

SUMMARY



FILEP Antal: Wineyard Settlements in the Sokoró Hills

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There are three loessal hill lines in the vicinity of Győr. The area has been an important wine-yard area since the foundation of the Kingdom of Hungary. After the Turkish invasion the original population did not want to return to their settlements, they moved to the wine-yards and they rebuilt their homes there. They gave up the land cultivation on their lands. The landlords forbade the spontaneous process by Draconian strictness, however, the will of the population gained victory. A special local community sense appeared. The settlements of the wine-yards formulated into real villages. The local relations can be researched upon the cadastral maps.



TÖRÖK Enikő: 'Mounds and such others'. The Charges of the Cadastral Villages during the Survey

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The cadastral survey placed significant load on the villages as the government wanted to reduce the costs this way. The duties of the villages were identified in trainings in German, Hungarian and Slovak languages. They included the assurance of wood and other materials as well as the equipment for setting the triangulation points, free accommodation and transport for the expert crew, 'road definers', 'tree climbers', post delivers, day workers, and the participation of the representatives of the settlements in surveying the areas.



SCHMIDT Anikó: The Donations by Andor Antalffy

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Andor Antalffy (1862–1944), Ministerial Councillor, Governmental Land-survey Director was a dominant figure of the cadastral survey. Besides his professional work was also significant, as a pensioner he was glad to give away his own publications, applications, books and his professional periodicals to institutes, libraries and collections, as well as the National Archives of Hungary among them.



SUBA János: The Role of the State Land-survey in the Definition of the Trianon Borders. The Hungarian-Romanian Border Sequence

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The concrete, detailed definition, and mapping of the Trianon border line, as well as the documents were prepared by the International Border Committees founded by the Allied and Associated Powers between 1921 and 1925. Delimitation towards Romania in the process of the Trianon border definition finished in the meeting of the Border Committee on 4th April 1922. The intensive technical work of the borders started after the definition; the border signs became permanent, and the border strips were mapped.