

SUMMARY



SCHMIDT Anikó: Just Before Issuing the 'New' Land Tax: Parliament Sessions between 1881 and 1884

schmidt.aniko@mnl.gov.hu

Agreement about the procedure of complaints and its codification in the Act XII of 1884 were the most important legal results regarding cadastre in the cycle of the Parliament between 1881 and 1884. Moreover, cadastre played an important role in such matters as the regulation of the waterways (Act XIV of 1884) and served as a consideration point creating other taxes, such as the regulation of the extra income tax (Act XLVI of 1883).



REISZ T. Csaba: The Cloud Chaser, Rain Maker Cadastral Engineer. Pál Vozáry (1850–1918)

reisz.t.csaba@mnl.gov.hu

Vozáry worked for the cadastral land survey office between 1873 and 1909, approaching on the career ladder starting as a survey trainee becoming a deputy cadastral inspector. He gained nationwide reputation with his weather forecasts published from the 1890s. Between 1909 and 1916 he worked for the Technical Office of the Ministry of Agriculture. He completed several experiments about the effects of electricity on the development of plants as well as the weather, but the official scientific world did not prove his results, therefore he was made redundant.



TÖRÖK Enikő: The Province Maps of Temes Banat and Transylvania Based on the Survey by Concretual Survey

torok.eniko@mnl.gov.hu

1:144,000 rate province maps were created by the croquis of the settlements in Temes Banat and Transylvania after the concretual survey necessary for the definition of the temporary land tax. Reliable maps of most of the settlements already existed due to the earlier work of the Cartography Office in Temes Banat, thus only a few settlements had to be surveyed, and Josef Lokarner senior engineer, and Ignác Hátsek survey assistant finished the map by 1855. However, in Transylvania no existing maps were present, thus almost all the settlements had to be surveyed, hence the engineers managed by András Mersich senior engineer finished the map of Transylvania by 1861.



OROSS András: The Possibilities for Source Research Regarding Cadastre In the Austrian National Archives

ung.archdel@gmail.com

The documents of the highest institutes of the Habsburg Monarchy (Austrian Empire, Austro-Hungarian Empire) between the 16th and the 20th centuries are kept in the Austrian National Archives. Hence the documents regarding the supervisions of the cadastral surveys by the central authorities and the ministries in the 19th and 20th centuries can also be found there. Mainly the cadastral management between 1849 and 1867 is interesting regarding Hungary, however, the documents created before 1849 or after 1867 can supply us with valuable information as well.



ZÁVOCZKI Adrienn: Patents of Cadastral Engineers. Géza Pöhlössy

zavoczki.adrienn@mnl.gov.hu

New measuring devices and calculating methods became necessary by the progression of the cadastral survey to facilitate and make calculations more accurate. During the 20th century several new inventions were born, Géza Pöhlössy's so called 'general bows' was such invention that was introduced at the Patent Authorities in 1912. The institute was founded 120 years ago (1896) based on the first independent patent act.



BELÁKOVÁ Mária: The usage of cadastral maps in the onomastical research of hydronyms

maria.belakova@truni.sk

In the last decade in Slovakia (in slovak linguistics), we follow the rapid development of the science concerned with proper nouns. The highest attention is given to discipline dealing with the names of watercourse, their origin and evidence – hydronyms. For the research, this discipline use multiple methods, one of these is also study and excerption of maps. The researchers very often use the cadastral maps from different periods. The cadstral maps are often the only source of information, which the researcher have got. Maps are thus an integral part of heuristic hydronomastic research.