

# HISTORICAL MAP MATERIALS AND THEIR PROCESSING

A full list of references  
can be found here:

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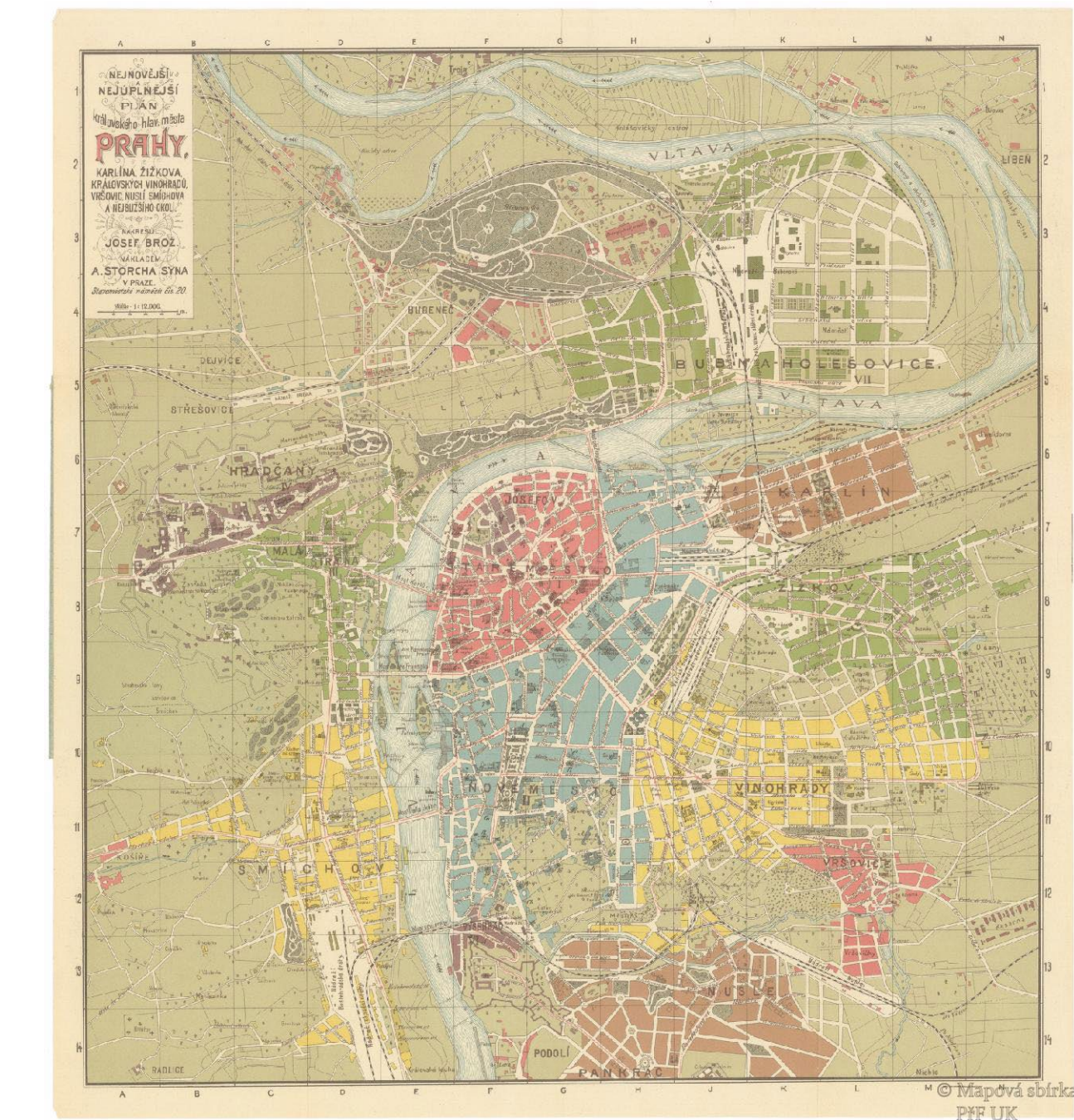


## CREATION OF A DATABASE OF CADASTRAL TERRITORIES 1840–1910

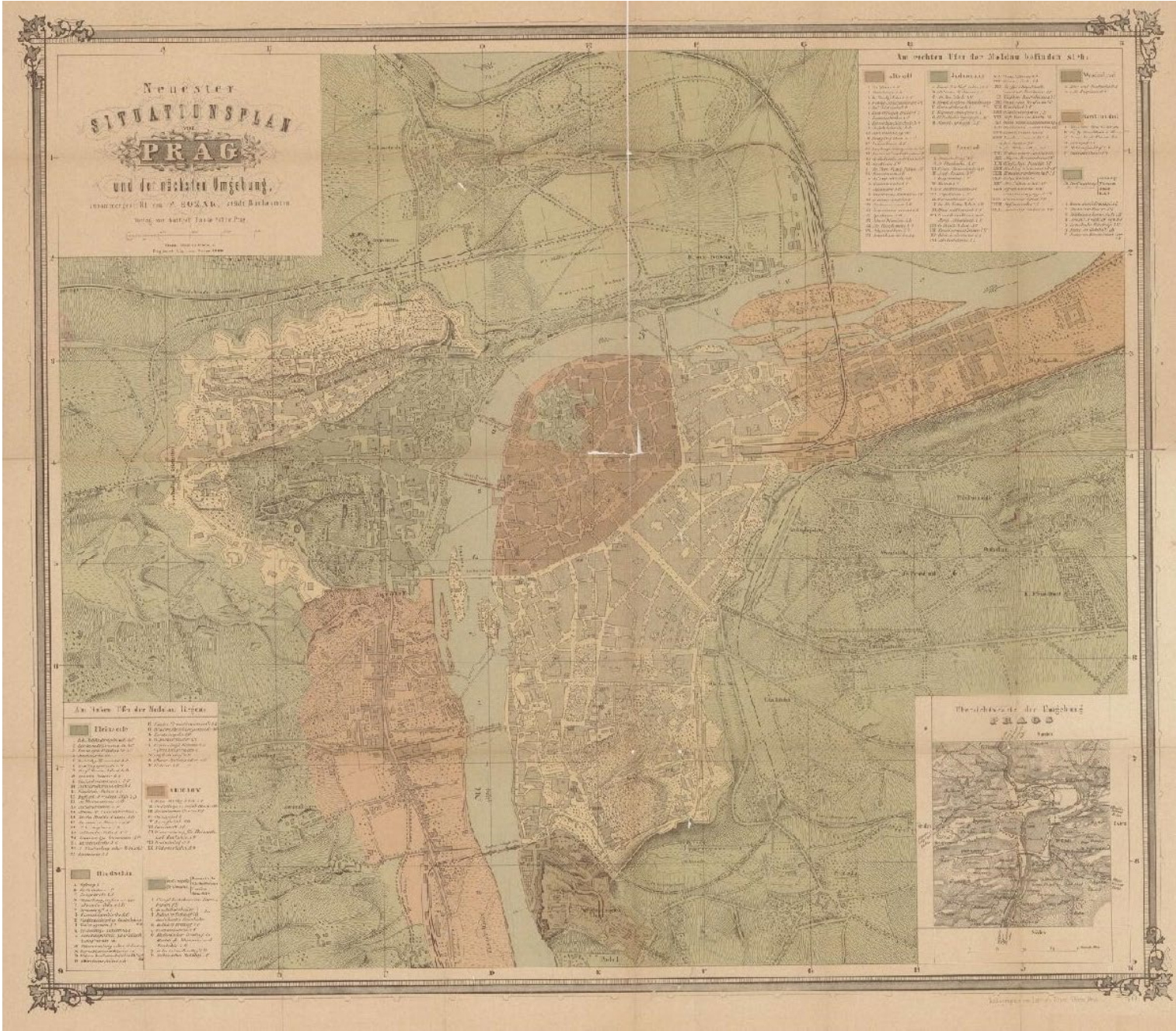
An integral part of the project was the cartographic visualisation of historical data. For this purpose, several digital spatial layers were created, capturing various stages of the administrative division of Prague and its hinterland over the last 150 years. The publicly available database consists of spatial layers depicting the cadastral territories of Prague and selected suburbs from 1840, 1869, 1880, 1890, 1900 and 1910. For the needs of the Historical Population Atlas of Prague, spatial layers of census districts or municipalities in the hinterland of Prague were also created. Spatial data from 1921 to 2011 were taken from the previous NAKI project.

The first step was the search for base maps that show the boundaries of administrative territories in Prague and its selected suburbs. As there are usually no base maps directly for the census years, the search focused on maps as close to the census years as possible. Thanks to the extensive digitiation of map collections, it was not necessary to scan printed maps. Conversely, in some cases it was possible to connect the digitized maps to the ArcGIS environment via the WMS service.

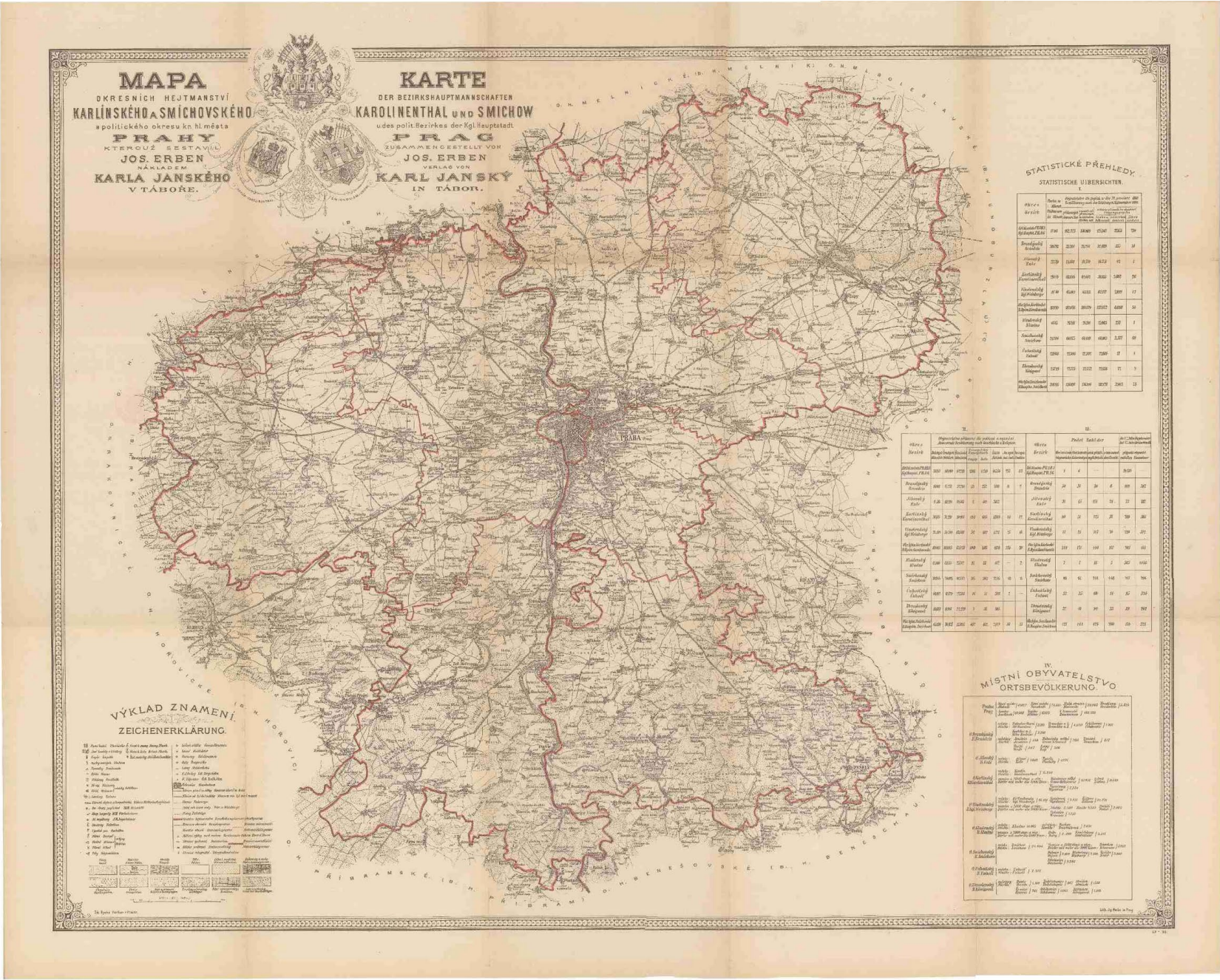
## BASE MAPS



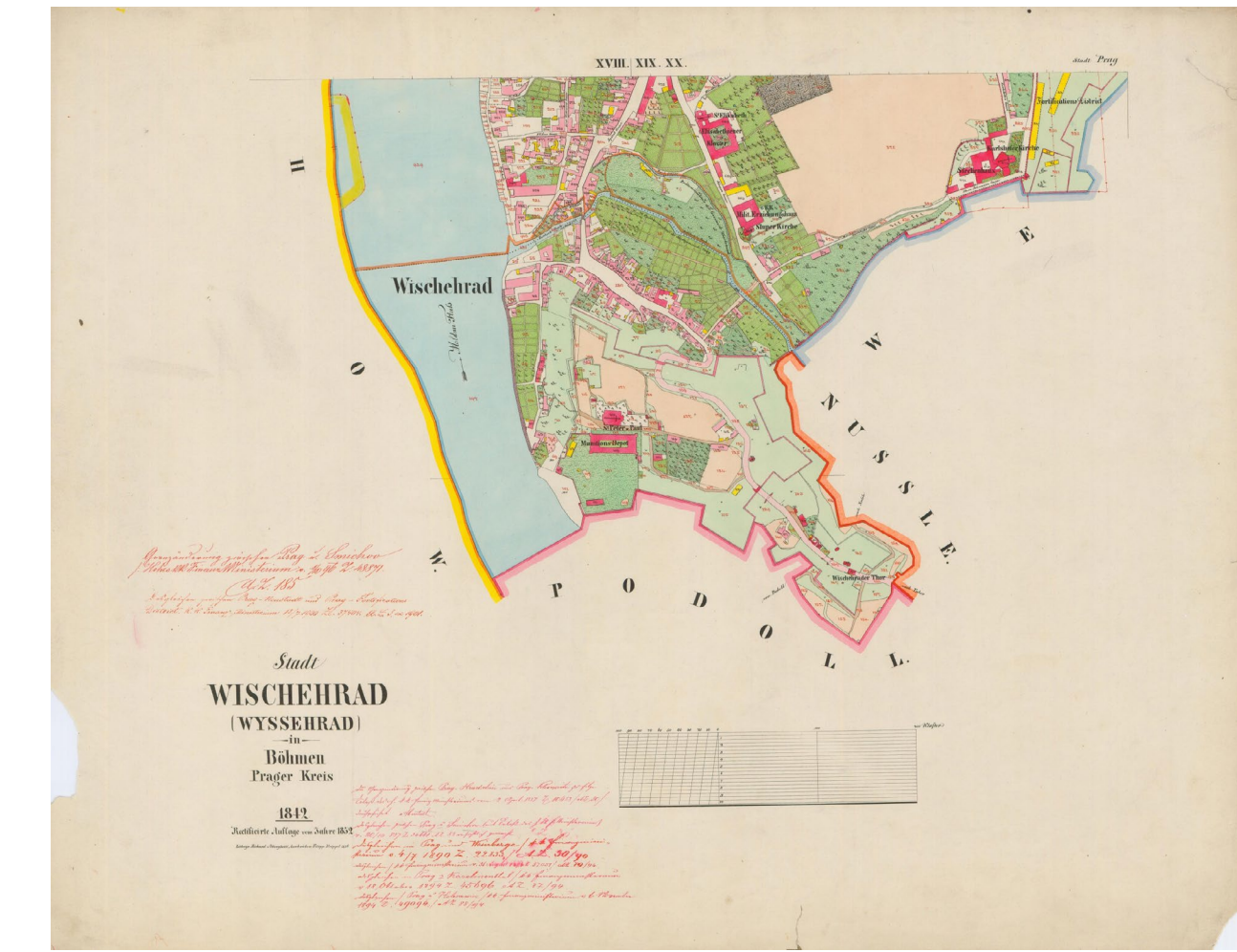
Nejnovější a nejúplnější orientační plán král. hlav. města Prahy s předměstími, Josef Brož, 1899



Neuester Situationsplan von Prag und der nächsten Umgebung, F. Hozak, 1869



Mapa okresních hejtmánství karlínského a smíchovského politického okresu kr. hl. města Prahy, Josef Erben, 1883



Císařské otisky stabilního katastru, 1836–1843

Time section	Year of map publication	Base map name	Scale
1840	1836–1843	Originální mapy stabilního katastru	1 : 2 880
1869	1869	Neuester Situationsplan von Prag und der nächsten Umgebung	1 : 100 000
1880	1880	Mapa okresu Smíchovského a Karlínského v Pražském kraji	1 : 100 000
1890	1887	Prag und nächsten Umgebung	1 : 10 000
1890	1887	Mapa zastupitelských a soudních okresů Kr. Vinohradského a Jilovského	1 : 100 000
1900	1891	Polohopisný plán královského hlavního města Prahy	1 : 4 000
1900	1899	Nejnovější a nejúplnější plán královského hlav. města Prahy, Karlína, Žižkova, Královských Vinohradů, Vršovic, Nuslí, Smíchova a nejbližšího okolí	1 : 12 000
1910	1909-1914	Orientační plán Prahy a obcí sousedních	1 : 5 000

Table of base maps for database 1840–1910



Plán Smíchova, Alfred Hurtig, 1906

## COLORPLAN CREATION

The colorplans were based on the traditional 'Schwarzplan' urban concept and capture the most significant changes in the volume, dynamics, type and structure of the individual districts with the help of three to four time periods (shown in different colors = colorplan). In total, colorplans were developed for 21 selected districts (current or historic suburbs) in Prague and the surrounding area. The time periods were chosen for each territory separately, but are based on the basic stages of development in Austria-Hungary, interwar construction, socialist building and post-revolutionary development.

The basis for determining the age of buildings was a search for suitable detailed base maps of individual buildings or blocks. The most common sources were the State Map sheets in the scale 1 : 5 000, historical orthophotos, plans of Prague and plans of urban complexes. Older maps were often not dated and their time classification was made on the basis of the (non) existence of buildings, such as city gates, public transport network, railway lines, bridges, schools, etc.



The resulting shapefile was built on a modification of the current layer of building ground plans from the Open-StreetMap database. After the transformation into the S-JTSK coordinate system, the building ground plans were trimmed with a layer of the current cadastral territories.

The buildings were gradually assigned to periods of construction. Buildings that occurred only in older data were newly vectorised and subsequently marked as demolished. The resulting classification was checked using the latest orthophotos and Google Street View tools. This made it possible not only to add the missing polygons from the original layer of building ground plans, but also to reveal newly built buildings on similar ground plans of old buildings.