SUMMARY



TÖRÖK Enikő: The Tasks of the Engineers with the Survey by Fields torok.eniko@mnl.gov.hu

Alois Hawliczek (1788–1863) the director of Triangulirungs-Kalkul-Bureau, the office that was responsible for triangulation work reporting to the Cadastral Directorate General, played a significant role in the start of survey by fields ('Rieden'). He organised the work based on his experiences in the Habsburg Empire. The official order (*Amts-Instruction*) details the tasks of the engineers; the maps were checked and copied, if no maps were present, the survey by fields were completed, the board of the village was taught how to define the area of the fields, and the engineers checked and corrected the data of the local land-registrar. The process description of the survey by fields was detailed in the survey order (*Vermessungs-Instruction*), which was later complemented, and in Transylvania supplemented by explanations.



SCHMIDT Anikó: The Cadastral Issues during the Parliamentary Cycle in 1884–1887 schmidt.aniko@mnl.gov.hu

Advances had been made primarily regarding cadastral administration, thus the storage of registers and the records of the changes during the parliamentary cycle in 1884–1887. (Act XXII of 1885 and Act XXIX of 1886). The parliament was following the problem of quick obsolescence of the data (work mainly completed in the 1850s) due to negligence when the acts were created. Several complaints had been filed regarding high ground taxes, and several people asked for the rectification of the cadastral records. Most complaints were filed concerning the net income.



BALATON Petra: Serving the Ministry of Finance. Reminiscence of Ottmár Győri (1867-1946)

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Ottmár Győri (Schmidt) Cadastral Engineer was first known as the trustee of the State Labourer Estate in Kispest (today known as Wekerletelep / Wekerle housing estate). He prepared the geometric, symmetric plan of the suburban housing estate (1908–1909) upon the call of Sándor Wekerle Minister of Finances, who initiated and then managed the constructions. As head of the trusteeship (1909–1918) he managed the life of the estate that administratively belonged to Kispest, as well as organizing its social and cultural life. As a Ministerial Councillor he served at the land consolidation and supported private engineers, as well.



KRATOCHVILLA Krisztina: Digitization of the "Hungarian" Topographic maps kratochvilla.krisztina@gmail.com

Between 1952–1980 the civilian topographic maps were prepared upon the orders in force in two different projections (Gauss-Krüger and stereographic) with two segmentations (Gauss-Krüger and "Hungarian"–"phone number"). The "Hungarian (hazai)" segmentation were configured on the bases of Gauss-Krüger segmentation, using only six digits (like the old phone numbers of Budapest). During the digitisation of the maps the primary objective was to establish the compliance, the conformity of the maps, thus the various maps were transformed to EOV (Hungarian project). The EOV 2D position of the maps can be obtained by geo-referencing. By clipping the maps outside the frame the map segments can be connected, and re-segmented upon the EOTR segmentation. This digitally transformated and converted map system covered by Hungary is able to supplying for analyses and comparing with recent topographic maps or ortophotos.



IVÁN Gyula: Cadastral Meeting in Vienna

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The cadastral offices of the countries of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire meet annually at a different venue to exchange experiences. The 34th meeting was held in Vienna between 17th and 19th May 2017. The meeting was commemorating the bi-centenary of the Cadastral order of Franz I issued in 1817. 'Tradition and innovation' was the creed of the conference. Both the history of the cadastral survey and the up-to-date activities were introduced by the Austrian, Czech, Croatian, Hungarian, Italian, Slovakian and Slovenian presenters.





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