



Technology of the creation process and content of the topographical maps made with the Second Military Survey in the territory of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia.

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The historical topographical maps have the colossal significance. For many specialists (historians, geographers, archaeologists, regional environmentalists etc.), these historical maps pose important data source, that represent and describe the early landscape pattern. This knowledge has been used in applications for development and environment protection. For the Czech Republic there are especially important the military topographical maps, in particular the Second Military Survey maps, which show big territory and was made with uniform technology at the applicable scale of 1:28800.

The second Military Survey (Francis') waged in the territory of former Austria-Hungary Monarchy in years 1806 - 1869. The survey should take away the defects of the First Military Survey (position deformations and representation defects of objects in maps) and make possible the creation of a well-arranged map for the whole monarchy. The aim was to make new maps with uniform cartographic and geodetic basis and with uniform content of military important objects described in the "Objects Catalogue of the Second Military Survey". The terrain was represented by Lehmann's hatching completed with altitudes by trigonometrical points.

In the territory, where the cadastral survey had been already finished or being made, the Second Military Survey technology was changed especially in relation to work economy, to be possible to improve the actual results of cadastral survey.

There were improved the results of cadastral triangulation, the map layout and surveying process were changed. The topographer disposed with generalized Stable cadastral survey results. He could only update and adjust the cadastral results and survey new objects and the terrain. With this new technology the territory of Bohemia was surveyed in years 1842 - 1852, Moravia and Silesia in years 1836 - 1840. The change of technology enabled acceleration of surveying and especially reduction of financial charges.

The Second Military Survey was finished in the year 1869 (it started the Third Military Survey).

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