

Cadastral Maps in Central Europe

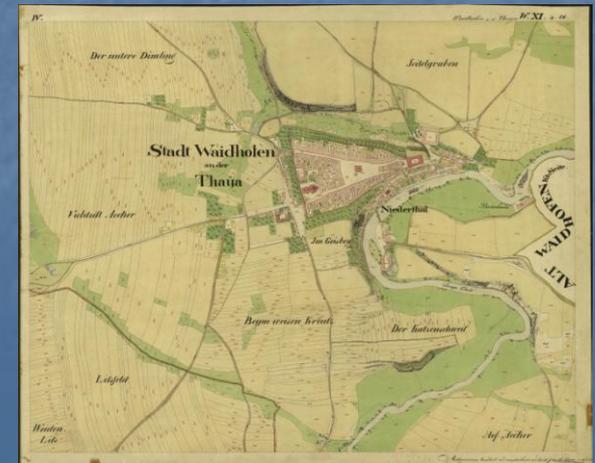
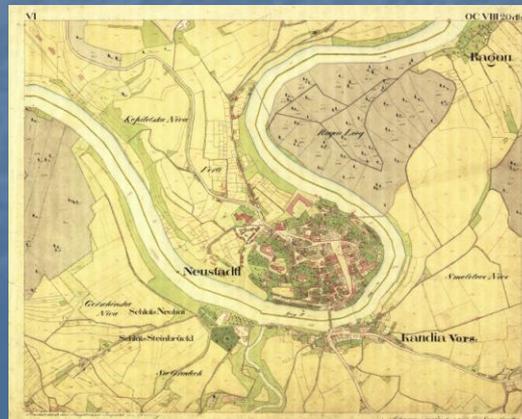
Aims and possibilities of archival cooperation

Poznań, 06. June 2011

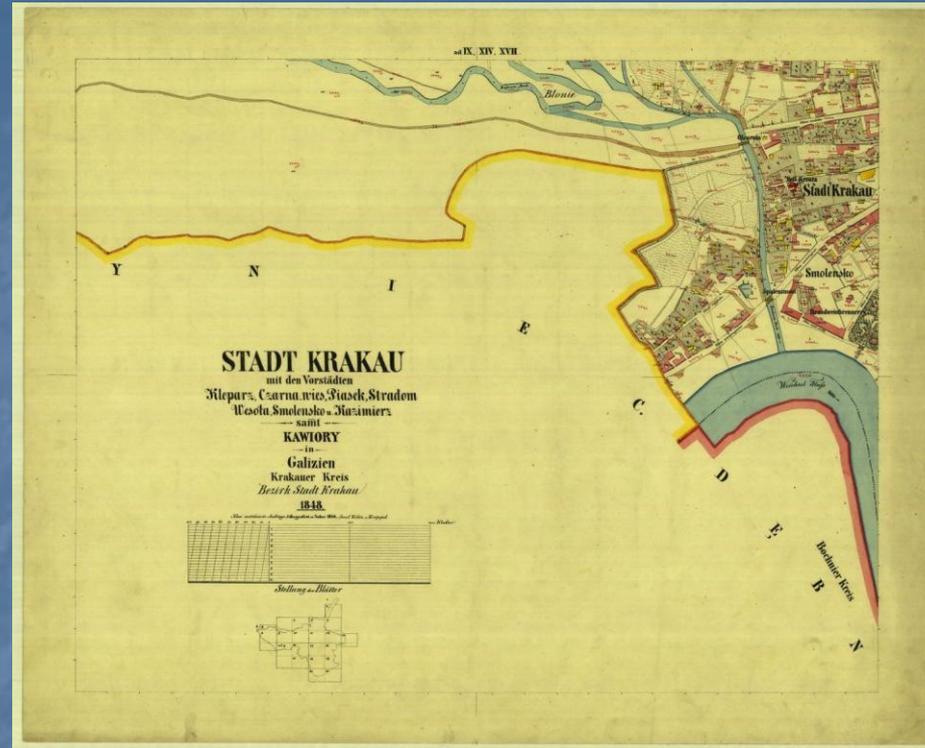
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Cadastral maps:

- high-scale maps made for land registry (1:1500 – 1:5000);
- based on cadastral survey in the field and measurement of land;
- represent the individual parcels, the dividing lines between them and their identifying numbers, illustrate the land use and the most important natural and built objects in the terrain
- provide detailed and authentic information on the earlier state of the natural and built environment and on changes in land use;
- provide information on land ownership at parcel level.



- High potential for historical research and practical usage:
- Urban history, agricultural history, environmental history, local history, genealogy, traffic history
 - Urban and landscape planning, regional planning;
 - Legal cases;
 - Archeology
 - Hidrology
 - Environment and landscape protection
 - Registration and protection of cultural heritage
- etc.etc



Cadastral maps of the Habsburg Monarchy

Premises:

- Milanese Censimento (1718–1760, mapping 1720–1726)
- Theresian Cadastre (1747 -)
- Josephian Cadastre (1785 -)

Franziscean Cadastre (*Stabile Cadastre*)

Legal basis is is the Land Tax Patent of Emporer Franz I. in 1817.

1817-1861 surveying and mapping in Austria: 300.082 square kilometers, 30.556 cadastral parishes, divided into 50 million land parcels were surveyed

1849 – Patent for the Stabile Cadastre introduced in Hungary, surveying and mapping 1856-1883

„**Ur_GIS**” - a primary geographic information system based on strict quality management; basis of the modern digital information systems.

/Susanne Fuhrmann (Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen, Wien) at the Cadastral Maps Conference in Budapest/



Main elements of the Franziscean Cadastre

- *Cadastral Map (Katastralmappe)*
- *Register of land plots (Grundparzellenprotokoll)* list of the plots/parcels with reference number, name of the holder, land use, area, section for changes
- *Alphabetic list of the landowners.*
- *Register of building plots (Bauparzellenprotokoll)* lists the function of each building, land area, number of storeys.

Ideal object for international archival cooperation

- Carried out in the whole Habsburg Monarchy by standardized procedure and technical requirements, standard scale (1:2880, 1440), „supranational“ cadastras systems.
- Common heritage of 12 countries - Uniform types of maps and records
- Divided and scattered heritage – recurrent displacement because of changing state borders, administrative and archival structures, tumultuous events etc. Materials closely related in their provenance and pertinence are divided between different states. They are subject to varied archival practices with regards to methods of processing, description, and access. Lack of overview of the whole.
- Need and demand of virtual „reunification“ – using the possibilities of digitization and GIS-based on-line publication.
- Comprehensible and usable source for international public
- High potential for publicity

Cadastral Maps in Central Europe – Conference

Budapest, 17th – 18th June, 2010.

- Organizers: Budapest City Archives, National Archives of Hungary, ICARUS
- All the 12 countries were present or contributed, which share the heritage of the cadastral survey of the Monarchy: Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Montenegro, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Ukraine.
- Focal points of discussion:
 - 1) Archival situation of cadastral documents
 - 2) Digitalization and publication of cadastral maps
 - 3) Questions related to future international co-operation

Chief conclusions of the Conference 1.

- High variety between the countries in view of types of institutions, which keep the cadastral heritage. Highly different level of centralized or scattered preservation.
There seem to be only 3 countries among the 12 ones, where special cadastral archives (in the framework of the national service responsible for cartography and surveying) fulfil centralized preservation of (more or less) complete series of cadastral maps covering most of the territory (Austria, Czech Republic, Slovakia).
- Big difference in arrangement and description of cadastral documents. Separate collections or parts of other fonds (organs of political administration, jurisdiction, municipalities, families and estates etc.)
- Extreme differences in preservation conditions, accessibility, finding aids and databases.
- Highly different level of overview over cadastral heritage in different countries (knowledge about what is preserved, where is preserved, what is lacking, what is replaceable or can be supplemented from other collections, etc.)

Chief conclusions of the Conference 2.

The notion of „cadastral map“ includes different types with different functions, content and level of accuracy:

Preliminary phase,
working materials

*Field sketch
(Feldskizze)*

*Indication sketch
(Indikationskizze)*



Cadastral map

Original map

Duplicate maps

*Imprints,
replications*

Re-use



Monitoring and
registration of
changes

Revision

Keeping up-to-date

Differing usage and preservation history.

Which one is preserved? Which one is to be digitized?

Problems of overlapping and redundancy.

Digitization of written part of cadastral documents and connecting with maps

Chief conclusions of the Conference 3.

Effective mass digitization of cadastral maps without wasting work and money requires extensive survey and thorough analysis of the holdings preserved in different repositories.

Demand and commitment for international cooperation declared from all sides – external sources are needed for advance at many partner institutions.

Common vision: virtual walks through the territory of the former Habsburg Monarchy via cadastral maps.

Decision to prepare an international project taking into account the highly different needs and level of advancement of the partners.

Project objectives have to cover not only digitization and on-line publication but the preparation of the holdings for digitization as well (restoration costs, arrangement, metadata etc.)

EU Culture Programme Application: *CEEmap - Exploring historical paths on central Europe's cadastral maps*

October 2010

Coordinator: Budapest City Archives

Coorganisers: ICARUS, National Archives of Hungary, Hrvatski državni arhiv, Archivio di Stato di Milano, Archivio di Stato di Trieste

Associated Partners: Archiwum Państwowe w Krakowie, Državni Arhiv Crne Gore, Zemský archiv v Opavě CZ, Národní Archiv CZ

Objectives:

1. To **establish a network** of institutions in Austria, the Czech Republic, Croatia, Poland, Italy, Hungary, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia and the Ukraine holding cadastral maps and records.
2. To **collect and analyse information** about national initiatives regarding cadastral documents as well as to organise **travelling exhibitions**. This in turn will support the cultural dialogue among experts and the historically interested public.
3. To **demonstrate best practice** in developing innovative and sustained methods **regarding the digitisation and online availability of cadastral documents**.
4. To **integrate already existing digital content** in European portals (APEnet, Europeana) and to create an international database of literature on cadastral documents.
5. To **design a follow-up project aimed at creating a Central European platform of digital cadastral documents** where visitors can take virtual walks through the territory of the former Habsburg Monarchy.

Means of achieving project objectives

1. **Surveying and Assessing the situation of the cadastral documents**

- Detailed survey of the institutions keeping cadastral maps and files
- Types and quantity of the kept cadastral maps and files
- Physical character of the kept cadastral maps regarding digitisation (measures, carrier medium, condition)
- Survey of the provided finding aids for cadastral maps research
- Question of accessibility of maps and writings

2. **Integrating existing information, processing and analyses of cadastral documents at common platform**

- Summing-up the history of the cadastral surveys in the different countries
- Summing-up the existing results of the cartographical processing of cadastral maps
- Determination of the terms for cadastral maps, documents, their different types and creation of an international terminology
- Creation of a database of publications

3. **Methodical questions regarding the digitisation and the online publication of cadastral documents**

- Presentation of the results of already finished digitisation projects
- Comparison of the used technologies and method
- Development of suggestions/specialist recommendations regarding consistent digitisation and publication

4. **Development of a long term project** focussing on digitisation and internet publication of cadastral documents

Cadastral Maps Network

Objective: to build up a framework which can promote effective future cooperation of ICARUS-members and working out a successful project proposal aiming at digitization and GIS-based internet-publication of the cadastral maps – and if possible also the connected cadastral records – of the former Habsburg Monarchy (since 1867 Austro-Hungarian Monarchy) based on common standards and methods.

Means:

- Systematic collection and assessment of information relating to cadastral documents
- Creation of an on-line platform to share knowledge and ideas
- To encourage and facilitate keeping contact between people and institutions who/which are interested
- Organization of a working group which can work out a project proposal

Proposal for the activities in 2011/2012

- 1) Working out a **Cadastral Map Questionnaire** inquiring the type, quantity, accessibility, physical condition, legal condition and other relevant data of cadastral documents, which all ICARUS members will be kindly asked to fill out. Budapest City Archives undertakes the task to draft a questionnaire, summarize and assess the answers.
- 2) Creation of a **Cadastral Map section on ICARUS website**. Upload of the reachable literature on the history of cadastral surveys and related topics, existing descriptions of cadastral collections. (Content provided by the member institutions, all materials in original language, possibly with short English or German summaries.)

- 3) Collecting information on digitisation projects** of cadastral maps, which has been already carried out or are in process. Upload of project descriptions and information materials on methodological and practical questions of digitisation and Internet publication (provided by the partner institutions, in original language, possibly with short English or German summary). This kind of information exchange should not be restricted to the topic of cadastral documents in narrow sense, but include general questions about georeferencing of historical maps or processing and publication any kind of archival information with GIS basis.
- 4) In the framework of **ENArC Expert Exchange Programme** there would be a possibility to organize experience exchanges.

Hungarian Counties which can be „walked through” virtually via cadastral maps on Hungarian Archives Portal (marked green)



Common objective: „virtual round tours“ in
Central Europe not restricted by borders

Thank you for your attention!

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