

SUMMARY



TUZA, Csilla: The Beginning of the Temporary Cadastral Survey in Transylvania, 1850–1851. The Border Crossing around Radnótfája

tuza.csilla@mnl.gov.hu

The temporary cadastral instruction of 1849 was also published in Transylvania, according to which the preliminary works were started here in 1850, as well. The offices necessary for the survey were organized, provided with staff, and several explanatory notices were posted for the people. However, we know little about starting and organizing the work. The first step in the survey work was to establish the boundaries of the tax community, checking the borders of the settlement and its lands, which strongly preserved the medieval traditions. The published source is a surviving border crossing from 1851 for temporary cadastral survey works of the village of Radnótfája belonging to the Görgény estate. The value of the source is increased by the fact that the records of the survey work carried out have survived only in fragments.



TÖRÖK, Enikő: Fülhegyi, Gyarmathi, Hadfy and Kőszeghy. Cadastral Engineers who Participated in the War of Independence in 1848 and 1849

torok.eniko@mnl.gov.hu

In the 1850s, the concretionary survey employed more than 90 engineers who had fought in the War of Independence and had also earned the rank of officer. The people presented in the study were four of them, all of whom had their names Hungarianized, they were Roman Catholics, and they were born in Galicia, Croatia, or Hungary. Their example also shows that in the case of engineers employed in the completion of technical work related to the proviso, a higher degree in engineering was not a condition. Antal Kőszeghy and Henrik Fülhegyi also served in the detailed survey.



KISS, Márton: The Memory of Vencel Skála (1826–1917). The Milestones of the Life of a Bohemian Engineer from the Cadastral Survey to Citizenship

kiss.marton@mnl.gov.hu

Born in Czechia, Wenceslas Skála began his career in the cadastral survey in the hereditary provinces of the Habsburg Empire in the mid-19th century. During his work, he had travelled all around almost the entire empire, so he came to the survey in Hungary as an experienced engineer. He spent a significant part of his professional life in Pécs, where he settled and started a family. After his retirement, he made serious efforts to join the ranks of the citizens of Pécs. In addition to his membership in the associations, he maintained relations with the leaders of the city. With his downtown property and vineyard ownership, he became a real citizen of Pécs for the rest of his life.



SCHMIDT, Anikó: The Case of the Cadastre in the Parliament in 1906–1911

schmidt.aniko@mnl.gov.hu

Concerning cadastral history, the biggest achievement of the Parliament was the adoption of the law on the adjustment of the land tax cadastre and the determination of the percentage of land tax during the Parliament session between the years of 1906 and 1911. Accordingly, the land tax rate was reduced from 25.5% to 20%, and a more proportionate distribution of the tax burden was to be ensured by “real income” instead of income tax on cadastral income. Lawmakers were confident that all of this would result in a fairer tax system that would help reduce social divisions, such as the widening gap between owners of large and small and medium-sized estates.



REISZ, T. Csaba: The Memory of Ferenc Török (1845–1924). Manual of Survey Administration

reisz.t.csaba@mnl.gov.hu

Ferenc Török (1845–1924) entered the service of the cadastral survey at the age of forty. He started as an office clerk and retired as a technical advisor, which means he had climbed the full career ladder of an official. He made a lasting mark in the administrative-managerial work because he compiled the Manual of Survey Administration (1891, 1898), which helped the engineers and survey managers with the day-to-day office administrative work with noted sample document templates. His work helps to reconstruct the history of the cadastral survey, as well.