

SUMMARY



TÖRÖK, Enikő: The Organisation of the Cadastral Survey between 1850 and 1861

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The organisation of the cadastral survey was part of the “complex office organisation” of the financial administration and it was changed from year to year as the survey progressed. The survey activities were directed by the Land Tax Cadastre Directorate-General (1850–1864) under the Ministry of Finance in Vienna. The affairs of the temporary (concretual) land tax cadastre were handled by the cadastral tax committees subordinated to the directorate, operating alongside the financial administration: in Transylvania and in the Voivodeship of Serbia and Banat of Temeschwar until 1856, as well as in Hungary until 1858, and then these matters were transferred to the national financial directorates. Detailed surveys were organised by the departments of national financial management, which was in contact with the Directorate-General on cadastral matters.



SCHMIDT, Anikó: The Case of the Cadastral Survey in the Years before the First World War (1910–1914)

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In the first half of the 1910–1918 parliamentary term, which was divided by the First World War, no new laws on cadastral survey and land tax were enacted, however, some direct tax laws and laws related to flood exemptions (such as the no. III, IV and V proposals on the flood relief of bays in the Lower-Danube area) had been made in connection with it. Problems identified in previous parliamentary cycles continued to be recurring topics in public discourse on the cadastre. Complaints were received about the excessive land tax despite the fact that it was reduced by the government in Act V of 1909.



KISS, Márton: The administration of the Pécs Survey Inspectorate at the Turn of the 19th and 20th Centuries

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The survey inspectorates carried out a detailed and accurate survey of the territory of the Hungarian Kingdom. In tax matters, they were in closer contact with the financial administration, and they also corresponded with various legislative authorities regarding land registration. The daily operation of the offices can be followed in the registration and index books of the 11th Pécs Cadastral Inspectorate.

NYÁRÁDI, Anna: Addition to the History of the Cadastral Map Stock of the National Széchényi Library

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The cadastral map stock of the National Széchényi Library was developed within the institutional framework of the Hungarian National Museum (HNM). The introduction of the decommissioned, discarded cadastral maps into the public collection had been initiated by Director Imre Lukinich in 1924. The stock was later enriched with legal deposit. Due to the interest of Zsigmond Bátky, the former head of the Ethnographic Repository of the Hungarian National Museum, a part of the collection was transferred to the Ethnographic Repository, but later they were reclaimed by Béla Varjas, Director General, the head of the independent library. The collection was complemented with cadastral maps taken over from the State Office of Surveying and Mapping in the 1960s and 1970s, and from the Map Collection of the National Defence History in the early 2000s.



REISZ, T. Csaba: Data to the History of the Cadastral Survey of Buda and Óbuda

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The story of the Kleizner/Futaky family is a beautiful example of a German-speaking migration, people who moved to Hungary to work, then settled down and became Hungarian. The third generation changed their name into Hungarian according to the mood of the era, but the professional thoroughness of the family members still reminded others of their German roots. In just three months, Zoltán Futaky collected the archival material of the cadastral survey of Buda and Óbuda and made a thorough study of the data. The cohesive dossier also facilitates the work of today’s researchers on the topic.