

The GND in the Archive. Guide to the Use of Authority Data



Cover image (front): Representation of relations on the fact sheet for the person (Piz) Hannah Arendt in the GND Explorer. Screenshot:
<https://explore.gnd.network/en/gnd/11850391X/relations?term=Hannah%20Arendt&rows=25&pos=1> (Accessed: 23 May 2025).

The GND in the archive. Guide to the Use of Authority Data

Version EN 1.0

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Preface

This guide to the use of the Integrated Authority File (German: Gemeinsame Normdatei or GND) in archives aims to help archivists to use the GND by providing information and examples of best practices. The goal is to promote the use of GND authority files in archives of the German-speaking communities and to highlight the benefits of authority files, especially for all those who conduct research in archives. The target audience includes individuals working in archives, service providers offering archival systems, and general researchers, who might benefit from the use of the GND in archives. The guide has been enriched with screenshots from the practice of cataloguing and indexing practices of various institutions, including municipal archives, university archives, private and state archives.¹

1. Introduction

1.1 What is the Integrated Authority File (GND) and How has it developed?

An authority file is a compilation of standardized search and discovery headings used to describe the preferred names of things and concepts. These terms can include names of people or corporate bodies, designations of objects, as well as abstract terms. The standardization in producing - these names and headings is crucial. It ensures clarity regarding spelling and preferred naming, as well as a clear and general understanding of the respective object—similar to a highly rule-based, semantic lexicon.

There are numerous authority files in use both in Germany and internationally, with the GND being the largest in the German-speaking world, currently containing about 10 million records.² The GND is hosted by the German National Library (DNB) and is collaboratively maintained by libraries and other cultural institutions. Originally a working tool in libraries, the GND has undergone significant changes in recent decades: Initially developed from a 'data file', the GND is now a network of nodes, where the uniquely designated entries serve as anchors linking various types of descriptive data. The relationships that emerge between entries (also called relations) can exist both between authority records within the GND as well as with other databases. And this is no longer limited to the library field: For example, an archive might link the bibliographic record of a document from an estate to the corresponding authority record

¹ This guide is the result of collaborative work by colleagues from the following institutions: Archive of Social Democracy of the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES), The Federal Archives (Germany), German National Library (DNB), Prussian Secret State Archives (GStA PK), Hessian Institute for Regional History (HIL), Stormarn District Archive, Dortmund University Library (UB der TU Dortmund), Berlin Central and Regional Library (ZLB). The primary author is Mirjam Sprau, and the names of the other authors are listed in alphabetical order. We thank Nils Brübach, Barbara Fischer, Sarah Hartmann, Johannes Haslauer, Patrick Leiske, Peter Sandner and Anke Spille for their feedback.

² DNB: Welcome to the website of the Integrated Authority File GND. https://gnd.network/Webs/gnd/EN/Home/home_node.html (Accessed: 24 June 2024).

for that person, thereby unambiguously reflecting the relationship between this document and the person. At the same time, a library might have linked this authority record to metadata for a book dedicated to this particular person. This clearly identifies the person, and the authority record has simultaneously become an anchor for two different metadata sets or cultural data records. Standardization creates both clarity and connection, relations.

1.2 Terms of the GND

An individual authority record in the GND describes a specific entity based on rules, meaning a term for a thing, concept, person, organization, etc. Depending on the entity, an authority record contains, in addition to the established designation, concise information that characterizes the entity – for example, biographical information about a person, synonyms, or variant forms of the name. In addition to this representation of an entity, an authority record also includes information about the record itself, such as the source and the date of the last modification. All information in an authority record can be found via the GND number, also known as the GND identifier (GND-ID). Therefore, not only the GND-ID itself but also its respective metadata is searchable. In the GND, entities are grouped into six types: persons, geographical names, corporate bodies, subject terms, literary works, conferences and meetings. The assignment of an entity to an entity type is expressed through entity codes, which are each linked to at least one record type.³

An example should clarify these hierarchies: 'Willy Brandt' is an entity that belongs to the entity type 'Persons' with the entity code 'piz'. It is classified as record type 'Person or Family'. The authority record for the politician 'Willy Brandt' can be found under the GND-ID 11851444X with the associated URI <https://d-nb.info/gnd/11851444X> and shows his former name: 'Herbert Ernst Karl Frahm' along with a range of additional information (about Brandt himself) and further relations. For example, the record allows to directly navigate to the record of his son 'Matthias Brandt' or to the Social Democratic Party of Germany – Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands, SPD – (within the GND), or leads directly to publications related to Brandt, museum objects originating from him, or archival materials that provide information about him. It is primarily these relations that make the use of the GND so attractive for archives, and also make contributing to this constantly growing system worthwhile.

2. Significance of Authority Data and Its Use in Archives

2.1 Searching and Finding in the Archive

Cataloguing/Indexing is the most important prerequisite for providing access to archival materials. Only what is described, can be searched and found. The cataloguing guidelines, strongly influenced by archival requirements and the technical possibilities of computer-assisted data entry, focused for a long time on formal specifications for the description type (such as process orientation, nominal style, conciseness, alignment with the language of the

³ [GND Dokumentation](#) (draft), (Accessed: 19 June 2024).

provenance institution, etc.). However, there are often no guidelines on which terms should be included, in what form institutions, people, or geographic locations, should be recorded, and either way, no universally applicable and cross-archival standards have been established so far.

With regards to 'searching' archival materials, this is a particular challenge, especially because for users navigational searching is becoming increasingly unimportant as they expect to see relevant and matching results by simply entering individual terms, names, or locations into the search field. The display of search results suggests a definitiveness – in the sense that the terms used in the cataloguing process semantically and contextually meet the users' expectations – while in reality, is left to chance. In the archival cataloguing tradition of some institutions, this is indeed intentional; cataloguing intends to provide clues and show the possibility of relevant documents, but it is not meaning to suggest that search results will precisely or comprehensively present documents for a specific search. Here, modern search expectations, which are transferred from more widely known research systems to an Archival Information System (AFIS), clash with cataloguing practices and highly specified archive-specific concepts.

The process of 'finding' archival materials is also significantly hampered due to the semantic ambiguities of terminology choices and the unclearly defined designation of people, places, and institutions. The relationship between two displayed documents (are two search results actually pointing to archival materials referring to the same person?) is only approximate, and even the cataloguing archivists themselves cannot say with certainty whether, for example, the entry 'PTA' in a profession field corresponds to the 'pharmacist' that a colleague had previously created.

2.2 Providing Clear Descriptions

Only what is clearly described, and securely identified can be reliably searched for and found – and this clarity can be efficiently achieved through the employment of authority data. By assigning a term for indexing – whether a subject heading or a term for an entity such as an institution (corporate body), a place (geographic name), a work, or a person – to a GND number and its corresponding authority record, a structured statement is created. This statement establishes a correspondence between the indexer's intent and the metadata representation, fostering consistency and precision in information systems.

The unambiguous identification clarifies what is being catalogued or indexed, what a metadata entry is referring to – homonyms (words with the same form but different meanings) are distinguished between, synonyms (different terms with the same meaning) are related to one another. Disambiguation, the clear distinction, offers cataloguers opportunities for continuous standardization and post-processing of records, for agreements on the terms to be used (and thus their admittance into a 'controlled vocabulary '), and for establishing relations between individual documents. This supports the efforts towards the goal of a more standardized, verifiable, and ultimately more professional cataloguing practice.

The benefits for users arise directly from this practice: Everything that has been unambiguously indexed and identified, can be unequivocally found. Archival materials with established relations to a specific person can be reliably researched in connection with that

person; metadata with variant spellings for a place name can be assigned to a structured dataset, and subject headings used can be assigned a clear meaning, similar to a glossary.

2.3 Linking with Records from Other Institutions

The benefits of using the GND in archives go even further: Through GND authority data, cataloguing data within an archive can be connected and displayed simultaneously. Beyond the boundaries of the institution itself (e.g., when shared via portals like the Archivportal-D (The German Archives Portal)) and across disciplinary boundaries, cultural data from libraries, museums, memorial sites, research institutions, etc., can be interlinked. This allows users to conduct their research by leaping off the archival materials into a structured data space, where the proper assignment of information to the item in question is ensured. Through the GND, a whole range of other connections can be made, such as relationships between a work and the individuals, places, and historical events primarily involved in its creation. The GND Explorer (see below) particularly illustrates these relations and offers a number of access points for new searches.

The network of GND authority records provides access beyond the GND to additional external identifiers that can be linked to an institution's own records through the GND functioning as a hub. They include [geonames](#), [Wikidata](#), the [Open Researcher and Contributor ID \(ORCID\)](#), [Filmportal.de](#), [International Standard Audiovisual Number \(ISAN\)](#), [International Standard Name Identifier \(ISNI\)](#), the French authority file [RAMEAU](#) maintained by the National Library of France, or the English-language [Library of Congress Subject Headings\(LCSH\)](#). In short: GND authority data significantly improves the quality of an institution's own data and substantially increases its worldwide visibility. GND authority data represents a significant benefit for any archive and its users. Moreover, the use of GND authority data plays an important role in securing funding, as it helps meet the [FAIR](#) criteria for datasets, which must be adhered to, for example, in project applications at the [German Research Foundation](#) (Deutsche Forschungs-gemeinschaft, DFG).

In order to take advantage of all these benefits, various prerequisites must be met, depending on the intended use. First of all, the passive use of GND authority file data is of course quite simple. The authority file can be used like a dictionary to compare content, semantics and spellings; the GND data is licensed under the [Creative Commons Zero license](#) (CC0 licence) and can be reused freely and without restriction.

3. Added Value of Integrating GND with Examples

The use of the GND leads to an improvement in user-friendliness and usability of archival information systems and portals. The benefits of the GND are particularly evident for the general public, who is seeking brief and concise information. The information archives offer allows for more accessibility, and platforms become more user-centred for more practical, easier, and more intuitive use. The use of the GND grants more options for research and generally improves simultaneous searches in metadata and digitized materials across a variety of archives. Particularly users who are not familiar with archival terminology and the principles of archival cataloguing can improve their search results in archival materials and access information through an easier and more user-friendly interface.

The added value and benefits of using authority data in archives - for users as well as for archivists - will be illustrated by the following specific examples: (1) Unique identification of persons, places, corporate bodies, works, and other entities, as well as their disambiguation; (2) efficiency by avoiding redundant data entry; (3) cross-domain networking; (4) data enrichment; (5) interoperability; (6) improving visibility; and (7) creating new access points and search entries.

3.1 Unique Identification and Disambiguation

The GND provides archives with the added value of clearly identifying entities such as persons, places, corporate bodies, works, etc. as unique, and hence distinguishing them from others, i.e., disambiguating them. This secure identification is possible across domains and collections. When information and data from archives (such as finding aids, digitized materials) are exported to portals like Archivportal-D, the inclusion of the stable identifier GND-ID as a network attribute supports their inter-institutional discovery (see Example 1: State Archive of Baden-Württemberg, Figure 1).

To support unique identification and disambiguation of specific resources such as film works, a GND authority record can include external identifiers such as ISAN, [Entertainment Identifier Registry \(EIDR\)](#), [filmportal.de](#) identifiers, or [Internet Movie Database \(IMDb\)](#) in a GND authority record. For musical works, the GND authority record can incorporate identifiers such as the [International Standard Musical Work Code \(ISWC\)](#).

Example 1: State Archive of Baden Württemberg

The State Archive of Baden-Württemberg uses the identifiers of the GND (GND-ID) to make relationships between entities visible and searchable for their users beyond their own system, especially for persons and places (geographical names), such as the place Schönberg (see Figure 1). In this process, the archivists primarily search for persons manually using the research tool [OGND \(Online-GND\)](#) and make use of already existing GND authority data for persons. Through the GND web form and supported by the GND agency LEO-BW-Regional, the archive can also create new records and supplement existing datasets.

The screenshot shows the search results page on the website 'Landeskunde entdecken online'. The search query is '„ Typ = Ort, Name = Schönberg ”'. The results are filtered to 'Orte (11)'. The search results list includes:

- Schönenberg – Wohnplatz** (Typ: Wohnplatz, Partner: Landesarchiv Baden-Württemberg, Marker A)
- Steinbächle (Schönberg) – Wohnplatz** (Typ: Wohnplatz, Partner: Landesarchiv Baden-Württemberg, Marker B)
- Schönberg – Altgemeinde~Teilort** (Typ: Teilort, Partner: Landesarchiv Baden-Württemberg, Marker C)

On the right, there is a map of Baden-Württemberg with markers A through F. Below the map, there is a checkbox for 'Nur im angezeigten Kartenausschnitt suchen' and a link to 'ins Kartenmodul wechseln'.

Figure 1: Search for the place 'Schönberg' on the website leo-bw.de. Screenshot. https://www.leo-bw.de/en/web/guest/ergebnisliste-gross?p_p_id=LEOBWSearchResult_WAR_sucheportlet&p_p_lifecycle=0&p_p_state=normal&LEOBWSearchResult_WAR_sucheportlet_searchId=1711378620554&LEOBWSearchResult_WAR_sucheportlet_action=liste (Accessed: 10 December 2024).

3.2 Efficiency Through Avoiding Redundant Data Entry

Utilising the GND enables efficient archival description by avoiding repetitive manual data entry in archival information systems. This ensures consistency and accuracy across records, and also helps to eliminate potential sources of error occurring in manual processing. Additionally, reducing the key information – Who? What? When? Where? – by linking with authority data may eventually provide the opportunity to support archival description (partially) through artificial intelligence, thus saving personnel resources. This approach reduces the need for time-consuming contextual research on individuals, places, and events depicted in archival materials... Instead, such information can be efficiently provided by linking to authority records and, where applicable, to widely recognized knowledge platforms, as demonstrated by the Stormarn District Archive (see Example 2, Figure 2).

Example 2: Stormarn District Archive, Schleswig-Holstein

The example of an archival item related to the person Klaus Klingner⁴ from the Stormarn District Archive (Kreisarchiv Stormarn)⁵ shows that the yellow-highlighted information is automatically transferred through the use of the GND and its sources. Hence, it no longer has to be entered manually nor maintained by the archive (see Figure 2). By integrating the GND authority data for persons, subsequent additions or corrections in the local system, such as the addition of a date or place of death, when a person passes away, are no longer necessary. These details are automatically transferred from the GND and updated on a regular basis.

Signatur	11 / 24434	Media ID	121718
Alte Archiv-Signatur	11/25/16/12/2c	Datierung	1977
Name/ Fotograf/	Raimund Marfels	Fototyp/ Umfang/	Negativ
Druckerei/ Seite		Maßstab	
Format/Band	6 x 6 cm		

Figure 2: Screenshot with colour-highlighted abbreviation suggestion in the local system after integrating the GND reference, Media Database Stormarn District Archive. www.kreisarchiv-stormarn.de. <https://www.kreisarchiv-stormarn.de/mediadb/?collections=130&lnum=24434&q=Klaus%20Klingner&showtree=1> (Accessed: 10 December 2024).

3.3 Cross-Domain Networking

Authority data provides the foundation for cross-domain and inter-institutional networking of collections and information. Through controlled data about entities such as a person, corporate body or work, materials and sources can be linked and presented across institutions. The data from the GND is shared across countries and integrated into other internationally recognized controlled vocabulary systems. This ensures that verified facts are interconnected in the global system.

Additionally, the relationships contained in a GND entity can be visualized in the GND Explorer, as shown in the example of the film work *Shoah* (see Example 3, Figure 3).

⁴ Klaus Klingner Link to GND ID: <http://d-nb.info/gnd/1110822375>.

⁵ Kreisarchiv Stormarn. Link to GND ID: <http://d-nb.info/gnd/2155480-8>.

Example 3: Film work *Shoah*

The documentary film *Shoah*, directed by Claude Lanzmann, has the [GND-ID 4199726-8](https://nbn-resolving.org/urn:nbn:de:hbz:5:1-64848-p0071-8). The film is the subject of various publications and is connected as a work to other works, such as *Shoah - Radiocomposition*.

The figure shows the nodally linked entries for the film *Shoah* in the GND Explorer.

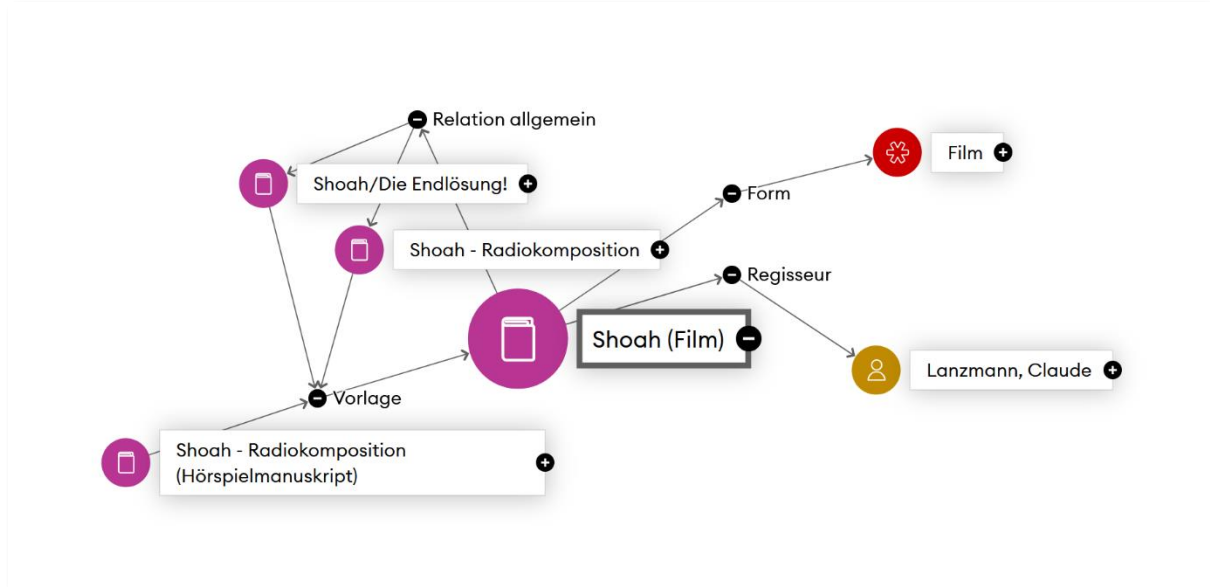


Figure 3: Film work *Shoah* in the portal GND-Explorer. Screenshot. <https://explore.gnd.network/gnd/041997263/relations> (Accessed: 25 March 2024).

For archives, the potential for networking through the GND is particularly evident in the [Archivportal-D](#). In the full view of a dataset for a person or organization, the Archivportal-D links to the corresponding GND dataset in the German National Library catalogue under 'External Links' on the right side. The GND-ID can be found in the opened record view behind the string 'gnd/' under the data element 'Link to this record' (see above, DNB catalogue).

Example 4: Digital German Women's Archive

A search for Clara Zetkin within the Kalliope Union Catalog⁶, the national reference tool for estates, autographs, and publishing archives, displays the partial holdings at the Federal Archives (Bundesarchiv), the State Archives of Baden-Württemberg (Headquarters in Stuttgart), and the German Literature Archive Marbach (Deutsches Literaturarchiv – DLA). However, the Digital German Women's Archive (Digitales Deutsches Frauenarchiv, DDF) presents the person page of Clara Zetkin as a network: [Clara Zetkin | Digitales Deutsches Frauenarchiv \(digitales-deutsches-frauenarchiv.de\)](https://www.digitales-deutsches-frauenarchiv.de/akteurinnen/clara-zetkin#actor-network).⁷ The META catalogue of the Digital German Women's Archive also provides the linked GND data as an info button (Figure 4).

⁶ Kalliope Union Catalog. Link to GND-ID. Website: <https://kalliope-verbund.info/en/>

⁷ Digital German Women's Archive: Clara Zetkin.

<https://www.digitales-deutsches-frauenarchiv.de/akteurinnen/clara-zetkin#actor-network> (Accessed: 19 June 2024).

META Frauenbew. Gemeinsa...

Einfach Erweitert

Suchen

Visuelle Materialien » Foto
Statuen von Clara Z

Urheberin: Archiv der deut...
um 2000

Weitere Suche mit: Lehrerin
Politikerin
Proletarische F
Redakteurin

Personen: Luxemburg, Re
Zetkin, Clara Z

Diese Webseite verwendet Cookies.
einwandfreie Funktion erforderlich.
Website statistisch auszuwerten. N
Dort können Sie auch Ihre Cookie-E

Weitere Informationen

Clara Zetkin

5. Juli 1857 (Wiederau (Rochlitz)) - 20. Juni 1933 (Archangel'skoe (Krasnogorsk))

Quelle: <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Special:FilePath/C%20Zetkin%201.jpg?width=270>

➔ Alles zu Clara Zetkin im Digitalen Deutschen Frauenarchiv
➔ Alles zu Clara Zetkin im META-Katalog

Informationen aus der Gemeinsamen Normdatei (GND)
aktiv in: Deutschland, Sowjetunion
als: Politikerin, Feministin, Weibliche Abgeordnete, Schriftstellerin, Lehrerin, Publizistin
verwandt mit: Ossip Zetkin (Ehemann), Georg Friedrich Zundel (Ehemann), Konstantin Zetkin (Sohn)

➔ Gemeinsame Normdatei (GND) im Katalog der Deutschen Nationalbibliothek
➔ Filmportal
➔ Bibliothèque nationale de France
➔ Wikipedia (Deutsch)
➔ Wikisource
➔ Wikipedia (English)

are Digitalisate

Cookies
s
(Matomo)

Alle akzeptieren

Figure 4: Info button for Clara Zetkin. Digital German Women's Archive. <https://www.meta-katalog.eu/Record/7963addf> (Accessed: 10 December 2024).

3.4 Data Enrichment

By using the GND, archival data can be enriched automatically. For example, information about persons such as dates of birth and death, different spellings of names, and transliterations of names no longer requires manual data entry into the archive's information system, but may be imported using the person's GND-ID. External identifiers that may be included in the GND authority record can, if applicable, also serve to enrich the data, as these external identifiers provide a network of additional data sources.⁸ Additionally, external identifiers link the GND to databases and to other standard identifiers, which in turn, if integrated with existing data, can improve data quality and completeness.

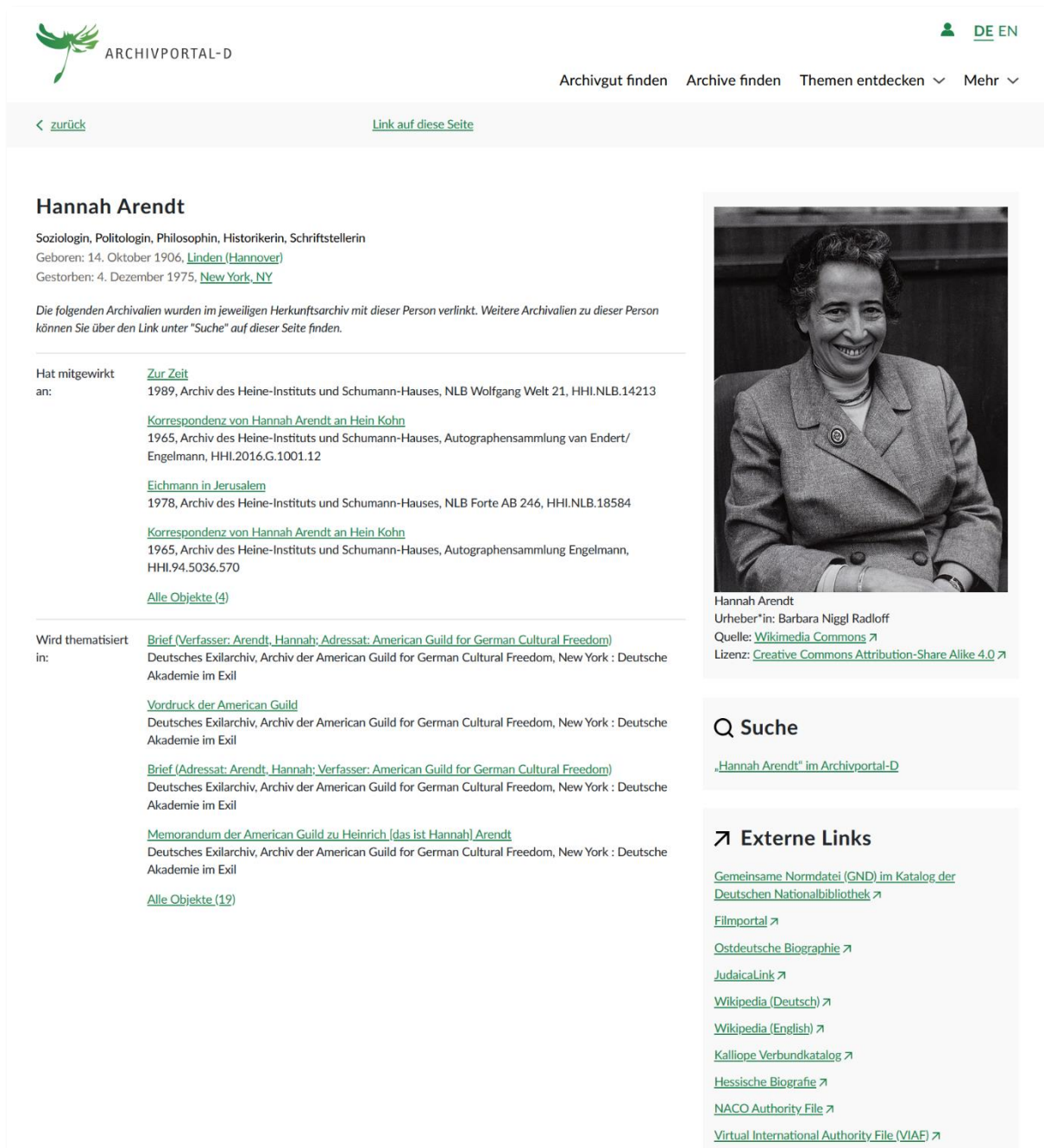
Example 5: Person Page in the Archivportal-D

Employing GND authority data allows for the creation of pages for persons and enriches these pages with data and content from other online portals, such as biographical dates, professions,

⁸ The identifiers from the Library of Congress List of Standard Identifiers are approved for use in the GND, Library of Congress, <https://id.loc.gov/vocabulary/identifiers.html> (Accessed: 11 July 2024).

or images that are available for reuse. An example of this is the person page for Hannah Arendt in Archivportal-D (see Figure 5).

Furthermore, the person page provides the opportunity to link to works by and about the person, for example, on [filmportal.de](https://www.filmportal.de).



ARCHIVPORTAL-D DE EN

Archivgut finden Archive finden Themen entdecken Mehr

[zurück](#) [Link auf diese Seite](#)

Hannah Arendt

Soziologin, Politologin, Philosophin, Historikerin, Schriftstellerin
 Geboren: 14. Oktober 1906, [Linden \(Hannover\)](#)
 Gestorben: 4. Dezember 1975, [New York, NY](#)

Die folgenden Archivalien wurden im jeweiligen Herkunftsarchiv mit dieser Person verlinkt. Weitere Archivalien zu dieser Person können Sie über den Link unter "Suche" auf dieser Seite finden.

Hat mitgewirkt an:

- [Zur Zeit](#)
1989, Archiv des Heine-Instituts und Schumann-Hauses, NLB Wolfgang Welt 21, HHI.NLB.14213
- [Korrespondenz von Hannah Arendt an Hein Kohl](#)
1965, Archiv des Heine-Instituts und Schumann-Hauses, Autographensammlung van Endert/Engelmann, HHI.2016.G.1001.12
- [Eichmann in Jerusalem](#)
1978, Archiv des Heine-Instituts und Schumann-Hauses, NLB Forte AB 246, HHI.NLB.18584
- [Korrespondenz von Hannah Arendt an Hein Kohl](#)
1965, Archiv des Heine-Instituts und Schumann-Hauses, Autographensammlung Engelmann, HHI.94.5036.570

[Alle Objekte \(4\)](#)

Wird thematisiert in:

- [Brief \(Verfasser: Arendt, Hannah; Adressat: American Guild for German Cultural Freedom\)](#)
Deutsches Exilarchiv, Archiv der American Guild for German Cultural Freedom, New York : Deutsche Akademie im Exil
- [Vordruck der American Guild](#)
Deutsches Exilarchiv, Archiv der American Guild for German Cultural Freedom, New York : Deutsche Akademie im Exil
- [Brief \(Adressat: Arendt, Hannah; Verfasser: American Guild for German Cultural Freedom\)](#)
Deutsches Exilarchiv, Archiv der American Guild for German Cultural Freedom, New York : Deutsche Akademie im Exil
- [Memorandum der American Guild zu Heinrich \(das ist Hannah\) Arendt](#)
Deutsches Exilarchiv, Archiv der American Guild for German Cultural Freedom, New York : Deutsche Akademie im Exil

[Alle Objekte \(19\)](#)

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Q Suche

[„Hannah Arendt“ im Archivportal-D](#)

Externe Links

- [Gemeinsame Normdatei \(GND\) im Katalog der Deutschen Nationalbibliothek](#)
- [Filmportal](#)
- [Ostdeutsche Biographie](#)
- [JudaicaLink](#)
- [Wikipedia \(Deutsch\)](#)
- [Wikipedia \(English\)](#)
- [Kalliope Verbundkatalog](#)
- [Hessische Biografie](#)
- [NACO Authority File](#)
- [Virtual International Authority File \(VIAF\)](#)

Figure 5: Person page for Hannah Arendt in Archivportal-D. Screenshot. <https://www.archivportal-d.de/person/gnd/11850391X> (Accessed: 10 December 2024).

3.5 Interoperability

In the GND, interoperability is, for instance, enabled through the establishment of mappings (= relations) between controlled vocabularies, adhering to the standard [ISO 25964-2 Thesauri and interoperability with other vocabularies / Part 2: Interoperability with other vocabularies](#). Interoperability is also established through the inclusion of external identifiers in a GND record, such as the integration of an ORCID, ISNI, or Wikidata Q Identifier (Wikidata QID) in a person's GND record, or the inclusion of an external identifier like ISAN, IMDb, or Wikidata QID in a GND record for a film work.

3.6 Improving Visibility

The use of GND data in archives is particularly suitable for significant improvement of the visibility of cultural heritage as well as the institutions that preserve and make it accessible. This applies on a regional, national, and global level. When information and data from archives such as finding aids or digitized materials are exported to portals like Archivportal-D, they can be made searchable and discoverable by using the GND-ID. Furthermore, this information is machine-readable, which increases the visibility of collections and repositories, which opens up new user groups.

To allow external discovery of an institution's own data, for example by displaying it as a separate node in the GND Explorer, the directory data must first be made publicly accessible online. The datasets can then be 'reported' to the GND network through a BEACON file (see Example 5, Figure 5).

Example 6: Visibility – Hessian Institute for Regional History (HIL), BEACON File

The Hessian Institute for Regional History (HIL) provides its data through a BEACON file, thereby reporting it to the GND network. This allows their own files to be displayed to a wider circle through the GND linkage in a machine-readable format, such as data from the Hessian Biography: Figure 6 shows the details of a BEACON file - the prefix line refers to the GND; the numbers listed below are GND-IDs, and the 'Target' refers to the destination to which the GND-IDs should be linked. Figure 7 shows a sample record from the Hessian Biography, specifically the record for Lily Pringsheim.

```

#FORMAT: BEACON
#PREFIX: https://d-nb.info/gnd/
#TARGET: https://www.lagis-hessen.de/pnd/{ID}
#VERSION: 0.1
#FEED: https://www.lagis-hessen.de/gnd.txt
#CONTACT: Stefan Aumann <stefan.aumann@uni-marburg.de>
#INSTITUTION: Hessisches Institut fuer Landesgeschichte (HIL)
#NAME: Hessische Biografie
#TIMESTAMP: 2024-12-10T02:53:04+01:00

100009360
100011780
100016510
100017177
100021085
100026109
100034225
100038786
10004638X
100049303
100057209

```

Figure 6: BEACON File of the Hessian Institute for Regional History (HIL) for the Hessian Biography. Screenshot (excerpt). lagis-hessen.de/gnd.txt. (Accessed: 10 December 2024).

Hessische Biografie

Erweiterte Suche » Datensatz Nr. 1793

Pringsheim, Lily [ID = 1793]

* 17.2.1887 Königsberg (Preußen) heute Kaliningrad (Russland), † 28.9.1954 Darmstadt, evangelisch
Schriftstellerin, Journalistin, Schriftstellerin, Politikerin, Abgeordnete

Andere Namen | Wirken | Familie | Nachweise | Leben | Zitiertweise

Andere Namen ↑
Geburtsname:
Chun, Lily
Weitere Namen:
- Pringsheim, Louise
- Pringsheim, Luise

Wirken ↑
Werdengang:
- aufgewachsen in Königsberg, ab 1895 in Breslau, ab 1899 in Leipzig
- Schriftstellerin, Veröffentlichung von Kurzgeschichten, Romanen und Theaterkritiken
- Politikerin
- 1921 Eintritt in die SPD
- 12.1931-2.4.1933 Mitglied des Landtags des Volksstaates Hessen (SPD)
- ab 1933 Exil in Prag, Wien, Brinn, London (ab 1939), Lima (ab 1940) und den USA (ab 1941, nach Kriegseintritt der USA durfte sie nicht mehr nach Peru zurückkehren)
- ab 1950 wieder in Darmstadt, mittellos
- Unterrichts in englischer und französischer Konversation an der Volkshochschule
- ab 1951 keine Entschädigungsrente

Funktion:
- Hessen, Volksstaat, 05. Landtag, Mitglied (SPD), 1931-1932
- Hessen, Volksstaat, 06. Landtag, Mitglied (SPD), 1932-1933

Lebensorte:
- Königsberg (Preußen); Breslau; Leipzig; Darmstadt

Familie ↑
Vater:
Chun, Karl Friedrich Gustav, 1852-1914, Professor, Hofrat
Mutter:
Vogl, Lily, 1860-1940, Heirat 1884, Tochter des Carl Vogl, 1817-1895, Dr. med., Professor, Naturwissenschaftler, Mitglied der Paulskirchenversammlung, und der Marianne Anna Marie Michel
Partner:
- Pringsheim, Ernst* Georg, [ⓘ]GND (= Leipzig 18.3.1906) 1881-1970, geschieden 1921, jüdisch, Professor der Botanik in Breslau, Halle und ab 1922 Prag

Verwandte:
- Pringsheim, Karl Peter <Sohn>, [ⓘ]GND, 1907-1996, Jurist
- Pringsheim, Marianne <Tochter>, * 1909
- Pringsheim, Johannes Rudolf <Sohn>, [ⓘ]GND, 1912-1943 (1942?), Dr. jur., Jurist
- Pringsheim, Ludwig Ernst <Sohn>, [ⓘ]GND, 1916-1982, Journalist
- Pringsheim, Heidi <Tochter>, * 1921

Nachweise ↑
Literatur:
- [ⓘ]Bermejo, Der Verfolgung ausgesetzt – Hessische Parlamentarier in der NS-Zeit, Wiesbaden 2016, Nr. 61
- [ⓘ]Hessische Abgeordnete 1820-1933, Darmstadt 2008, Nr. 681
- [ⓘ]Stadtllexikon Darmstadt, Stuttgart 2006, S. 724 (Agnes Schmidt)
- [ⓘ]Lengemann, Mdl. Hessen 1808-1996, Biographischer Index, Marburg 1996, S. 297
- [ⓘ]Götz/Rack (Bearb.), Hessische Abgeordnete 1820-1933, Ergänzungsband, Darmstadt 1995, S. 155
- [ⓘ]Langer, Zwölf vergessene Frauen. Die weiblichen Abgeordneten im Parlament des Volksstaates Hessen, Frankfurt am Main 1989, S. 100-165
- [ⓘ]Beier, Arbeiterbewegung in Hessen, Frankfurt am Main 1984, S. 524
- [ⓘ]Ruppel/Groß, Hessische Abgeordnete 1820-1933, Darmstadt 1980, S. 210

Bildquelle:
Hessische Abgeordnete 1820-1933, Darmstadt 2008, S. 708. - Original: Staatsarchiv Darmstadt.

Weitere Informationen
[ⓘ] Deutsche Nationalbibliothek
[ⓘ] Wikidata
[ⓘ] Stadtllexikon Darmstadt
[ⓘ] Wikipedia
[ⓘ] Parlamentarismus in Hessen
[ⓘ] Zeitgeschichte in Hessen

GND-Nummer
1030506094 [ⓘ]

Figure 7: 'Pringsheim, Lily', in: Hessian Biography <https://www.lagis-hessen.de/pnd/1030506094> Status: 28.9.2024. Screenshot (Accessed: 10 December 2024).

Example 7: Visibility – Stormarn District Archive, Schleswig-Holstein

The Stormarn District Archive in Schleswig-Holstein primarily uses GND IDs for persons to catalogue photographs, posters, and other materials from the 20th century. Persons, who are depicted in these materials are assigned GND-IDs. When conducting research in Archivportal-D, the content of various archives is displayed together. If a person from the contributing archive has been linked to the corresponding GND authority record, the archive's entry appears on the so-called 'person page' (see Figure 8). All entries linked to the GND entity for that person are listed there and provide the archive's users with immediate access to additional search entry points and resources related to the person they are researching on, dispensing with the need to gather this information individually in additional steps. This way the archive also increases its reach and visibility.⁹

The screenshot shows the 'Archivgut finden' search interface. At the top, there are navigation links: 'Archivgut finden', 'Archive finden', 'Themen entdecken', and 'Mehr'. Below this is the search bar with 'Franz Josef Strauß' entered. A search button with a magnifying glass icon is to the right. Below the search bar, there are tabs for 'Objekte', 'Personen', and 'Organisationen'. A filter bar shows 'Filter zurücksetzen' and 'mediatype_002'. The main content area is divided into three sections: 'SUCHE VERFEINERN' (Search Refinement) on the left, 'SUCHERGEBNISSE' (Search Results) in the center, and 'SORTIERUNG' (Sorting) on the right. The 'SUCHE VERFEINERN' section has a checkbox for 'Nur Objekte mit Digitalisaten' and a list of archives under 'ARCHIVE + BESTÄNDE', including 'Stadtarchiv Karlsruhe (15)', 'Berlin-Brandenburgisches Wirtschaftsarchiv e.V. (15)', 'Kreisarchiv Stormarn (10)', and 'MARCHIVUM Mannheim (5)'. The 'SUCHERGEBNISSE' section shows a 'Personenseite' for 'Franz Josef Strauß' with a small portrait photo and text: 'Politiker, Regierungschef', 'Geboren: München - Gestorben: Regensburg'. Below this are two search results for 'Oldesloer Hof: Franz Josef Strauß' from the 'Kreisarchiv Stormarn', each with a thumbnail image and text: '1961, Kreisarchiv Stormarn, I 12 Nachlass Hans Mallek ...Strauß, Franz Josef...'. The 'SORTIERUNG' section shows 'Relevanz' and '20' items per page. At the bottom of the search results, there are buttons for 'Hierarchie anzeigen' and 'In Merkleliste legen'.

Figure 8: Search result in Archivportal-D for Franz Josef Strauß: Results with GND ID and digital copy are listed first. Screenshot. https://www.archivportal-d.de/objekte?query=Franz+Josef+Strau%C3%9F&facetValues%5B%5D=type_fct%3Dmediatype_002&isThumbnailFiltered=false&rows=20 (Accessed: 10 December 2024).

3.7 Creation of New Access Points and Search Entries

The advantage of using the GND in archives is that it opens up new access points that are not limited by the organizational principles of the archives. Instead, it enables research across all collections, allowing users to find information linked to an entity, such as a person, corporate body, geographic location, or work.

⁹ For further information on the benefits of the GND see the website of the German National Library. https://gnd.network/Webs/gnd/EN/AboutGND/aboutGND_node (Accessed: 17 June 2024)

Example 8: New Access Points Through Keyword Indexing – Archivportal-D

In the [online collections](#) of Archivportal-D, all assigned cataloguing records can also be displayed with keywords. The subject headings are organized thematically and geographically and are part of a separate controlled vocabulary due to their assignment to GND records. This enables users to search for archive records using well-known and widely used terms. The mapping of the controlled vocabulary in the vocabulary management tool xTree (eXtended node tree) enables archivists and users alike to properly identify the terms used. The user-friendly presentation in the online collections always leads to a tectonic presentation of the respective archival object on the following object page - a new, technically sound entry point for research. For example, the online collection 'Weimar Republic' in Archivportal-D links through the subject keyword 'Ruhrbesetzung' (see Figure 9) to the subject term 'Ruhrkampf', which is available in the GND with the entity type 'sih' for 'Historisches Einzelereignis' (Historic single event) and the GND ID 4130243-6: <https://explore.gnd.network/gnd/4130243-6>. 'Ruhrbesetzung' is stored as a synonym of the GND subject term, allowing to map the subject keyword with the GND (see Figure 10).

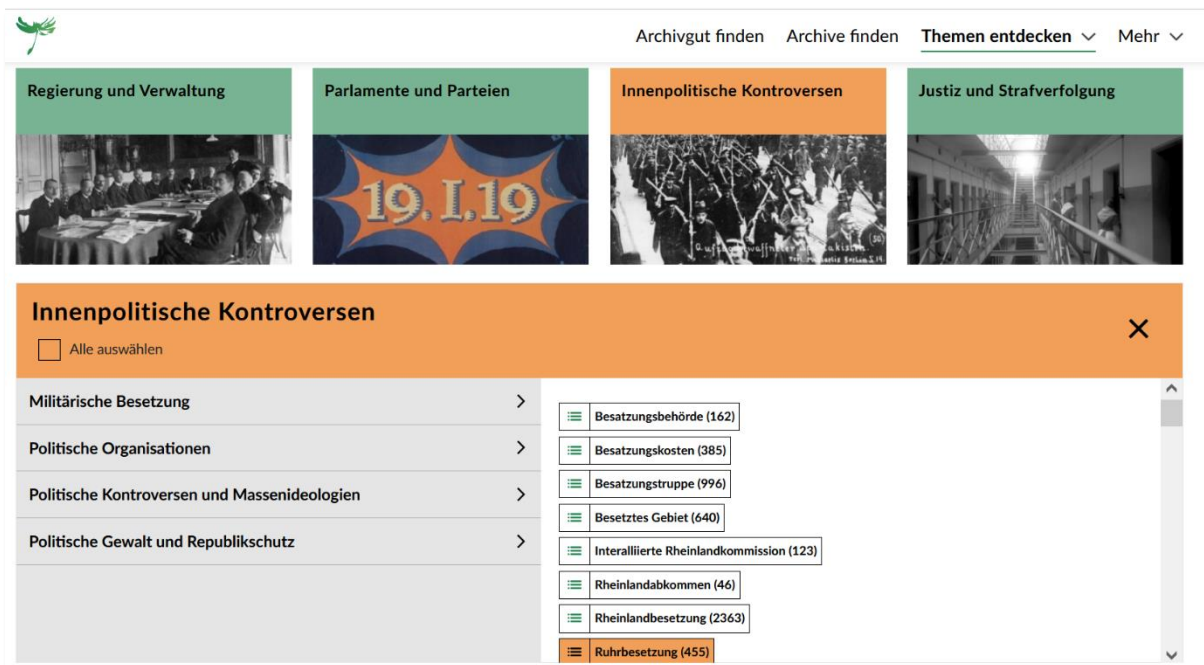


Figure 9: Archivportal-D, online collection 'Weimar Republic', Screenshot. <https://www.archivportal-d.de/themenportale/weimarer-republik> (Accessed: 10 December 2024).

The screenshot displays the xTree interface. At the top, there are navigation links: 'Startseite', 'Vokabulare', and 'Einstellungen'. Below this, the selected vocabulary is identified as 'Ausgewähltes Vokabular: Archivportal-D Info'. The main area is divided into two panels. The left panel shows a tree structure of terms under 'WR.T.03.01 Militärische Besetzung (de)', with 'Ruhrbesetzung (de)' highlighted. The right panel, titled 'Details: Ruhrbesetzung', provides specific information:

- URI:** <http://vocab.archivportal-d.de/00149> (with a 'copy URI' button)
- Typ:** Begriff
- Bezeichnung:** Ruhrbesetzung (with 'Bevorzugt' and 'de' indicators)
- Mapping:**
 - exakt
 - übereinstimmend <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q40625> (exact)
 - annähernd
 - übereinstimmend <http://d-nb.info/gnd/4130243-6> (close)
- Letzte Änderung:** 2020-06-29
- Erstellt:** 2019-12-20

Figure 10: xTree, provided by digicult-verbund.de. Screenshot. <http://xtree-public.digicult-verbund.de/vocnet/?uri/VocItem=http://vocab.archivportal-d.de/00149&startNode=01099&lang=de&d=n> (Accessed: 10 December 2024).

4. Searching in the GND

The partners of the GND cooperative offer various search tools for determining the correct GND ID for an entity or subject heading. The advantages of using the following tools are explained below: GND-Explorer, lobid-GND, Web-GND Eurospider, OGND of the BSZ and DNB catalogue.

4.1 GND Explorer

The GND Explorer is particularly suitable for getting started thanks to an autosuggest feature. It does not require any special search commands, and the search terms do not have to be entered in a specific order. If the searched record is already listed by the autosuggest feature, it can be clicked directly to open the so-called 'fact sheet view'. The GND ID is positioned at the top left of the page. A search term can also be entered independent of the autosuggest feature's suggestions and confirmed by clicking on the magnifying glass symbol or by hitting the Enter key. The number of search results can be found at the top left of the page. The menu 'Record Type' offers a selection of record types for the search: Families belong to the record type 'Person', professions to the record type 'Subject Heading'. The symbols for the 'Map View' and 'Timeline View' features, positioned below the symbol for the results list on the right side, allow a search for all structured place and time references recorded in the GND,

depending on the type of data record. In the case of persons, for example, this includes dates of life and work as well as the places of birth, work or death.

In addition to targeted search queries, it is also possible to submit a 'blank' search in the GND Explorer by simply clicking Enter in the empty search field. The result list will then display all records contained in the GND; Going forward, the set of results can then be refined by utilizing filters and facets. The faceted search can also be employed, when entering a search term. Another feature of the GND Explorer is the visualization of the relationships between entities, as well as the display of results on a map or timeline.

4.2 lobid-gnd

The Linking Open Bibliographic Data ([lobid-gnd](#)) of the North Rhine-Westphalia University Library Center (hbz) also includes an autosuggest feature. However, unlike the GND Explorer, here the user must work with the search options provided in the search box on the homepage. Similar to the asterisk symbol "*" used for truncation in the search box, the user can perform a fuzzy search by entering a tilde. This function is very useful when, for example, a name is misspelled in the source. If the researched record already appears in the results generated by the autosuggest feature, a direct click will open the detailed view. The listed 'GND number' is the desired GND-ID. Under the 'Relationships' tab, the relationships of the selected record to other entities are graphically displayed. For large datasets, it is recommended to use the lobid-API, which allows for data to be partially automated and matched with the GND. How the reconciliation process works and how the GND-IDs can be integrated into an in-house system is explained in section 5 under scenario 3.

In addition, there is a link on the lobid-gnd homepage to the 'Search Interface for Browsing the GND'. Here, all GND records are listed, which can then be filtered using the options on the right side. Similar to the 'Record Type' in the GND Explorer, a user can filter for the type of record they are searching for under the 'Entity Type' menu on the right. Unlike in the GND Explorer, buildings are listed here under the entity type 'Geographic Entity'. In the GND, stationary buildings are typically recorded under the category 'Building or memorial'. However, some buildings are also classified as works.¹⁰

4.3 WebGND Eurospider

The [WebGND](#) service provided by the company Eurospider offers an autosuggest feature; however, the search terms must be entered in the correct syntax like, for instance modern names in the format: 'Last name, First name'. Historical figures or members of the nobility often have a different name structure. Therefore, if a different syntax is entered, results will not appear in the autosuggest feature but will only be returned after confirming the search query by pressing the Enter key. When hovering the mouse over the autosuggest list, the GND-ID appears in the search box. The WebGND allows filtering by entity types in the left column. However, clicking the entity types to navigate to sub-entities and further specify the search is not an option. In WebGND, only structured data can be searched, not information

¹⁰ GND Explorer

<https://explore.gnd.network/gnd/1046633791?f.entitycode=gib&f.satzart=Werk&rows=25&pos=1>
(Accessed: 10 July 2024).

that is stored in the free-text field of the GND record; this presents a problem in cases where important information about a person is offered unstructured in the free-text field.

4.4 Online Access to the GND (OGND)

The [OGND](#) is a service provided by the Library Service Centre of Baden-Württemberg (BSZ) and is updated online via the GND of the joint cataloguing database K10plus of the Southwest German Library Network (SWB) and the Common Library Network (GBV). In the OGND, there are predefined search parameters offered as choice list in a dropdown menu.

The screenshot shows the search interface of the OGND. At the top, there is a logo for BSZ Bibliotheksservice-Zentrum Baden-Württemberg and a 'Kontakt' button. Below the logo, there are navigation links: 'Einfache Suche', 'Erweiterte Suche', 'Suchergebnis', 'Zwischenablage', 'Hilfe', 'Impressum', 'Datenschutz', and '© 2024 OCLC (v9.0.3)'. The main search area features a search box with a dropdown menu for search parameters. The dropdown menu is open, showing a list of search options: 'Suche über alles [ALL]', 'Titel (Stichwort) [TIT]', 'Exakter Titel (Phrase) [TST]', 'Teil e. mehrbdg. Werkes oder Serie [TMB]', 'Inhaltsverzeichnisse, Abstracts, Rezensionen [IHZ]', 'Alle Schlagwörter GND (Stichwort)[SW]', 'Schlagwort Sachbegriff GND (Stichwort)[SWS]', 'Schlagwortkette (direkter Einstieg in Register) [SKT]', 'RVK-Notation [RVN]', 'Sonstige Notationen (z.B. DDC, MSC, LCC) [SYS]', 'Musik: Besetzung, Form + Gattung [BEP]', 'Person(Phrase: Nachname, Vorname) [PER]', 'Person (Stichwort) [PST]', 'Organisationen, Veranstaltungen, Geografika(Stichwort) [KOR]', 'Organisationen, Veranstaltungen, Geografika (Phrase)[KSK]', 'Ort, Verlag (Stichwort) [VER]', 'Nummern allg. (ISBN, ISSN, ISMN...) [NUM]', 'GND-Nummer, Suche nach verknüpften Titeln [GND]', 'PICA Prod.-Nr. [PPN]', and 'SWB-Identnummer [SWN]'. To the right of the search box, there is a 'Relevanz' dropdown menu and a 'Eingabe löschen' button. Below the search box, there is a 'Recherche beenden' button and a 'Willkommen im SWB-OPAC' message. The page also contains a 'Recherche' section with a 'Recherche' button and a 'Bitte geben Sie Ihre Suchkriterien an' message.

Figure 11: OGND, Screenshot <https://swb.bsz-bw.de/> (Accessed: 10 December 2024).

As in the Web-GND, the OGND does not allow for a full-text search. In the dropdown menu, the parameter for the searched GND entity can be set (see Figure 10). For persons, these are mainly *PER* for modern names in the syntax: Last name, First name, and *PST*, when searching for a name requiring a different syntax (e.g., Friedrich II, King of Prussia). The parameters 'Subject heading, person [SWP]', 'Subject heading, geographical [SWG]', 'Subject heading, corporation (name) [SWK]', 'Subject heading, corporation (place) [SWC]', and 'Subject heading, uniform title [SWT]' should not be used, as a search with these parameters does not cover all records for the respective entity in the GND. In the 'Advanced Search' option search fields can be combined. Through the search parameter 'RL = Related Standardized Record in the GND', it is possible to search for life and activity dates in connection with persons.

4.5 DNB Catalogue

The DNB Catalogue offers a full-text search that initially covers the entire dataset of the German National Library. Truncation is an option using '*'. All entered search terms are automatically linked with 'and'. After a performed search, the authority records are displayed on the right side under the heading 'All Authority Records'. As in the previous applications, the search can then be specified to individual entities. The GND-ID can be found in the record view under 'Link to this record' following the string 'gnd/'.

4.6 Portals: Wikipedia, Wikidata, Deutsche Biographie, DDB and others


GND-IDs are also recorded in portals such as Wikipedia and Wikidata, DDB or Archivportal-D, and Deutsche Biographie. They link to the aforementioned tools and can be adopted from there.

Wikipedia and Wikidata

In German [Wikipedia](#), at the very bottom of Wikipedia entries, under the section 'Categories' there is an 'Authority Control databases' bar. If a link to the GND is provided, the ID is listed first, after 'GND:'. Wikipedia is closely related to the open database [Wikidata](#), which was developed by Wikimedia Germany and continues to be developed and expanded in a joint effort with the Wikimedia Foundation (the owner of Wikipedia) and a large community of volunteers. In Wikidata, in the case of a link to the Integrated Authority File (GND), the 'GND-ID' can be found in the 'Identifiers' section at the bottom of a person's data record.

For example, at the bottom of the German Wikipedia page for the art historian and resistance fighter of the French Résistance, [Rose Valland](#), there is a section with authority data: "Authority control (Person): GND: 123693136 (lobid, OGND) | LCCN: n98108509 | VIAF: 7517498 | Wikipedia Person Search." [GND: 123693136](#) (lobid, OGND) | [LCCN: n98108509](#) | [VIAF: 7517498](#) | [Wikipedia-Personensuche](#)".

In the corresponding Wikidata Q-Identifier (Q222961) for Rose Valland, under the 'Identifiers' section, a variety of identifiers are listed and linked, including the GND-ID and, for example, the identifier for the [Virtual International Authority File \(VIAF\)](#) (see Figures 12 and 13).



Main page
Community portal
Project chat
Create a new item
Recent changes
Random item
Query Service
Nearby
Help
Donate

Lexicographical data
Create a new Lexeme
Recent changes
Random Lexeme

Tools
What links here
Related changes
Special pages
Permanent link
Page information
Concept URI
Cite this page
Get shortened URL
Download QR code

Item Discussion

Rose Valland (Q222961)

French resistance member, art historian (1898-1980) ✎ edit
 Rose Antonia Maria Valland

✎ In more languages ✎ edit

Language	Label	Description	Also known as
default for all languages	Rose Valland	–	Rosa Antonia Valland
English	Rose Valland	French resistance member, art historian (1898-1980)	Rose Antonia Maria Valland
German	Rose Valland	französische Kunsthistorikerin und Widerstandskämpferin	
French	Rose Valland	conservatrice de musée et résistante française	
Bavarian	Rose Valland	No description defined	

All entered languages

Statements


instance of ✎ edit

human ✎ edit

+ 1 reference

[+ add value](#)

image ✎ edit



Rose Valland vers 1930 Archives diplomatiques (La Courneuve).png
 456 × 760; 410 KB

[media legend](#)

[collection](#)

[copyright license](#)

+ 0 references

Portrait de Rose Valland vers 1930. (French)

Diplomatic Archives

Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike

[+ add reference](#)

[+ add value](#)

Wikipedia (13 entries) ✎ edit

- ar روز فالاند
- arz رۆسی فالاند
- ca Rose Valland
- de Rose Valland
- el Ροζ Βαλάντ
- en Rose Valland
- es Rose Valland
- fi Rose Valland
- fr Rose Valland
- gl Rose Valland
- he רוז ואלנד
- nl Rose Valland
- ru Валлан, Роза

Wikibooks (0 entries) ✎ edit

Wikinews (0 entries) ✎ edit

Wikiquote (0 entries) ✎ edit

Wikisource (0 entries) ✎ edit

Wikiversity (0 entries) ✎ edit

Wikivoyage (0 entries) ✎ edit

Wiktionary (0 entries) ✎ edit

Multilingual sites (1 entry) ✎ edit

[commons](#) | [Category:Rose Valland](#)

Figure 12: Wikidata Q-Identifier for the person Rose Valland, Screenshot (Detail). <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q222961> (Accessed: 10 December 2024).

Identifiers		
VIAF ID	7517498 ▶ 2 references	edit + add value
ISNI	0000000032438665 ▶ 1 reference	edit + add value
NORAF ID	11012750 ▶ 1 reference	edit + add value
Bibliothèque nationale de France ID	128983771 ▶ 1 reference	edit + add value
GND ID	123693136 ▶ 1 reference	edit + add value
Deutsche Biographie (GND) ID	123693136 ▼ 0 references	edit + add reference + add value

Figure 13: Wikidata Q-Identifier for the person Rose Valland, list of linked identifiers. Screenshot (Detail) <https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q222961> (Accessed: 10 December 2024).

German Digital Library

In the German Digital Library (DDB), the GND record for a person within the DNB catalogue can be accessed by clicking the respective link in the section 'External Links'.

Archivportal-D

In the Archivportal-D, the GND record for a person or an organization within the DNB catalogue can be accessed by clicking the respective link in the section 'External Links' on the right side of a record.

Deutsche Biographie

In the web portal [Deutsche Biographie \(DB\)](https://www.deutsche-biographie.de), the user can access the GND-ID by clicking on the 'Overview' tab at the top of the respective 'Person record.' The searched ID can then be found under 'Authority Data' and 'GND.' For example, the DBlinks to the authority data of GND, OGND, and VIAF for the person Konrad Zuse (see Figure 14).

The screenshot shows the profile for Konrad Zuse on the Deutsche Biographie website. The page is titled 'Zuse, Konrad' and features a navigation bar with tabs for 'Übersicht', 'NDB', 'ADB', and 'NDB-online'. A sidebar on the left lists various categories such as 'Biographien', 'Quellen', 'Literatur', 'Objekte', 'Porträts', 'Eingehende Verknüpfungen', 'Orte', and 'Zitierweise'. The main content area displays personal data in a table format:

Lebensdaten	1910 – 1995
Geburtsort	Wilmsdorf
Sterbeort	Hünfeld
Beruf/Funktion	Ingenieur ; Erfinder ; Unternehmer ; Computerpionier ; Maler
Konfession	-
Normdaten	GND: 118637436 OGND VIAF: 71477130
Namensvarianten	Zuse, Konrad Ernst Otto

Below the table, there is a section for 'Vernetzte Angebote' (Networked Offers) and a list of biographical lexica and biographies, including 'LeMO - Lebendiges Museum Online [1998]', 'Filmportal [2010-]', and 'Hessische Biografie [2004-]'. At the bottom, there is a section for 'Quellen(nachweise)' (Sources).

Figure 14: Konrad Zuse in the Deutsche Biographie. Screenshot (Detail). <https://www.deutsche-biographie.de/sfz109268.html> (Accessed: 10 December 2024).

Links for Searching in the GND

a) Search Tools GND

GND-Explorer (DNB): <https://explore.gnd.network/>

lobid-GND: <https://lobid.org/gnd>

WebGND (Eurospider): <http://gnd.eurospider.com/>

OGND (BSZ): <https://www.bsz-bw.de/ognd.html>

DNB-Katalog: https://www.dnb.de/DE/Benutzung/benutzung_node.html#sprg225128

b) Web Portals with Connections to the GND-ID

Wikipedia: <https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Hauptseite>

Wikidata: https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Wikidata:Main_Page

Deutsche Digitale Bibliothek: <https://www.deutsche-digitale-bibliothek.de/>

Archivportal-D: <https://www.archivportal-d.de/>

Deutsche Biographie: <https://www.deutsche-biographie.de/>

5. Integration of the GND into the Cataloguing Process. Three Scenarios

How does data from the Integrated Authority File enter the archival information system? There are various possibilities. Three key options are presented here - manual data entry, machine-assisted matching, and insertion using an autosuggest feature.

5.1 Scenario 1: Researching the GND-ID and Integrating It into an In-House System

In general, the various archival information systems (AFIS) have forms and templates in which, for example, master data can be entered in accordance with [International Standard Archival Authority Record for Corporate Bodies, Persons and Families \(ISAAR\(CPF\)\)](#). This master data includes persons, corporate bodies, families, and also geographical terms (but not subject terms) and can be linked to the cataloguing units. Ideally, the master data forms also contain a field for the unique identification number (ID number) from the GND. As described above, it is equally possible to directly record the GND identifier in the cataloguing unit. First, a research tool like the GND Explorer verifies if the person, corporate body, or place in question has an available GND set of data (see Figure 15).

The screenshot shows the GND Explorer interface for the entity 'Person (piz)' named 'Zuse, Konrad'. The GND-ID is 118637436. The interface is divided into several sections:

- Namen:** (Empty field)
- Beschreibende Angaben:**
 - Geschlecht: m (männlich)
 - Charakteristischer Beruf: Ingenieur (Relation beru)
 - Beruf: Erfinder (Relation beru), Unternehmer (Relation beru), Maler (Relation beru)
 - Entitätstyp: piz (Person)
- Zeit:**
 - Lebensdaten: Beginn 1910 Ende 1995 (Relation detl)
 - Exakte Lebensdaten: Beginn 22.04.1910 Ende 18.12.1995 (Relation datx)
- Geografischer Bezug:**
 - Land: XA-DE (Deutschland)
 - Geburtsort: Wilmerdorf (Relation ortg)
 - Sterbeort: Hünfeld (Relation orts)
- Identifikatoren:**
 - GND: 118637436
 - GND URI: <http://d-nb.info/gnd/118637436> (Nicht mehr gültige URI: <http://d-nb.info/gnd/185780059>)

Figure 15: Entity type 'Person' (piz) using the example of the engineer Konrad Zuse (GND No. 118637436) in the GND Explorer. Screenshot (Detail). <https://explore.gnd.network/gnd/118637436?term=Zuse&rows=25&pos=1> (Accessed: 10 December 2024).

Based on the information about a person recorded in the documents of the respective archive, who, for example, may hold particular significance for the archive's responsible institution, a master data record can be created (see Figure 16). If the desired record is available, the identifier from the GND can be entered into the respective field for the GND-ID in the AFIS. If the import is not automated, usually not the complete link is entered; instead, as presented in

the example in Figure 16, the corresponding number is recorded in the respective GND-ID field. Subsequently, this master data record can be linked to the corresponding cataloguing datasets or access information (provenances). The indices associated with the respective cataloguing unit cannot be linked to the master data record (in AUGIAS X), yet. If needed, this authority data can be transferred via copy and paste or manually from the GND Explorer (Figure 17)

The screenshot shows the 'Körperschaften, Personen, Familien' editing view in AUGIAS X. The form is divided into several sections:

- Typ:** Person
- Staatsangehörigkeit:** (empty field)
- Geburtsort:** Deutsch-Wilmersdorf
- Sterbeort:** Hünfeld
- Autorisierte Namensform:** Zuse, Konrad Ernst Otto
- Geschlecht:** m
- Konfession:** (empty field)
- Parallele Namensform(en):** Konrad Ernst Otto Zuse
- Andere Namensform(en):** (empty field)
- Existenzzeit (Text):** 22.06.1910 - 18.12.1995
- Existenzzeit von:** 22.06.1910
- Existenzzeit bis:** 18.12.1995
- Geschichte:** Dt. Erfinder, Ingenieur, Computereentwickler ; Erfinder des Computers (des ersten binären Digitalrechners) ; wandte sich ab 1962 wieder verstärkt der Malerei zu, signierte zeitweise mit dem Pseudonym Kuno See; ein Großteil des künstlerischen Nachlasses befindet sich in der Staatlichen Graphischen Sammlung München ; Ehrendoktor der Universität Dortmund (1991)
- Wirkungsdaten:** (empty field)
- Orte:** (empty field)
- Funktionen:** Ingenieur / Hochschullehrer
- (Externe) Quellen:** Gemeinsame Normdatei (GND) im Katalog der Deutschen Nationalbibliothek; Filmportal; Bibliothèque natio
- Identifikatoren:** (empty field)
- ID-Nr. GND (Normdatei):** 118637436
- ID der Institution:** (empty field)
- Überregionale Identifikationsnummer:** 231132447719574
- Daten sind für externe Benutzer recherchierbar
- Bemerkungen:** (empty text area)

Figure 16: Example of an authority data integration in the editing view of the software AUGIAS X. The master data sheet for Konrad Zuse, honorary doctor of the University of Dortmund, includes data from the GND, but also from other data sources (indicators) such as Filmportal.de, Archivportal-D, Wikipedia, etc. Screenshot University Archive Dortmund. (Accessed: 19 June 2024).

The screenshot shows the AUGIAS X software interface. The main window displays a table titled 'Übersicht vorhandener Indexbegriffe'. The table has the following columns: Hauptbegriff, Unterbegriff, Sortieren nach, Hauptbegriff verweist auf Unterbegriff, and Indextyp. The table contains 13 rows of data, with the last row being 'Zuse, Konrad'. On the left side, there is a sidebar with a list of index terms, including 'Konrad Zuse' at the bottom. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Datensatz 0 von 13 ausgewählt (insgesamt 13)'.

Hauptbegriff	Unterbegriff	Sortieren nach	Hauptbegriff verweist auf Unterbegriff	Indextyp
Bibliografie			<input type="checkbox"/>	Sachindex
Dissertation			<input type="checkbox"/>	Sachindex
Dortmund			<input type="checkbox"/>	Ortsindex
Ehrenbürger			<input type="checkbox"/>	Sachindex
Ehrendoktor			<input type="checkbox"/>	Sachindex
Keunecke, Helmut			<input type="checkbox"/>	Personeninde
Rinke, Wolfgang			<input type="checkbox"/>	Personeninde
Soest, Conrad von			<input type="checkbox"/>	Personeninde
Universität Dortmund			<input type="checkbox"/>	Körperschaft
Universität Dortmund. Fachbereich Informatik			<input type="checkbox"/>	Körperschaft
Universität Dortmund. Fachbereich Raumplanung			<input type="checkbox"/>	Körperschaft
Universität Dortmund. Referat für Öffentlichkeitsarbeit			<input type="checkbox"/>	Körperschaft
Zuse, Konrad			<input type="checkbox"/>	Personeninde

Figure 17: Authority data integration using copy and paste in the user view of the software AUGIAS X. The example shows the corresponding index of the cataloguing unit with the personal subject heading 'Konrad Zuse' in the bottom line. Screenshot University Archive Dortmund. (Accessed: 19 June 2024).

5.2 Scenario 2: Researching Within the In-House System

Searching for records maintained by the Integrated Authority File (GND) can also be carried out from within some of the AFIS systems. There are two use cases for this: (a) an interface to the GND based on the Standard Search/Retrieve via URL (SRU) allows for searching individual records as a result set, as it includes an integrated index; (b) an Open Archives Initiative (OAI) interface enables regular machine-assisted updates of large datasets. In this case, a dataset (or a selection) from the GND is for instance imported into the system to match the institution's data with the GND data. Through the interfaces described above, queries can be executed directly within the GND data. In case of deep integration within the AFIS, search terms can be integrated directly from the index to a search field and adjusted if necessary. Since a result list may contain numerous records, additional information supporting identification and differentiation may be displayed depending on the system (see Figure 18). However, in cases of ambiguity, it may be necessary to search for the correct result in the GND using one of the previously described methods outside of the AFIS. Some AFIS systems provide the option to use an externally researched GND identifier for internal searches through the interface and to retrieve specific records (for example, for ACTApro, AUGIAS, and oikos).

GND Datensatz verknüpfen

Suchbegriff:

GND-Nummer	Entitätstyp	Titel	Eintrag	Details
1228478732	Person	Ebert, Friedrich	Betriebsleiter Lebensdaten: 1904- XA-DE piz	
1014170540	Person	Ebert, Kurt	Jurist Hochschullehrer Justiziar Prof. Dr. jur. Arbeitsrecht Staatsrecht Verwaltungsrecht Bergrecht Lebensdaten: 1900-1969 Exakte Lebensdaten: 10.03.1900-12.10.1969 X	
118687573	Person	Ebert, Friedrich	Politiker Bürgermeister Redakteur Exakte Lebensdaten: 12.09.1894-04.12.1979 Lebensdaten: 1894-1979 XA-DE XA-DDDE 1948-1967 Bürgermeister von Ost-Berlin; Mitglie	
121590437	Person	Ebert, Friedrich	Historiker Gymnasiallehrer Archäologe Heimatkundler Lebensdaten: 1882-1971 Exakte Lebensdaten: 19.05.1882-10.05.1971 XA-DE Stadthistoriker von Hof (Saale) piz	
4749767-1	Körperschaft	Henkenhaf & Ebert	Henkenhaf & Ebert Henkenhaf und Ebert Henkenhaf, Jakob Ebert, Friedrich Architektenbüro Baubetrieb Ort: Heidelberg Wirkungsraum: Baden-Württemberg 1875-1945	
118528610	Person	Ebert, Friedrich	Politiker Sozialdemokrat Parteivorsitzender Abgeordneter Sattler Gastwirt Redakteur Autor Lebensdaten: 1871-1925 Exakte Lebensdaten: 04.02.1871-28.02.1925 XA-DE	
124754139	Person	Ebert, Friedrich	Architekt Lebensdaten: 1850-1914 XA-DE Dt. Architekt und Unternehmer piz	
138714207	Person	Ebert, Friedrich Carl Alexander	Beamter Lebensdaten: 1849-1904 XA-DE preußischer Oberpostrat piz	
133867242	Person	Ebert, Karl Friedrich	Politiker Abgeordneter Gutsherr Bergbeamter Markscheider Lebensdaten: 1838-1889 Exakte Lebensdaten: 05.03.1838-22.03.1889 XA-DE piz	
118687581	Person	Ebert, Friedrich Adolf	Bibliothekar Bibliograf Bibliotheksleiter Theologie Philologie Lebensdaten: 1791-1834 Exakte Lebensdaten: 09.07.1791-13.11.1834 XA-DE Dt. Bibliothekar; 1808-1812	
11633214X	Person	Ebert, Friedrich Christian	Amtmann Wirkungsdaten: 1752 XA-DE piz	

Datensätze insgesamt: 33 / davon geladen: 33

Figure 18: Searching for GND records from within the AFIS. Screenshot of the software scopeArchiv Version 5.3 in the Archive of Social Democracy of the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung. Screenshot. (Accessed: 27 June 2024).

Since the SRU interface allows access to the complete record, it is possible to import not only basic information such as names and GND-ID but also additional data into the AFIS. Such an enriched record within the AFIS is not only helpful for unambiguous referencing to the GND, but can also be useful for cataloguing and research tasks. For example, life data or variant forms of the name can be stored in the AFIS.

That said, integrating additional authority data in the display of the master data record can provide added value. For example, georeferencing can be a useful tool to clearly identify birthplaces in the AFIS. Building on this, further applications, such as visualization on a map, are also conceivable, as provided by the software oikos from the company histify (see Figure 19)

14 Ebert, Friedrich

Identität

Name der Person / Körperschaft
Ebert, Friedrich

Beruf
Politiker, Sozialdemokrat, Parteivorsitzender, Abgeordneter, Sattler, Gastwirt, Redakteur, Autor

Beschreibung

Geburtsdatum
04.02.1871


Todesdatum
28.02.1925

Geschlecht
Männlich

Ort
Heidelberg

Beziehungen

Verknüpfungen zu Geographischem Standort



GND Datensatz
<https://d-nb.info/gnd/118529610>

Verknüpfte Objekte Ale anzeigen
2024.14. Neuer Titel

Verknüpfungen
13 Friedrich Ebert

Änderungen
Letzte Änderung am 27.06.2024
[Änderungsverlauf](#)

Aufgaben

+ AUFGABE ERSTELLEN

nur offene anzeigen

Es existieren keine Aufgaben

Figure 19: Enriched master data record with standardized geodata and integration of a map representation. Screenshot of the Software oikos from the Archive of Social Democracy of the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung. Screenshot. (Accessed: 27 June 2024).

Regarding the transfer of data to a research application for users, it may be important to distinguish whether the imported data from the GND just complements the master data for a person, for example, or is directly written into the respective cataloguing unit containing information about this person. Some AFIS systems are currently unable to automatically update the imported GND data (see Figure 20). This needs to be considered when selecting the data to be displayed in the research applications (and it is advisable here to limit display to the most essential data).

Figure 20: Updating imported GND records. Screenshot of the AFIS scopeArchiv Version 5.3 in the Archive of Social Democracy of the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung. Screenshot. (Accessed: 27 June 2024).

For access to the GND with write permission, the GND¹¹ online standard interface can be used and integrated into the respective system. The online standard interface is an editing interface for the GND, meaning that it allows new data to be added or existing data to be edited, provided that the organizational and technical requirements are met. Otherwise, authorized institutions can create new records (currently for persons and corporate bodies) or make corrections to existing records through the GND web form.

5.3 Scenario 3: Perform GND Matching and Import Identified GND-IDs into the AFIS

The GND provides the option to match certain datasets, such as data on entities like persons, geographical names, or works, with the GND and other data sources like Wikidata, using the lobid-GND. For example, archives can use the software tool OpenRefine, employing the Reconciliation API to access the lobid service from University Library Centre of North Rhine-Westphalia, in order to perform data matching. To this end, the archival data is initially processed outside the AFIS to facilitate mass operations and automated matching. This scenario is feasible both with data exported directly from the AFIS for processing as well as

¹¹ DNB: Online Authority Interfaces
https://www.dnb.de/EN/Professionell/Standardisierung/OnlineNormschnittstelle/online-normschnittstelle_node.html (Accessed: 20 June 2024)

with newly generated data for instance from a retroconversion project or incoming archival materials.

Individual elements of an archival record, such as data about a person (including name, biographical data, profession), can be compared with an index of the entire GND to generate a list of potential matches, weighted by the probability of a match. This works particularly well for well-known figures, especially for historical figures or individuals who have published or have been the subject of publications. Likewise, geographical names can be matched with the GND. Michael Markert presents a simple workflow in an explanatory video to collate place name lists with inconsistent entries using clustering in OpenRefine and match them with the GND, even with misspelled names.

If the archival data matches the proposed GND records, both individual records and bulk matches can be processed in OpenRefine. This method enriches the data with the respective GND-IDs. Finally, this enriched dataset is transferred into the AFIS.

5.4 What should I do if I find a duplicate?

Despite editorial review, an entity may exist as a duplicate authority record in the GND (duplicate). When reusing data, it is usually irrelevant which of the GND identifiers is transferred into the system, as long as a notification about the duplicate is sent. The responsible GND editorial team will then merge the duplicates into a single authority record and perform a so-called 'redirect'. As a result, the IDs of all the 'resolved' records are retained in the remaining or winner data record. This way even with the 'old' IDs references to the relevant entity remain intact and available for future searches. Duplicates can be reported to the DNB via the correction form (for persons only) or via gnd-info@dnb.de (for all other entities), if no GND editorial team is available to merge the duplicates. The correction form can be accessed under the 'Actions' section in the GND person record in the DNB catalogue.

6. Challenges

The use of authority data in archives presents a range of technical, infrastructural, organizational, and conceptual challenges. Technical challenges include integrating an interface and expanding editing functions into the respective archival information systems (AFIS). Not all archival information systems are capable of importing GND data and/or automatically updating the imported GND data. Additionally, the various AFIS often do not allow the integration of all types of GND records, such as persons, corporate bodies, conferences, geographic entities, subject terms, and works. The current implementation is often limited to persons and corporate bodies, and linking subject terms (subject keywords) is often only possible with indices of cataloguing units.

The large-scale automated matching of individual descriptors with the GND, including context-aware plausibility checks of results, could potentially provide a way to link the data compiled in archives with the GND.

Furthermore, searching archival descriptive information with the help of authority data requires that the identified and imported authority data is available for combined search queries. This applies to the offered research services of individual archives as well as geographically or

thematically focused meta-portals. Providing and updating authority data via interface should be pursued to support this goal.

Currently, AFIS sometimes lack functionalities for interlinking authority data, or the integration of library or archival standards is handled in different ways. For example, AUGIAS X uses the archival standard ISAAR(CPF), which means that subject terms (subject keywords) from the GND are not yet supported. The subject keywords of the GND can currently only be included in the indices of cataloguing units.

The GND is still primarily geared towards library work. While the interests of archives and libraries largely complement each other with respect to personal authority data, the interests diverge somewhat when it comes to data about corporate bodies (e.g., corporate bodies as provenance institutions) and geographic entities (e.g., historical territorial authorities and places). Also, data on works of film in film archives, such as the German Federal Archives Film Archive, which provides data on nearly 300,000 works in its digital reading room, are underrepresented in the GND. In the aforementioned areas, there is a simple lack of sufficient records in the GND, both quantitatively and qualitatively. In the future, archives will need to contribute to the development of authority data in these areas, systematically contribute, and maintain the authority data for their respective archival regions.

Looking ahead, the challenge is to interlink library and archival data and holdings more strongly. The GND authority data for persons, corporate bodies, geographic entities, works, or subject terms are suitable for use in archives. ISAAR(CPF) - International Standard Archival Authority Record for Corporate Bodies, Persons, and Families - is a standard for authority data for persons and corporate bodies in the archival field, adopted by the International Council on Archives (ICA). The XML schema EAC-CPF - Encoded Archival Context for Corporate Bodies, Persons, and Families – was published in version 2.0 in 2022.¹² [Records in Context \(RiC\)](#) is an archival standard for cataloguing archival materials that supports the integration of authority data for the unique identification and disambiguation of entities. RiC even considers the linking of archival description with other resources to be a fundamental requirement.

In the future, semantic enrichment and linking of metadata as Linked Data could contribute to the convergence of archival and library data in cross-domain projects and portals.

7. Outlook: Contributing New GND Authority Data

In addition to the passive use and integration of GND IDs in the cataloguing process (using copy and paste), archivists can also actively contribute to the GND under certain conditions, such as by correcting erroneous authority records or completing incomplete ones. This need usually arises when reconciling institutional cataloguing data or archival information with data in the GND.

Archivists frequently find that certain GND authority records are missing. New records can be created, if the respective persons or archives meet the established eligibility criteria. A paper from the Archives Interest Group consolidates the 'archival relevance criteria' for creating new GND records and advocates for the appropriate consideration of the needs of archival cataloguing within the network.

¹² ISAAR(CPF) <https://www.ica.org/resource/isaar-cpf-international-standard-archival-authority-record-for-corporate-bodies-persons-and-families-2nd-edition/> (Accessed: 25 June 2024).

Currently, the GND network is expanding steadily, with more and more archival institutions getting involved in the GND cooperative. Some archives, such as the State Archives of Baden-Württemberg, have taken on the responsibilities of a GND agency and assist archives in their respective regions. For archives in the federal states of Berlin and Brandenburg, for example, the Library of the Prussian Secret State Archives (GStA PK) serves as the designated GND agency. Any archive in Berlin and Brandenburg that lacks the capacity to independently create or correct personal authority data is invited to contact the GND agency for cooperation. Other archives are looking to follow this example and engage with their own agencies within the GND network.

Whether an archive links GND authority data, makes its own data visible in the network, engages in data correction, or establishes an agency – working with and on GND authority data is always beneficial for archives. It enhances the quality of valuable cultural data, makes it more accessible and visible, and connects the work of different institutions with each other and with information from other cultural organizations.

Links – Archives as part of the GND cooperative

GND Suitability Criteria:

https://gnd.network/Webs/gnd/DE/UeberGND/GNDEignungskriterien/eignungskriterien_node.html

GND-Webformular:

https://www.dnb.de/DE/Professionell/Standardisierung/GND/gnd_Webformular/gnd_webformular.html

Entwurf: *Einsatz von GND-Normdaten im Archiv: Archivische Relevanzkriterien*. Ein Positionspapier der IG Archiv. 29.08.2024, https://wiki.dnb.de/download/attachments/242304007/2024-08-29-Archivische_Relevanzkriterien.pdf?version=1&modificationDate=1725260354000&api=v2

GStA PK GND-Agentur: <https://gsta.preussischer-kulturbesitz.de/schwerpunkte/erschliessung-und-gnd-agentur/gnd-agentur.html>

LEO-BW-Regional GND-Agentur: <https://wiki.bsz-bw.de/display/GND4C/GND-Agentur>

8. Appendix

8.1 List of Abbreviations and Links

Acronym	Name	Website
AFIS	Archivisches Fachinformationssystem (Archival information system)	
Archivportal-D	Digital archival material and information all over Germany	https://www.archivportal-d.de/?lang=en
BSZ	Bibliotheksservice-Zentrum Baden-Württemberg	https://www.bsz-bw.de/
CC0 License	Creative Commons Zero Licence	https://creativecommons.org/public-domain/cc0/
DB	Deutsche Biographie	https://www.deutsche-biographie.de/
DDB	Deutsche Digitale Bibliothek (German Digital Library)	https://www.deutsche-digitale-bibliothek.de/
DNB	Deutsche Nationalbibliothek (German National Library)	https://www.dnb.de/
DNB Online Standard Interface	Online-Normschnittstelle (Online Standard Interface)	https://www.dnb.de/EN/Professionell/Standardisierung/OnlineNormschnittstelle/online-normschnittstelle_node.html
DNB-Katalog	Catalog of the German National Library)	https://www.dnb.de/DE/Benutzung/benutzung_node.html#sprg225128
GND-Webformular	GND-Webformular (DNB)	https://www.dnb.de/DE/Professionell/Standardisierung/GND/gnd_Webformular/gnd_webformular.html
GND-Explorer	GND-Explorer (DNB)	https://explore.gnd.network/
EIDR	Entertainment Identifier Registry Association	https://www.eidr.org/
FAIR Principles	Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable	https://www.go-fair.org/fair-principles/
FES	Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung	https://www.fes.de/
GBV	Gemeinsamer Bibliotheksverbund	https://www.gbv.de/
GND	Gemeinsame Normdatei (The Integrated Authority File GND)	https://www.dnb.de/EN/Professionell/Standardisierung/GND/gnd_node.html
GND ID	GND Identifier	
GStA PK	Geheimes Staatsarchiv Preußischer Kulturbesitz (Prussian Secret State Archives)	https://gsta.preussischer-kulturbesitz.de/
GStA PK GND-Agentur	GND Agency at GStA PK	https://gsta.preussischer-kulturbesitz.de/schwerpunkte/erschliessung-und-gnd-agentur/gnd-agentur.html
hbz	Hochschulbibliothekszenrum Nordrhein-Westfalen	https://www.hbz-nrw.de/
IMDb	Internet Movie Database	https://www.imdb.com/

ISAAR(CPF)	International Standard Archival Authority Record for Corporate Bodies, Persons and Families	https://www.ica.org/resource/isaar-cpf-international-standard-archival-authority-record-for-corporate-bodies-persons-and-families-2nd-edition/
ISAN	International Standard Audiovisual Number	https://www.isan.org/
ISNI	International Standard Name Identifier	https://isni.org/
ISWC	International Standard Musical Work Code	https://www.iswc.org/
LCSH	Library of Congress Subject Headings	https://www.loc.gov/aba/cataloging/subject/
lobid	linking open bibliographic data	https://lobid.org/index-de
lobid-GND	lobid-GND	https://lobid.org/gnd
OGND	Online GND (BSZ)	https://www.bsz-bw.de/ognd.html
ORCID	Open Researcher and Contributor Identifier	https://orcid.org/
RAMEAU	Répertoire d'autorité-matière encyclopédique alphabétique unifié	https://rameau.bnf.fr/
RiC	Records in Context	https://www.ica.org/resource/records-in-contexts-conceptual-model/
SRU	Standard Search / Retrieve via URL	https://www.dnb.de/EN/Professionell/Metadatendienste/Datenbezug/SRU/sru.html
SWB	Südwestdeutscher Bibliotheksverbund	https://www.bsz-bw.de/swb.html
VIAF	Virtual International Authority File	https://viaf.org/de
Wikidata Q ID	Wikidata Q Identifier	https://www.wikidata.org/wiki/Q43649390
WebGND	WebGND (Eurospider)	http://gnd.eurospider.com/
X-Tree	eXtended node tree	https://xtree-public.digicult-verbund.de/vocnet/
ZLB	Zentral- und Landesbibliothek Berlin (Berlin Central and Regional Library)	https://www.zlb.de/

8.2 List of Figures

Cover Image (Front): Representation of relations on the fact sheet for the person (Piz) Hannah Arendt in the GND Explorer. Screenshot:
<https://explore.gnd.network/en/gnd/11850391X/relations?term=Hannah%20Arendt&rows=25&pos=1> (Accessed: 23 May 2025).

Figure 1: Search for the location "Schönberg" on the website leo-bw.de, Screenshot:
https://www.leo-bw.de/en/web/guest/ergebnisliste-gross?p_p_id=LEOBWSearchResult_WAR_sucheportlet&p_p_lifecycle=0&p_p_state=normal&LEOBWSearchResult_WAR_sucheportlet_searchId=1711378620554&LEOBWSearchResult_WAR_sucheportlet_action=liste (Accessed: 10 December 2024), p. 8.

Figure 2: Screenshot with color-marked truncation suggestion in the local system after integrating the GND reference, Media Database Stormarn District Archive under www.kreisarchiv-stormarn.de.
<https://www.kreisarchiv-stormarn.de/mediadb/?collections=130&inum=24434&q=Klaus%20Klingner&showtree=1> (Accessed: 10 December 2024), p. 9.

Figure 3: The film *Shoah* in the GND Explorer.
<https://explore.gnd.network/gnd/041997263/relations> (Accessed: 10 December 2024), p. 10.

Figure 4: Info button for Clara Zetkin. Digital German Women's Archive.
<https://www.digitales-deutsches-frauenarchiv.de/akteurinnen/clara-zetkin#actor-network> (Accessed: 10 December 2024), p. 11.

Figure 5: Person page for Hannah Arendt in Archivportal-D. Screenshot.
<https://www.archivportal-d.de/person/gnd/11850391X> (Accessed: 10 December 2024), p. 12.

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Figure Cover (Back): Representation of relations on the fact sheet for the person (Piz) Hannah Arendt in the GND Explorer. Screenshot:
<https://explore.gnd.network/en/gnd/11850391X/relations?term=Hannah%20Arendt&rows=25&pos=1> (Accessed: 23 May 2025).

