

## SUMMARY



### **TÖRÖK, ENIKŐ: The Urbarial Survey of the Chamber Estate of Óbuda**

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The chamber estate of Óbuda was surveyed in connection with the complaint of the people of Zsám-bék in 1777, who did not have enough arable land and meadows to ensure their livelihood. Zsám-bék and the other settlements of the manor were surveyed in order to solve the problem as it had been suggested by the prefect of the manor. The work was entrusted to engineer András Kneidinger, who redistributed the plots, surveyed and mapped the settlements, and the maps were handed over to the prefect in March 1778. The division of land equalized the tenure in Zsám-bék, the number of half-plots almost doubled compared to the urbarium of 1770, at the same time the 3/8 plots disappeared. Similar changes took place in Pilisszántó, Tahitótfalu and Szigetmonostor, as well.



### **REISZ, T. CSABA: The Study Tours of Lajos André for the Completion of the Land Tax Reform in Hungary**

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Following the Compromise (1867), for a few years the parliament passed laws that maintained taxes having been introduced previously by imperial decrees. At the same time, preparations for the tax reform began immediately. An expert meeting on the reform of direct taxes was organised by the Minister of Finance in 1869–1870. In order to reform the land tax, ministerial counselor Lajos André was also sent on a study trip to Prussia and Austria, who prepared a detailed summary of the latter.

### **REISZ, T. CSABA: The André Family**

The André family had come from Germany and settled in Hungary during the 19th century, and several of its members took part in the Hungarian financial administration. André Lajos (1823–1905) reached the highest position among them, because he headed the land tax and cadastre department of the Ministry of Finance. His younger brother, André Frigyes, was a cadastral district director, and his nephew, László – after a short cadastral activity – had a brilliant career as a tax office officer, later leader.



### **CSIMA, PÉTER: The Boundary Line of Budapest–Budaörs and its Markers**

The 18th century maps depicting the common border of Buda and Budaörs prove that the current border between the two settlements is located mainly on a route that has existed for hundreds of years. Most of the stone boundary markers that exist today can also be seen in places of the former earth boundary markers. 22 places of the 29 points in the border of Buda–Budaörs mentioned in the border description of 1871 can be identified. 25 of the 31 landmarks placed in 1882, can still be found at or near its original erection point. Six of them are still on the former border mound today. The study summarizes the location, condition, and surroundings of existing boundary markers with photographs.



### **IVÁN, GYULA: Cadastre and competitiveness**

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Cadastre is one of the base infrastructures in national economies. Cadastre provides legal and spatial information for properties, in good cases, guarantees the rights related to them. Therefore, Cadastre is an engine of sustainable economic, environmental and social development.

World bank has an annual review of 190 national economies, which shows the competitiveness of economies of the countries. One of the factors, which is measured, is the „registering property” indicator. It shows how Cadastre is able to help the business environment. The paper analyses the results of World Bank’s Doing Business Annual Review for the year 2020 related to „registering property” indicator. It also draws conclusions on indicators, showing the performance, quality of different land administration systems and economies.

### **REISZ, T. CSABA: „Square Cadastre”: Cadastre of the Maps and Records of the Cadastral Survey in Hungary, 1850–1918**

The project is the continuation and extension of the Project OTKA K 105 886, ‘Exploration of the Sources of Cadastral Maps and Documents’ (2013–2015). The project aims to establish a cadastre of documentary material of the contemporary Hungarian survey activities, which contains the types of records, their archiving places, as well as their access possibilities at the settlement level. Within the project, scientific research is carried out on the officers of the organization, creating a prosopographic collection of cadastral surveys, and conducting studies in the field of cadastral history.