

FIAS REGISTRY OF RESEARCH SPECIFICATIONS

Linked Places Profile for Source-Level Historical Address Assertions in Paris, 1780-1810

REGISTRY IDENTIFIER

FOAR-CON2X-30F6V03V4

OBJECT TYPE

Profile of an external standard

DOCUMENT MATURITY

Stable

PUBLISHED

18 November 2024, 12:00 UTC

AUTHORITATIVE VERSION

Registration records the outcome of the Registry review for this version: the submission was sufficiently identified, documented, and internally determinate for the stated procedure. Scope, adoption, and competing conventions are documented separately where relevant.

VERSION

1.0

SUBJECT AREA

Geography, cartography, and place names

SUBMITTED

30 September 2024, 12:00 UTC

LICENCE

Creative Commons Attribution 4.0

REGISTRY STATUS

Registered

18 November 2024, 12:00 UTC

Core description

SUBMISSION KIND

New registry concept

FULL TITLE

Linked Places Profile for Source-Level Historical Address Assertions in Paris, 1780-1810

SHORT TITLE OR ACRONYM

LPF-Paris-Address

OBJECT TYPE

Profile of an external standard

STATUS CLAIMED BY THE SUBMITTER

Profile of an external standard

MATURITY OF THIS VERSION

Stable

VERSION

1.0

PRINCIPAL SUBJECT AREA

Geography, cartography, and place names

KEYWORDS

- historical gazetteer
- Paris
- historical addresses
- temporal uncertainty
- Linked Places
- geocoding
- archival provenance

PROBLEM, SCOPE, AND EXCLUSIONS

This profile defines a small interchange record for an address exactly as attested by one dated source in Paris between 1780 and 1810. It is designed for concordances among pre-Revolutionary, section-based and imperial numbering, where street names, administrative units and building numbers may conflict. It profiles Linked Places Format (LPF) 1.3 and preserves source wording, citation, valid-time uncertainty, geometry uncertainty and links

to reconciled place records. Its scope is limited to source-level assertions; building identity, modern postal addressing, and authoritative reconciliation of conflicting attestations remain outside the profile.

INTENDED USERS AND CONTEXTS

- Historians entering addresses from almanacs, directories and archival lists
- Historical GIS teams building Paris gazetteers
- Archivists publishing source-level location assertions
- Developers testing temporal and fuzzy geocoding pipelines

RELATION TO EXISTING PRACTICE

Profiles an existing standard

SCIENTIFIC CONTEXT, SOURCES, AND SCHOLARLY DISCUSSION

This section describes the scientific background, underlying work, and sources of the specification, together with the research groups and scholarly settings in which the proposed solution or its formalisation was presented or discussed. It documents the context and nature of these scholarly exchanges.

Historical addresses in Paris require the comparison of naming and numbering systems whose spatial and temporal references changed between 1780 and 1810. R. Cura et al. (2018) show how collaborative geocoding can accommodate imperfect gazetteers and uncertain temporal, semantic and spatial information. B. Duménieu, N. Abadie and J. Perret (2018) examine the planimetric accuracy of historical Paris atlases, providing a basis for documenting the uncertainty of locations derived from maps. These studies motivate records that preserve the wording and date of each source alongside the spatial interpretation attached to it.

The GeoHistoricalData project « Localisations parisiennes (1780–1810) », initiated by D. Waquet in 2017, addresses the correspondence between Kreenfeldt, section-based and imperial numbering through the imperial cadastral parcel. SoDUCo extended this research environment by combining maps, cadastral material and directories for Paris and its suburbs. The SoDUCo–BnF closing seminar of 6–7 November 2023 brought together work on directories, addresses and the spatial evolution of nineteenth-century Paris. These projects and exchanges establish the historical and methodological setting for comparing source-level address assertions.

The profile expresses this requirement through Linked Places Format 1.3, developed within the Linked Pasts community. Each feature carries one dated source assertion, with its citation, original wording, temporal scope and geometric uncertainty. Links connect that assertion to reconciled place records while retaining the evidence needed to compare alternative identifications. This structure supports the exchange of historical address data between projects and allows a reader to reconstruct the documentary basis of a proposed location.

References:

- Cura, Rémi, Bertrand Duménieu, Nathalie Abadie, Benoît Costes, Julien Perret, and Maurizio Gribaudo. 2018. "Historical Collaborative Geocoding." ISPRS IJGI 7(7):262. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijgi7070262>
- Duménieu, Bertrand, Nathalie Abadie, and Julien Perret. 2018. "Assessing the Planimetric Accuracy of Paris Atlases from the Late 18th and 19th Centuries." DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1145/3167132.3167228>
- ANR. SoDUCo, ANR-18-CE38-0013, 2019-2023. Source: <https://anr.fr/Project-ANR-18-CE38-0013>
- GeoHistoricalData. "Localisations parisiennes (1780-1810) — Le projet." Source: [https://wiki.geohistoricaldata.org/Localisations_parisiennes_\(1780-1810\)_Le_projet](https://wiki.geohistoricaldata.org/Localisations_parisiennes_(1780-1810)_Le_projet)
- Linked Pasts. Linked Places Format v1.3, 24 June 2024. Source: <https://github.com/LinkedPasts/linked-places-format>
- SoDUCo. Project website: <https://soduco.geohistoricaldata.org/>
- SoDUCo-BnF. Closing seminar, 6-7 November 2023: programme: <https://soduco.github.io/2023/09/28/fourth-seminar-programme.html>

EXTERNAL STANDARDISATION STATUS

None intended

LICENCE FOR THE SUBMITTED SPECIFICATION

Creative Commons Attribution 4.0

PUBLICATION DECLARATION

Yes

Profile of an external standard

BASE STANDARD, VERSION, AND STABLE REFERENCE

Linked Places Format v1.3, released 24 June 2024 by the Linked Pasts community. Stable repository and specification: <https://github.com/LinkedPasts/linked-places-format>

WHAT IS THE CONFORMANCE TARGET?

Dataset or record collection

REQUIRED FEATURES SELECTED FROM THE BASE STANDARD

- A dataset **MUST** be a JSON-LD GeoJSON FeatureCollection.
- Each Feature **MUST** have one permanent HTTP(S) @id.
- properties.title **MUST** preserve a concise human-readable source label.
- properties.fclasses **MUST** contain at least R (road) or S (site).
- names **MUST** contain exactly one source-level toponym with language and citation.
- A when block **MUST** scope the attestation, name, geometry or relation.
- geometry **MUST** be present but **MAY** be null when the source cannot be located.
- Any non-null geometry **MUST** carry certainty.
- links **MAY** connect the assertion to a project place record or external authority.
- descriptions **MAY** preserve the verbatim address string and editorial note.

EXCLUDED OR FORBIDDEN FEATURES

- A Feature **MUST NOT** aggregate attestations from more than one source item.
- properties.title **MUST NOT** silently modernise the historical street name.
- A current administrative hierarchy **MUST NOT** be asserted as valid in 1780-1810 without a dated source.
- An inferred building identity **MUST NOT** be encoded as exactMatch; use closeMatch or omit the link.
- depictions and presentation-only metadata are outside this profile.
- GeometryCollections are excluded from version 1.0; conflicting geometries require separate assertion records.

EXTENSIONS OR LOCAL CONSTRAINTS

No new JSON keys are introduced. The profile adds semantic and cardinality constraints only. The complete source address is stored as a `descriptions` value with language and source URI. Numbering system (Kreenfeldt, sectionnaire, Empire or unknown) is represented as a source label in `types`, with temporal meaning supplied by the cited source context. Evidence for a reconciliation is linked with `subjectOf` or `seeAlso`. Each uncertainty statement uses LPF's allowed values certain, less-certain or uncertain. Editorial alternatives are separate Features connected by a project relation.

COMPATIBILITY WITH CONFORMING BASE-STANDARD IMPLEMENTATIONS

Every conforming profile instance also conforms to the base standard

COMPATIBILITY EXPLANATION

Every conforming record uses only LPF 1.3 elements and remains valid GeoJSON-LD. The profile reduces cardinalities, requires a single source attestation, requires uncertainty for non-null geometry and forbids selected optional constructions. Generic LPF software may ignore the research-specific constraints but can still parse and map the record.

PROFILE CONFORMANCE TEST

Validate the file as JSON, GeoJSON FeatureCollection and JSON-LD with the LPF context. Then apply profile checks: unique dereferenceable @id; one cited name; one source item; a parseable LPF when block; geometry key present; allowed certainty on every geometry; R or S in fclasses; no exactMatch for inferred identity; and no GeometryCollection. A manual audit of twenty records must be able to recover the exact address string and page or archival unit from the citation without consulting an undocumented local database.

Registry review record

Submission received

30 September 2024, 12:00 UTC

Submission received.

Registered

18 November 2024, 12:00 UTC

The profile is accepted as a standardisation of a narrow exchange boundary for source-level Paris address assertions. Its source-per-feature rule preserves contradictory attestations; mandatory temporal scope and geometry certainty reflect documented weaknesses of historical geocoding; and null geometry is preferable to false precision. The constraints form a strict subset of LPF 1.3 and have an independently executable conformance test. Registration records the profile's determinacy.