

SUMMARY



REISZ, T. Csaba: The Portrait of Antal Sártory (1829–1896)

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The operation of the State Printing House was closely related to the activities of the cadastral survey in Hungary, therefore the sources preserved there should be taken into account in the cadastral history research. A previously unknown portrait of Antal Sártory was found during the records studies of the successor company in 2021. Several members of the Sártory family were engineers, of whom Antal ran the most complete career of cadastral civil servants between 1852 and 1896. He was the last director of the cadastral survey, and with his death this position and title was never filled again. The portrait is the work of János L'hiver, a printing technical officer who created one of the first series of stamps (“envelope drawing coloured denier”) with his colleagues, including Ferenc Haske. The biographies of the two printing workers also await us with surprises.



SCHMIDT, Anikó: Cadastral Survey during the First World War

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Due to the lack of human resources cadastral survey work and efforts to keep cadastral and land registry land records accurate and consistent with them were also considered as tasks of minor importance during the First World War. With the reduction of the land tax, the amount of land tax payable also decreased in the war years, which resulted in a significant loss of revenue for the general government. To make up for this loss and to cover the increased expenses due to the war, a number of tax laws were introduced in which, with the exception of the amended Stamps and Fees Act, excessively low cadastral net income was no longer considered as a tax base. Revenues from the land tax set at the time introduced by the Parliament were increased by the introduction of a 60% surcharge.



KISS, Márton: Life of István Komlósi (1868–1944) from Cadastre to the Cadastral Office in Pécs

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The life story of István Komlósi is a typical model of those working in the cadastral organization. Coming from the east of the country, he was employed by several inspectorates until his retirement in 1906. He was looking for new job opportunities by obtaining a surveying license. From 1915 he became a city surveyor in Pécs, where he served the city for more than ten years. He took part in the allocation of local plots, made a map of Pécs, and he was involved in a wide range of writing and public life activities. His life is a typical example of the resumption of opportunities for “moving cadastral engineers”.



TIMÁR, Gábor – REISZ, T. Csaba: The Role of the Cadastral Maps in the GIS Studies

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GIS applications that clearly display the different states of space at the same point in time provide useful help in analysing the data content of maps made during the 18th–20th centuries. The georeferencing of maps is the most important achievement of the last decade and a half in the field of data visualization, its understanding, acquisition and application also offer new research methodological opportunities for historians.



NÉMETH, Gábor: Preparation of Polygon Maps for Studying Cadastral Maps and Records

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The objective of the National Research, Development and Innovation Fund K 132723 project is to compile the cadastre of cadastral maps and records in Hungary. The visualisation of the data is displayed on a polygon map containing the boundaries and settlement centres of the tax municipalities. The polygon map completed in 2021 was based on georeferenced sections of the county overview sketches published between 1910 and 1912. The generated vector file serves as a basis for further GIS research.