

## SUMMARY



**BENDEFY, István: Jakab Benda, Land Surveyor Engineer from Szombathely (1811–1854)**

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The life of Jakab Benda reflects well the fate of a 19th century land surveyor. With a difficult family background, he chose cartography as his career, presumably acquiring the necessary knowledge privately. His surviving maps indicate that he received excellent training, and his known works bear the hallmarks of sophistication. His social respectability is indicated by the fact that two councillors pledged 1000 forints for the completion of one of his major works.



**TÖRÖK, Enikő: Sick leave at the cadastre in the 1850s and 1860s**

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For technicians, surveying meant strenuous physical work in the field. The General Directorate of the Land Tax Cadastre in Vienna therefore asked for a medical certificate of fitness at the time of application for employment, and also took care of employees who were unable to work due to illness. In the case of sickness certified by a doctor, the employee received 14 days' pay. From 1853 onwards, full pay was granted for 14 days, with a further 14 days if necessary, and 2/3 of the salary for 14 days in the event of prolonged sickness. In the event of a longer period of incapacity for work, an application had to be made to the general directorate for payment of all or part of the salary.



**FILEP, Antal: The Characteristics of the Settlements of Southwestern Transdanubia on the Property Sketches of the Cadastral Survey of Órszentpéter and Szalafő in County Vas**

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The western part of County Zala; named Göcsej and the land of County Vas adjacent to the Slovenian and Austrian state borders; Órség, had been occupied by lower ranking nobles and border guards in the Middle Ages. The region was a closed forest. The settlements developed in a specific structure as clearings. Each village was organized from 5-6 (sometimes 6-8 or more) smaller groups of houses separated from each other. The elementary house groups consisted of the houses of peasants settled close to each other (without street structures and close neighbourhood connections). In Zala, these groups were called 'szeg', while in County Vas they used the word 'szer' as the name of the settlement part. For a family without the protection of neighbouring buildings, it was ideal to build the houses around the yard on all four sides, which is called a 'fence house'.



**KISS, Márton: Celebrations and Festive Traditions in the Cadastral Organization in the 19th and 20th Centuries**

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The arrival of the cadastral survey in Hungary caused mixed feelings among the population. The basic lack of trust was caused by the research into the property relations and the foreign (Czech, Moravian, German) origin of the staff. Creating a common identity and cohesion was a serious challenge for the organization. In the cadastral survey, which was filled with Hungarians over time, many common events (anniversaries, appointments, promotions) strengthened the feeling of togetherness. In addition to official holidays, officials participated in state events, especially commemorations related to the monarch.



**TIMÁR, Gábor: Contributions to the activities of the Hungarian–Romanian border demarcation committee. Samples of maps and sketches from the Board's files**

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The records of the Hungarian–Romanian border demarcation commission set up under the Peace Treaty of Trianon have not yet been sorted out in detail. The National Archives of Hungary holds 12 fascicles of records, including several types of maps and sketches of maps, and their role in the process of border demarcation and in the decisions of the committee can be clearly identified.



**MIKESY, Gábor: Unification in the Use of Geographical Names. Selections from the History of the Geographical Names Committee. 1970s, Part 2.**

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In the second half of the 1970s, two major tasks bound the experts in geographical names of the Geographical Names Committee and the organizations cooperating with it operatively (Cartographic Company, Geodetic and Remote Sensing Institute, National Land Survey and Cartography Office): the county volumes of the Geographical Names Library and the new world atlas. The finalization of the names was based on an unprecedented level of research and consultation.