

SUMMARY



TÖRÖK Enikő: Imre Vass, Engineer, The Surveyor of 'Gömör and the Underworld of the Country'

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In the survey for the establishment of provisional land tax (provisorium), nearly 300 engineers were employed in 1851, some of whom were Hungarian-born, with great experience as county and / or private engineers. With Imre Vass (1795–1863) among them who was employed by the Counties Gömör and Kishont ca. from 1818 until 1836. Later he worked as a private engineer and accepted land survey work concerning land consolidation, moreover, he was promoting his own invention, the refractory tile. Between 1850 and 1860 he participated in the survey of Pest-Buda and Nagyvárad tax districts as a cadastre engineer, and finally the evaluation of Kassa tax district by parcels.



SCHMIDT Anikó: The Issue of Cadastral Survey during the Parliamentary Cycle between 1887 and 1892

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During the parliamentary cycle between 1887 and 1892 two laws were issued (1887:XLV. and 1889:XXX.), in which the basis of calculating the levy and the creditworthiness of a holding was given by the net income of the cadastre. However, the opposition continued to criticise the cadastral work, its importance was never questioned. Several people questioned the validity of the re-estimation and classification of the given land after the cadastral survey, which the government always justified by the changes in the area (the regulation of the river Tisza, the phylloxera, and the changes in the agricultural branch).



CSIMA Péter: Sacred Elements in the Cadastral Maps in Jászság

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The article analyses the representation of the sacral buildings on the cadastral maps of seven settlements of Jászság. It introduces the buildings found on the same spot today by photos. All together 86 sacral buildings (church, chapel, crucifix, picture-column, statue, and Calvary) are marked on the maps. The majority of the buildings can be found on the same spot and in the original state in their original place.



SUBA János: The Role of the State Land-survey in the Definition of the Trianon Borders. The Austrian–Hungarian Border Sequence

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The definition, and mapping of the Trianon border line, as well as the documents were prepared by the International Border Committees between 1921 and 1925. The countries concerned had to supply the engineers and the cartographers. The Hungarian government appointed the cadastral engineers of the State Land-survey (Cadastral Survey) to participate in the work, because only the civic land survey had official organisation before 1918. The chosen cadastral engineers entered the technical department of the border defining committee from the different land survey directorates. The triangulator engineers were provided by the Triangulation Office.



VARGA Norbert: Problems along the River Tisza

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The changes of the river bed and the banks of the rivers constituting the borders caused continuous work for the experts of the cadastral survey at the borders. The (re)definition of the borders, and the administration of the changes required the professional cooperation of the border and custom authorities, the expert organisations and employees of land survey and cartography.