

SUMMARY



GÁNÓCZY, Mária: Last day of our Gánóczy Grandpa

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See the summary at Gánóczy, Sándor's articles.



REISZ T., Csaba: Remembrance of Sándor Gánóczy, Senior Cadastral Engineer on the 80th Anniversary of his Passing

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See the summary at Gánóczy, Sándor's articles.



Pencil and pen drawings of Sándor GÁNÓCZY (selection)

GÁNÓCZY, Sándor: Canine Stories (My Life), I–III. (1933)

Sándor Gánóczy (1861–1938) had stepped on each peg of the ladder of cadastral survey officers for his 43 years of service. He began his work as a clerk per diem in 1882, he was the leader of the Map Archives in Pozsony between 1908 and 1919, and retired only in 1925 because even the Czechoslovak state needed his expertise. On the occasion of the 80th anniversary of his passing, his grandchild and his late colleagues commemorate his achievements. His unpublished biographical essays, subtle drawings and photos have brought about reminiscences of his versatile character.



TÖRÖK, Enikő: Ferenc Elekes – the Soldier, Cartographer, Lithographer and Engineer

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Ferenc Elekes, known of his two globes and his role in the War of Independence, applied for the position of a cadastral engineer in Transylvania in 1851, with previous map preparation and engraving experiences. András Mersich, Senior Cadastral Engineer was dissatisfied with his work, and thus he was dismissed by the end of 1855. He then worked as a private engineer. Between 1866 and 1878 he was employed by the State Architectural Office and retired as an assistant engineer.



SCHMIDT, ANIKÓ: Results and Defaults. Cadastral Issues in the Parliament in 1892–1897

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The cadastral clear income of the various types of taxation, as well as the determination of the taxation of land tax as one of the pillars of the tax system, had been repeatedly questioned by opposition representatives in that parliamentary cycle. The criticisms concerned in particular the reconsideration of certain areas and the alleged injustice of re-classing. The significance of the land register is shown by the fact that the Law (Act 1892:XXIX) creating compliance between the land registry and the cadastres had to be considered when deciding about the costs to be paid for the dredging companies, the establishment of teachers' salaries and pensions or the destruction of the grape vine caused by Grape Phylloxera. The most important law of the Parliament concerning cadastral surveys (Act 1892:XXIV) stated that the reconstruction of Transylvanian land consolidation should be brought in line with the permanent cadastre, and state aid was also provided for the costs incurred.



FILEP, Antal: Exploration of the Settlement Formation upon Family Ties. Based on the Survey of Rábcakapi in County Győr in 1857

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Cadastral surveyors found 52 dwellings in Rábcakapi (County Győr) in 1857. There were 300 Evangelical and 30 Catholics living in the village. The settlement is located along a road. The microclimate of the settlement required the construction of large barns to store hay. It turned out that the related families settled next to each other, forming an adjacent group. The wine yards in the outskirts of the village were distributed based on the order of the plots inside the settlement. It was motivated by the work encouragement the relatives offered to each other.