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The Cadastre of Francis I. Preservation of cadastral records in the Croatian State Archives



Introduction

A cadastral survey is a geodesic survey with the purpose of forming cadastral parcels, recording buildings and other structures, recording the special legal status of the land and the land usage, as well as the creation of the Real Property Cadastre.¹ The survey determines the position, shape and size of the land lot, the method of construction and exploitation, and its owners.² The primary purpose of cadastre was proper taxation and the cadastre gradually transitioned into records of land use for technical, economic and statistical purposes and taxation of revenue from land, and also the creation of land registers.³ A systematic cadastral survey throughout the Habsburg Monarchy was carried out based on the Law (Patent) on the Tax Cadastre declared by the Emperor and King Francis I in 1817 (the cadastre of Francis I) with the aim of introducing a fair system of taxation.⁴ It was introduced after the completion of the Josephine cadastral survey with the intention of correcting its shortcomings. This cadastre is often called the First Stable Cadastre in relation to the unstable cadastre of Joseph II.⁵

The cadastral survey of today's territory of the Republic of Croatia was carried out at different times in the Austrian and in the Hungarian part of the Monarchy: the survey of Istria was conducted between 1818 and 1822, of Dalmatia between 1823 and 1838 – the Austrian part of the Monarchy, and the survey of the Kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia (the civil and military part) in the period between 1847 and 1877 – the Hungarian part of the Monarchy.⁶ This new survey created valuable cadastral material consisting of documents, books and cartographic records that were collected in the survey operate. The operate was regularly revised, lithographically reproduced (cadastral plans) and stored in established map archives.⁷ The survey operate consisted of:

- the original cadastral map
- indication sketch
- register of land and buildings of parcels
- alphabetical list of owners
- preliminary and final description of the boundaries
- a list of surfaces by cultures
- a list of unknown owners
- record of a calculation of surface areas.⁸

¹ FRANČULA, NEDJELJKO – LAPAINE, MILJENKO: *Geodetsko-geoinformatički rječnik*. Zagreb, 2008. (= *Geodetsko-geoinformatički rječnik*) 128.

² *Geodetsko-geoinformatički rječnik*, 129.

³ MANIN, MARINO: *Zapadna Istra u katastru Franje I. (1818–1840)*. Zagreb, 2006. (= *Zapadna Istra u katastru Franje I.*) 34. The land register, unlike the land cadastre, is based on the registration of legal relations to real estate, where the land registry entries are based on a written document that creates legal effect in terms of substantive legislation.

⁴ Patent br. 162. Einführung eines neuen Grundsteuer Systems. *Franz des I. politische Gesetze und Verordnungen für die Österreichischen, Böhmisches und Galizischen Erbländer*. Wien, 1819. 391–398.; *Naputak za oblasti i občine o dužnostih njihovih prilikom razmiere katastralne i o izpravljenju i ustanovljenju granicah od občinah i vlasničtvah u području c.kr. hrvatsko-slavonskoga namiesništva, koje stoji u savezu s time*. Zagreb, 1858. See also: TUZA CSILLA: A földadó bevezetése az osztrák örökös tartományokban (1817). *Catastrum*, 2. (2015) 2:3–8.

⁵ BOŽIČNIK, MARIJAN: *Katastar zemljišta i zemljišna knjiga u Međimurju*, *Međimurje*, 9. (1986) 23., 26.

⁶ In the area of Srijem County, the field cadastral survey began earlier as evidenced by preserved cadastral plans of forest grounds in 1836, for more see: Hrvatski državni arhiv (= HR-HDA), 902. Kartografska zbirka, B.V.591 (= HR-HDA-902).

⁷ CHLUPP, JOHANN MORIZ: *Systematisches Handbuch der direkten Steuern im Kaiserthume Oesterreich* (= *Systematisches Handbuch*). 3rd enhanced edition. Prag, 1862. 68.

⁸ LEGO, KARL: *Geschichte des Österreichischen Grundkatasters*. Wien, [1968] (= *Geschichte des Grundkatasters*) 40.; *Systematisches Handbuch*, 68.

In addition to the survey operate as documentation created during the conducted cadastral survey, the valuation operate is documentation resulting from the completion of the cadastral survey and is an extremely valuable historical source for research on fiscal changes that have occurred after the completion of the cadastral survey (the purpose of the cadastral survey was also the introduction of a fair system of taxation). Today the survey operate of the Kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia is mainly kept in the Croatian State Archives (CSA) and fragmentarily in several state archives in Croatia. The survey operate and the valuation operate of Istria is kept in the State Archives in Trieste and in the State Archives in Split, and of Dalmatia in the State Archives in Split.

Map Archives for Croatia and Slavonia

In order to store this documentation, the decision was made to establish a provincial map archive in each of the crown lands following the imperial order of 6 December 1822, and the Central Map Archives in Vienna was established following the decision of 12 March 1833. The provincial map archives were supposed to store survey operates and valuation operates, while the central archives in Vienna was to store trigonometric triangulation operates, as well as lithographic prints of cadastral maps of all countries.⁹ To make the cadastral maps available for a variety of official and private purposes, following the decision of 13 December 1818, the Lithographic Institute of the Property Tax Cadastre was established in Vienna. Thus, specialized cadastral archives called “map archives” were established in the field. The purpose of the establishment of the

map archives was to store original cadastral documentation, and the originals were then used to make lithographed copies that were delivered to various institutions for use in their daily work. Instructions on the operation, protection and preservation of cadastral records were determined for the Archives, first for the Map Archives for the Austrian Littoral in Trieste in 1826,¹⁰ and in principle these applied to other map archives of the Habsburg Monarchy, i.e. the instructions were expanded and changed in accordance with the situation in the Map Archives.¹¹ The Map Archives for the Austrian Littoral was founded in 1824, the Map Archives for Istria was established on 21 February 1824, the Map Archives for Dalmatia on 24 January 1834, the Map Archives of the Military Frontier around 1855, and the Map Archives for Civil Croatia and Slavonia around 1860.¹² After the demilitarization of the Military Frontier in 1881, the Map Archives for Civil Croatia and Slavonia and the Map Archives of the Military Frontier were united into the Map Archives for Croatia and Slavonia (= Map Archives). The Map Archives in Zagreb was as an institution subordinate to the Hungarian Royal Ministry of Finance in Budapest until 1918. The Map Archives as an institution was later part of various financial institutions, and after 1945 it became part of the Geodetic Department of the Ministry of Construction of the People’s Republic of Croatia, and its current successor (the State Geodetic Administration, *Državna geodetska uprava*) submitted the records to the CSA in 1996. Today, the Map Archives for Croatia and Slavonia is kept as archival fonds at the CSA, which is a central archival institution in charge of archival material resulting from the work of state institutions.

The archival material is arranged by

⁹ *Geschichte des Grundkatasters*, 40.; KAIN, J. P. ROGER – BAIGENT, ELISABETH: *The cadastral map in the service of the State. A History of Property Mapping (= The cadastral map in the service of the State)* Chicago–London, 1992. 202.

¹⁰ SLUKAN-ALTIĆ, MIRELA: Instrukcija za arhivare mapa – prva arhivistička uputa za specijalizirane arhive. *Vjesnik Istarskog arhiva*, 8–10. (2001–2003) 81–103.

¹¹ JURIĆ, MIRJANA: Sustav zaštite katastarskoga gradiva Arhiva mapa za Hrvatsku i Slavoniju nekad i danas. *Arhivski vjesnik*, 54. (2011) 69–95.

¹² SLUKAN-ALTIĆ, MIRELA: *Državna geodetska uprava (1847–1963). Inventar (= Državna geodetska uprava)*. Zagreb, 2000. 10–11.

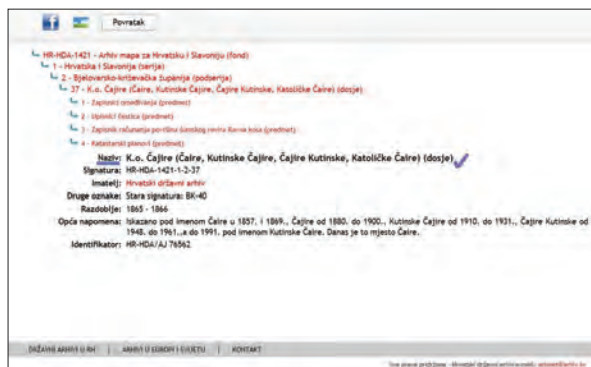


Fig. 1. Part of the description of the name of a cadastral municipality from the National Archives Information System with visible renaming of settlements in a historical context

cadastral municipalities within the then existing counties, and for each cadastral municipality there is an analytical list of preserved cadastral records together with a searching aid available in the Reading Room of the CSA.¹³ In addition to the searching aid, a meaningful facsimile of the fonds is also available online at the National Archives Information System (http://arhinet.arhiv.hr/details.aspx?ItemId=1_5308). For easier searching, when entering the name of a cadastral municipality, the historical context of place names has been taken into account. Namely, first comes the name of the settlement (cadastral municipality) at the time of the survey and later changes in the name of the settlement (cadastral municipality) until today are in parentheses.

Preservation of the fonds of the Map Archives for Croatia and Slavonia

From the cadastral records, only the survey operate has been preserved, which consists of the following types of cadastral documentation:

- records of demarcation
- registers of parcels
- record of calculated surface areas

- a list of areas by cultures
- field preliminary drafts
- indication sketch
- cadastral maps
- other cadastral documentation.¹⁴

The valuation operate or the tax assessment operate is the most valuable cadastral source containing exceptional historical data on the economic description and assessment of the municipal income, geographical location and the surface area of the cadastral municipality, the climate and its impact on agriculture and the soil. It contains a statistical overview of the number of land parcels and buildings in the cadastral municipality, a list of watercourses, statistical data on the population, the number of households, the religion, occupation, diet and housing of the population, data on livestock and poultry. The agricultural land, refinement, and the condition of certain types of cultures (gardens, fields, orchards, vineyards, olive groves, forests, grasslands, wetlands) are described in detail. Names are given of the areas where the plots of land are located, i.e. for the places it is listed if there are any public institutions, and cultural and historical sights. At the end is a specification of gross and net revenues, a calculation of expenses for processing, the final extract from the cadastral income and an extract of the revenue for filing of complaints and appeals.¹⁵ Unfortunately, for the area of the Kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, none of the valuation operates have been preserved and it has not been established where these might be (a valuation operate should exist for each cadastral municipality). According to the available information, the valuation operators are not in any other state archives or in cadastral offices on the territory of Croatia. The question arises of whether it is possible that the valuation operates could have ended up in the territory of the Hungarian

¹³ SLUKAN-ALTIĆ, MIRELA: *Državna geodetska uprava. An audit of each cadastral document according to cadastral municipality is in progress in order to get accurate data to be published in the National Archives Information System in relation to the existing inventory* (for more see: http://arhinet.arhiv.hr/details.aspx?ItemId=1_5308).

¹⁴ HR-HDA-1421, *Arhiv mapa za Hrvatsku i Slavoniju; Državna geodetska uprava*, 1–618.

¹⁵ BAJIĆ-ŽARKO, NATAŠA: *Arhiv mapa za Istru i Dalmaciju. Katastar Dalmacije 1823–1975. Inventar*. Zagreb, 2006. 27., *Zapadna Istra u katastru Franje I.*, 37–40.

Kingdom, the present-day Hungary, since the Map Archives in Zagreb were subordinate to the Hungarian Royal Ministry of Finance in Budapest until 1918. This is still an open question that is a subject of discussion with the archives in Hungary.

To obtain a more complete picture of the preservation of the cadastral records, it is necessary to determine the territorial area in which the survey was performed and the reasons for the possible absence of the originals in the CSA or the dispersion of the originals across several institutions in Croatia. At the time of the cadastral survey (1847–1877), the territory of the Kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia was divided into military and civilian parts, and after the demilitarization in 1881, the administrative territorial structure was as follows:¹⁶

- Modruš-Rijeka County
- Lika-Krbava County
- Zagreb County
- Varaždin County
- Bjelovar-Križevci County
- Virovitica County
- Požega County
- Srijem County.

The survey was carried out in the period prior to the demilitarization of the Military Frontier, so some of the settlements formed part of the regiments and some part of the counties. While storing the cadastral records, all the settlements (cadastral municipalities) were stored according to the local determinant within the then existing counties.¹⁷ By analysing the preserved cadastral records, numerical data can be obtained that invites further research on the preservation of the records in the cadastral municipalities (the

number of preserved cadastral municipalities) and the preservation of certain types of cadastral records. Such analyses provide extremely valuable information in order to determine which cadastral municipalities have no preserved documentation and where this documentation might be located.

During the survey, according to the available resources, in the 1847–1877 period a total of approximately 2.416 cadastral municipalities were surveyed, while the fonds of the Map Archives for Croatia and Slavonia keeps cadastral records for a total of 2.266 cadastral municipalities.¹⁸ The records were stored differently for each cadastral municipality, which means that for some municipalities all documentation has been preserved, while for others the maps have not survived but the registers have or only maps exist without registers and documents, etc.

An example of the dispersion of cadastral records

As reasons why part of the cadastral records that should have been stored in the Map Archives after the completion of the cadastral survey do not form a part of the fonds of the Map Archives for Croatia and Slavonia in the CSA, the following are pointed out:

- The territory of a former county was temporarily part of another country (e.g. Međimurje and Baranja)
- The territory of a former county is today part of the territory of another country (e.g. Srijem County)
- Borrowing cadastral records from the institution of the Map Archives for Croatia and Slavonia.

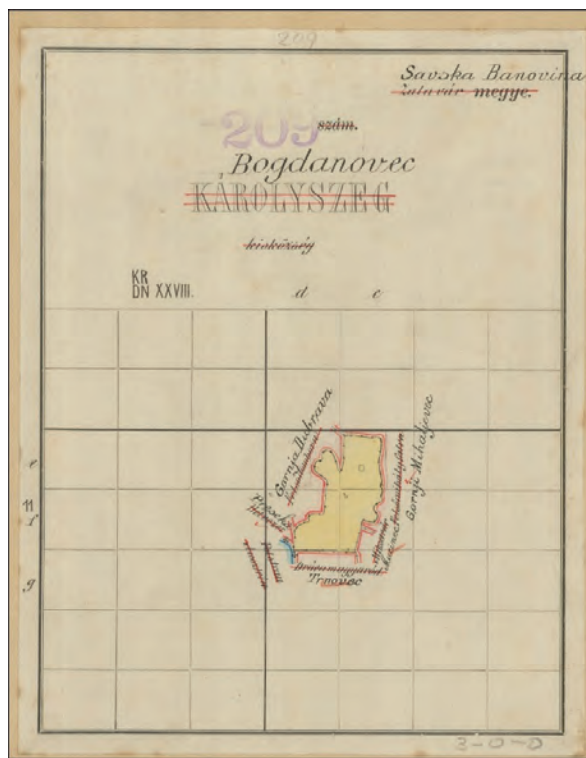
¹⁶ The organizational structure and territorial scope of the Kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia changed in the period from 1848 to 1877 at the time of the first survey, more in: *Hrvatske županije kroz stoljeća*. Zagreb, 1996. 73–94.; SLUKAN-ALTIĆ, MIRELA: *Povijesna kartografija: kartografski izvori u povijesnim znanostima*, Samobor, 2003. 251–252; *Hrvatski povijesni atlas*. Zagreb, 2003. 245–248.

¹⁷ The names of counties and the administrative and territorial structure (the organization into counties) have changed in different historical periods, so even today the current county structure is not identical to that at the time of the survey (by name or territorial coverage).

¹⁸ http://arhinet.arhiv.hr/details.aspx?ItemId=1_5308. Data on the number of municipalities partly differ in the existing searching aids for users in the Reading room of the CSA because the same settlement had been listed in several places.

The example of Međimurje

Until 12 March 1861, Međimurje was part of Varaždin County (the Kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia) and in the period from 1861 to 1918 it was part of Zala County (Hungarian Kingdom). The cadastral survey of Međimurje was carried out in the period between 1850 and 1860¹⁹ within the framework of the survey of the Kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia (as a constituent of Varaždin County). Once the territory of Međimurje (then part of Varaždin County) had been annexed by Hungary, all of the following reambulations and changes were carried out in the framework of the surveys of the Hungarian Kingdom rather than Croatia. According to the preserved sources, the cadastral records for the territory of Međimurje (as part of the Varaždin County) were not stored in the Map Archives, which had only been established in Zagreb, but most likely they remained in the territory of Međimurje (Hungarian Kingdom). Furthermore, today the fonds of the Map Archives for Croatia and Slavonia house fragmentarily preserved cadastral records of some municipalities of Međimurje. These are exclusively the preserved cadastral maps from the period of the survey between 1858 and 1860 (Međimurje was then a part of the Kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia) and the survey between 1912 and 1915 (Međimurje was then a part of the Hungarian Kingdom), without the accompanying survey operates and valuation operates. It can be assumed that the cadastral records of Međimurje were not stored in the Map Archives in Zagreb directly after the completion of the survey, but had remained in Međimurje (due to the annexation to the Hungarian Kingdom) in the Međimurje cadastral offices. At the end of the 20th century, the aforementioned records were taken from the cadastral offices by the State Geodetic Administration and stored in the Map Archives, and part of these maps today form an integral part of the Map Archives for



■ Fig. 2. Hungarian encription on a map with a site plan of the cadastral municipality of Bogdanovec (sign. HR-HDA-1421)

Croatia and Slavonia fonds in the CSA.²⁰ The assumption that part of the records remained in Međimurje even after the annexation of Međimurje to Croatia in 1918 and were not withdrawn to Hungary, is also confirmed by Figure 2, which shows the crossed out Hungarian text and the registration of the administrative territorial unit “Savska banovina” (Sava Banate) in Croatian (the Sava Banate existed as an administrative territorial unit during the period from 1929 to 1939).

The consequence of the administrative and territorial changes in Međimurje is evident in the dispersion of the cadastral records for the territory of Međimurje across several state archives in Croatia, but also outside Croatian borders (Hungary). Consequently, records from the same creator are dispersed across the cadastral collections/fonds of several institutions both in Croatia and outside Croatian borders.

¹⁹ BOŽIĆNIK, 1986. 24.

²⁰ HR-HDA-1421, Arhiv mapa, Očevidnici tehničkih radnji, A-Ž.

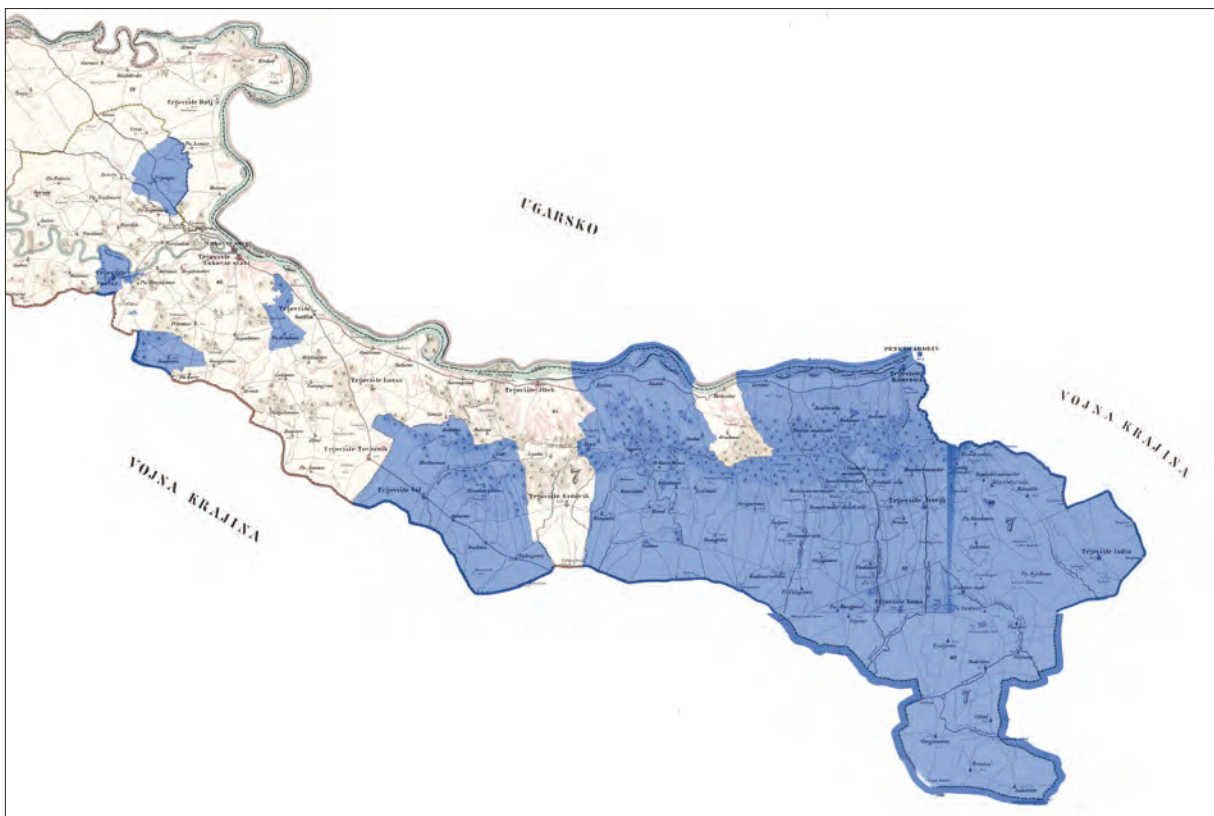
The CSA has succeeded in the recent years in collecting *ex officio* a part of the cadastral records for Međimurje from the regional cadastral offices in Međimurje. In the field (cadastral offices), there are still book records that are an integral part of the cadastral operates that are planned to be collected into the State Archives for Međimurje. According to the available data, the municipal courts and land registry offices in Međimurje should not have any cadastral records from the period of the so-called First Stable Cadastre any more.

The Zala County Archives in Zalaegerszeg keeps fragments of the cadastral records relating to the area of Međimurje. Thus, the original cadastral maps for 7 cadastral districts in Međimurje are preserved. It remains an open question whether these plans ended up in Hungary for reasons of storage in the Map Archives for the Hungarian Kingdom or whether they ended up there accidentally as

a result of borrowing plans, taking originals to make a lithographic copy in Budapest, or due to storage in one of the institutions in the territory of present-day Hungary, which then submitted the records to the Zala County Archives in Zalaegerszeg.

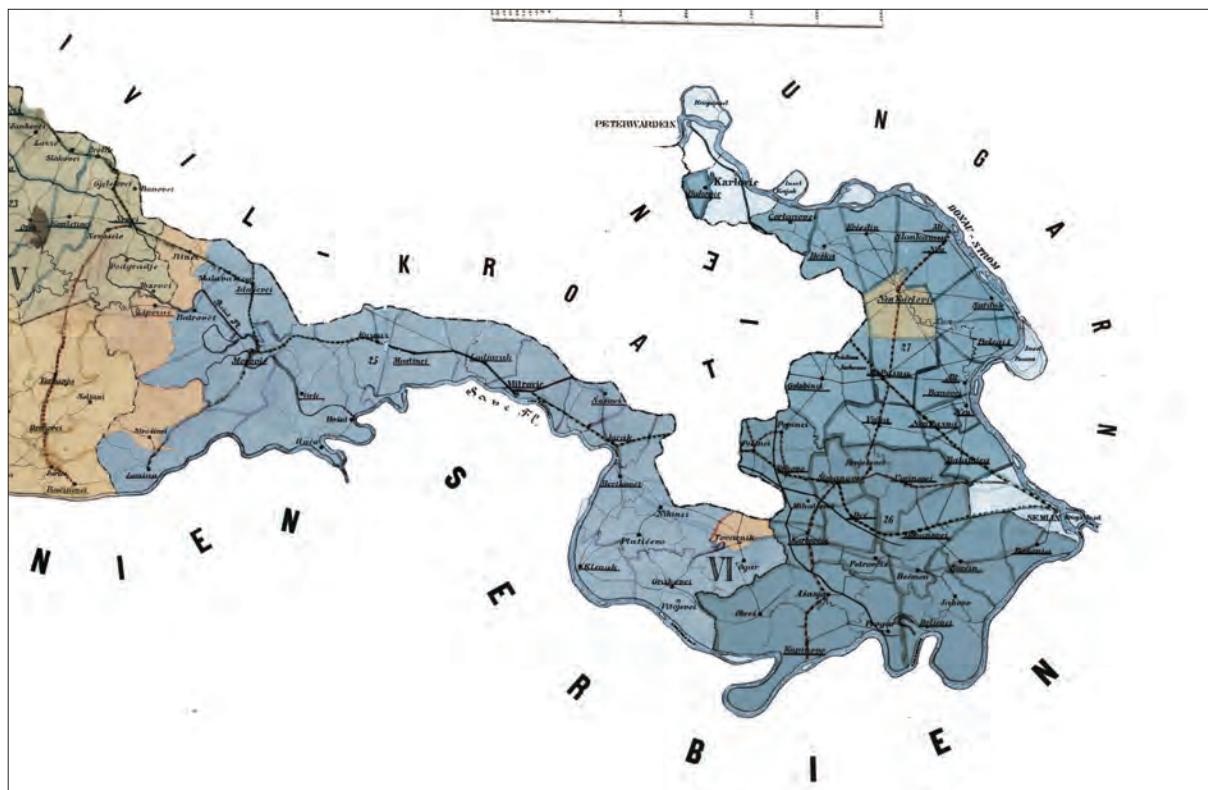
The example of Srijem County

The cadastral survey of Srijem County was carried out as part of the survey of the Kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia. The aforementioned survey actually began in that area, so there are cadastral maps preserved from 1836 that were created directly before the beginning of the survey of the Kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia. At the time of the cadastral survey, the territory of the Srijem County covered a much larger area than the Vukovar-Srijem County today. The consequence of the administrative and territorial changes that followed after 1918 and the dissolution of the Habsburg Monarchy



■ Fig. 3. The cadastral municipalities of the Srijem County (civil part) at the time of the survey for which there are no preserved cadastral records in the CSA are marked in blue.²¹

²¹ HR-HDA-902, Pregledni krajobraz svih katastralnih obćinah u Hrvatskoj i Slavoniji, 1864, sign. D.I.18.



■ Fig. 4. The cadastral municipalities of the Srijem County (military part) at the time of the survey for which there are no preserved cadastral records in the CSA are marked in blue.²²

(i.e. the later administrative and territorial changes) was a significantly changed boundary of the aforementioned county. Today, the majority of the cadastral municipalities that used to be part of Srijem County (Kingdom of Croatia-Slavonia) are a part of Serbia.

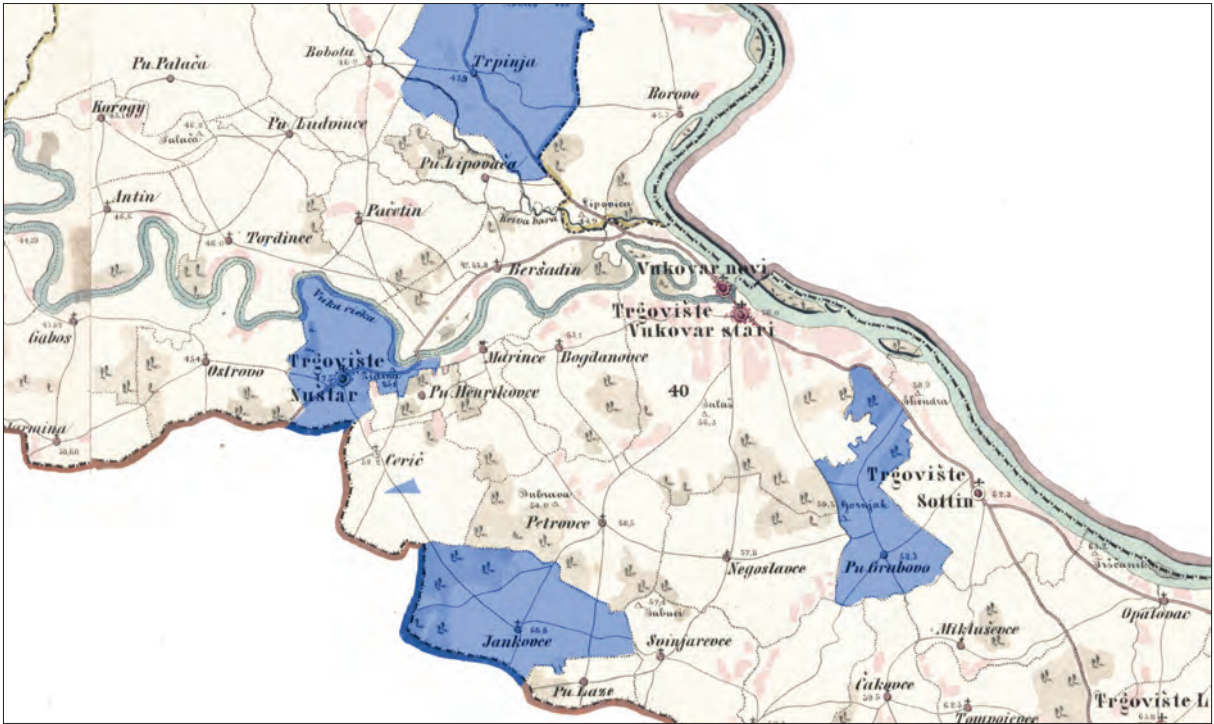
Figures 3 and 4 show the civilian and military part of Srijem County from the period of the cadastral survey, with the cadastral municipalities for which the Map Archives for Croatia and Slavonia fonds have no preserved cadastral records are marked in blue. Figure 5 shows a segment of today's territory of Vukovar-Srijem County and the number of cadastral municipality for which there are no preserved cadastral records in the Map Archives for the Croatia and Slavonia fonds.²³

It can be concluded that if the territory of today's Croatia is observed, in the area of the present-day Vukovar-Srijem County, there are no preserved cadastral records for only four

cadastral municipalities, while the situation changes if the significantly larger territory of the historical Srijem County from the period of the cadastral survey is observed, when the number of cadastral municipalities for which there are no preserved cadastral records is much higher – 132 cadastral municipalities. It should be noted that the content of the cadastral records of the Srijem County in the Map Archives for Croatia and Slavonia fond is also fragmented because it lacks a significant number of cadastral documents that should be an integral part of the cadastral operate. One of the reasons for the poor preservation of the records also lies in the consequences of the Homeland War on the territory of the present-day Vukovar-Srijem County, during which extensive archive records were destroyed as a consequence of wartime destruction. According to the available data, the missing records could be located on the territory of

²² HR-HDA-902, Übersicht-Karte der kroatisch-slavonischen Militärgrenze, 1879, sign. B.II.4

²³ JURIC, 2011. 84., 86.



■ Fig. 5. The four cadastral municipalities of the Srijem County (civil part) within the boundaries of today's Croatia for which there are no preserved cadastral records in the CSA are marked in blue.

Serbia (for cadastral municipalities that were exempt from the territory of the former Srijem County after 1918) or possibly in some other institutions in Croatia (municipal courts, land registry offices).

The borrowing of cadastral records from the institution of the Map Archives

The cadastral records that were stored in the Map Archives continued to be used in a way that provided insight into the records, the borrowing of the records or making transcripts of the original cadastral maps and other cadastral documentation. To properly treat these records, even in 1826 the first instructions were issued to the archives' employees (*Instruktion für die Mappenarchivar*) in order to protect the cadastral records for the Austrian Littoral in the then established Map Archives for the Austrian Littoral Region of Trieste, with detailed instructions on storage conditions for cadastral records, material handling and the duties of the archivist who takes care of it. An amendment to the instructions was issued

on 9 June 1839 and is kept in the fonds of the Map Archives for Istria and Dalmatia at the State Archives in Split and refers to the Map Archives of the Austrian Littoral. It is evident that in spite of the Instructions adopted in 1826, which referred to the Map Archives for the Austrian Littoral, and the later operating instructions for the Map Archives for archive folders for Croatia and Slavonia from 1859, and subsequent amendments and provisions regarding the protection of the records of 1880, the fonds of the Map Archives for Croatia and Slavonia have not been as fully preserved as the Map Archives for the Austrian littoral, which are preserved in the Francis I. Cadastre fonds at the State Archives in Trieste.²⁴ The "Book of Orders", which has been preserved as an auxiliary book in the work of the Map Archives, confirms that a large number of cadastral maps was shipped to and borrowed by various institutions – the royal financial directorates on the territory of Kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, town authorities and various offices and institutions. It can be

²⁴ ŠLUKAN-ALTIĆ, 2001–2003. 83; *Zapadna Istra u katastru Franje I*, 37–40.

assumed that some of the maps have not been returned and are still in the archives of the individual institutions (land registry, regional cadastral offices, municipal courts and other institutions) or have been lost and damaged during frequent loans. A further insight into the book allows a superficial analysis using the example of several cadastral municipalities – it can be concluded that the cadastral plans for the individual municipalities are kept in the Map Archives, there is a note on their loan to individual institutions, and that they were not taken as a part of the fonds of the Map Archives in the CSA.²⁵ In addition to being borrowed by individual institutions, the maps were borrowed and shipped to the Royal State Printing Office in Budapest to create lithographic copies, to the provincial government, the counties, and the town authorities for official use.²⁶

For some of the cadastral municipalities, it can be established that the cadastral records are kept in other state archives in the area of today's Croatia. Thus, the State Archive in Osijek keeps fragments of cadastral maps and indication sketches of the cadastral municipalities in Virovitica County and the Baranja area, which was part of Baranja County (Hungary).

Procedures for digitization

Guidelines for the selection of materials for digitization from the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Croatia establish the purpose of digitizing the archives, which can include the following reasons:

1. protection of the originals
2. increasing the availability and the better and broader use of the records

3. the creation and expansion of the offer of services to customers

4. the completion of the fond or collection – the aim is to complement the fond with digital records from other potential institutions that are possibly keeping the originals or copies/duplicates.²⁷

Analysing the frequency of use of the aforementioned fond in the Big Reading room of the CSA in the 2006–2010 period, it has been established that this fond is the second/third out of all of the fonds/collections in the CSA according to frequency of use and the use of this type of records keeps growing each year.²⁸ No less importantly, the needs of the users should be in first place with the aim of providing free and fast access, in this case, to cadastral records. In this regard, digitization would ensure improved accessibility to all end-users. Digitization opens up certain new possibilities that are not feasible in the classic user environment.²⁹ Digitized copies are opening up new possibilities and cooperation with the rest of the professional public and the realization of projects that break down the boundaries of the countries – from unifying virtual collections, digital exhibitions, using metadata associated with digital copies for the creation of new offers from other institutions and expanding the role of the institution that holds the originals. Finally, there is a need to complement the fond or collection with digital copies of originals that are missing from the Map Archives for Croatia and Slavonia fond and that are kept in other institutions in Croatia or outside it. Given that the Map Archives for Croatia and Slavonia fond satisfied all the above parameters, it was a logical

²⁵ HR-HDA-1421, Arhiv mapa, Narudžbena knjiga Kr. ahiva mapa u Zagrebu 1901–1919.

²⁶ HR-HDA-1421, Arhiv mapa, spisi, bb/1876–1877, 1889.

²⁷ *Smjernice za odabir građe za digitalizaciju*. Radna verzija. Zagreb, November 2007. Available at: <http://kultura.hr/hr/Sudjelujte/Preuzimanja-i-dokumenti/Smjernice-za-odabir-i-pripremu-grade-za-snimanje; Smjernice za pripremu projekta digitalizacije>. Nacionalni projekt „Hrvatska kulturna baština”, Digitalizacija arhivske, knjižnične i muzejske građe. Available at: <http://kultura.hr/hr/Sudjelujte/Preuzimanja-i-dokumenti/Smjernice-za-pripremu-projekta-digitalizacije>

²⁸ JAKOPEC, TOMISLAV – JURIC, MIRJANA: Modeliranje sustava za pozicioniranje vizualno označavanje povijesnih katastarskih planova. *Libellarium*, 5. (2012) 2:183–196.

²⁹ VELAGIĆ, ZORAN: *Svrhovitost digitalizacije i mrežne prezentacije građe iz zbirke RARA*. Available at: http://www.svkri.hr/povijesnazbirka/dokumenti/zoranvallegicsvrhovitost_digitalizacije.ppt

plan to start the digitization of this valuable archival fond. The CSA, in cooperation with Arcanum Adatbázis Kft. (Budapest), realized the digitization of the cadastral maps for the area of the Kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia, which are kept in the said fond. Digital copies of cadastral maps resulting from this cooperation are available in two places: (1) National Archival Information System and (2) MAPIRE.³⁰

The National Archival Information System

The metadata scheme in the National Archival Information System is equal on all levels, and is filled in depending on the available/known data about the fond/series, except in the case of pieces of records (in this case, cadastral maps and other cadastral documentation) that have been expanded with additional information describing the single piece (cadastral map or other cadastral documentation) in more detail. The current possibilities of the mentioned system are limited and some new requirements are being set to ensure better access to digitized content and metadata, namely

a) the necessity of setting up a combined view of records and digital copies of cadastral maps for a better understanding of digital recording

Without a combined view, the user has difficulty getting an overview and constantly returns to the metadata. Access is thus difficult, i.e. the process of access to information that should be parallel with the digital image is too long.

b) shortening the time to access metadata connected with the digital copy

The aim of digitization is to provide the content (metadata and the digital copies of the original) to the user as soon as possible,



■ Fig. Digital copies of cadastral maps in the National Archival Information System

and not to replicate the analogue inventory through which the user again finds metadata and digital copies the long way. Content should be at the forefront, which will only be achieved after the introduction of an advanced search system.

c) the necessity of introducing an advanced search system

An advanced search system allows the user to find the required information more quickly and allows searching by keyword, refining the search, searching using several parameters, selectable search (according to the type of cadastral maps, according to the chronology, etc.).

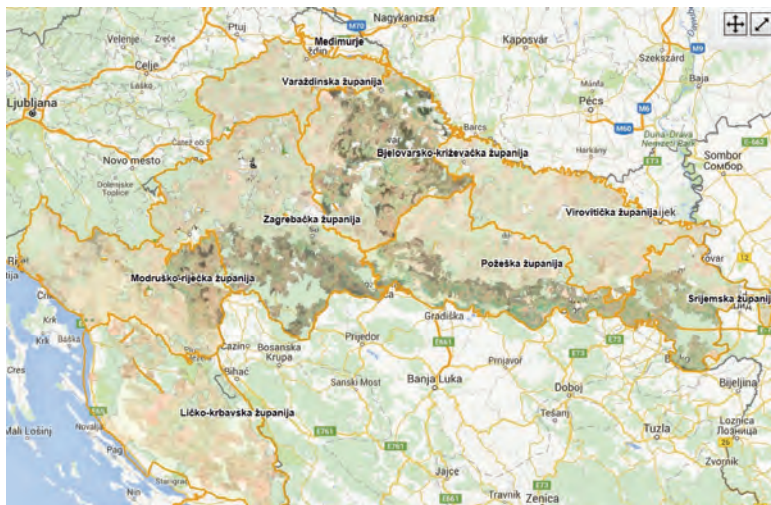
d) the necessity of enlarging the digital copy of the cadastral map

At the moment, it is not possible to zoom in to the digital copy of the cadastral map using the system.

MAPIRE

The result of the cooperation between Arcanum Adatbázis Kft. and the CSA are georeferenced cadastral maps for the area of the Kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia (Figure

³⁰ http://arhinet.arhiv.hr/details.aspx?ItemId=1_5308, and <http://mapire.eu/en/map/collection/croatia>



■ Fig. 7. Georeferenced cadastral maps

7), which are available online (<http://mapire.eu/en/map/collection/croatia>).

Online georeferenced cadastral plans are still in the phases of testing, processing and error correction, i.e. setting up digitized sheets of cadastral maps that are missing and are kept at the CSA or in some other state archives in Croatia.³¹ The digitization and publication of other preserved cadastral maps that are kept in the Map Archives for Croatia and Slavonia fond (copies, reambulation, consolidation) according to cadastral municipalities is also planned, as well as their publication in the National Archival Information System. Georeferenced cadastral maps available in this form provide quick access to the required data and open up new possibilities in their use for certain new projects.

Conclusion

It can be concluded that the Map Archives for Croatia and Slavonia are today preserved in fragments if we analyse the entire records (cadastral and valuation operate) because there are no valuation operates preserved for

any of the municipalities. If the preservation of the cadastral operate is analysed, it can be concluded that the fond is relatively well preserved. Today, some of the records are kept in other state archives (State Archives for Međimurje, State Archives in Osijek) and also outside Croatia (Hungary, Serbia). However, the question remains open about the part of the cadastral records that remains in the field, in institutions such as cadastral offices (who have not submitted

the mentioned archival records to the State Geodetic Administration or the state archives), in land registry offices and in municipal courts. Also, one of the targets for determining the remaining cadastral records are all the state archives that keep records of municipal courts, and whose fonds probably include preserved parts of cadastral records. One of the tasks in the complete unification of the Map Archives for Croatia and Slavonia fond is certainly finding the valuation operates for all the cadastral municipalities that were surveyed during the so-called First Stable Cadastre in the period from 1847 to 1877. Connecting all the member states of the former Habsburg Monarchy in the joint project of the Francis I Cadastre represents a hope that the dispersed cadastral documentation will be found. At the same time, digitization and the application of information technologies can help in the virtual unification of all the generated cadastral records, from cadastral maps to the other types of cadastral documentation preserved in the various institutions on the territory of the Republic of Croatia or outside its borders.

³¹ GRGIĆ, ILIJA – JURIC, MIRJANA – KRŠULOVIĆ, DAVOR: *Stanje u katastru duž hrvatsko-slovenske granice. Peti hrvatski kongres o katastru s međunarodnim sudjelovanjem*. Zagreb, 2014. 141–154.