

SUMMARY

HÁMOS Dezső – BALASSA Lóránt: Historic Overview of the Hungarian Land-tax Cadastre
catastrum@mnl.gov.hu

The first volume of the 'Egyenes adók (Direct taxes)' about land-tax was published in 1927. In the introduction the editors of the volume wrote about the history of land-taxes, which is quite detailed despite its shortness, thus its publication helps the explorations of the history of cadastre.



TÖRÖK Enikő: The Authority of the Survey Director According to the Regulations of 1854
torok.eniko@mnl.gov.hu

The preliminary work of the detailed survey started with triangulations in the Sopron tax region in 1853. The description of the lands started in 1854. Johann Schuster was nominated as Survey Vice-director to manage and inspect the preparation work. He reported to the Sopron Department of the National Financial Directorate. The authority of the Financial Department and the Vice-director was regulated by official education and official regulation in 1854.



REISZ T. Csaba: The Sources of Cadastral History Prosopography. Registration Sheet, Employment and Evaluation Chart
reisz.t.csaba@mnl.gov.hu

Several bibliographic and archival sources are available to prepare the biographies of the people working for the organisation of cadastral survey. The registration sheet was filled in upon the start of employment, while the career development and evaluation were registered continuously in a separate sheet.



CSIMA Péter: Survey of the Border Hills in Jászság Using Cadastral Maps
csimapeter1@gmail.com

The indication sketch of the settlement prepared in 1884 provided the survey and registration of the 19th century border hills of Jászdózsa with significant help. As a result of the survey 34 border hills were identified of the 138 marked on the indication sketch. The maps of the cadastral survey can be used in the survey of cultural landmarks, and can provide bases to landscape protection measures.



IVÁN Gyula: Cadastre Today
ivan.gyula@bfkh.gov.hu

The paper deals with the interpretation of cadastre in our days. The classical definition has changed, because the new, computer-aided cadastral systems operate in a multipurpose environment and act as a basic infrastructure of national economics. There is no investment, economic activity without cadastral information. Cadastre is also the basis of national spatial data infrastructures as the highest resolution mapping information including legal (ownership) data as well. Cadastre is a key element in a Spatially Enabled Society.