

SUMMARY



JANKÓ, Annamária: The Mutual Impact of Military and Cadastral Surveys (1763–1940)

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Military and cadastral surveys had become in closer and closer contact from the very beginning (the second half of the 18th century). The map of Hungary, which had been reduced on the basis of the first military survey, had already been used in the organization of the cadastral survey ordered by Joseph II. In the 19th century, the already completed cadastral sections (for the non-Hungarian territories of the Austrian Empire) served as the basis for the second military survey; and at the time of the third military survey, the cadastral sections were already the basis for some parts of the Hungarian sections. The topographic maps of the 20th century that were made between the two wars, clearly used the cadastral survey.



TÖRÖK, Enikő: Czech engineer in Transylvania: Anton Hončík

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Anton Hončík (1826–1868) was born in the Czechia, after some studies in Prague and a few year experiences of surveys in Galicia he arrived in Transylvania in 1851 where he worked as an engineer at the vine-path survey. Despite Hončík's many years of experience András Mersich, Chief Engineer, did not consider him suitable for the detailed survey, in 1858 he was placed in the Pest Buda tax district, where he was employed until the end of 1860. He then worked as a private engineer, presumably in Transylvania, where he also received occasional orders from the Architectural Directorate in Brassó. In 1864, he successfully applied for an engineer intern job at the Architectural Directorate.



REISZ, T. Csaba: State Land Survey Directorate (1919–1920)

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Between 1850 and 1867 the operations of the cadastral surveys in the area of the empire were administered by the General Directorate of Land Taxation reporting to the Ministry of Finance; in the different counties the it was managed by the National Financial Directorate with two referents, one of them was appointed to the director of the survey. After the Compromise (1867) the survey was managed by the Cadastral Department of the Ministry, its (deputy) director got the title of Director and all the benefits until 1896. At the beginning of the 20th century, the establishment of a self-governing directorate had been initiated several times, however, it only worked for two years and then became a ministerial department again.



IVÁN, Gyula: Some ideas about the future of advanced cadastres

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The essay summarizes thoughts on the future of advanced cadastres. The cadastre as a process consists of three components: the definition, recording and dissemination of information on the relationship between earth and man. The future of advanced cadastres can be evaluated in terms of these three processes. It can be stated that the introduction of the 3D cadastre in the recording process would only mean a real significant change in the future of advanced cadastral systems. In the process of defining and disseminating information technical development will bring about enormous changes, however, it will not affect the essence of the cadastre.



SZ. SIMON, Éva: Exploration of cadastral surveys (tapu defter) of the Ottoman Hungary and the periphery of the occupied region. Final report on OTKA K 108 919 research project

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The five-year work (2014–2018) of the project OTKA K 108919 'Processing the Cadastral Records (tapu defter) of the Occupied Hungarian Areas and the Border Region of the Turkish Occupation', was completed in December 2018. The report presents the results of the project (research of the typical Hungarian features, IT and GIS developments, data processing), and the attached bibliography supplies help to get familiar with the historical issues studied by the research team in more details.

REISZ, T. Csaba: Cadastral maps and records in the National Archives of Hungary

The National Archives of Hungary acquired the first cadastral records in 1937, the donator was the financial directorate of Eger. Between 1942 and 1946, 80,000 so called 'oleata' of the State Press were kept in the basement. Between 1951 and 1954, in several waves, the national land surveying authorities passed those cadastral maps and records, which weren't needed in everyday administration. MAKSAJ Ferenc archivist, with regard to growth of the collection, proposed in 1961 to merge the cadastral collection of the National Széchényi Library into the cadastral collection of the archives. Due to its digitization and processing, the cadastral collection has been available in a higher quality since the first decade of the 21st century.