

SUMMARY



TÖRÖK, Enikő: Ignác Hátsek Working for the Cadastral Survey

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Ignác Hátsek (1828–1902), a cartographer known for his county and thematic maps, worked in the service of cadastre between 1851 and 1872, with some interruptions: at the survey related to the determination of the temporary land tax in the Temes Banat (1851–1855), at the permanent cadastre of Sopron (1856–1857), at the Cadastral Map Archives in Vienna (1857), at the Cadastral Map Archives in Trieste (1862), at the permanent cadastre in Croatia (1862–1864), for the Vienna Cadastral Lithography Institute (1864–1867), for the Vienna Cadastral Map Archives (1867–1868), for the Hungarian Cadastral Lithographic Printing House (1868–1869) and for the State Printing House (1870–1872).



BÓSZ, Attila: The Source Value of the Individual Estate Papers Via an Example from Siklósbodony

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Individual estate papers are not stored among other cadastral records in the records of inspectorates or finance directorates. Due to their function, they were managed by the village or city councils because the owner of the estate needed it primarily locally. Siklósbodony is an “average” small village in Baranya county. The examined holder is not “special” either, so the example presented can be said to be typical.



KISS, Márton: Cadastre as the third Station of Beaux Life. Personnel Data Records of the Cadastral Survey in Pécs (1884–1918)

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The Survey Inspectorate in Pécs was almost the first to be established when mapping the areas in Hungary started. During the decades of operation of the office, a number of engineers had turned up here, who later became the professional leaders of the cadastral organisation. The introduction of the operation of the office in Pécs around the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries includes the biographical data of the personnel, as well.



TIMÁR, Gábor – VARGA, Norbert: The Coordinate System and the Cadastral Basis of the Trianon Border Maps

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Getting from the very roughly defined borders of the Treaty of Trianon to the boundary stones precisely placed in the field was a huge task for the border demarcation committees. They had to present the results of their work on cadastral scale maps. Moreover, they also had to use cadastral maps and, in some places, descriptions of ownership for the boundary delimitation itself. For this reason, the boundary maps were drawn up in the coordinate system of cadastral maps, but - for the first time in the major national survey - on metric basis. Because of the particularly sensitive nature of the borders, these coordinate systems are still in effect for border maps, despite the fact that cartography in both Hungary and the neighbouring countries have changed to other projection systems for the last 100 years.



SCHMIDT, Anikó: Demolition of the Somló Triangulation Point

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Over time, several triangulation points had been destroyed for various reasons, so another point had to be designated on site. The first class triangulation point in Somló was destroyed due to the construction of the St. Stephen's Lookout Tower in 1938. The report of Ministerial Counsellor József Russóy of 3 December 1938 first drew the attention of the Ministry of Finance to the loss. During a two-year investigation into the case, it was ascertained that the lookout tower builder and contractor were responsible for destroying the triangulation point. In view of the high-ranking protégés of the persons concerned, the tourist significance of the tower and the negligent nature of the damage, the demolition case was finally settled without trial and the payment of the damage was borne by the State.



MIKESY, Gábor: Unification in the Use of Geographical Names. Excerpts from the History of the Hungarian Committee on Geographical Names, the 1960s

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The Hungarian Committee on Geographical Names was established in mid-1963 as a professional advisory body operating alongside the National Office of Surveying and Mapping. In fact, the composition of the committee, which covers a wide range of scientific and sectoral fields, its scope of activities and the basic publications defining the writing of the names, played a role in influencing the use of the entire Hungarian geographical name use even at an early stage of its operation.