

## SUMMARY



**BALATON Petra: Land-ownership Regulations in Székelyföld/Székely land**  
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The land-consolidation laws (proportioning and commassation) supplied as the preconditions of the detailed cadastral surveys in Székelyföld. These laws were one of the most complicated matters of the era of dualism, as the national laws did not consider the special legal and land-owning relations in Székelyföld, as well as the great importance of the compossessorates. Due to the slow and problematic introduction of the land-consolidation regulations the land registry measures and orders were not taken into effect either. From 1906 the Székely Department of the Ministry of Justice led by Sebess Dénes, together with the Ministry of Agriculture developed the laws amending the regulations concerning land-consolidation and its registration (1908:VII, XXXI). Abuses and the the reallocation of the forests based on buying up of proportions did not stop in Székelyföld until the final regulation of the land registry in 1916.



**SCHMIDT Anikó: Logic was Turned Up-side-down by Cadastre. The Experiences of the Meetings of the Parliament between 1878 and 1881**  
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The cadastral policies of the government were more and more often criticised during the parliament sessions between 1878 and 1881. To reform the time and money consuming process of the ongoing surveys the Minister of Finances had called for cadastral discussions, as a result of these negotiations two laws (1881:XL and 1881:XLII) were issued to modify the law 1875:VII regulating land taxes.



**TÖRÖK Enikő: The Senior Cadastral Engineers Assigned in 1850**  
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The senior engineers: Anton Buttula (Sopron), Josef Gsund (Pozsony/Bratislava), Josef Lokarner (Szerb Vajdaság és Temesi Bánság/Serbian Voivodina and Temes), Mersich András (Erdély/Transsylvania), Johann Mischkowsky (Nagyvárad/Oradea), Alois Prokoss (Pest), Gregor Zunder (Kassa/Kosice) assigned in the taxation regions and taxing provinces in 1850 originated from the different regions of the Habsburg Empire. They entered the cadastral survey between 1819 and 1823 and they had been conducting work in the different regions of the empire, e.g. Moravia, Bohemia, and Galicia, before they were assigned to work in Hungary. When they arrived to Hungary none of them could speak Hungarian. Their tasks were regulated by the orders under the title of '*Amts-Instruction für die zur Leitung der Vermessungs-Operationen bei Ausführung des Grundsteuer-Provisoriums aufgestellten Ober-Geometer*'.



**ZÁVOCZKI Adrienn: Boarding School and Aid Fund of the National Survey Officials**  
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In autumn 1896 the employees of the 9th Survey Office of the National Cadastral Survey decided to found an aid fund to help the families of the people working in the survey. The constitution of the boarding school was justified by the poor living conditions of the employees. Szikszay Elek financial senior counsellor played a crucial role in the organisation of the association. The call for joining appeared in the official periodical of the Cadastral Survey (*Kataszteri Közlöny*) in 1897, and the information about the financial status of the Boarding School and Aid Fund was issued every year until the last issue of the periodical in 1918.