



## The fundamental points of the Second Military Survey of the Habsburg Empire

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The Second Military Survey was carried out between 1806 and 1869 in the continuously changing territory of the Habsburg Empire. More than 4000 tiles of the 1:28,800 scale survey sheets cover the Empire, which was the second in territorial extents in Europe after Russia. In the terms of the cartography, the Empire has been divided into eight zones; each zones had its own Cassini-type projection with a center at a geodetically defined fundamental point. The points were the following:

- Wien-Stephansdom (valid for Lower and Upper Austria, Hungary, Dalmacy, Moravia and Vorarlberg; latitude=48,20910N; longitude=16,37655E on local datum).
- Gusterberg (valid for Bohemia; latitude=48,03903N; longitude=14,13976E).
- Schöcklberg (valid for Styria; latitude=47,19899N; longitude=15,46902E).
- Krimberg (valid for Illyria and Coastal Land; latitude=45,92903N; longitude=14,47423E).
- Löwenberg (valid for Galizia and Bukovina; latitude=49,84889N; longitude=24,04639E).
- Hermannstadt (valid for Transylvania; latitude=45,84031N; longitude=24,11297).
- Ivanić (valid for Croatia; latitude=45,73924N; longitude=16,42309).
- Milano, Duomo San Salvatore (valid for Lombardy, Venezia, Parma and Modena; latitude=45,45944N; longitude=9,18757E)
- a simulated fundamental point for Tyrol and Salzburg, several hundred miles north of the territories.

The poster shows systematically the fundamental points, their topographic settings and the present situation of the geodetic point sites.