

SUMMARY



TÖRÖK, Enikő: Lithographies of Hungarian Cadastral Maps in Vienna

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Between 1865 and 1868, Hungarian cadastral maps were printed at the lithographic institute called the Lithographisches Institut des Grundsteuerkatasters, founded in 1818 in Vienna. The lithographs of the tax settlements of Sopron and Kassa tax districts did not contain topographical numbers, they were added by hand afterwards. The maps were also subsequently coloured by hand, but unlike before, the cultivation branches were not coloured at that time. Despite the fact that the maps were printed in a small number of copies, the reproduction made it possible for the results of the cadastral mapping to be used as widely as possible – in addition to the determination of land tax, among other things, in land redemptions carried out during railway construction, as well as in estate planning and subdivisions.



SÁFRÁNY, Tímea: “I’m Starting to Admit that my Life hasn’t been in Vain”. Life and Work of Ferenc Székely of Ótorda (1852–1923)

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Ferenc Székely of Ótorda (1852–1923) was born in Verespatak in a noble Sekler family of Unitarian religion. After completing his studies, he entered the state service, first becoming a surveyor in Kolozsvár (Cluj), then gradually moving up the ranks, he worked for a long time at the Survey Inspectorate in Szeged, after which he came back to Kolozsvár for a short time to end his long career in Debrecen as the head of the local Survey Inspectorate. Székely, known not only as an engineer but also as the editor-in-chief of the Cadastral Review, founded the Székely Társaság (Sekler Society) with several members in Debrecen, of which he was vice president for a long time. He played a significant role in the foundation of the local Unitarian church, and financially supported the construction of the church building itself.



KISS, Márton: Operation of the Cadastral Institute in Pécs after WW I (1918–1921)

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The First World War had a serious effect on the history of the survey inspectorate in Pécs. Several colleagues went to the front, and the others performed their duties at home among the increasingly difficult economic and political conditions. For the city, the war did not end in 1918, but in 1921, when it was liberated from the Serbian-Entente occupation. During the nearly four years of turmoil, the inspectorate continuously carried out professional and accurate assessments of the areas entrusted to it, trusting that their fate would turn for the better.



TIMÁR, Gábor: Declaration of the Hungarian–Romanian Border Demarcation (1921–1923): From one Million to Cadastral Scale

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The political declaration of the border demarcation between Hungary and Romania following the Treaty of Trianon was the fastest of all our border sections. The border demarcation commission essentially rejected the corrective application of the Millerand cover letter (the submitted settlement decisions were not decided by the League of Nations, so they were rejected) in about a year, and then decided on all border sections the exact location of the border between the settlements and the affiliation of the settlements not mentioned in the treaty. The result of the border demarcation was a line that practically corresponded to the text of the treaty, with a small (97.5 square kilometres) gain in territory for Hungary compared to the previous demarcation line.



CSIMA, Péter – MÓDOSNÉ BUGYI, Ildikó: Quarries on the Cadastral Maps

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The maps of the cadastral surveys also help to study the history of landscape formation, including the activities that change the topography of the landscape. The maps also marked the boundaries and registration numbers of the plots of land occupied by the mines. The sign of the quarry was added to the property details. Some of the quarries shown on the cadastral maps are still in operation today, while others have been abandoned and are largely covered with forests. The former mines, which represent a special value from a geological point of view, are now protected exhibition sites as nature reserves.



REISZ, T. Csaba: “Square Cadastre”: The Cadastre of the Maps and Records of the Hungarian Cadastral Survey, 1850–1918 (K 132723). Professional Report on the Third Year (2021–2022)

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The four-year project prepares the cadastre of the maps and records of the Hungarian cadastral survey. It explores the survey supervision records kept in the Baranya County Archives and in the Hajdú-Bihar County Archives of the National Archives of Hungary (NAH), digitizes and makes the cadastral land registers kept in the NAH Central Archives, and the cadastral records of the collections of Vienna, Pozsony/Bratislava and Marosvásárhely/Târgu Mureş available. Professional report on the third year.