

SUMMARY



REISZ T. Csaba: The Cadastral Survey Instructions (3–10.) In the Austrian hereditary provinces the cadastral survey work to define the land tax had been going on since 1817. For unified and proper conduct detailed survey instructions (1820, 1824) and for certain single details further instructions and trainings were issued. In Hungary the survey work necessary for the land tax introduced in 1850 was regulated in a similar way. During the period of dualism four instructions were issued that sometimes were simultaneously in force (1856, 1865, 1869, 1904).



TÖRÖK Enikő: The Progression of Detailed Survey of Hungary Between 1856 and 1916 (11–18.) The detailed, parcel by parcel survey of Kingdom of Hungary began in 1856, and had not been completed until 1916. The country was surveyed progressively from west to east. Work began in Dunántúl (Transdanubian region), continued in Croatia. Then Kárpátalja (Subcarpathian region) occurred, afterwards Felvidék (Upland) and the Great Hungarian Plain. By 1916 only the 78,7% of the kingdom was covered by the detailed survey, the cadastral mapping had only just begun in Transylvania.



SCHMIDT Anikó: The Cadastral Land Survey in front of the Parliament (1865–1868) (19–24.)

After the Austro-Hungarian Compromise the issue of the cadastral land survey was first discussed in the Hungarian Parliament during the negotiations about land tax. The Ministry of Finance and the MPs agreed on the necessity of the regulation and the review of the cadastral work. The importance of the cadastral survey is indicated by the fact that it was listed in the first national budget.



ZÁVOCZKI Adrienn: The Manuscript about the Cadastral Surveys in Hungary by Antal Sártory (25–33.) Sártory Antal (1829–1896) was one of the significant personalities of the Cadastral Surveys in Hungary, a member of the survey organisation with the highest rank. After his death the position of the cadastral director was not occupied any more. The summary of the history of the organisation written in 1889 must have been a proposal for expanding the headcount of the cadastral organisation. It remained in multiplied copies, however it has never been published.



CZEGLÉDI Noémi: The Cadastral Indication Sketches of Gödöllő in the Collection of the Town Museum of Gödöllő (34–42.) The Town Museum of Gödöllő keeps the cadastral indication sketches of the settlement prepared in 1882. The conditions of the map becoming the part of the collection, i.e. the place of origin, the donator and the timing cannot be identified. However, it is an important source of the local history surveys, since the historic documents of Gödöllő are incomplete. The indication sketches were used continuously until about the end of the 1970s. During the supplementation in 1944 the 12. sheet about the downtowns was redrawn. The study of the indication sketches results in new knowledge that cannot be gained from any other sources, regarding local history, the development of the settlement, as well as the history of the society and the living conditions.