MEETING OF THE WORKING GROUP ON TOponymic FILES AND GAZETTEERS

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, FOMI). 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 separated 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 occurrence of the same name is shown in the field REMARK with the abbreviation vđ. (=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 EMT data elements

Each record of the database contains 12 data fields. The record number is not considered as a separate field, it precedes usually the first field containing the official geographical name. Some fields consist of two or more subfields. The data fields contain usually one, sometimes 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 elements |
--------------|---------------|
NAME          | Official geographical name. Names may consist of one or more elements, they may be written together, separated or hyphenated, e.g.: Csongrád megye, Bődös-szeki-csatorna, Jászfelsőszentgyörgy. Names may also contain elements in brackets, e.g.: Vásáros (1-5)-csatorna, Kurjantó--Nagyészektől (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 separated. |
MINORITY      | Geographic name in a minority language. |
NAME          |                                           |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Data element(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SOURCE</td>
<td>This is a numeric code referring to the source in which the geographic name occurs, E.g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The explanation of the source numbers can be reached from the menu Information by choosing option R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TYPE</td>
<td>An abbreviation of the type of feature to which the name refers. E.g.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>d hill: rise with a height less than 400 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ht mountain region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ktr outskirt settlement: inhabited or uninhabited, single, grouped or scattered buildings outside of the continuously built-ap area of a commune, town or city.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>An explanation of the abbreviations can be reached from the menu Information by choosing option F.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCATION</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BK Dunaszentbenedek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T Simontornya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>An explanation of the abbreviations can be reached from the menu Information by choosing option R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>W-E grid coordinate of the feature to which the name refers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>S-N grid coordinate of the feature to which the name refers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Versions 1.0 and 1.1. grid coordinates have been read from 1:100 000 topographic sheets after previous point marking and succeeding digitai-
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 appears 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 separated by a slash. The source numbers are the same as in the field for sources (FOR). E.g.
690/2
1014/2

POPULATION Population of settlements, parts of settlements. Beside the number, separated by a slash, infor-
Field Data element(s)

Information 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 occurring in more than one settlement the name(s) given after the abbreviation vő. (=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 amalgamated with Máza into the town Mázaszászvár, now they are separated again)
Field Data element(s)

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 not 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
NEVFEK  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 KE, 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 simultaneous answer for two different aspects: e.g. we look for caves (bg) in the county of Borsod-Abáuj-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 option <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.
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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