

SUMMARY



TÖRÖK Enikő: The Leaders of the Detailed Survey in Hungary in 1856–1857

torok.eniko@mnl.gov.hu

The detailed survey in Hungary started in the Sopron tax district in 1856 with almost 500 technical experts from all over the Habsburg Empire, mainly from Czechia. The headcount expanded in 1857 thus it exceeded 500 employees. A director, two vice-directors and 12 inspectors were given the responsibility to the management. The number of the vice-directors rose to three, while the number of the inspectors was 18 in 1857. Most of the engineers managing the survey came from Bohemia, who had had several decades of experience of surveying the different provinces (Moravia, Bohemia, Galicia, Bukovina).



REISZ T. Csaba: The Prosopographic Sources of Cadastral History. Registers, school reports, funeral notices

reisz.t.csaba@mnl.gov.hu

The preparation of the biography and official career history of the people working in the cadastral surveys are supplied materials by several bibliographic and archival sources. A wide range of data regarding the family relations are to be found in the parish, and after 1895 the state registers of births, marriages and deaths, as well as the funeral notices; data of education can be obtained from school registers and reports, as well as the university data bases, available in the University Archives.



ZÁVOCZKI Adrienn: Connections between Plot Sales and Cadastral Work

zavoczki.adrienn@mnl.gov.hu

When the First Hungarian Tin Factory owned by Weiss brothers started to produce bullets and gun powder the venue in Soroksári Road became too small. Since the area at Csepel had been purchased gradually since 1893 the employees of the 9th survey inspectorate had to complete border revisions. Károly Arányi Engineer made these revisions, and they were approved by József Klima Survey Inspector from 1914.



SUBA János: The Role of the National Land Survey in Determining the Borders of the Trianon Treaty. The Hungarian–Czechoslovakian Border

suba.janos@mail.militaria.hu

The designation, mapping, and the preparation of the border documents defined by the Trianon Treaty was completed by the international border defining committees between 1921 and 1925. The countries concerned had to supply the land survey engineers and the cartographers for the work. The Hungarian party assigned the land survey engineers of the National Land Survey (cadastral survey), since only the civil land survey has a separate organisation before 1918.



SCHMIDT Anikó: An Extraordinary Career: Life and Work of Antalffy Andor

schmidt.aniko@mnl.gov.hu

Only a few people have such an illustrious career as ANTALFFY Andor (1862–1944) among the cadastral employees. He started as a survey student, then he continued his career as a survey inspector, and then he became the officer of the XXI Department of the Ministry of Finances. He obtained the title of Financial Councillor given by Franz Joseph I., and then Ministerial Councillor given by Charles IV. The peak of his career was when he became Survey Director in 1919.



VARGA Norbert: The International and the Hungarian Legal Procedures Concerning the Changes of the Border. 'Organised borders – good neighbourhood'

varga.norbert@bfkh.gov.hu

The slogan 'Organised borders – good neighbourhood' expresses perfectly what a well-defined, both legally and geodetically, border-line that is clearly visible outside in the nature as well, can mean for the neighbouring countries. The notion of border, the most important data of the Hungarian borders, the changes of the border line, and the related geodesic – cartographic work are explained with this concern by the article.