

SUMMARY



TÖRÖK, Enikő: Cadastral Map Archives in the 1860s

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The map archives in Sopron, established in 1857, was temporarily managed by Johann Baader and then by Josef Gfell in the early 1860s. In 1865, Ignaz Inffeld was appointed map archivist, who was expelled in 1868, and was replaced temporarily by György Freisinger. The map archives moved to Pozsony in 1867. The Kassa map repository was established in 1864, and its first temporary manager was survey inspector Johann Hrusch. As a result of the job application as a map archivist, Karl Fitz took over the management of the map archives (1865–1867), and he was followed by Károly Bereghy on a temporary basis. Premises for the map archives were rented in the house in Jakab Sugár with topographical number 1191 (today Strojársená ul. 9.).



KISS, Márton: Housing Issues of the Staff of the Pécs Survey Inspectorate at the Turn of the 19th and 20th Centuries (1895–1917)

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The Pécs survey inspectorate operated in the city from the second half of the 19th century. One of the tasks of the organization was to accommodate the officials. The headquarters had limited space, and the crew members lived in their own accommodations. Housing money was a major expense, and it was the subject of controversy within the cadastral organization. With the help of the contemporary voter registers, it is possible to reconstruct the way in which the cadastral staff moving to Pécs chose accommodation as well as their transport options within the city.



BARTALOS, Gyula – MAREK, Jozef: The History of Cadastral Map Archives in Slovakia, 1918–1939

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During the period of the Czechoslovak Republic (1918–1939), two cadastral map archives operated in Slovakia, in Bratislava (Pozsony) and Košice (Kassa), keeping the organizational framework of the Kingdom of Hungary. The latter was subordinated to the capital's map archives as its branch office in 1929, and then in 1932 the two collections were physically merged. Between 1921 and 1930, a significant amount of maps and records was handed over to and received from the successor states. The managers played a significant role in preserving the materials of cadastral map repositories.



MIKESY, Gábor: Unification in the Use of Geographical Names. Excerpts from the History of the Geographic Names Committee, 1970s

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In the unification or standardization of geographical names, the 1970s marked a truly uplifting and exciting era, both domestically and internationally. In Hungary, the uncertainties surrounding the status and competence have not prevented the social role of the Geographical Names Committee from growing. However, in the absence of a permanent apparatus and other conditions, it was not possible to implement a highly detailed geographical name register. The unrest in the world has been reflected in the name changes of dozens of countries on the one hand, and in the Cold War atmosphere of international cooperation under the auspices of the United Nations on the other.



TIMÁR, Gábor – KISS, Eszter: Georeferencing of a photographed map sketch

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The method of georeferencing scanned maps and map-like representations – that is, fitting them to today's maps – is a very useful aid for analysing spatial representations. However, there is not always an opportunity to scan, and in the course of archive research, photography is often the only possibility. Photographed maps can also be georeferenced, but in this case, due to the geometry of the imaging, we have to interpret them as aerial photographs in the GIS environment, even if we are not talking about an aircraft.



Sz. SIMON, Éva: Processing of Cadastral Documents (tapu-defter) of the Hungarian Occupation and Subjugation Periphery II. (K 132475, K 132609). Professional Report on the Second Year (2020–2021)

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The four-year project covers the Ottoman censuses (mufassal-defters, timar-defters, timar-ruzhnamches, dzizje-defters) of the Szeged, Szekcső, Szekszárd and Koppány sanjaks (the areas of Bács-Kiskun, Csongrád Counties, Bácska area of Vajdaság / Vojvodina, the northern parts of Tolna and Somogy Counties, as well as the southern parts of Fejér and Veszprém Counties) by compiling databases of comparable Hungarian portal censuses and the work is being continued by visualizing the data to make the 16th and 17th century cadastral records available. Professional report on the second year.



REISZ, T. Csaba: “Square Cadastre”: The Cadastre of the Maps and Records of the Hungarian Cadastral Survey, 1850–1918 (K 132723). Professional Report on the Second Year (2020–2021)

The four-year project prepares the cadastre of the maps and records of the Hungarian cadastral survey. It explores the survey supervision records kept in the Baranya County Archives and in the Hajdú-Bihar County Archives of the National Archives of Hungary (NAH), digitizes and makes the cadastral land registers kept in the NAH Central Archives, and the cadastral records of the collections of Vienna, Pozsony/Bratislava and Marosvásárhely/Târgu Mureş available. Professional report on the second year.