

## SUMMARY



### **HORVÁTH, Gergő: Remembrance of Lőrinc Bedekovich Sr., Chief County Engineer**

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Lőrinc BEDEKOVICH Sr. (1751–1823) was the first and as a matter of fact, the last chief county engineer of the Jászkun District. He had a Slavonian descent but he was born in Jászapáti in a noble family. He was elected as chief county engineer of the Jászkun District in the summer of 1779, and he stayed in his office until the fall of 1819. After his retirement he was succeeded by three district engineers; one of them, Lőrinc BEDEKOVICH Jr., his son who worked as the engineer of the Jász District until 1848. The author summarizes the importance of the chief county engineer's work and his professional legacy, while the last section introduces the travelling exhibition based on his hand-drawn maps.



### **TÖRÖK, Enikő: Cadastral Records of Land and House owners**

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During the cadastral work between 1850 and 1918, the owners were registered on maps (field sketch, indication sketch) and various records (list of names, house number register, land register, list of dwellings, individual property record, summary of individual property records). The types of records currently described, based on the survey instructions, along with maps, are well-suited for family history researches, as they include the name, residence, house number, the lot number of real estates owned by the landowner, and even his job.



### **SCHMIDT, Anikó: The Cadastre and its Plan of Adjustment during the Parliamentary Cycle between 1901 and 1906**

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The issue of cadastre was discussed also in connection with the retirement, the river regulatory associations, the Transylvanian divisions, the cadastral and property registers due to the increasing loan requirements, as well as the planned cadastral adjustments during the 1901–1906 parliamentary cycle. Because of the importance and the costs of the case, the government dared to take steps to adjust the cadastre only after lengthy preparations and data collection. In the end, there was no substantive bill issued during this term, only preliminary studies were completed.



### **CSIMA, Péter: The Signing Stones of the 19th Century Cadastral Survey**

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The author discovered the signing stones marked 'KF' in a yard, which had been set during a survey before the cadastral map and a land plot were made in 1884, during the survey of the unique landscape values of the village of Jászdózsa in 2010, and later in 2017, during a field trip to prepare the village decree. The design of the two signing stones corresponds to the specification in the "Instruction" published in 1869.



### **MIKESY, Gábor: Geographic Names on Maps. Investigation of Hungarian Microtoponyms from Map Sources**

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In state cadastral and topographic mapping, geographic names were given on the basis of regulations (instructions, decrees, tokens, etc.) that strongly influenced the names of the terrestrial units, the level of detail, the language, as well as that the source of the names should be found in the local community or maybe on an earlier map. The study, which examines the fulfilment of the requirements in the other areas, provides a better understanding of the source value of the map types and explains why the names of two maps of the same area, may differ so much.



### **SIMON, Éva: (Tapu-defter) Processing of the Cadastral Documents of the Hungarian Occupation Areas and the Periphery of Occupation II.**

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In 2014 a cooperation began between the HAS and the National Archives of Hungary in order to create a browsable, integrated and visualized database on Ottoman accommodation and conquest in the 16-17th c. available for broad public. The new research aims to continue the work by processing 4 new regions (130 tax registers: Koppány, Szekcső, Szekszárd, Szeged), now in the core zone of the conquest, which would provide data altogether for 50% of the conquered area. The complexity of the research requires a multi-institutional and interdisciplinary approach.