United Nations
Group of Experts on
Geographical Names

Working Paper
No. 23

Eighteenth Session
Geneva, 12-23 August 1996

Item 9
of the Provisional Agenda

MEETING OF THE WORKING GROUP ON TOPONYMIC DATA FILES AND GAZETTEERS

ACCESS TO GEOGRAPHIC NAMES DATA SETS ON THE INTERNET - DEVELOPMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1994 - THE GEONET NAMES SERVER

Submitted by R.E. Flynn, U.S. Board on Geographic Names, Defense Mapping Agency, United States of America.

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ACCESS TO GEOGRAPHIC NAMES DATA SETS ON THE INTERNET - DEVELOPMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1994 - THE GEONET NAMES SERVER

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At the seventeenth session of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names, the Convenor of the Working Group on Toponymic Data Files and Gazetteers observed that "... networks and the information highway (Internet) were rapidly changing the entire process of collection and exchange of [toponymic] information."[1] The validity, indeed prescience, of the Convenor's remark is underscored by steps undertaken by the U.S Board on Geographic Names (US BGN), the Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (CPCGN), and other normative bodies in their imaginative and beneficial application of communication tools made possible by the Internet. This report summarizes activity in this area by the Foreign Names Committee of the US BGN since the last session of UNGEGN.

The foreign geographic names holdings of the US BGN first came on-line on the Internet in October 1994 at a World Wide Web (WWW) site known as the GEOnet Names Server (GNS). The GNS provides a query interface and a tabular display of results similar to the appearance of a page from the well-known series of BGN hard copy gazetteers. Initially, a user

[1]Report of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names on the Work of its Seventeenth Session, GEGN/17, 2 August 1994, p. 19.

required an account and password to gain access to the GNS; this requirement was lifted in May 1996, and users may now access the GNS directly without prior registration with the US BGN. This service is provided to the public without restriction, without cost, and without warranty.

The data base served by the GNS contains records for approximately 3,300,000 geographic features around the world, and 4,600,000 geographic names (figures current as of May 1996). As in the hard copy gazetteers, variant name spellings are cross-referenced to standard names. The currency of the data corresponds to the currency of the associated hard copy BGN gazetteer. Geographic features in the United States and it possessions and Antarctica may be found in the U.S. Geological Survey's Geographic Names Information System (GNIS), the modernization of which is addressed in a separate working paper to this session of UNGEGN.

Though the GEOnet Names Server has not been actively publicized, its use in the Internet community has steadily grown in the twenty months since it has been on-line. The figure, attached, shows the number of queries against the data base by Internet users on a monthly basis since the Server's inception in October 1994. The peak month to date was April 1996 with 12,761 data base queries recorded. Use of the Server appears to be evenly split among government (*.gov*), academic (*.edu*), and commercial (*.com*) users. While most queries to the Server originate in the United States, the level of international use is growing.

The principal difficulties associated with the Server are transmission of diacritical marks, and data currency. The Internet currently supports transmission of text data in a variety of text encoding standards. Correct display of the text data depends on matching the text encoding standard employed by the server with the same standard at the client. The client must then employ a soft copy font that displays the encoded text accurately. The GEOnet Names Server at present can supply names data that is compliant with the ISO 8859 Latin 1 standard, which renders text in many Western European languages. At this time, diacritics and special letters not covered by this standard cannot be accurately displayed using data from the GNS. The conversion of our data base to the ISO 10646 standard, and the availability of ISO 10646-compliant fonts, will overcome this problem. This conversion is anticipated over the next two years.

The second problem - data currency - can only be overcome by the availability of authoritative digital names data from national normative bodies. This data is currently in short supply, a problem compounded by the lack of an agreed-upon toponymic data exchange format. Resolution Seventeen of the Fifth Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names calls upon UNGEGN to "... investigate the possibility of preparing guidelines for direct communication with, and exchange of toponymic

information between, various computer systems." The author is prepared to provide assistance to the Working Group on Toponymic Data Files and Gazetteers to realize this objective before the Seventh Conference in 1997.

The GEOnet Names Server is located at http://www.dma.gov/ (or http://164.214.2.53/). Select the "Products" icon to find the link to the Server. Links from the Server direct the user to other sites of interest to geographic researchers, including the GNIS noted above, and the national data base of Canadian geographic names maintained by CPCGN.

The author welcomes suggestions regarding improvements in GNS service, and is available for more detailed consultation.

GEOnet Names Server Query Activity