

SUMMARY



FILEP, Antal: Architectural Features of Urbanity in Settlement Research

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The study analyses the settlement structure, the order of the plots and the type of construction of the three small towns (market town, agrarian town) of medieval origin of the Danube basin. Cadastral maps and on-site observations made in Csallóköz (Žitný Ostrov, Großschüttinsel) in Somorja (Šamorín, Sommerein of Pozsony / Bratislava County, today in Slovakia), Ráckeve in Pest County, and Sárospatak in Zemplén County supply as the bases of the analyses. Each settlement is with streets with strips of land plots. The houses line up like the teeth of the comb, line up parallel to each other. As early as the 18th century, a closed street front was formed in Somorja, similar to the villages of the surrounding region. In Ráckeve, it is certain that the houses have been built as the teeth of a comb since the 15–16th centuries. A similar late medieval building system was used in Sárospatak, as well. Closed street facades were built only during the 19th and 20th centuries. The formation of divided interior plots was no stranger to the cities. The parts of the plots that accommodated the living buildings and the farm buildings were separated.



CSIMA, Péter: Boundary Markers on 18th Century Manuscript Maps

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The article presents the types of field marking of settlement and estate boundaries, and the typical ways of mapping boundary lines and boundary points in the 18th century with examples. Most of the maps showing boundary markers are site plans showing the “border dispute” between neighbouring settlements, in many cases the closing decision of the dispute, moreover, there are property maps, settlement maps, less often thematic maps such as hydrographic maps, and we can also find boundary markers on plans. 18th-century maps provide an opportunity and help to locate the old boundary markers that still exist today.



TÖRÖK, Enikő: József Homolka

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József Homolka, cartographer (1840–1907) acquired the knowledge necessary for cartography during the cadastral survey. He arrived in Hungary in 1856, and later settled here, as well. He joined the State Printing House in 1870 and retired in 1898 as head of the cartography department of the printing house. In 1896, the State Printing House published his work entitled The Map of the Cultivation of the Countries of the Hungarian Holy Crown, which was based on the results of cadastral surveys. He also prepared several maps of Budapest and Hungary in his private enterprise, which were printed several times.



TIMÁR, Gábor – MARKOVINOVIĆ, Danko: One Country – Four (and a Half) Historical Cadastral Systems. The Present Territory of Croatia and the Habsburg Lands

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The borders of present-day Croatia at the time of the first cadastral systems not only did not coincide everywhere with the provincial borders of the Habsburg Empire, but the status of some areas within the Empire was also changing at the time of the surveys. For this reason, Croatia inherited the largest number, four cadastral network systems after Austria. This article describes their extent, their brief historical background, the border dispute in the Rijeka/Fiume delta, and a geodetic survey error that affected the northern part of the Dalmatian cadastre.



BÓSZ, Attila: New list of Cadastral Maps in the Baranya County Archives of the HNA / MNL

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During the digital switchover of the National Archives of Hungary, we faced several problems. In addition to the fact that now the institutional administration and customer service are completed on computers, we need to develop an online form of the fond list available for researchers using the digital archival register. The creation of a new list of cadastral maps, assisted by a project of the National Research, Development and Innovation Office, is part of this process.



TÖRÖK, Enikő: Cadastral records on the World Wide Web. Cadastral collection of the National Archives of Hungary

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Since 2006, the National Archives of Hungary (NAH) have digitised and made available online newer and newer items of cadastral maps and records held in NAH. Within the framework of the project K 132723 supported by the National Research, Development and Innovation Office, which will run from 2019 to 2023, the cadastral land registers will be digitised and published together with the holdings of the previous digitisation that are not yet available.