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**ETHNOGRAPHICAL MAP  
OF HUNGARY  
BASED ON THE  
DENSITY OF POPULATION**

**BY  
COUNT PAUL TELEKI  
PROFESSOR OF GEOGRAPHY.**

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ETHNOGRAPHICAL MAP  
OF HUNGARY  
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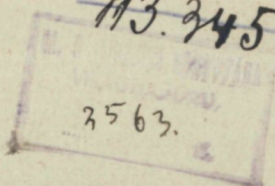


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# An ethnographical map of Hungary based on the density of population

by  
COUNT PAUL TELEKI,  
Professor of Geography.

The rapid growth of towns since the middle of the last century makes a reform of ethnographical maps more and more urgent. For while in less civilised countries the population is distributed more or less equally over the whole land such is not the case where towns with millions of inhabitants are situated quite close to scarcely inhabited and even barren regions. In consequence of this an ethnographical map of such regions must inevitably indicate the density of population.

The difficulties in constructing such a map are quite considerable.

Nearly all the ethnographical maps hitherto known absolutely disregard this point of view. And therefore they convey a quite a wrong impression to the general reader.

A glance at the following data can prove this statement. On the ethnographical map of Europe in Andrees Atlas if enlarged to 1:1,000,000, the 7,058,476 Wallones and Vlames of Belgium (including 365,308 others) would be represented by 46.8 square inches, whereelse the 17,910,000 Poles of Russian Poland, Galicia and Prussia would attract



the attention by covering 250 square inches and 2.336,798 Norseman by covering 362'95 square inches.

In a country where the towns are inhabited by other nationalities than the surrounding country, these differences augment to the detriment of the higher civilised and leading element of the country.

Such being the case in Hungary, the drawing of its ethnographical map required a new method of construction. The problem to be dealt with, was two fold; one was how to distinguish the more or less or perfectly uninhabited regions, the other how to bring out properly the centers of population.

The solution of the former problem, which is rather easy, has already more or less successfully been tackled. The maps of Langhans (Gotha) and Bátky (Budapest) can be quoted as examples.

Considering that in Hungary scarce any settlement is to be found 2500 feet (800 meters) above the sea, Bátky covered in his map of Hungary<sup>1</sup> only the regions below this line with ethnographical colours. Langhans in one of his maps of Roumania<sup>2</sup> did very much the same, however in a much more careless manner. As a forerunner of both we can perhaps also consider Prof. Cvijić's map of the Balkans,<sup>3</sup> for in this one curiously enough the delta of the Danube is left uncovered by paint, while the highest peaks of the Carpathians are indicated as inhabited by Roumenians.

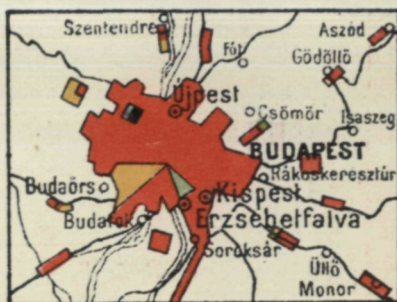
<sup>1</sup> Bátky. A Magyar Birodalom Néprajzi Térképe. Ed. by Magyar Földrajzi Intézet. Budapest 1909.

<sup>2</sup> Petermanns Mittheilungen, 1915. Plate XXXV.

<sup>3</sup> Petermanns Mittheilungen, 1913. Plate XXII.



B



A

Scale 1 : 1.000,000.

- Magyars
- Germans
- Slovaks
- Roumanians
- Serbes
- Others



C

Map A shows the population of Budapest in natural density viz. 4536 on every square kilometer. Map B shows one of the denser populated parts of SEa. Hungary, the condensation of population being driven so far as to correspond to the density of the capital itself. Map C shows the population condensed only to 100 inh. on a square kilometers on exactly the same territory. This map is an outcut of the big one.



100 inl on a square kilometers on exactly the same latitude  
the capital itself. Map C shows the population distribution and

to correspond to the map

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In a second map of Roumania and especially in his map of the Baltic provinces Prof. Langhans indicates besides the majorities also the minorities of population by using masses of triangles, circles and quadrangles, his trial of accuracy however troubles but the reader.

To combine clearness and accuracy an other method had to be sought for, then the method of these authors.

Considering that outside of the greater towns of Hungary the density of population is nearly nowhere greater than 100 inhabitants, on the quadrate kilometer ( $= 0.386$  square mile), but in average  $58.9$ , in each county district only so many square kilometers were coloured as „hundereds“ of inhabitants are living in the county. This process condenses the population of a district to one hundred on every square kilometer in its densest settled zone.

It has to be emphasised that in countries where the density is greater than in Hungary an other key as to be chosen for the condensation of population.

Since on a map drawn by this method even the dependence of the settlements from topography is easily detected the method must be correct. A glance on the mountainous parts of our map is apt to prove the statement.

To deal with the population of the towns in the same way as with that of the county districts was quite a plain idea, a difficulty however arises when choosing a key. The use of two keys on one map gives yet always a wrong idea and all the more if the difference between the two keys is very strongly marked. When, as in the case of Hungary Buda-

pest shows a density of 4538, inhabitants on the square kilometer this key becomes impossible for the rural districts. Figures A, B, C show what would become of the ethnographical map of a rural district if its population would be condensed to about 4000—5000 souls on the square kilometer.

This makes it impossible to use the town key for an ethnographical map of Hungary and therefore also for the towns the rural key had to be used.

This raises now the question, what has to be done with the town population. By using a key corresponding to a minor density than that actually in town, the town population spreads naturally over a space greater than the township itself. By spreading it covers the blank spaces brought about by the condensation of the rural population.

Of course this spreading has often to be marked somehow on the map and therefore it seems frequently convenient to mark the town-population by geometrical figures.

Similar figures have been used when separating the different nationalities inhabiting a plain.

The method used and described here may underlie in future to a series of corrections in detail, but its principle is the only one which can lead us to get a clear and just picture of the distribution of different ethnical elements of a civilised country.





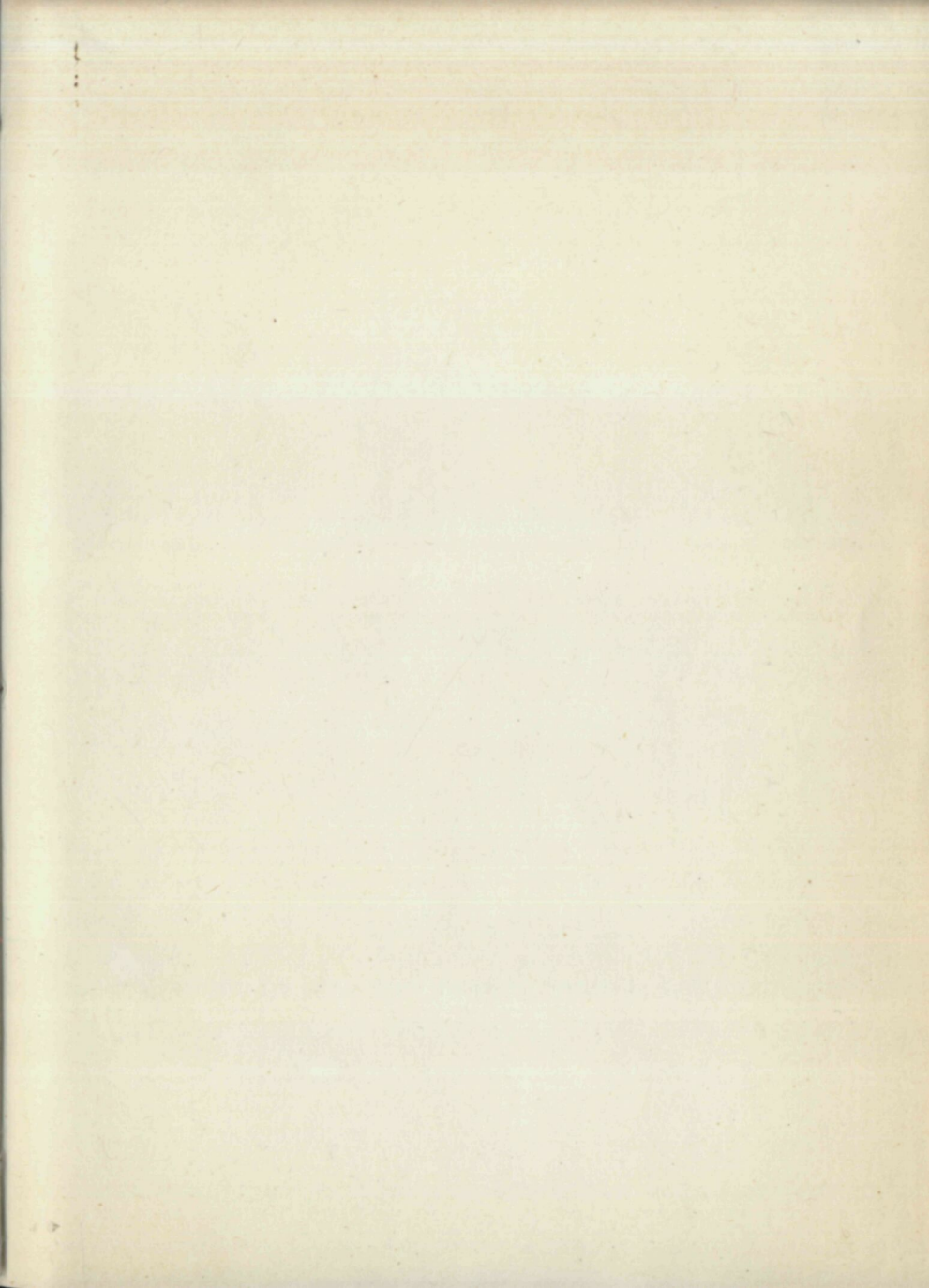




HUNGARIAN GEOGRAPHICAL INSTITUT

Budapest, Ujpesti rakpart

1919.





MAGYARORSZÁG NÉPRAJZI  
TERKÉPE  
A NÉPSŰRŰSÉG ALAPJÁN

SZERKESZTETTE:  
GRÓF TELEKI PÁL

Minden színezett négyszög-  
milliméter 100 lakost jelent.

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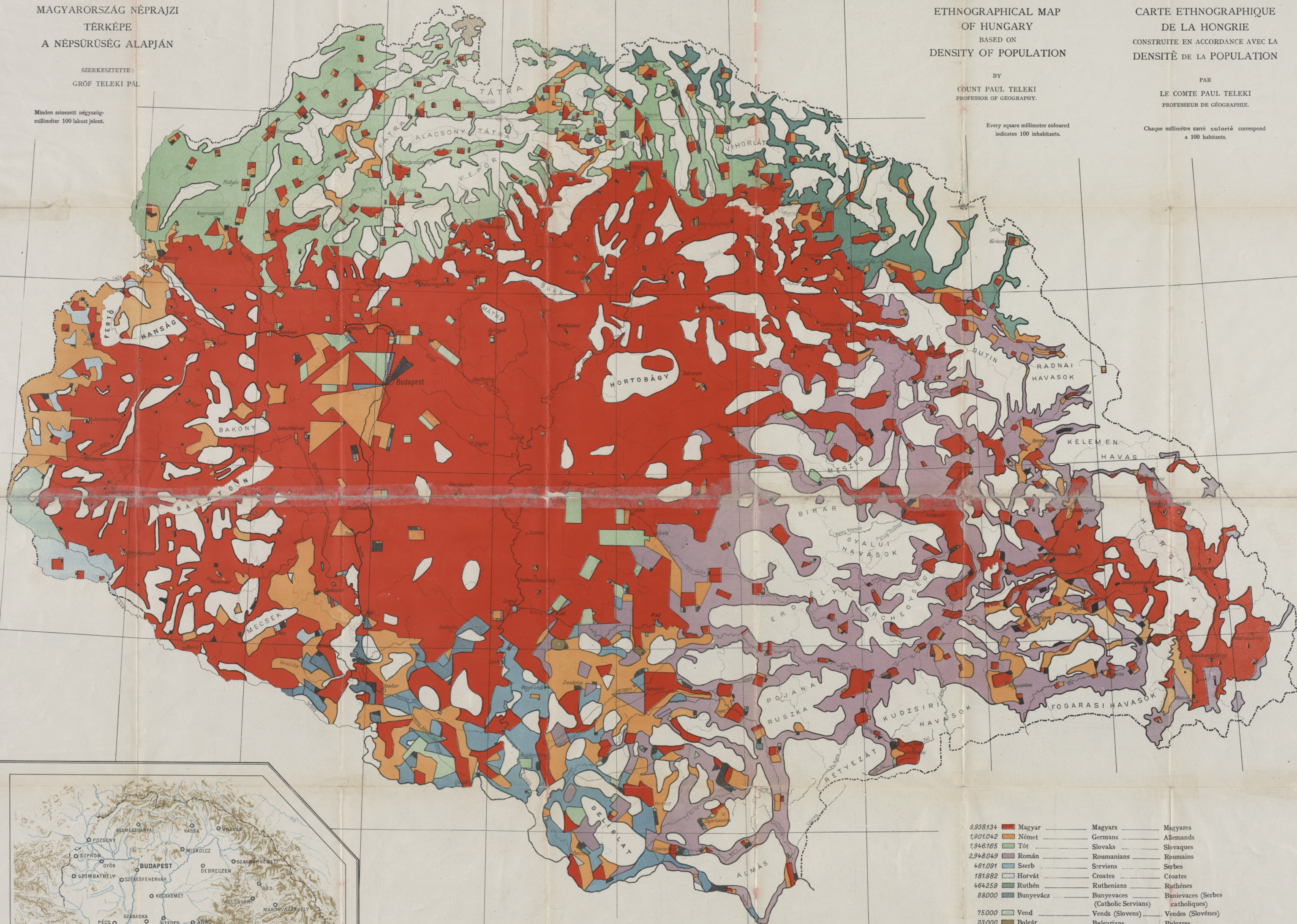
BY  
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Every square millimeter coloured  
indicates 100 inhabitants.

CARTE ETHNOGRAPHIQUE  
DE LA HONGRIE  
CONSTRUITE EN ACCORDANCE AVEC LA  
DENSITÉ DE LA POPULATION

PAR  
LE COMTE PAUL TELEKI  
PROFESSEUR DE GÉOGRAPHIE.

Chaque millimètre carré colorié correspond  
à 100 habitants.



Az 1910. évi népszámlálás alapján.  
According to the census of 1910.  
Selon le recensement de 1910.

Mérték 1:1,000,000.

Scale 1:1,000,000.

Echelle 1:1,000,000.

9,938,134	Magyar	Magyars	Magyars
1,901,042	Német	Germans	Allemands
1,946,165	Tót	Slovaks	Slovaques
294,804	Római	Roumanians	Roumains
461,091	Szerb	Serbiens	Serbes
181,882	Horvát	Croates	Croates
464,259	Ruthén	Ruthenians	Ruthènes
88,000	Bunyevác	Bunjevacs	Bunjevacs (Serbes catholiques)
75,000	Vend	Vends (Slovens)	Vends (Slovens)
23,000	Bolgár	Bulgarians	Bulgares
38,000	Lengyel	Poles	Polonais
(150,000)	Egyéb	Others	Autres
	Lakatlan és aránylag lakatlan terület	Uninhabited and relatively uninhabited	Pas habité et relativement pas habité