

SUMMARY



TÖRÖK, Enikő: The First Urbarial Maps in the Map Collection of the Chamber

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The urbarial maps, which were made at the survey of the serf plots, can be considered as early cadastral maps, because these areas had unique identification numbers and were used to determine serf services. The first remaining maps of the map collection of the chamber are from 1772, they represent the territories of Majs, Attala, Fonó, Gölle and Taszár. The maps were created by András Kneidinger, Chamber Engineer. As Majs's example shows, the technical survey was not just a mapping, but it often resulted in the redistribution of the serf plots, which brought about a kind of balance in the settlement of the property in Majs.

TÖRÖK, Enikő: Draft-guide for the Urbarial Survey of the Royal Lands, 1774

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The urbarial maps can be considered as early cadastral maps in the sense that they are land maps, maps of the plots that helped to identify the possessors, and were linked to the establishment of the serfdom services. In 1765, Maria Theresa ordered the execution of the urbarial conditions in the royal lands, as well as the mapping of the settlements. In 1774, Anton Freydhoffer, Chief Audit Officer and Engineer, prepared a draft for the engineers involved in the survey and land allocation upon the order by count Pál Festetics (1722–1782), Vice-President of the Hungarian Royal Chamber.



FILEP, Antal: Disagreeing Opinion of Municipality Leaders about Cadastral Survey

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The cadastral mapping of the lowland area of the former Zemplén County in the north-eastern part of Hungary was completed around 1867. According to the regulations, after carrying out their work the geodesists had to have it signed by the village leaders. Three people of the Tiszalúc Municipality's magistrate made complaints about some legal uncertainties related to the property ownerships without contradicting the technical accuracy of the survey. This is understandable, since the liberation of the serfs in 1848 happened in the midst of unclear status of property ownership, and at the time of the cadastral survey ordered by the imperial dictatorship in 1849, these disputed cases had not been closed. Additional difficulties were caused by the regulation of the rivers being completed at the same time.



SCHMIDT, Anikó: Fight for the Reduction of Land Taxes. The Issue of the Cadastre during the 1896–1901 Parliamentary Cycle

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The most significant development of the 1896–1901 Parliamentary Assembly was the demand for tax reform, which included the reduction of land taxes. It was also on the agenda to align the cadastral registers and the property registers, to tax new crop areas gained through regulation of the rivers, and to refine the calculation of teachers' pensions on a cadastral basis.



REISZ, T. Csaba: Overview Drafts of the Counties, 1910–1912

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Overview maps of several scale, and representing smaller or larger areas were made of the multi-section maps in the course of the cadastral survey. These include the 1:144,000 scale, overview maps depicting counties or cadastral districts, which could serve as the basis for county overview sketches prepared between 1910 and 1912. These maps, produced in the state printing press were designed for basic maps that made possible the compilation of additional thematic maps.



SUBA, János: The Role of the Engineers of State Land Survey in the Supervision of Trianon Borders. Review of the Hungarian–Yugoslavian Border Section in 1931 and 1932

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Boundary signs should be protected and maintained after their placement, as natural or human interference can often damage them. The 1926 Belgrade Convention regulated the maintenance of boundary stones, columns, and other signs for marking the boundary line. The boundary marks of the border section along the watercourses had always been a problem, because the water washed away or otherwise damaged these signs. A record in 1928 – based on a Serbian note – already mentioned 510 lost, 26 fallen and 105 damaged border stone signs. The two countries jointly carried out a review of the border marks, the exchange of damaged, broken and missing border stones and other border marks in 1931–32.



IVÁN, Gyula: „Spatial Information for a Better Life and the Flexibility of the Environment”. Working Week of the International Federation of Surveyors in 2019

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The 2019 working week of FIG also showed that cadastre, land management is one of the most important tools for sustainable development. Without land management or cadastre, the development of national economies is unthinkable. Our country must also participate in the sustainable development programme, since it can be of great help in the solution of the global challenges ahead of us (e.g. urbanization, climate change, water challenges) at national level.