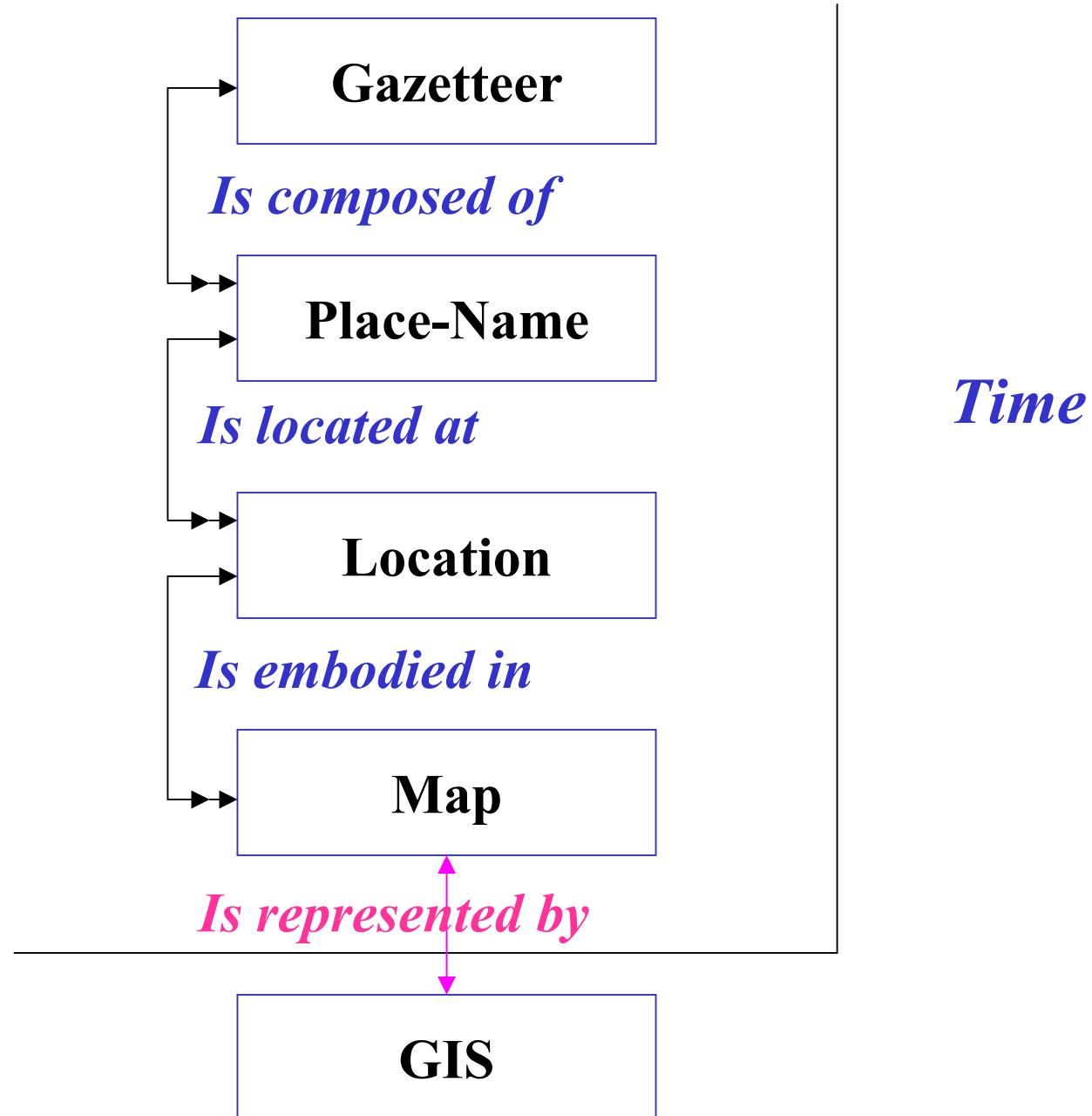


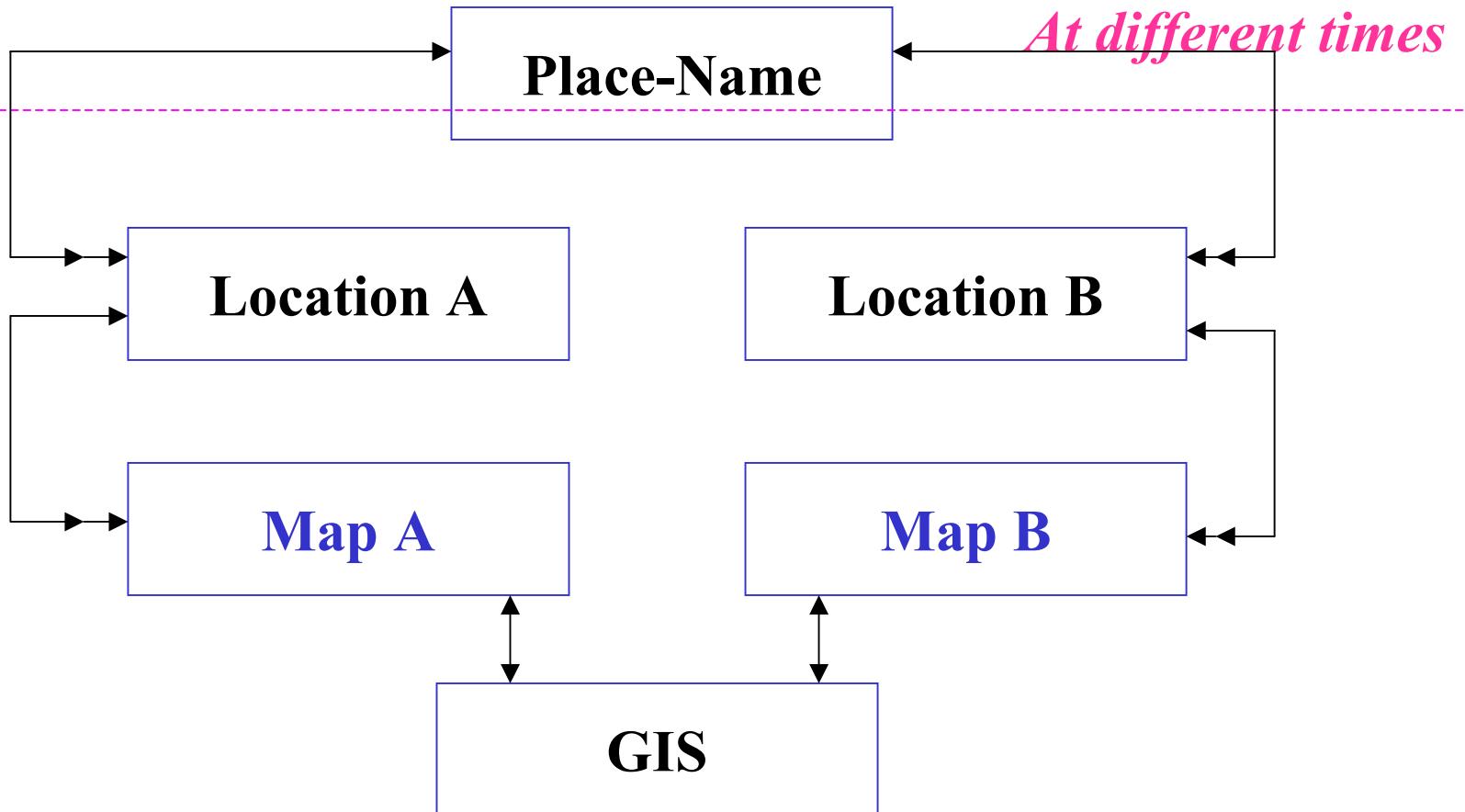


*The same place-name can be represented by different maps with various scales in GIS.*

## *Functionality*







*The same place-name across different time periods can be represented by different scale maps in GIS, for instance, Beijing.*

# Example

歷史上有『北京』的地名

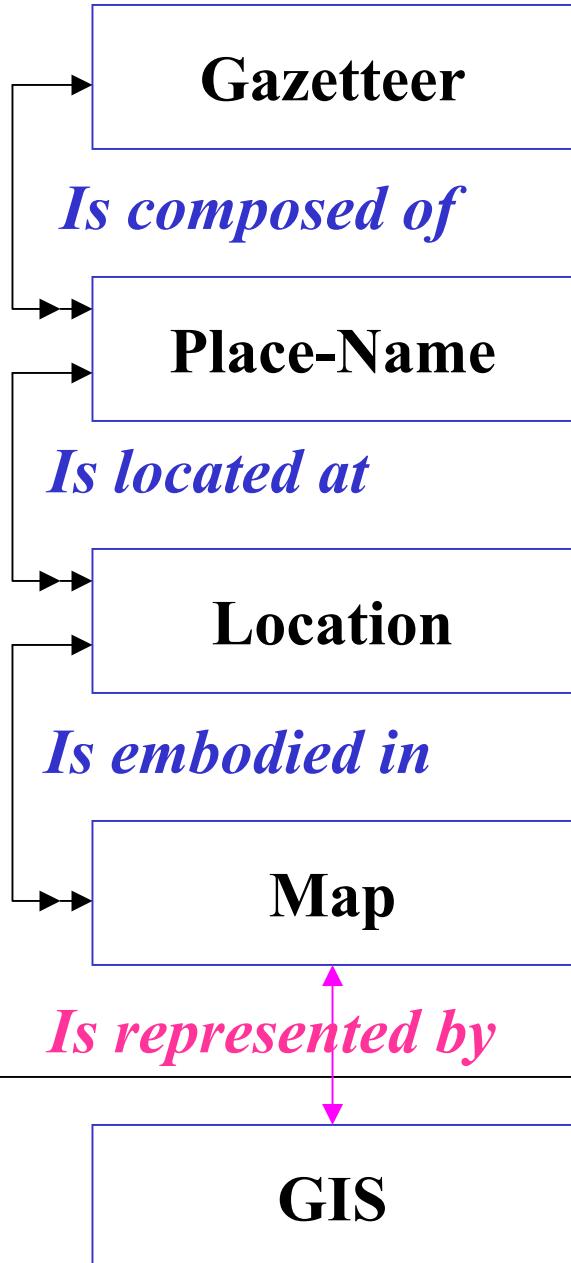
中文地名	英文地名	現今地名	開始時間	結束時間	所屬朝代、行政區	
北京	Beijing		936	946	五代十國_晉	<a href="#">Detail...</a>
北京市	Beijing Shi	北京市	1911	0	北京市	<a href="#">Detail...</a>
北京	Beijing		1115	1234	金	<a href="#">Detail...</a>
北京	Beijing		960	1127	北宋_河北東路	<a href="#">Detail...</a>

現今地名為『北京』的歷史地名

中文地名	英文地名	現今地名	開始時間	結束時間	所屬朝代、行政區	
大興		北京市	1644	1911	清_直隸	<a href="#">Detail...</a>
大興		北京市	1368	1644	明_京師	<a href="#">Detail...</a>
北京市	Beijing Shi	北京市	1911	0	北京市	<a href="#">Detail...</a>
宛平		北京市	1644	1911	清_直隸	<a href="#">Detail...</a>
順天府		北京市	1644	1911	清_直隸	<a href="#">Detail...</a>
京師		北京市	1644	1911	清_直隸	<a href="#">Detail...</a>
宛平		北京市	1368	1644	明_京師	<a href="#">Detail...</a>
順天府		北京市	1368	1644	明_京師	<a href="#">Detail...</a>
京師		北京市	1368	1644	明_京師	<a href="#">Detail...</a>
大都路		北京市	1271	1368	元_中書省	<a href="#">Detail...</a>
幽州府		北京市	907	979	五代十國_遼	<a href="#">Detail...</a>
幽州		北京市	386	534	北朝 魏_幽州	<a href="#">Detail...</a>
燕都		北京市	386	534	北朝 魏_幽州	<a href="#">Detail...</a>
薊縣		北京市	386	534	北朝 魏_幽州	<a href="#">Detail...</a>
燕國		北京市	265	316	西晉_幽州	<a href="#">Detail...</a>
薊縣		北京市	265	316	西晉_幽州	<a href="#">Detail...</a>
廣陽郡		北京市	0	0	秦_廣陽郡	<a href="#">Detail...</a>
薊縣		北京市	0	0	秦_廣陽郡	<a href="#">Detail...</a>

*Functionality*

*Time*



*The Name relationship is  
very rich and important  
for Chinese culture!*



# *Achievements*

- Taiwan Gazetteer
- Chinese Civilization in Time and Space
- An XML-based Testbed for ADL GCS
- Chinese Version of ADL GCS
- A Feature Type Set of the Ministry of Interior Affairs in Taiwan



# Taiwan Gazetteer: Gazetteer → GIS

The image illustrates the transition from a traditional gazetteer search interface to a geographic information system (GIS) map.

**Top Left:** A screenshot of a Microsoft Internet Explorer window showing the "Taiwan Gazetteer" homepage. The title "Taiwan Gazetteer" is prominently displayed. Below it is a navigation bar with links: Home, Site Map, Link, and Mail. The main content area features a 3D book icon with a map on its cover, and several buttons for "Shishi City Map Image", "Shishi Village Details", "Shishi Place Name List", "Shishi Electronic Map", "Shishi Literature Materials", and "Shishi Comprehensive Search".

**Top Right:** A large green curved arrow pointing from the top left towards the bottom right, indicating the flow from the gazetteer search results to the GIS map.

**Middle Left:** A screenshot of a Microsoft Internet Explorer window showing the "行政區域查詢" (Administrative Area Query) page. It displays a tree view of administrative divisions under "台北縣" (New Taipei City). The "汐止市" node is highlighted in blue. Other nodes include "板橋市", "三重市", "中和市", "永和市", "新莊市", "新店市", "樹林市", "鶯歌鎮", "三峽鎮", "淡水鎮", "土城市", "蘆洲鄉", "五股鄉", "泰山鄉", "林口鄉", "深坑鄉", "石碇鄉", "坪林鄉", and "三芝鄉".

**Middle Right:** A screenshot of a Microsoft Internet Explorer window showing the same "Taiwan Gazetteer" homepage as the top left, but with a different set of highlighted results. The "地名名稱" (Place Name) is listed as "汐止火車站 (看圖)" (Xizhi Railway Station (View Image)). The "所屬村里" (Village) is listed as "信望里". The "所屬鄉鎮市區" (Township/City District) is listed as "汐止市". The "所屬縣市" (County/City) is listed as "台北縣".

**Bottom Left:** A screenshot of a Microsoft Internet Explorer window showing the "行政區域查詢" page again. The "汐止市" node is highlighted in blue. Below the tree view, there are two links: "[地名資料庫檢索管理系統]" (Database Search and Management System) and "[地名資料回饋區及使用討論區]" (Feedback and Usage Discussion Zone).

**Bottom Right:** A screenshot of a Microsoft Internet Explorer window showing a detailed map of Shishi City (汐止市) in New Taipei City (台北縣). The map shows various roads, landmarks, and geographical features. A yellow star marks the location of "汐止火車站里" (Xizhi Railway Station Village). An inset map in the top left corner shows the location of Shishi City within Taiwan. The map includes a scale bar of 0.36km and a north arrow.

**Bottom Right (Large Green Arrow):** A large green curved arrow pointing from the bottom left towards the bottom right, indicating the flow from the administrative area query results to the detailed GIS map.

# Gazetteer for Chinese History

## Chinese Civilization in Time and Space

中国歷史地圖 Microsoft Internet Explorer

開啓專案 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

尋找

地名檢索 請輸入關鍵詞 **北京**

回層內容檢索

確定 閉閉

時間設定 | 加入回層 移除回層 回層內容 | 開啓專案 儲存專案 | 開啓專案 影像儲存 | 統計圖 |

河北省

承德市

遼寧省

密雲縣

北京市

順義縣

通縣

長辛店鎮

通州鎮

豐臺區

大興區

寶坻縣

林西

遷安縣

唐山市

天津市

漢沽區

塘沽區

西沽區

楊柳青鎮

東郊區

南郊區

涿州市

廊坊市

武清縣

楊村鎮

西沽區

楊柳青鎮

東郊區

南郊區

請選擇區域

地名點

省級行政區 (NAME)

- 上海市
- 內蒙古自治區
- 北京市
- 南海諸島
- 台灣省
- 吉林省
- 四川省
- 天津市
- 安徽省
- 宁夏回族自治區
- 山東省
- 山西省
- 廣東省
- 廣西壯族自治區
- 新疆維吾爾自治區
- 江蘇省
- 江西省
- 河北省

X: 515,760.395 Y: 3,539,471.66 1:2,110,297 1 公分 = 21 公里 0 1 2 3 4 5

javascript:void(window.open('msp/default.htm','\_new','width=1000,height=700,left=0,top=0,screenX=0,screenY=0'))

網際網路

The screenshot displays a historical gazetteer application for China, specifically focusing on the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region. The main interface consists of three windows:

- Top Left Window:** A search interface titled "Microsoft Internet Explorer". It features a search bar with the placeholder "請輸入關鍵詞" and the entry "北京". There are two radio button options: "地名檢索" (selected) and "回層內容檢索". Below the search bar are "確定" and "閉閉" buttons.
- Top Right Window:** A map of China with various provinces highlighted in different colors. A callout box labeled "河北省" points to the Hebei province area. Another callout box labeled "遼寧省" points to the Liaoning province area. A legend on the right side lists "省級行政區 (NAME)" with checkboxes next to each province name.
- Bottom Left Window:** A results window titled "Microsoft Internet Explorer" showing a table of historical place names. The table has columns: 中文地名 (Chinese Name), 英文地名 (English Name), 現今地名 (Present Name), 年代 (Period), and 朝代 (Dynasty). The data is as follows:

中文地名	英文地名	現今地名	年代	朝代
北京市	Beijing Shi	北京市	A.C.1990	現代
北京			A.C.1208	南宋
北京,大名府			A.C.1111	北宋
太原府,北京			A.C.0943	五代十國

The main map area shows the detailed boundaries of Beijing, Tianjin, and Hebei. Specific districts and towns are labeled, such as Beijing's districts (密雲縣, 通縣, 長辛店鎮, 通州鎮, 豊臺區, 大興區, 寶坻縣, 林西, 遷安縣, 唐山市, 天津市, 漢沽區, 塘沽區, 西沽區, 楊柳青鎮, 東郊區, 南郊區), and Hebei's districts (順義縣, 通縣, 長辛店鎮, 通州鎮, 豊臺區, 大興區, 寶坻縣, 林西, 遷安縣, 唐山市, 天津市, 漢沽區, 塘沽區, 西沽區, 楊柳青鎮, 東郊區, 南郊區).

# Gazetteer for Chinese History

## Chinese Civilization in Time and Space

1. 中國歷史文化地圖 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

尋找 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

尋找 1.

歷史地名檢索  
請輸入關鍵詞 **南京**

確定 開關

地圖 中央研究院歷史語言研究所 中央研究院計算中心 Search ►

2. 檢索結果 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

歷史上有『南京』的地名

中文地名	英文地名	現今地名	開始時間	結束時間	所屬朝代、行政區
南京市	Nanjing Shi	南京市	1911	0	江蘇省
南京		南京市	1368	1644	明_南京
南京萬戶府			1271	1368	元_開元路
南京			1115	1234	金
南京			960	1127	北宋_京東西路
南京			916	1125	遼_南京道

現今地名為『南京』的歷史地名

中文地名	英文地名	現今地名	開始時間	結束時間	所屬朝代、行政區
上元		南京市	1644	1911	清_江蘇

相關資源

- ▶ 歷代疆域變遷
- ▶ 歷代聚落變遷
- ▶ 歷代黃河變遷
- ▶ 歷代國都變遷
- ▶ 歷代中國變遷

關於本站

聯繫管道

使用者登入

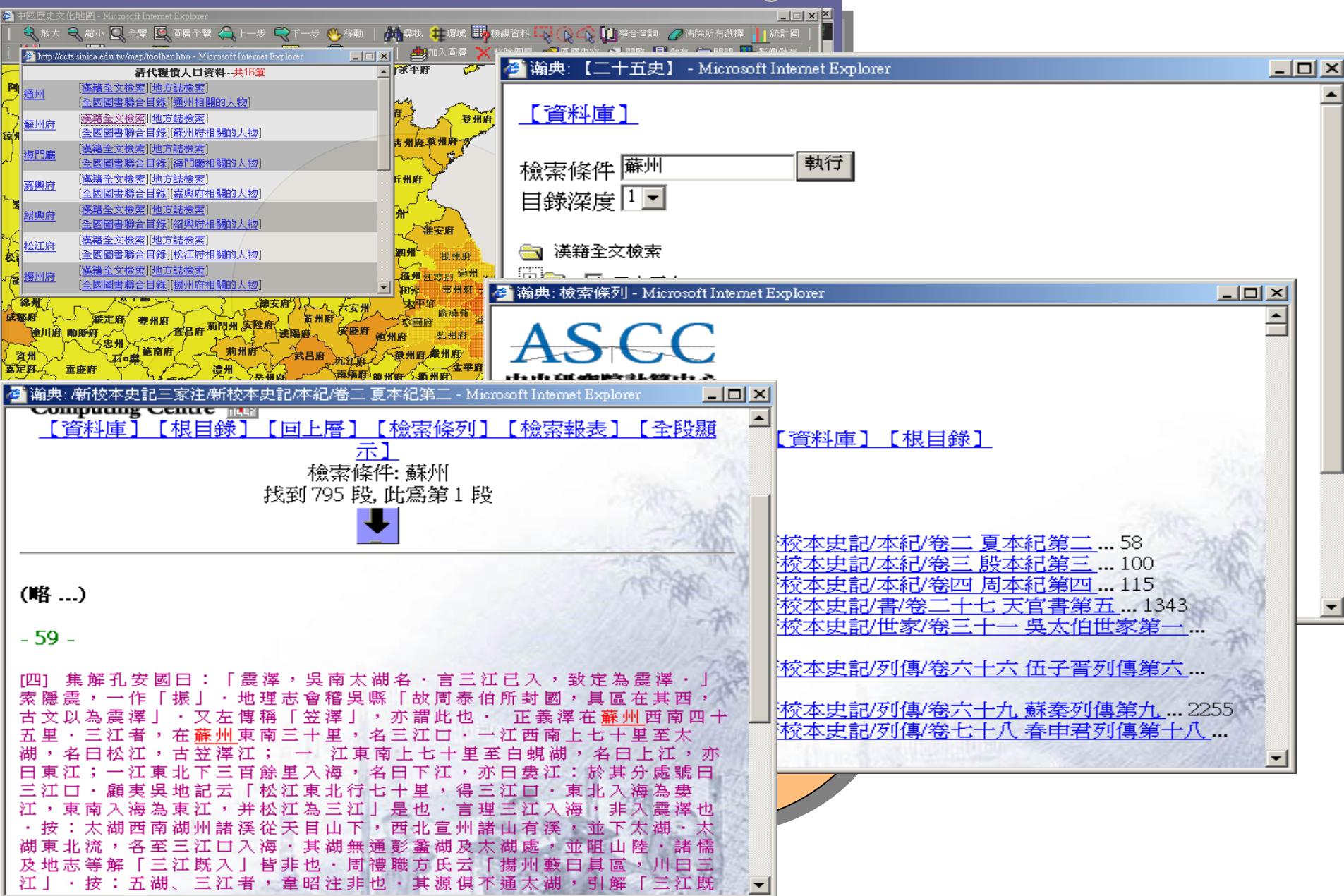
HOME

3. 中西曆轉換 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

西元1911年1月1日 → 清末帝宣統2年(歲次庚戌)12月1日

日	一	二	三	四	五	六
1 12/1	2 12/2	3 12/3	4 12/4	5 12/5	6 12/6	7 12/7
8 12/8	9 12/9	10 12/10	11 12/11	12 12/12	13 12/13	14 12/14
15 12/15	16 12/16	17 12/17	18 12/18	19 12/19	20 12/20	21 12/21
22 12/22	23 12/23	24 12/24	25 12/25	26 12/26	27 12/27	28 12/28
29 12/29	30 1/1	31 1/2				

# ***GIS → Gazetteer → Fulltext***



# ***GIS → Gazetteer → Union Catalog***



# GIS → Gazetteer → Person

中國歷史地圖 - Microsoft Internet Explorer  
http://ccs.sinica.edu.tw/map/toolbar.htm - Microsoft Internet Explorer

清代權臣人口資料 - 共16筆

通州 [漢籍全文檢索] [地方誌檢索]  
[全國圖書聯合目錄] [通州相關的人物]  
蘇州府 [漢籍全文檢索] [地方誌檢索]  
[全國圖書聯合目錄] [蘇州府相關的人物]  
海門廳 [漢籍全文檢索] [地方誌檢索]  
[全國圖書聯合目錄] [海門廳相關的人物]  
嘉興府 [漢籍全文檢索] [地方誌檢索]  
[全國圖書聯合目錄] [嘉興府相關的人物]  
紹興府 [漢籍全文檢索] [地方誌檢索]  
[全國圖書聯合目錄] [紹興府相關的人物]  
松江府 [漢籍全文檢索] [地方誌檢索]  
[全國圖書聯合目錄] [松江府相關的人物]  
揚州府 [漢籍全文檢索] [地方誌檢索]  
[全國圖書聯合目錄] [揚州府相關的人物]

平湖府

您輸入「**蘇州**」共找到 363 人，結果如下：

**朱璫** 明嘉靖三十二年至崇禎五年(1553-1632)  
江蘇蘇州

**朱長文** 宋仁宗寶元二年—宋哲宗元符元年  
( 1039-1098 )。  
吳（今江蘇蘇州）。

藝術家詳細資料：搜尋結果 - Microsoft Internet Explorer

X: 722,544.692  
Y: 3,186,682.795

朱長文 Zhu Chang Wen

字號室名： 字伯原，號樂圃，潛溪隱夫。

籍貫居地： 吳（今江蘇蘇州）。

活動年代： 宋仁宗寶元二年—宋哲宗元符元年 ( 1039-1098 )。

生平簡介：

著作：  
[藝史](#)  
[續畫斷](#)  
[續畫斷](#)  
[墨池編](#)  
[墨池編](#)  
[墨池編](#)

康熙六十一年(1661-1722)

間

州。

德四年(1427-1509)

# *XML-based Testbed for ADL*

http://webgis.sinica.edu.tw/gaz/ - Microsoft Internet Explorer

檔案(E) 編輯(E) 檢視(V) 我的最愛(A) 工具(I) 說明(H)

上一頁 下一頁 停止 重新整理 首頁 搜尋 我的最愛 記錄 郵件 列印

網址(Q) http://webgis.sinica.edu.tw/gaz/ 移至 連結 »

**STEP1:**

Keyword : taichung

**STEP2 :**

gazetteer.alexandria.ucsb XML Format

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<gazetteer-service
    xmlns="http://www.alexandria.ucsb.edu/gazetteer"
    version="1.1">
    <query-request>
        <gazetteer-query>
            <name-query operator="contains-phrase"
                text="taichung"/>
        </gazetteer-query>
        <report-format>standard</report-format>
    </query-request>
</gazetteer-service>
```

query

完成 Internet

開始

PM 09:53



# *Future Work<sup>1</sup>*

- The **hybrid** approach based on the concept of **Application Profile** and **RDF** will be adopted for the use of ADL, TGN and USMARC.
- To extend XML-based ADL (content standard) as **a sharing service framework** for file exchange and distributed retrieval on digital gazetteer.
- A set of **place-name relationship attributes** is required to construct for Chinese culture.





## *Future Work<sup>2</sup>*

- The mechanism and concept of **thesaurus control** will be employed for developing Feature Type of Chinese culture.
- A **mapping connection** of Feature Type between ADL and the Ministry of Interior Affairs in Taiwan will be conducted for extended use.





## *Future Work<sup>3</sup>*

- Find a solution for solving **multilingual issue** of syntax and semantic for content standard and feature type, especially for a mapping between English and Chinese language.
- A **clearinghouse** for digital gazetteer service will be constructed for enhancing collaboration and interoperability, such as ADL and ECAI.





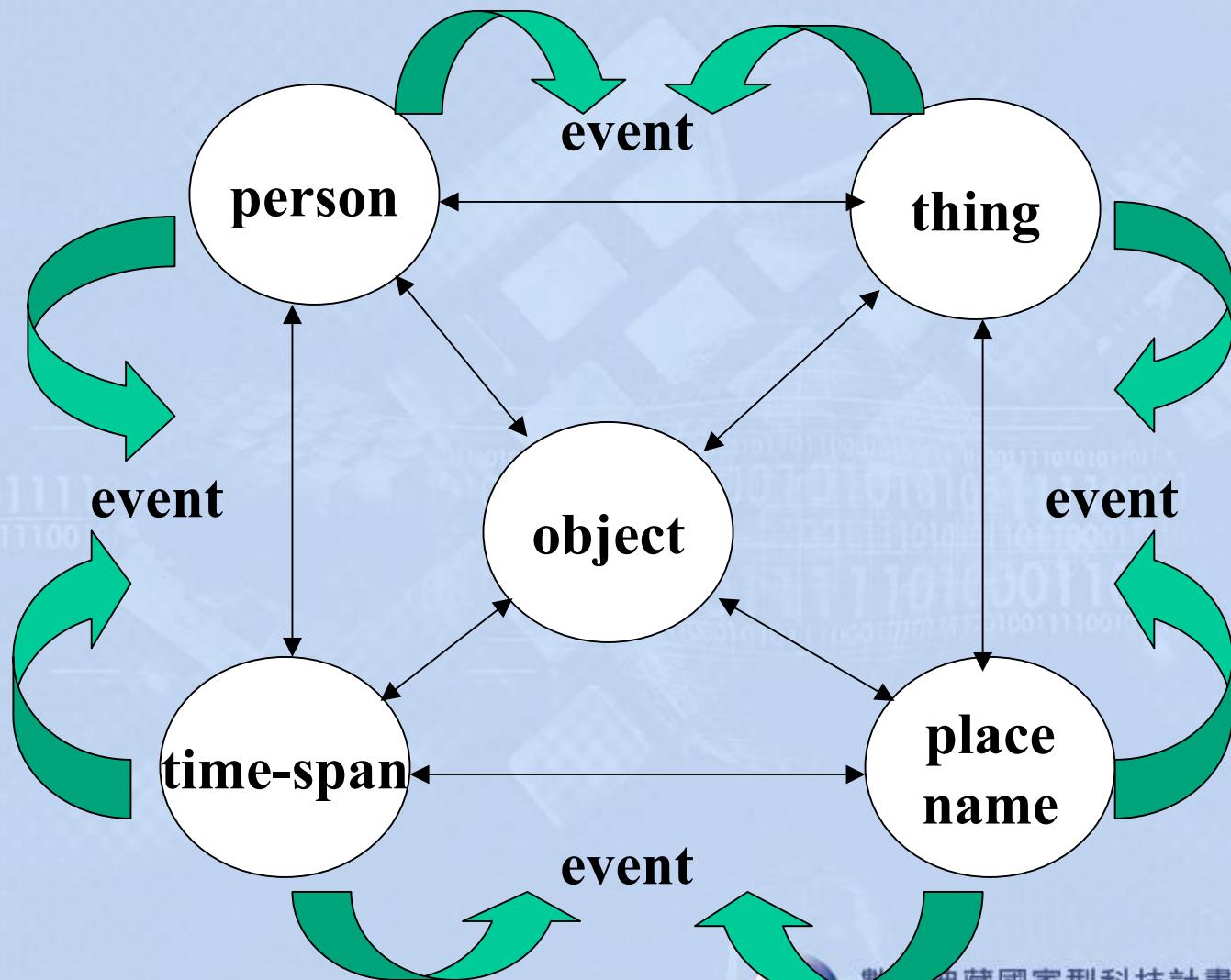
# *Future Work<sup>4</sup>*

- More projects within the National Digital Archives Program in Taiwan are used as case study to build up the generic best practice for Chinese culture.
- More two-directional linking among generic metadata attributes will be established, and gazetteer is one of them.





# Generic Metadata Attributes



# MAAT Website

Metadata Architecture and Application Team(MAAT) - Netscape

File Edit View Go Communicator Help



MAAT

Metadata Architecture and Application Team

Visitors: 000264 (since 3-1-2002)

- News
- Best Practice
- Introduction
- Projects
- Getting Start
- Management Systems
- Documents
- Resource Sharing
- Events
- 中文

Metadata  
Architecture  
and  
Application  
Team



*Thank for your join, and  
welcome any comments!*

