

PeGazUs

A knowledge graph based approach to build urban perpetual gazetteers

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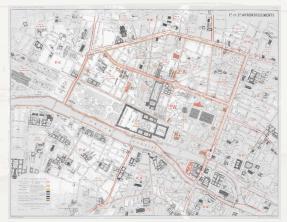






Context

- Growing volume of digitized archival records available online
 - ⇒ significant amount of fragmentary geohistorical information
- Sources need to be indexed both spatially and temporally to enhance information retrieval.
 - ⇒ very useful for research in humanities and for GLAM



Administrative atlas of the districts of Paris, 1868

Valat, vins en gros. pass. du Bureau, 23. Valat fils, vins et hôtel, pl. de la Nation, 21, et av. du Tròne, 1. Valax, corsets, r. Auber, 9. Valax, tailleur, r. Boudreau, 2. Valaz, vins, r. Rochambeau, 1Q.

AMADOU ET ALLUMETTES. — Pour les allumettes oxigénées Voyez BRIQUETS PHYSIQUES.

DARRAS (Thomas), r. de la Vieille-Mon- Gallienne je., r. de la Heaumerie, 3.

Brûle-tout, boîtes à briquet, meches à vin et Briquets et veilleuses, mèches à quinquets, à quinquet, veilleuses mèches, soufrées; mèches soufrées, pierres, agaric de chène, pierres, agaric, bouchons, liège.
Leavy, r. Aubry-le-Boucher, 43.

Motivations

Indexation requires to have **perpetual gazetteers** that describe landmarks located at **any coordinates** at **any date** including:

- different names
- properties
- sources that assert their existence
- evolution

Challenge



Build this perpetual gazetteer

Representation and integration of fragmentary data extracted from several sources (diverse and heterogeneous)

Challenge



Build this perpetual gazetteer

Representation and integration of fragmentary data extracted from several sources (diverse and heterogeneous)

→ Knowledge graphs are a suitable solution!

Research questions

- 1. Which ontologies are suitable to build perpetual gazetteers?
 - structure named places that are useful to localize resources
 - retrieve all named places that refer to the location at any date
 - preserve the link between data and sources
- 2. How to populate an ontology of historical landmarks?
 - get the evolution of their attributes
 - get the evolution of their relations with other features

Data

Sources describe addresses and geographical entities over time



Verniquet, Plan de Paris (1791)



Base Adresse Nationale (2023)

lément Discu	ssion			
oie de Paris				
Plus de langu	ies			
Langue	Libellé		Description	Également connu comme
français	rue Louis-Philippe		voie de Paris	
Toutes les lang	jues saisies			
Déclaration	s			
nature de l'éle	ément	g rue		≯ modifier
(a)		▼ 0 référer	nce	
				+ ajouter une référence
				+ ajouter une valeur
partie de		anciennes	voies de Paris	≯ modifier
		▼ 0 référer	nce	
				+ ajouter une référence
				+ ajouter une valeur
pays		France		<i>p</i> modifier
		▼ 0 référer	nce	
				+ ajouter une référence
				+ ajouter une valeur
localisation ad	dministrative	Paris		p modifier
		≠ 0 référer	nce	+ ajouter une référence
				+ ajouter une valeur

Wikidata page of Rue Louis-Philippe

Begin, Caland Begis, f. colle- pl. du Trône Béglé, cordonn	forte et huile de	pieds de bœuf,	Ormeaux,2,
BAUDOYER (place). IX Arr. Hôtel-de-Ville.) Rue Tixeranderie, pourtour St-Gervais, Saint-Antoine et Renaud-Lefèvre.	26* Longpré ainé, bijoutier en or et argent. Saint-Omer, émailleur. Cellier (A.), graveur-ci- scleur.* Rousseau (J.), bijoutier	Rabé ainé, fabr. de bal- lons.*	8 Michel, brossier.
Chanteles seemt seems	en or.* Benoît, orfévre-fabr. Lérésy, doreur. 30 Bouton, fab. de cuir ver- nis.* 31 Bodon vive	Gaulin, chapelier. Moisy, tabletier. 49* Cendrier ainé, prop. Desmarests, fab. bolles d'emballage. Ferrand, lapidaire.	9 Labottiere, serrurier. 10 Sacrez, vins. 12 Baudoin, épic. 13 Lejard, clouteries et cr pins. 14 Baduel (Vvc) . fab.

Commercial directories of Paris during XIXth century

346 TOPOGRAPHIE HISTORIQUE DU VIEUX PARIS. situation, à la rue de ce nom et à celle de la Montagne-Sainte-Geneviève, qui seront décrites dans le volume suivant : Région orientale de L'Université.

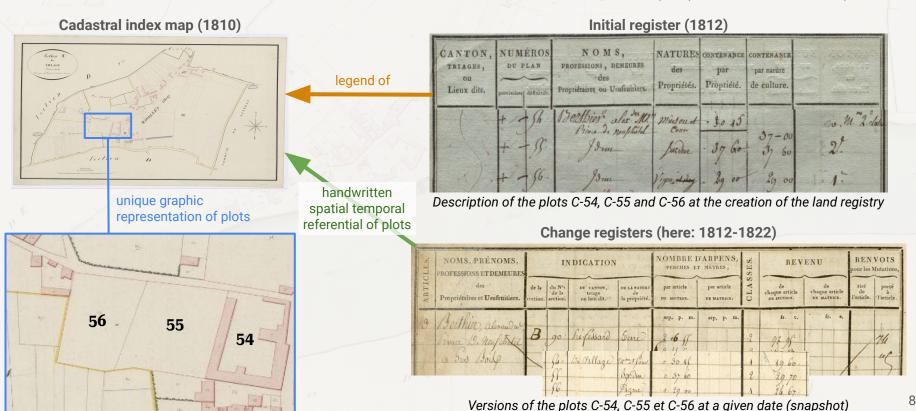
CENSIVE DE L'ÉVÊCHÉ.

MAISON DE LA COURONNE (1575), faisant le coin occidental de la rue des Carmes. Elle est dite, en 1322, la maison de la Grant Courone et de la Petite Courone, «au coin de la rue des Noiers et de la rue Saint Hilaire»; et en 1553, «maison devant les Carmes, faisant angle de la rue Saint-Hilaire», laquelle maison fut depuis divisée en trois corps de logis: la Couronne, l'Image saint Martin et la Boutelle (1).

Adolphe Berty, Topographie historique du vieux Paris (1866-1897)

Data

Archival records: the Napoleonic Land Registry (1808-1950)



State of the art

Existing approaches

- Kauppinen et al. [1]: Finnish municipalities (since 1865)
- Territorial Statistical Nomenclature (TSN) [2]: administrative and statistical units
- Hierarchical Historical Territory (HHT) [3]: territorial subdivisions of France before 1789
- → Change-Bridge concept [1]: describes changes between landmark versions
- ⇒ Treat only landmarks versions which attributes never evolve
- ⇒ Used data: structured, normalized, aggregated and interpreted
 - [1] Kauppinen et al. (2008). Creating and Using Geospatial Ontology Time Series in a Semantic Cultural Heritage Portal
- [2] Bernard et al. (2018) Modeling changes in territorial partitions over time: Ontologies tsn and tsn-change
- [3] Charles et al. (2023): HHT: an approach for representing temporally-evolving historical territories

Contributions

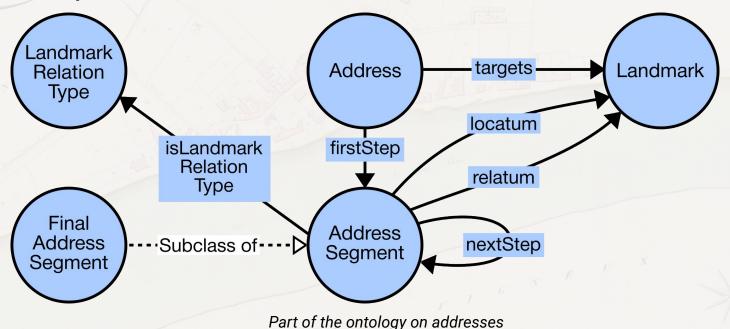
PeGaZus: Perpetual Gazetteer of approach-address UtteranceS

- Ontology represents:
 - o addresses and landmarks,
 - o with attributes that evolve over time
- Population method retrieves evolutions of addresses, plots and of their attributes
- ➤ Applied on a whole neighborhood in Paris (France) since the 1800s
- ➤ Map-based evaluation



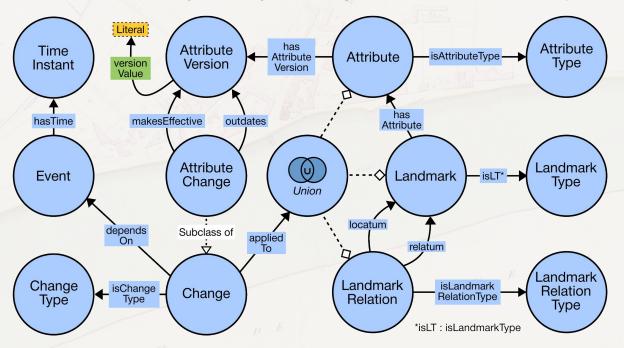
Ontology

Address: statement which targets a place described as an ordered sequence of landmark relations [4]



Ontology

Evolution: representation of events. An event is related to an evolution on the territory, may imply multiple changes on data.



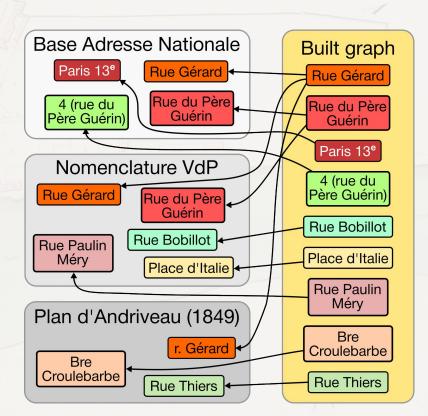
Ontology

Additional modelets:

- sources
- taxpayers
- land registry documentation

Population

- 1. Link similar landmark assertions from sources with a root landmark: use (pseudo-)identity criterion to link them
- 2. Order landmark assertions
- 3. **Infer changes and events** related to landmarks (Appeareance, Disappareance)

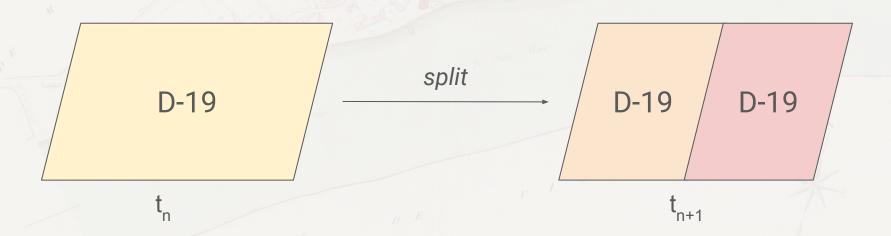


Detection of similar landmark within sources

Population

4. [OPTIONAL] Inferring landmark identity (if not known at step 1)

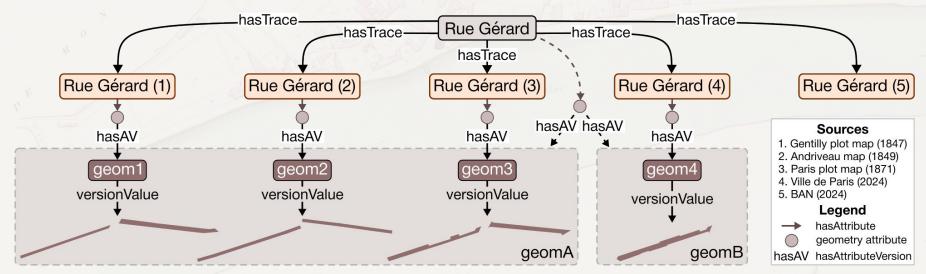
Example: in the land registry, if a plot is split, its successors keep the same number in the registers



Population

- 5. Merge landmark attribute versions
- 6. Create changes and events that affect attributes of landmarks

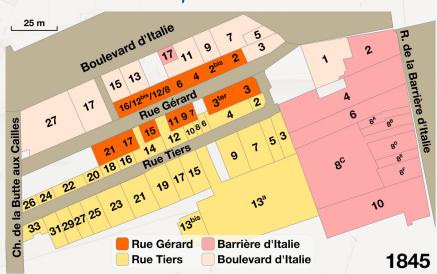
The process can be repeated to infer new knowledge.



Evaluation

- Answer competency questions
- Check internal consistency of data: SHACL rules and SPARQL queries
- Evaluate information consistency:
 - difficult to assess quality as no ground truth exists
 - ⇒ snapshots
- ⇒ multi-source mapping (ex: addresses in several sources)

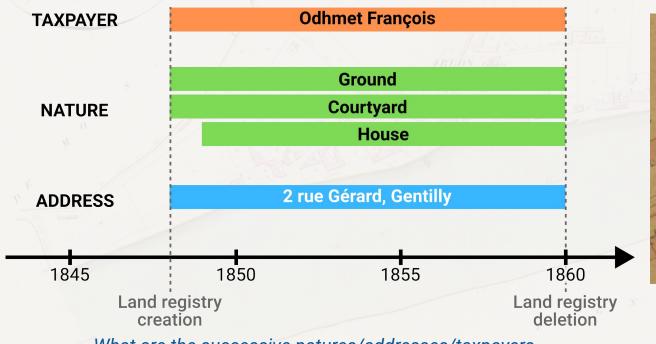
Which streets already exist in 1845? What were the plot addresses in 1845?



Snapshot of the Butte aux Cailles neighborhood in 1845

Evaluation

Evolution of the attributes of a landmark



Plot D-14, Gentilly (second land registry)

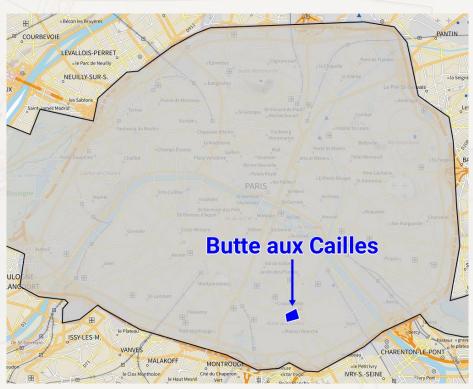
What are the successive natures/addresses/taxpayers of plot D-14 in Gentilly?

Contributions

- Ontology
 - describes addresses and landmarks
 - represents the evolution of their attributes
- Approach to build a perpetual gazetteer as a KG
 - treats several heterogeneous sources
 - handles heterogeneous fragmentary data

Future work

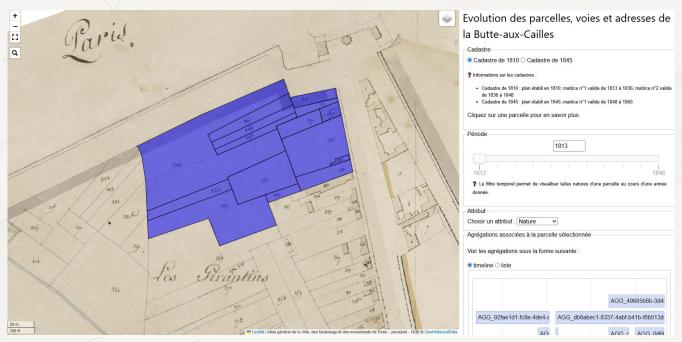
- Use case on Butte aux Cailles neighborhood:
 - intend to enlarge spatial cover (whole Paris?)
 - add new sources (notary minutes)
- Critical analysis of the KG
 - detect inconsistencies
 - o conflicts between sources



Location of the Buttes aux Cailles neighborhood within Paris

Future work

 Tools to easily ask questions to the graph: web map, natural language



A web map to query the KG (under developpement)

PeGaZus

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Thank you for your attention!

Ontology, data and scripts are available

https://github.com/umrlastig/pegazus-ontology

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PeGaZus

References

- [1] Kauppinen, T., Väätäinen, J., Hyvönen, E. (2008). Creating and Using Geospatial Ontology Time Series in a Semantic Cultural Heritage Portal. In: Bechhofer, S., Hauswirth, M., Hoffmann, J., Koubarakis, M. (eds) The Semantic Web: Research and Applications. ESWC 2008. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, vol 5021. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-540-68234-9_11
- [2] Bernard, Camille, Villanova-Oliver, Marlène, Gensel, Jérôme, Dao, Hy.: Modeling changes in territorial partitions over time: Ontologies tsn and tsn-change. In Proceedings of the 33rd Annual ACM Symposium on Applied Computing, pp. 866–875. Pau, France (2018).
- [3] Charles, William, Aussenac-Gilles, Nathalie, Hernandez, Nathalie.: HHT: an approach for representing temporally-evolving historical territories. In European Semantic Web Conference, pp. 419–435. Cham: Springer Nature Switzerland, (2023).
- [4] Charly Bernard, Nathalie Abadie, Julien Perret, Bertrand Duménieu. Création d'un référentiel géo-historique d'adresses à partir de sources multiples. GAST Gestion et l'Analyse de données Spatiales et Temporelles, Jan 2024, Dijon, France. (hal-04490732)

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