Session 2 – Collecting names:

Creating a national toponymic database (Part 1)

**Pier-Giorgio Zaccheddu,
Germany**

Office processing of geographical names

1. Gathering of names information
2. Authorizing toponyms
3. Storing the data, maintaining the records
4. Disseminating the names data

Office processing of geographical names

1. Gathering of names information

2. five sources:
   - initial capture: from existing documents
3. - from other government departments
   - submissions from the public
4. - name surveys – by telephone or written postal ones
   - field investigation - by oral enquiry from local residents

aim: submission of the name to a names board for its approval

Office processing of geographical names

1. Gathering of names information

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3. Storing the

4. Disseminati

check against rules

- Spelling, orthography
- Identical names/homonyms (e.g. Berlin)
- Variant names/Allonyms (e.g. Kaapstad, Cape Town)
- Added generic elements (e.g. Sierra Nevada)
- Social/political/cultural concerns
- etc.

Office processing of geographical names

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paper: Gazetteer

digital: Text file, Spreadsheet, Database

Structure: Tables !!

Columns:
attribute information to the name

Rows:

One for each name

Name	Feature Type	Coordi-nates	.....
Name1			
Name2			
Name3			
.....			

Structure: Tables !!

Columns:
attribute information to the name

Rows:

One for each name

Name	Feature Type	Coordi-nates	.....
Nairobi	Town	36.81 E	-1.28 S
Tana	River	40.53 E	-2.53 S
Mount Kenya	Mountain	37.31 E	-0.13 S
Lake Victoria	Lake	34.10 E	-0.39 S

On paper:

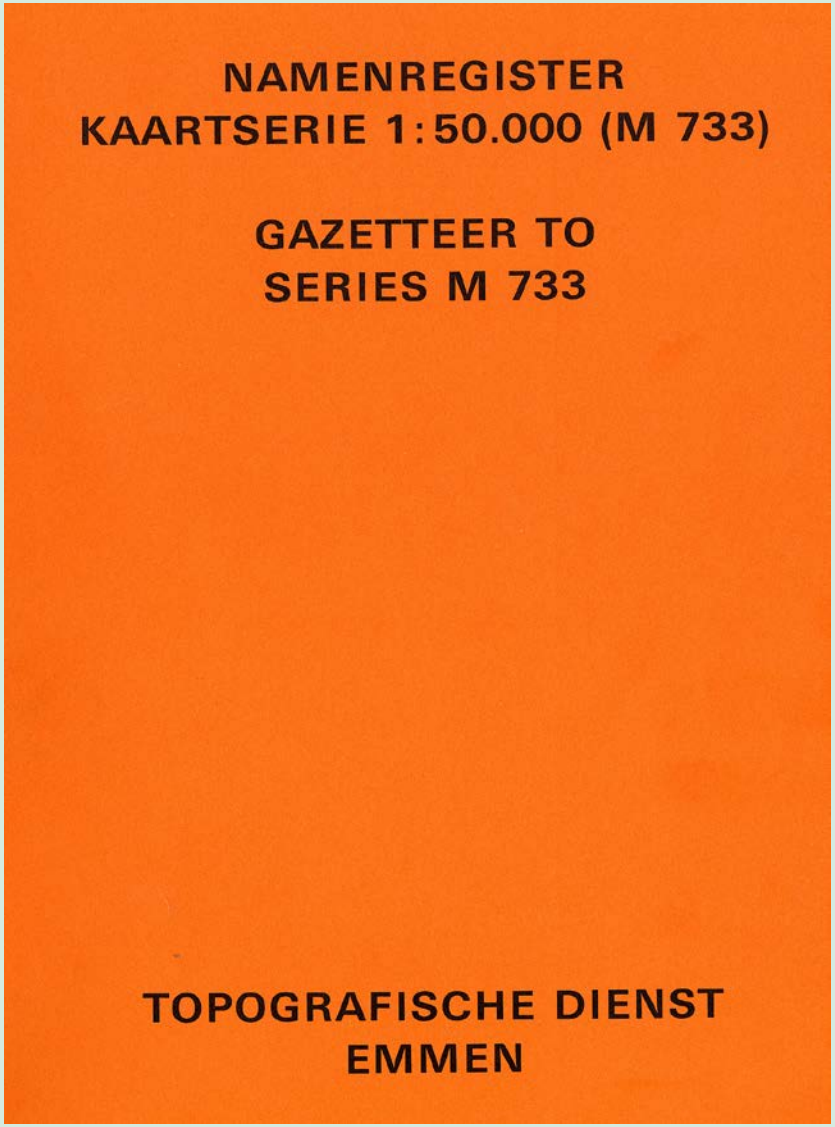
Gazetteer

Digital:

Text file

Spreadsheet

Database



Gazetteer of

The Netherlands

CODE

This column contains a specific code of maximally four letters which provides a further specification of the nature of the particular feature. It occasionally proved difficult to draw a sharp distinction between the names of polders and area names. The category 'polder' therefore includes all those names in which the word 'polder' occurs. In addition, this category also includes the names of drained lakes which are clearly visible as a landscape unit on the map, such as Schermer, Flevoland, etc.
Where no recognizable feature can be discerned from the topography, the name is coded as an area or local name.

The explanation of the 40 codes used is as follows:

ADMD	administrative division
AF	airfield, airport
AN	area name, local name
AQDT	aqueduct
BLDG	building, group of buildings
BRDG	bridge, viaduct
CEM	cemetery
CHAN	channel, fairway
CNAN	canal, waterway, ditch
DAM	dam, groyne, pier
DIKE	dike, embankment
DIST	residential district
FORT	fort, entrenchment
FRST	forest
HBR	harbour
HILL	hill, dune, mountain
HTH	(former) heathland
IND	industrial estate
INL	inlet, estuary
IS	island
LAKE	lake, pool, pond
LH	lighthouse
LOCK	sluice, lock
MISC	miscellaneous landmarks e.g. beacon, belvedere, dock, decoy, burial mound, light, ruin, warf
MILL	mill
MONU	monument, memorial
MTA	military training area, firing range
PARK	parking area
PLDR	polder
POPL	populated place
POWS	power station
PT	point, cape
RECR	recreational facilities: camp-site, sports field, race-course, park, swimming-pool
RI	road intersection, road junction
ROAD	road, street, lane, path
SEA	sea
SHOL	bank, shallow, shoal (remaining under water)
STRM	river, stream, creek
TDFL	tidal areas e.g. mud flat, salt marsh
TUNN	tunnel

Gazetteer of

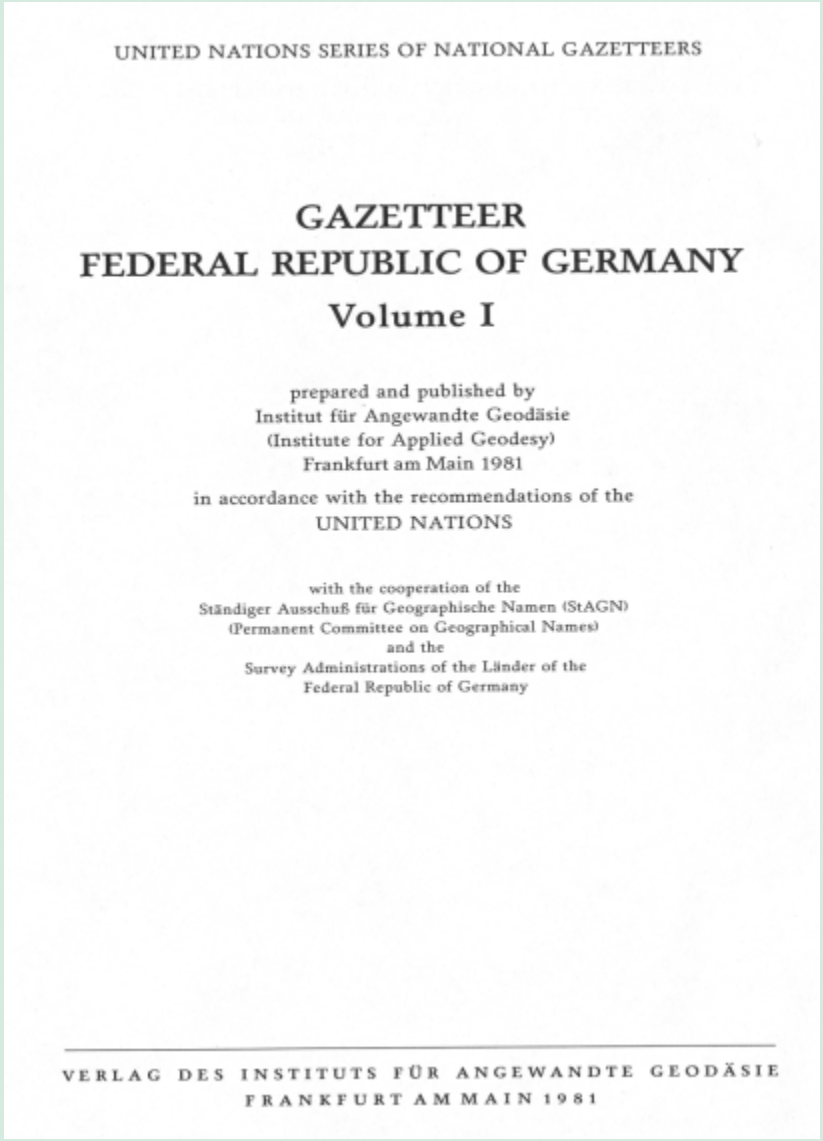
The Netherlands

- Feature codes
  ... is it a river, a mountain, a populated place, etc?

NAME OF FEATURE	CODE	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE	UTM-REF.	ADM. CODE	SHEET +ED.	REMARKS
Ennenberg	BLDG	06 03 26	51 34 35	32U KC96051815	L	520-4	
Enning	BLDG	07 05 01	52 03 37	32U LC68606955	GE	35 -4	
Enning	BLDG	06 51 53	51 54 55	32U LC53155385	GE	410-4	
Ennipwetering . . .	CNAN	04 52 40	52 10 11	31U FT28408170	U	310-4	
Ens	POPL	05 49 41	52 38 14	31U FU91353580	FL	21W-4	
ENSCHEDE	POPL	06 53 48	52 13 14	32U LC56308775	O	340-4	35
Enschotsche Akkers .	AN	05 08 10	51 34 15	31U FT48001555	NB	500-4	
Ensertocht	CNAN	05 49 54	52 37 45	31U FU91653490	FL	21W-4	
Enservaart	CNAN	05 50 18	52 40 36	31U FU91854020	FL	21W-4	
Ens Gent	BLDG	05 53 00	52 47 33	31U FU94405320	O	16W-4	

Gazetteer of The Netherlands

- Entries



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(Permanent Committee on Geographical Names)
and the
Survey Administrations of the Länder of the
Federal Republic of Germany

VERLAG DES INSTITUTS FÜR ANGEWANDTE GEODÄSIE
FRANKFURT AM MAIN 1981

Gazetteer

Federal Republic of Germany

(11) Feature-Code (mnemotechnical) *)

Mnemotechnical Abbreviation	Feature-Code	Meaning
AD	0924	autobahn triangle
AF	5510	airport, aerodrome
AK	5128	autobahn crossing
AN	0641	landscape (general)
AST	5127	autobahn approach, autobahn exit
BAD	2840	spa, health resort, seaside resort
BANK	8046	sandbank, tidal flat, dune
BAR	1114	border crossing point
CNAL	8200	canal
CRRD	0926	important federal road crossing
GEM	0612	rural community
GEMT	0613	part of city or town, section of commune
HBR	5610	sea or inland port
HPL	0675	capital of a *Land*
HPR	0676	seat of Regierungspräsident
HPS	0674	capital of the Federal Republic of Germany
IS	0644	island/archipelago
JUNC	0925	main traffic junction (RSTA + AF**) + AST and/or AD, AK, CRRD)
KRS	0677	seat of district administration
LAKE	8610	lake (natural)
MAR	0692	small market town or townlet
MT	0931	elevation (mountain, hill)
MTS	0642	mountain range, hilly country
RES	8620	reservoir, dam
RSTA	5460	railway station, halt
SEA	8641	sea, part of sea
STA	0611	urban commune
STRM	8100	river, stream, brook
VBG	0694	central place (seat of a Samt- or Verbandsgemeinde) (group of neighbouring communes))

Gazetteer

Federal Republic of Germany

- Feature codes

Gazetteer

Federal Republic of Germany

- Entry

Geographischer Name *Geographical Name*	**Zweitname** *Variant Name*	**Größe** *Dimension*	**Höhe** *Height*	**Schlüsselzahl** *Key-Number*	**Objektkennzeichen (Zahlencode)** *Feature-Code*
Geogr. Koord. (Länge, Breite) *Geogr. Coord. (Long., Lat.)*	**Gauß-Kr.-Koord.** (Rechts, Hoch) *Gauss-Kr.-Coord. (East, North)*	**UTM-Koord.** (Rechts, Hoch) *UTM-Coord. (East, North)*		**Blattbezeichnung** / *Sheet Designation* TK25,TK50,TK100,TÜK200,JOG250,ÜK500,IWK1000	
Verwaltungszugehörigkeit oder Geographische Zuordnung *Administrative or Geographical Area*				**Objektkennzeichen (mnemotechnisch)** *Feature-Code (mnemotechnical)*	**Objekt-Nr.** *Object-No.*

Frankfurt am Main			628203	98 m	06412000	0611,0925,5610
08° 41′ E	50° 07′ N	3 477500 m 5553500 m	32 477500 m	5551300 m	5818, L5918, C5918, CC6318,NM32-5 ,231A,NM32	
Hessen, Darmstadt, Kreisfreie Stadt, Frankfurt am Main					STA ,JUNC,HBR	2268

Urban commune, main traffic junction, sea or inland port

On paper:

Gazetteer

Digital:

Text file

Spreadsheet

Database

Text file, Spreadsheet or Database?

1) Text file
(software: e.g. Microsoft Word)

advantage: easy to print

disadvantages:
very limited capabilities in digital processing,
not suitable for large amount of data

Text file, Spreadsheet or Database?

2) Spreadsheet
(software: e.g. Microsoft Excel)

advantage:
extended processing capabilities

disadvantage:
digital processing limited to operations within the spreadsheet

Text file, Spreadsheet or Database?

3) Database
(software: e.g. Microsoft Access)

advantages:
data can be connected with other databases,
complex processing capabilities

disadvantages:
some programming and/or user skills required

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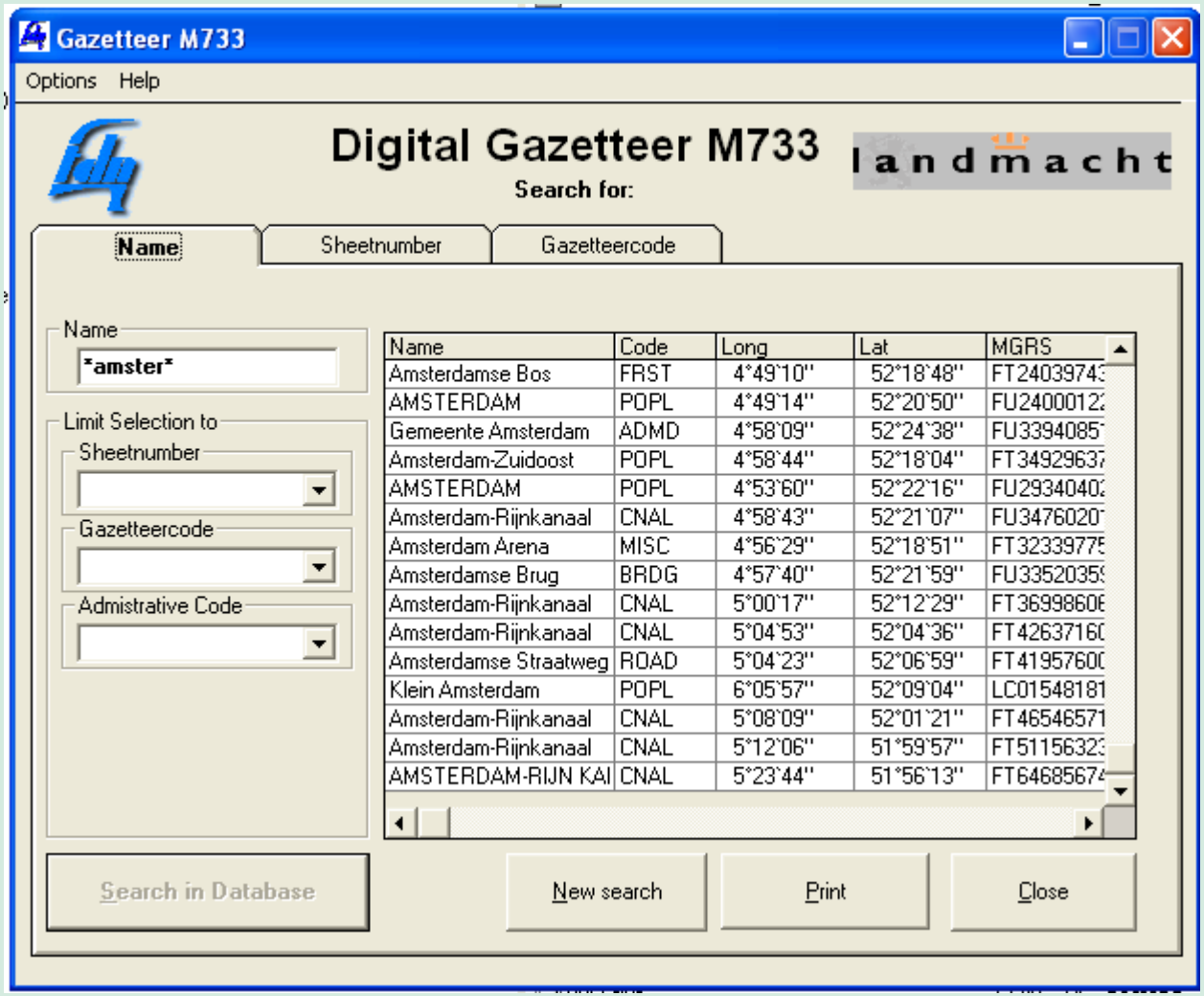
Paper print outs

digital: CD-ROMs,
Digital Maps, GIS,
Web applications

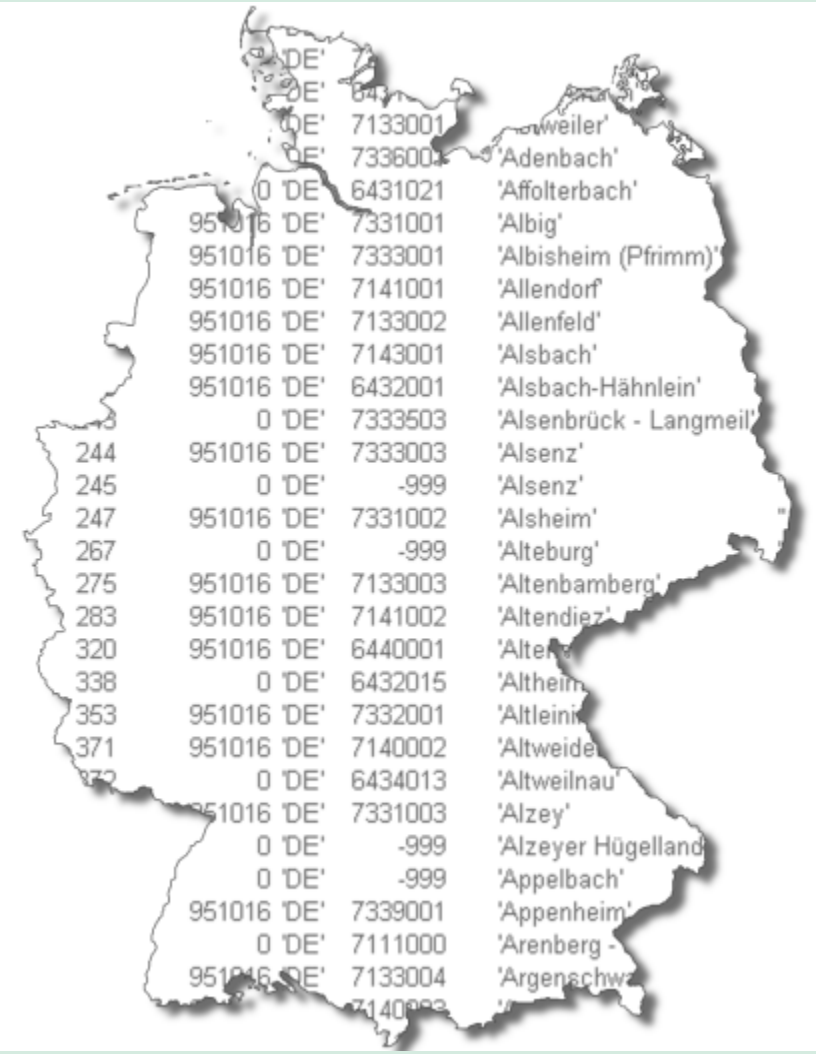
Geographical Names Database: Netherlands



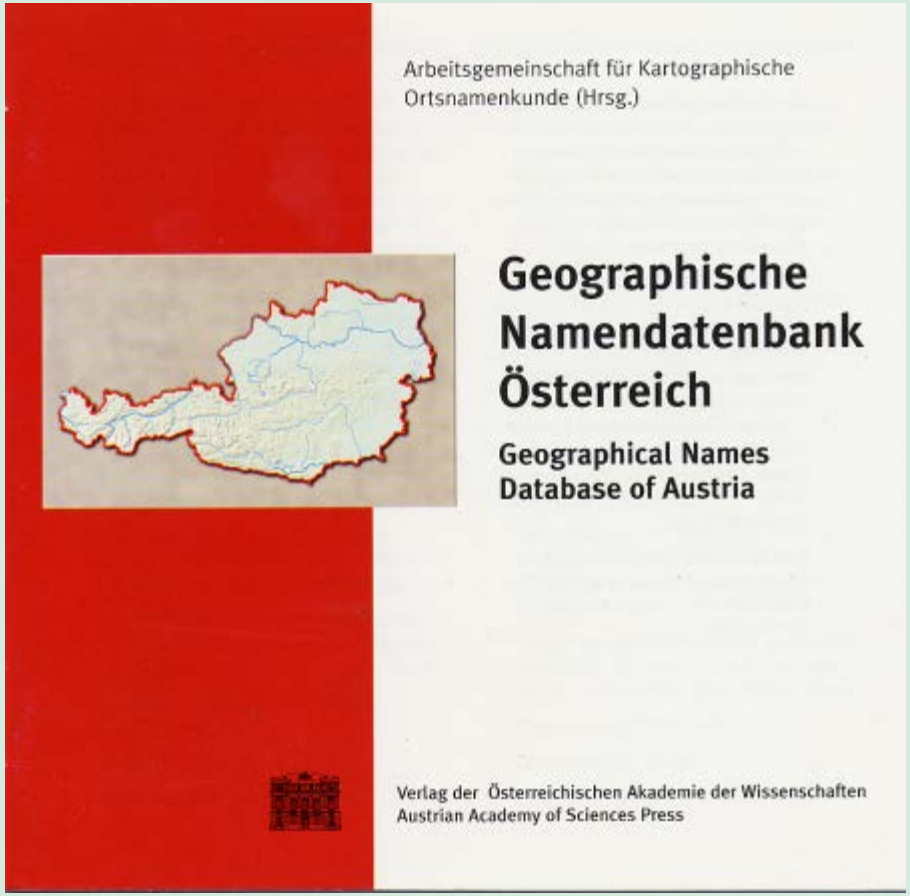
Geographical Names Data Bases 1:250 000/1:1 000 000

GN250

GN1000



Bundesamt für Kartographie und Geodäsie (BKG)



Geographical Names Data Base of Austria

Example of a topographic data file with integrated names data base

What are the purposes?

Gazetteer

(printed)

Web

Names DATABASE

national

GIS

Map

Names DATABASE

international

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Germany**

Data Capture

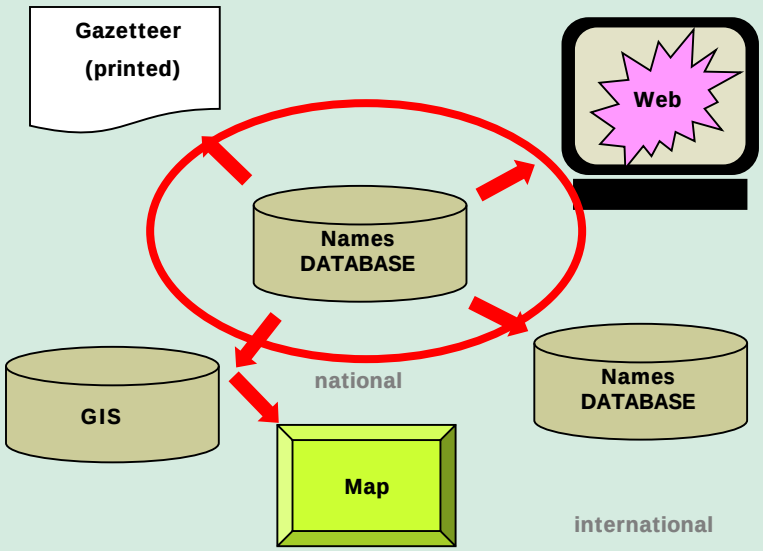
from cards, lists, books, fieldwork, maps, other databases, ...

Data Storage

in a database

Data Processing

Data Output



1. Operating system

An operating system (OS) is a software program that manages the hardware and software resources of a computer. The OS performs basic tasks, such as controlling and allocating memory, prioritizing the processing of instructions, controlling input and output devices, facilitating networking, and managing files.

2. Database

One possible definition is that a database is a collection of records stored in a computer in a systematic way, so that a computer program can consult it to answer questions.

3. Geographic Information System (GIS)

A **geographical information system** (GIS) is a system for creating, storing, analyzing and managing spatial data and associated attributes.

In a more generic sense, GIS is a tool that allows users to create interactive queries (user created searches), analyze the spatial information, and edit data.

Examples: *ESRI ArcGIS, ViewMap, etc.*

Steps in designing a database

1. Determine the purpose of your database.
2. Determine the tables you need in the database.
3. Determine the fields you need in the tables
4. Identify fields with unique values (= primary keys).
5. Determine the relationships between tables.
6. Refine your design.
7. Add data and create other database objects.

Materials

Records from field collection?

Gazetteer of Kenya?

GIS data - Geographical Information System?

(Local data?, DCW of Kenya, SRTM3)

Software

Operating System:

Microsoft Windows 2000?

Database:

Microsoft Access?

Geographical Information System

ESRI ArcView or similar?