

ÖSSZEVONT TARTALOMJEGYZÉK



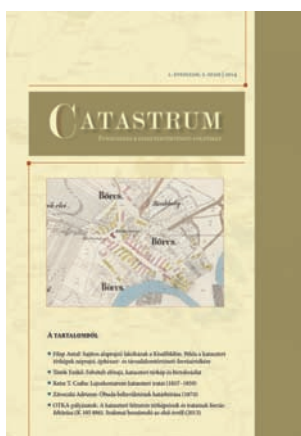
Catastrum, 1. (2014) 1. szám

Pályi Zsófia Kata: A Magyar Királyi Telekzeti Könyomda Budán (2–19.)

Schmidt Anikó: A Kataszteri Kalauz. Gondolatok az első magyar földmérési folyóiratról (20–25.)

Török Enikő: Krokik, avagy kataszteri térképvázlatok (26–29.)

[Reisz T. Csaba] OTKA-pályázat: Kataszteri térképek (30–40.)



Catastrum, 1. (2014) 2. szám

Filep Antal: Sajátos alaprajzú lakóházak a Kisalfoldon. Példa a kataszteri térképek néprajzi, építészet- és társadalomtörténeti forrásértékére (2–13.)

Török Enikő: Felvételi előrajz, kataszteri térkép és birtokvázlat (14–21.)

Reisz T. Csaba: Lajoskomárom kataszteri iratai (1857–1859) (22–31.)

Závoczki Adrienn: Óbuda belterületének határleírása (1874) (32–37.)

OTKA-pályázatok: A kataszteri felmérés térképeinek és iratainak forrásfeltárása (K 105 886). Szakmai beszámoló az első évről (2013) (38–40.)



Catastrum, 1. (2014) 3. szám

Szántay Antal: Magyarország felmérése és leírása II. József korában (2–18.)

Pályi Zsófia Kata: A kataszteri térképek 1869. évi jelkulcsa (19–23.)

Schmidt Anikó: Adatbázisok a kataszteri kutatásokhoz. Budapesti cím- és lakásjegyzék (24–30.)

OTKA-pályázatok: A magyarországi hódoltság és hódoltsági peremvidék kataszteri iratainak (tapu defter) feldolgozása (K 108 919) (31–44.)



Catastrum, 1. (2014) 4. szám

Tuza Csilla: Az 1849. évi császári pátens a földadókataszter bevezetéséről (2–4.)

Filep Antal: Osztott beltelkű települések Moson megyében (5–21.)

Török Enikő: Mérőföldlapok, avagy földművelési térképek (22–28.)

Schmidt Anikó: A panasztétel joga: a felszólalási jegyzékek (29–35.)

Závoczki Adrienn: A Zahajkievicz/Zsadányi mérnökcsalád pályafutása (36–40.)

CATASTRUM 2014

SUMMARY

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PÁLYI Zsófia Kata: The Hungarian Royal Cadastral Lithographic Printing House in Buda. After the Austro-Hungarian Compromise (1867) the Hungarian cadastral surveys gained more stress, thus the Hungarian royal cadastral lithographic printing house was founded in 18, Fortuna Street in Buda Castle in 1868. The maps of the royal manors, as well as the state police, towns, military administration and traffic maps were printed in this house. In 1870 the Hungarian royal cadastral lithographic printing house merged with the Hungarian State Printing House.



SCHMIDT Anikó: The Kataszteri Kalauz. Reflections on the First Hungarian Cadastral Survey Periodical. The *Kataszteri Kalauz*, the first Hungarian cadastral surveying periodical, was published every two weeks between 1875 and the summer of 1877. The aim of the periodical was to help cadastral surveys by informing stakeholders and commenting the legal regulations of the Survey Act VII of 1875.



TÖRÖK Enikő: Cadastral Sketch Maps or Croquis. In the second half of the 19th century various sketch maps were drawn during the cadastral surveys in Hungary, among others, croquis mostly at a scale of 1:28 800. German croquis of individual cadastral communities from the 1850s and Hungarian ones from the 1870s represent the fields and their land use. In the tables, belonging to the sketches, field names with their land use and area are given.



[REISZ T. Csaba:] HSRF programs. The Source Exploration of the Cadastral Survey Maps and Documents (K 105 886) The research group of the National Archives of Hungary explores and registers in a database the whole collection of the S 79 cadastral documents, moreover, about the 40% of the survey drawings, 39,000 sheets are digitised during the three-year period of the HSRF Project (2013–2015). The sources and the literature concerning the organisation and the history of the cadastral survey are explored, organised and published. The HSRF project finances 2-3 young explorers' work in the area in 4-6 hours daily, as well.

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FILEP Antal: Dwelling Houses with Special Layouts in the Little Hungarian Plain. Cadastral Maps as Sources of Etnography, Architecture and Social History. According to the traditional Hungarian architectural design, dwelling houses were built lengthwise of the parcels. These layouts were quite simple: a unity of a room-kitchen-pantry that could be expanded with farm buildings. Where the descendants and the great-great-grandparents lived under the same roof and ran the family farm together, the expansion of the dwelling area was needed. The problem was solved by building another room (and kitchen) to the already existing home, parallel to the street. These house types appeared in the 17th century. Similar Austrian, Slovakian, Moravian layouts are known. Analysis of the cadastral maps reveals the former spread of these special layouts.

TÖRÖK Enikő: Field Sketches, Indication Sketches and Cadastral Maps. The detailed, land parcel survey of Hungary began in 1856. Three kinds of maps at a scale of 1:2880 were produced: field sketches, indication sketches and cadastral maps. Field sketches were free-hand drawings of the area, drawn up in the field using the 'à la vue' method, they included the name and the place of residence of the land owners. Original cadastral maps were produced with the plane-table method, with triangulation, and contained among others the lot numbers. Indication sketches

were copied from the original cadastral maps, and showed the name and the place of residence of the land owners, in addition to the lot numbers.

REISZ T. Csaba: The Cadastral Documents of Lajoskomárom (1857–1859). The cadastral documents (maps and other documents) prepared during the temporary as well as the detailed cadastral surveys necessary for the land tax introduced in Hungary in 1850 are perfect sources of family, settlement, economy, social and folklore studies. However, due to the unexplored status of the documents, they have not been used to their full extent. Since 2007 the number of online digitised cadastral maps has been expanding, however their information can only be partially used. For the total exploration the cadastral documents can be used, their source value, as well as their types can be studied via the cadastral document samples of Lajoskomárom.



ZÁVOCZKI Adrienn: Border Description of Óbuda (1874). A special border description and sketch map prepared by the engineer Josef Traupmann is preserved in the National Archives of Hungary. The survey instructions order the survey of the village borders, however this source shows the inside and outside part of the border line. Both the engineer who made this border description and the source type are discussed in details in this study. Beyond that, the document text can be read in a letter-perfect transcription.

[REISZ T. Csaba:] HSRF programs. The Source Exploration of the Cadastral Survey Maps and Documents (K 105 886) Professional report of the first year (2013). Despite the late purchase of the IT tools the exploration and data processing of the cadastral documents (S 79) by the research group of the National Archives of Hungary was conducted according to the plans, the objectives were completed pro rata. The digitisation of the map sheets and the cadastral documents, the collection of the literature and the exploration of the personnel database have started. The cadastral literature has been digitised (16,000 pages).

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SZÁNTAY Antal: Surveys and Description of Hungary under Joseph II. The articles recounts and analyses four important actions of description and survey of Hungary under the reign of Joseph II, the military mapping, the population census, the regular reports of the royal commissars, and the first cadastral land survey. All these produced historically valuable data, statistics and maps, which were meant to be used for improvements in government actions and social-economic reforms. Since these surveys and descriptions were uniform in the Habsburg Monarchy, they served also for incorporation and control of Hungary.

PÁLYI Zsófia Kata: The Legend from 1869 for the Cadastral Maps. The Instruction for Conveying Cadastral Survey handbook was printed in the Hungarian State Printing House in Buda in 1869. Since its print the cadastral work was completed accordingly, thus the instruction is one of the main sources of the survey. The instruction provides a legend for the field sketches, the cadastral maps and the indication sketches, which contains the thesaurus of the signs, the explanatory texts as well as the list of abbreviations used on the maps.

SCHMIDT Anikó: Databases of the Cadastral Researches. The Address Register of Budapest. The Budapest Address Registers containing 30 digitized volumes are available online from the summer of 2013. The oldest among them was issued in 1873. The database can be successfully used for some aspects of cadastral researches, it is a great help to identify the German named streets of Budapest and the cadastral authorities together with their employees, who possessed addresses in Budapest.



[SZEPESINÉ Simon Éva:] HSRF programs. The Exploration of Cadastral Surveys (tapu defter) of the Ottoman Hungary and the Periphery of the Occupied Region (OTKA K 108 919) (31-44.) The Ottoman Empire regularly estimated the taxability of settlements and population in Ottoman Hungary and its periphery during the 16-17th centuries in order to operate its land-tenure system and to collect imperial taxes. The conscriptions of the sanjaks, timar-donations, daily notes on donations, and conscriptions of taxable population served this purpose. The National Archives of Hungary and the Institute of History in the Research Centre for the Humanities of HAS decided to launch a joint, multidisciplinary and multiinstitutional cooperation for translating, processing and storing these sources in a database in order to visualize data and make source-types, trends and phenomena comparable.

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TUZA Csilla: Die Kaiserliche Patent von 1849 über die Einrichtung des Grundsteuerkatasters. Eines der wichtigsten Elemente der Einführung des Grundsteuerkatasters in Ungarn war das kaiserliche Patent vom 20. Oktober 1849. Der einheitliche Kataster wäre für die Bestimmung einer neuen, vermögensbezogenen Steuerleistung grundlegend gewesen. Das Patent von 1849 erzielte eine vorüberlegende Lösung dieses Problems.

FILEP Antal: Shared Inlot Settlements in Moson County. In several parts of Hungary farming families possessed two inlots, one for the dwelling house, the barn, possibly the toolshed and one for the livestock buildings. The residential yards and the farm yards were separated. In Western-Hungary, in Moson County the hay barns were segregated from the parcels of the dwelling area. Cadastral maps enable the most accurate analysis ever made of these shared parcels. Today this phenomenon cannot be examined competently without the cadastral maps. The Central-European dimensions of this type of research are self-evident.

TÖRÖK Enikő: Agricultural County Maps. The small-scale (1:36 000) agricultural county maps of Hungary were compiled from cadastral maps for administrative purposes after the detailed survey of the cadastral communities. They are preserved in two institutions, in the National Archives of Hungary and in the Museum of Ethnography. Unfortunately these collections are not complete, maps did not survive from every county.

SCHMIDT Anikó: The Right to Complain: the Claim Lists. The research of the claim lists shows a new aspect of the cadastral surveys: it points out the mistakes made during the survey, and the changes between the survey and the complaint. The handling of the claims provides an insight into the mechanism of the cadastral surveys.

ZÁVOCZKI Adrienn: The Zahajkievicz/Zsadányi Engineer Family's Career. The study based on archival and bibliographical sources discusses cadastral engineers Ármin Zahajkievicz's and his son's, Ármin Josef Zsadányi's career. The most important source types about the cadastral engineers are the tables of classification and service. These tables show not only hierarchical ranks but also details of private life.

Translated by SZERÉNYI Ildikó, DÉCSI Delinke and REISZ T. Csaba