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Information on the Database - Gazetteer of Hungary

Paper submitted by Hungary*

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INFORMATION ON THE
DATABASE - GAZETTEER OF HUNGARY (FNT)
Version 2.0

1 Introduction

Development of the Database FNT (in the following: FNT) has
been started in 1989 and continuously enlarged since then.
In the years 1990 to 1992 Versions 1.0 and 1.1. had been
used. Geographic names in these versions were taken from the
series of county gazetteers (Földrajzinév-tár II.). The
names contained in these gazetteers could serve the scale
1:25 000 even if they were represented on a 1:150 000 scale
map supplement. The number of records in these versions
reached 78 500 by 1993. In the very same year the present
Version 2.0 has been developed because of the enlarged
quantity and slightly changed content. The basic scale for
preparing the records in this version is 1:10 000. The
quantity of geographic names in this version will cover the
need of all topographic and cadastral maps. The present
Version 2.0 runs parallel to the previous ones until
geographic names for the whole country will be represented
in the new version. At the present (March 1994) it contains
more than 8000 records.

2 Software

FNT uses the MicroISIS data management program Version 2.3
developed and submitted free of charge by the UNESCO. FNT is
the property of the Institute for Surveying, Cartography and
Remote Sensing (Földmérési és Távérzékelési Intézet, FÖMI).
The construction of the FNT was sponsored by the National
Committee for Technical Development (Országos Műszaki
Fejlesztési Bizottság, OMFB).

In Version 2.0 for characters with diacritical marks in
Hungarian and minority language names the IBM Code Page 852
have been used. This code page has been adopted as national
standard for the representation of Hungarian characters for
computers. In the previous versions 1.0 and 1.1. a different
character set had been used (some characters coincide with
CP 852, some not) that is automatically loaded when entering
the Database.

3 Content of FNT

FNT contains the following types of names as defined in §8, par.(2) of the Order 71/1989. MT as modified by the Government Order 19/1992:

Communes, towns and cities (according to the valid Gazetteer of Settlements)

Names of the relief and regions: those identifying hills, mountains etc., and those identifying significant geographic and ethnic regions.

Names of areas: those identifying territorial units in agriculture and forestry, the parts of these units, as well as those identifying any area seperated by another unit or by some significant feature or object, including names which identify two or more such areas together.

Names of waters: names of natural water courses and artificial canals, lakes, swamps, sources, wells, etc.

Names of nature reserves: names of national parks, reserve districts, protected areas and caves even if such a name falls under one of the previously mentioned items.

Names of the transport and communication: names of features in connection with transport (railway station, bridge, port, etc.), and names of telecommunication objects (post offices etc.).

Names of built-up areas of communes and cities; those identifying the central and other built-up area in cities and communes, as well as parts of these areas.

Names of outskirt settlements: those identifying inhabited parts of a commune or city outside of the built-up area.

4 Structure of FNT

FNT consists of records, and the data elements can be found within the records, in the data fields. The first data field contains the official geographical name, the other fields contain data necessary for identifying and using the names. More details are given in chapter 5: FNT data elements.

The records are structured to the smallest administrative
units: communes, towns, cities, and capital districts. Most
of the geographical names - with the exception of those
identifying regions - are found under one of the settlement
types given before. This also means that features spreading
over larger areas can be found as many times, as much
settlement is involved. More than one occurence of the same
name is shown in the field REMARK with the abbreviation vö.
(=cf.) In case of water courses this is shown by a so called
connecting number preceded by a star (*) in the field
POPULATION.

The following types of names are standing without a
settlement name:
    -- names of the settlements (capital, capital ward,
       city of county right, city, town, major commune,
       commune),
    -- names of the regions,
    -- names of the counties,
    -- names of the national parks and reserve districts.

5 FNT data elements

Each record of the database contains 12 data fields. The
record number is not considered as a seperate field, it
precedes usually the first field containing the official
geographical name. Some fields consist of two or more sub-
fields. The data fields contain usually one, somtimes more
data elements. When searching by the use of option B (see
chapter 7: Search possibilities) data fields are given in
abbreviated designations, sometimes without any designation.

Field	Data element(s)
NAME	Official geographical name. Names may consist of one or more elements, thy may be written together, seperated or hyphenated, e.g.: *Csongrád megye, Büdös-széki-csatorna, Jászfelsőszentgyörgy*. Names may also contain elements in brackets, e.g.: *Vásáros (1-5)-csatorna, Kurjantó--Nagyszéktói (I.)-övcsatorna.* In writing the names rules of the Hungarian orthography are followed, with special respect to long vowels, to long hyphens (same as the minus sign) and to writing together or seperated.
MINORITY NAME	Geographic name in a minority language.

Field	Data element(s)

SOURCE
: This is a numeric code referring to the source in which the geographic name occurs, E.g.

> 4 Magyarország vízfolyásai és belvíz-
> csatornái.Szerk. és soksz. OVH, 1976. M.
> 1:200 000.
>
> 73 Győr. Várostérkép (city map). / Szerk. és
> kiad. és soksz. Kartográfiai Vállalat --
> Budapest 1974.

The explanation of the source numbers can be reached from the menu Information by choosing option R.

TYPE
: An abbreviation of the type of feature to which the name refers. E.g.

> d   hill: rise with a height less than 400 m
> ht   mountain region
> ktr outskirt settlement: inhabited or unin-
> habited, single, grouped or scattered
> buildings outside of the continuously
> built-ap area of a commune,town or city.
> An explanation of the abbreviations can
> be reached from the menu Information by
> choosing option F.

LOCATION
: This field contains two data elements: 1. the abbreviation of the county, 2. the name of the settlement, in which the feature lies to which the geographic name refers. According to the structure of FNT, most of the geographical names appear within a settlement or county. E.g.

> BK   Dunaszentbenedek
> T   Simontornya

An explanation of the abbreviations can be reached from the menu Information by choosing option R.

Y
: W-E grid coordinate of the feature to which the name refers

X
: S-N grid coordinate of the feature to which the name refers

In Versions 1.0 and 1.1. grid coordinates have been read from 1:100 000 topographic sheets after previous point marking and succeeding digita-

Field	Data element(s)

lization. The last two figure of the grid coordinates are to be left, as all values less than 100 meters originate from the automatic reading method.

In Version 2.0 grid coordinates originate from the scale 1:10 000, therefore also 10 and 1 meter values can be taken into account.

The grid coordinates refer
-- in case of areal features to the centre
-- in case of point-like feature to the point
-- in case of linear features to a point where the feature leaves the settlements. If the linear feature terminates inside the settlement, the grid coordinates refer to this point.

GEOGR. COORD.
This data field stands usually without any designation as graticule (geographic) coordinates can be recognized after their characteristic arrangement. E.g.
        19-25.99E - 46-29.22N
The first group of numbers gives the eastern longitude, the second one the northern latitude. The number before the hyphen is the degree value, followed by the minute value. In Version 1.0 and 1.1.the hundredth values of the minutes are to be disregarded, as they originate, similarly to the grid coordinates, from the automatic method. This data element apperas only in some display formats. More detailed information is given in chapter 6: Display formats.

HEIGHT
Height above sea level of hills and mountains. Beside the spot height, information is given on the source of the data seperated by a slash. The source numbers are the same as in the field for sources (FOR). E.g.
    680/2
    1014/2

POPULA- TION
Population of settlements, parts of settlements. Beside the number, seperated by a slash, infor-

Field	Data element(s)

mation is given on the   year to which the data
refers. The year is given with the first two
numbers left. E.g.

      24/70
     520/80
    1042/90

In this field also a quite different data
element, the connecting number of water
courses can be found. These   numbers give
the source, the sequence of exits and the end
point for each water course. E.g.

    *0   source
    *1   first exit
    *2   second exit
    *-3 end point (mouth)

With the help of these data the exits of
water courses can be sorted continuously from
the source to the mouth (See program VFCS in
chapter 8: Services).

REMARKS Remarks are given in this field. Three main items
occur as remark:

1. In case of features occuring in more than one
settlement the name(s) given after the abbre-
viation *vö.* (=cf) refer to the other settlement
where the very same feature appears.

2. In consequence of a hierarchy of features in
some cases, information is given in this field as
to the smaller parts of the feature, or in case of
the parts, information is given on the feature
where the parts belong. E.g.

  NAME *IV. körzet* - REM *része: Felsőszentkata*
   (=its part: Felsőszentkata)
  NAME *Felsőszentkata* - REM *IV. körzet része*
   (=it belongs to IV. körzet)

3. Reference to recent administrative changes, to
the administrative structure. E.g. NÉV *Szászvár*
...   REM 1975 és 1991 között Mázával egyesítve
Mázaszászvár néven (=the town Szászvár was amalga-
mated with Máza into the town Mázaszászvár, now
they are seperated again)

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Field       Data element(s)
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VARIANTS   Non-official variant names appear in this field.
            It is possible that the variant name is given in
            brackets on the map. This is shown by a single
            bracket after the name. If the very same name
            refers to a different feature on the same place,
            this is also considered as a variant name. In this
            field the source number and (in case of different
            type features) the type designation is given in
            one sequence. The explanation of the source
            numbers can be reached from the menu Information
            by choosing option R. In Versions 1.0 and 1.1 in
            some display formats the first variant name
            (because of technical reasons) is the same as
            the official geographical name (only in case of
            names consisting of more than one element).

6 Display formats

If we choose S from the main menu, we reach the menu Search.
Before starting search, we have to decide on the display
format. To choose the desired display format, option F must
be chosen from the menu Search. As a consequence, a window
appears on the right side of the screen with the list of
formats. The ACT.PFT format does 0not belong to the data
base, it cannot be chosen. The different display formats are
given next with a short description of the data elements
they contain.

FNT   record serial number
            official geographical name
            technical code
            source number
            type of the feature
            administrative location of the feature
            W-E grid coordinate
            S-N grid coordinate
            spot height (if there is)
            population figure (if there is)
            remark (if there is)
            variant names

NEV   record serial number
            official geographical name

NÉVFEK   record serial number
          official geographical name
          administrative location of the feature

FRK   record serial number
          official geographical name
          technical code
          source number
          type of the feature
          administrative location of the feature
          W-E grid coordinate
          S-N grid coordinate
          longitude
          latitude
          spot height (if there is)
          population figure (if there is)
          remark (if there is)
          variant names: 1. repeated official geographical
               names (technical data); 2. actual variant
               names (if there are)

FNTVO   record serial number
          official geographical name
          source numbers
          type of the feature
          administrative location of the feature
          W-E grid coordinate
          S-N grid coordinate
          spot height (if there is)
          population figure or connecting number of water
               courses
          remark (if there is)

NFKL   record serial number
          official geographical name
          administrative location of the feature
          W-E grid coordinate
          S-N grid coordinate

FNTSAS   official geographical name
          administrative location of the feature
          source numbers
          type of the feature
          W-E grid coordinate
          S-N grid coordinate
          longitude
          latitude
          variant names

FNTASC   1st row: W-E grid coordinate, S-N grid coordinate,
                     longitude, latitude, 1:100 000 sheet number,
                     county abbreviation
            2nd row: Name of settlement where the feature
                     occurs, official geographical name
            3rd row: Type of the feature, source numbers,
                     population figures, connecting numbers of
                     water courses, spot heights, remarks
            4th row: variant names

NEVFRK   official geographic name
            longitude and latitude

NGEOK   official geographic name
            county code
            W-E grid coordinate
            S-N grid coordinate

7 Search possibilities

Entering the Database FNT the English language can be chosen
for information purposes. In this case option L has to be
chosen from the main menu, then E from the menu of the
languages. After this step the main menu appears in the
English language. You can find an English language
information on FNT by choosing option I. Using other
options, only the language of the menus is given in English,
name of the fields as well as remarks are given in
Hungarian.

Choosing option S from the main menu we reach the Search
menu. Here we have three possibilities for searching.

Choosing option B from the main menu we can examine the
records in the sequence of record numbers. We can give the
starting record number. Even if we dont give a record
number, search (or browse) begins using <ENTER>

If we choose option T, the list of search elements appear.
Through <ENTER> the list begins with A. Giving an item in
the field KEY, the list begins with the given item. The
special Hungarian characters are sorted to the end of the
alphabet. Among the search elements all words or names are
written in capitals. We can get the whole material of the
records from the search elements as well if the desired
element is selected by <S>, then followed by <X>, <ENTER>
and <D> gives the record itself.

The third possibility in the Search menu is <S>. With this
option we can describe our own question. This may be a
simple or a compound question. A simple question may be just
an element of the name or the name itself. After <ENTER> and
<D> the desired records appear.

Compound search question: there are two ways to a logical
connection between the elements. By using the symbol * we
can have simaltaneous answer for two different aspects: e.g.
we look for caves (bg) in the county of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén
(BZ). Our question
                    BZ*bg
Using the symbol + we can join elements in the meaning
"and". E.g. we ask for the cities with county rights (mv)
and counties (m):
                    mv+m
Using the possibilities described above, 5 elements can be
logically joined. When using more + and * symbols, brackets
have to be included in the same way as in mathematics. E.g.
we search for names containing the dialect word *mány*,
mál, and *mály* in counties Heves (HE) and Nógrád (N):
                (mány+mál+mály)*(HE+N)
or we search for names containing the generic *tető* in
hills (d) and mountains (h) on the area of the above
counties:
                tető*(h+d)*(HE+N)
After writing the question, <ENTER> and <D> leads us to the
records.

8 Services

Services can be reached from the main menu by choosing optin
<A>, then <R>. When the question "Name of the program"
appears, one of the following abbreviations should be
written. The program begins through <ENTER>

VFCS

Ordering water courses according to the direction of flow.
With the help of this program we can get the records in the
order as they follow each other on the field. The first
record will be that of the source's, then come the 1st, 2nd,
... exits, and at the end we get the record of the mouth, or
the one, referring to the point where the feature leaves the
country. Before using <ENTER> the name of the water course
must be given.

KORH

With the help of this program we can ask for the names of a
desired quadrangle (e.g. of a map sheet). After writing the
abbreviation for the program the Y and X coordinates must be
given. First the southwestern, then the northeastern point
must be given, each by a pair of coordinates. The program
starts with <ENTER>

The result of each search or of the programs can be taken
into a print file by choosing option P form the main menu.

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