

SUMMARY



TÖRÖK, Enikő: The staff of the survey inspectorate in Debrecen, 1871–1873

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Survey inspectorates did not have a permanent seat between 1856 and 1895 in Hungary, they had so-called travelling offices. Their headquarters sometimes changed even within a year because they distinguished between summer and winter accommodation. Nevertheless, these inspectorates were also numbered, and they were recorded based on their serial number in the work plans and work reports. Between 1871 and 1873, the 6th Survey Inspectorate operated in Debrecen, with 28 employees in 1871 and 31 employees in 1872–1873. 18 of them worked here for all three years, and during this period a total of 39 people participated in the inspectorate's work.



SÁFRÁNY, Tímea: Officials of the 12th Survey Inspectorate in Debrecen, 1895–1918

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The prosopography of the officials of the survey inspectorate in Debrecen (1895–1918) offers further research opportunities. The origin, education, language skills, religious affiliation and family relationships of the engineers are also listed on the surviving personal sheets. Some engineers excelled in other fields in addition to their professional work or had a strange life path before starting their engineering work.



REISZ, T. Csaba: The History of the National Committee for the Registration of Settlements, II. The preparation of Act IV of 1898, 1895–1897

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In the spring of 1895, the Minister of the Internal Affairs decided to set up a permanent joint committee for registering place names. The committee operated from the end of April 1896 to February 1898, and its members included not only ministry officials but also representatives of professional organizations and associations. The committee prepared the draft law including the establishment of the village register and the National Committee for the Registration of Settlements. Despite the silent protests of the members of the Saxon and Romanian nationality members in the National Assembly, the bill was accepted around the change of the year 1897 and 1898, and after the royal consecration, it entered into force as Act IV of 1898.



MIKESY, Gábor: Unification in the use of geographical names. Selections from the history of the Hungarian Committee on Geographical Names, 1980s (part 2)

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In the 1980s, the time came for the most exciting, third phase of the Hungarian geographical names' unification programme – i.e., the creation of the Geographical Names Library. Despite the favourable attitude of the land surveying and cartography administration, it was unable to raise the costs. During the effort to acquire resources, the matter of geographical names was discussed for a short time at the highest management level of the state. Its effect on the current era is that the Hungarian Committee on Geographical Names (HCGN) formally advanced from a ministerial committee to an inter-ministerial committee. Even as a specialist committee, the HCGN was found to have weighty tasks such as sorting out the names of public areas in the capital, the diplomatically sensitive issues of country and area names, the naming of important domestic geographical places and the almost constant spelling regulation issues.



DOROSZLAI, Tamás – JÁNOSSY, András: Termination with development? The impact of natural intelligence on artificial intelligence in real estate registration

In the land situation that has developed over the past decades, it is not uncommon for a piece of agricultural or forestry land to have hundreds of owners, which creates problems for cultivation. Act LXXI of 2020 aimed at abolishing the undivided common ownership of land. The implementation of the Act also required IT development, which was carried out by Lechner Knowledge Centre's experts in land and property registration, using innovative technologies and more than half a century of professional experience in the field.

