

A KÖZPONTI STATISZTIKAI HIVATAL NÉPESSÉGTUDOMÁNYI KUTATÓ INTÉZETÉNEK
ÉS A MAGYAR TUDOMÁNYOS AKADÉMIA DEMOGRÁFIAI BIZOTTSÁGÁNAK
KÖZLEMÉNYEI

Történeti demográfiai tanulmányok
I.

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
DEMOGRAPHIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Director: *Dr. EGON SZABADY*

Editorial Board:

Dr. GYŐZŐ EMBER

Dr. DEZSŐ DÁNYI

Dr. EGON SZABADY

Compiled by:

Dr. DEZSŐ DÁNYI

Collaborators:

Dr. ZOLTÁN DÁVID

ANDRÁS PÁLÓCZI-HORVÁTH

HUNGARIAN HISTORICAL DEMOGRAPHY
AFTER WORLD WAR II

(Bibliography and Plans)

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Introduction

The primary purpose of the present bibliography is to give a picture of the Hungarian historico-demographic literature of the post-war period. Thus it does not strive after completeness and contains only those - about hundred - papers which have contributed to the development of Hungarian historical demography through their theme, source utilized or method.

The compilation of the present bibliography affords also an opportunity to summarize the work of two decades, to point to its most important results and problems and to outline our short-term and long-term plans.

Before World War II, research in historical demography in Hungary was connected with the name of some outstanding scholars such as Gusztáv Thirring, Gyula Mandello and others, known also all over Europe. After the war, in the fifties, however, research in historical demography was no longer the individual enterprise of a few scholars but the systematic and scientific work performed within a certain organizational framework. For the renewal, spread and deepening of demographic research was greatly promoted by the organizational work of the Library of the Central Statistical Office and by the co-operation of the Demographic Committee and Research Institute for Population Studies of the Central Statistical Office.

An other characteristic feature of the prewar period was that the discussion of the population historical problems, considered as closed, started again and the historico-demographic sources regarded as reliable became often contested. The question of the population number of the conquering Hungarians who had arrived as the last wave of the great migration and of the peoples found here

and also the extent of the population decrease caused by the Turkish occupation, the population number in the early 18th century and the characteristics of the Hungarian demographic revolution were studied anew.

By evaluating the sources already known and by using new sources and new methods it can be regarded as verified that at the beginning of the 18th century Hungary's population number was not 2,5 million - as was generally thought before World War II - but 4 million or even more. After the analysis of the Turkish tax-registers and other sources it is no longer doubtful - although not yet proved in detail - that the Turkish devastations, in spite of all their horrors, were smaller than supposed, and must have been equal to the natural population increase of three centuries. Historical settlement-geography, archeology and ethnography - if not in full detail and in a final way - have revealed a number of very important details on the demographic conditions of mediaeval Hungary. Nowadays the circumstances of the settlement of the equestrian, nomadic Magyars, the formation of their system of settlements, the approximate size of these settlements are better known than before World War II. Analogies have also thrown light on the fact: elements of what size and of what composition - families, big families, households, clans - might have constituted the relatively small number of Hungarian settlements in the Middle Ages.

Paleo-demography - the anthropological analysis of archeological finds - not only helped in estimating the size of settlements, but also supplied further demographic data. By determining the age and sex of human skeletons found among the grave goods, the age and sex composition and the mortality pattern of the settlements or groups of settlements could be ascertained approximatively. The paleodemographic results of the excavations have also proved that the mortality pattern of Hungary in the 9th-11th centuries hardly differed from that of other European countries. The same was also shown by the demographic analysis of the genealogy of Hungarian barons in the Middle Ages. If the planned extension of the paleodemographic research verifies the results gained so far, then it will be possible to increase our demographic knowledge of mediaeval Europe.

After the Middle Ages, with regard to the period lasting until the end of the Turkish rule, Hungarian historical demography is confronted with a rather hard task. Demographic reconstruction is greatly hindered by the unstable political circumstances of that time, by the scarcity of sources valuable for demography. Besides, we have to consider that while earlier the registers of the tax-paying serfs

or the censuses of houses seemed to be reliable sources for demography - applying index numbers used all over Europe - the recent studies based on taxation sources have shaken the reliability of demographic estimates. For the topographical analysis of the villages and the thorough evaluation of the sources have shown that the Hungarian tax-paying serfdom was a much greater demographic or sociological unit than a family nucleus or a family living together on the basis of blood relations. At the same time the feudal society appeared to be of a much more varied composition than has been supposed so far. To sum up, it can be said that our critical studies on that epoch have increased our doubts and, at the same time, also our research tasks.

In the past Hungarian historical demography intended to describe the demographic changes of the 18th century on basis of the tax-registers of the early 18th century and on basis of the data of the population census of king Joseph II in 1784/87 - both of a rather doubtful value, giving only estimates on migration. After World War II, our historico-demographic knowledge could be completed partly with the evaluation of these sources, partly by revealing new sources and by applying up-to-date methods. For up to now we have thought that the annual population censuses and the demographic registrations of the Austrian enlightened despotism were carried out in the hereditary provinces (Erbländer) only and not in Hungary, as their execution was frustrated by the Hungarian political resistance. The archival researches of recent years have proved, however, that the above mentioned demographic sources of the 70's and 80's of the 18th century can be found also in Hungary. These unfortunately incomplete conscriptions, containing data on the village and county level, can be considered invaluable sources for historical demography though the errors in their data and the failures of their execution should not be concealed.

If the census data were available for each year and each community then our demographic knowledge of the last quarter of the 18th century could be greatly enlarged. For the conscriptions contain data on the distribution of the population by sex, marital status, social classes, in some cases by age; further, on the number of births, still-births and illegitimate births; on the number of marriages in some cases by age group; on the balance of marriages; on the number of deaths in some cases by age and on migration.

The collection of these conscription data, the evaluation of their sources and their first analysis have shown that no demographic revolution took place in

Hungary at the end of the 18th century. If a comparison with the registers of births, marriages and deaths and with the "status animarum" may perhaps modify this statement, anyway, it may refer only to certain areas. For in respect of Hungary we must never forget that this country could be divided into different regions not only by ethnical groups but also by the level of the social and economic development. But the general socio-economic backwardness of the country would not allow to suppose a different demographic attitude. Still, we have to consider some circumstances which, to some extent, gave a specific colour to our demographic conditions. First of all, we have to consider that demographic models can be used only with some distortions because of the considerable migration. Studies performed so far have shown that the age-distribution and the more advantageous socio-economic conditions of the immigrants added special features to the demographic picture of our settlements over long decades. There is also an other fact whose importance should be neither exaggerated nor diminished and which proves that although the frequent epidemics, sweeping off huge masses of people, ceased also in Hungary in the second half of the 18th century and also mortality owing to pox decreased significantly before inducing Jenner-vaccination, yet, the high mortality rate did not decrease radically. Some part-studies and the life table from the middle of the 18th century suggest that the general pattern of the Hungarian demographic conditions hardly changed in the last quarter of the 18th century and in the first quarter of the 19th century. In other words, it can be assumed that the demographic revolution appeared relatively late as compared with Western Europe. When characterizing the demographic conditions of Hungary at the end of the 18th century and in the first half of the 19th century we must never forget two possibilities. On the one hand, namely, it seems to be justified that the demographic conditions described above were developed by our socio-economic conditions and not in the least by our sanitary conditions. On the other hand, having no detailed analyses it can be assumed with full right that in our economic and social system, where feudal and capitalistic elements were intertwined, the different and rather sharply differentiated social strata displayed different demographic attitudes. The differing nutritional, hygienic, cultural, moral and, last but not least, economic circumstances might have caused significant differences in the demographic attitude of the different strata.

If we want to reveal also details and subtle distinctions, and if we want to estimate more accurately the time of the demographic revolution in Hungary as

well as the characteristics and phases of the previous period, then we have to utilize the registers of births, deaths and marriages, our most reliable historico-demographic sources by applying new and modern methods. Perhaps it is not exaggerated to regard the realization of these purposes as the most important task of our historico-demographic research work.

The start of the utilization of the Hungarian registers of births, deaths and marriages is one of the most significant moments of the historico-statistical research of the last two decades. First, the register data were only used to control the population number estimated on basis of the tax-registers. Later, we wanted to characterize the demographic development of a settlement or of a smaller region by some aggregated indices. Recently, we began to utilize the registers of the period preceding the recording of official vital statistics on the country level. Finally, by applying the method of N. Henry, we tried to perform family reconstructions based on registers for some settlements.

The start of the utilization of the register data and of the family-reconstruction methods will make it possible to get acquainted with such periods and such demographic indices as could not have been known from other sources. Even these first studies have shown that the utilization of the registers - especially with regard to earlier periods - must be completed with the analysis of other sources.

It is not our task at present to give details on the Hungarian population registers. The limited scope of their data, especially for earlier centuries, is well known and our difficulties in this field are by no means smaller than, in general, those in Europe. In spite of all this there is no doubt that the utilization of the Hungarian registers of births, marriages and deaths, and the method of family-reconstruction - which could also be called the collective geneological method - permit to get the deepest insight into the demographic conditions of past centuries.

It would be incorrect to make generalizations on basis of the few results obtained from family-reconstructions or from the analysis of mortality based on other sources. Still, it should be mentioned that some differences - in comparison to Western Europe - occurred already at that stage. For there is a difference in the average age at marriage and in the length of birth-intervals and also the curves of age-specific fertility and of the life tables reveal a different picture. It would be too early, however, to make generalizations on this basis.

Drawing the balance of the Hungarian historico-demographic research of the two past decades it can be stated that there has been undoubtedly a progress as compared with our sources and other possibilities. In the light of our tasks and plans, however, we feel that we have made only the first steps. The present bibliography gives a survey of this period of preparation and follows the simplest, chronological order.

General works

ACSÁDI, Gy.: A magyar népmozgalmi statisztika fejlődése. Bp. 1967. 20 p. (Centenáriumai statisztikai ülészek. V. Statisztikatörténeti vándorülés. Gödöllő, 1967. május 23-25.)

The Development of Hungarian Vital Statistics.

Centenary Statistical Session, 5th Itinerary Session on the History of Statistics, Gödöllő, 23-25, May, 1967.)

Official vital statistical work started much earlier than the statistical organization was established. In his paper the author summarizes and reviews this work from 1766 to the end of the 19th century.

ACSÁDY, Gy.: Történeti magyar halandósági tábla konstrukciók. Bp. 1967. 9 p. (Centenáriumai statisztikai ülészek. V. Statisztikatörténeti vándorülés. Gödöllő, 1967. május 23-25.)

Historical Hungarian Life Tables.

(Centenary Statistical Session, 5th Itinerary Session on the History of Statistics, Gödöllő, 23-25, May, 1967.)

From among the predecessors of the official Hungarian life tables prepared since 1900, the paper reviews the 1837-1846 life table, prepared by András Fáy, and presents data on mediaeval mortality patterns published by the author together with János Nemeskéri.

DÁNYI, D.: A történeti demográfia tárgya és módszere.

In: Történeti Statisztikai Évkönyv, 1961-62. Bp. 1962. 5-21. p.

The Subject and Method of Historical Demography.

This paper is a theoretical foundation which analyses the fields of inquiry, the most important sources and methods of historical demography.

DÁVID, Z.: A történeti demográfiai források értékelésének kérdései.
= Demográfia. 1963. No.4. 515-525. p.

The Sources of Historical Demography Evaluated.

The author surveys the most important sources of Hungarian historical demography (parish registers, censuses, vital statistics, ecclesiastical conscriptions of the population, etc.) and refers to the possibilities of their utilization.

DELY, Z.: A felekezeti (egyházi) és az állami anyakönyvek mint a népmozgalmi statisztikai adatgyűjtés forrásai. Bp. 1967. 8 p. (Centenárium statisztikai ülés. V. Statisztikatörténeti vándorülés. Gödöllő, 1967. május 23-25.)

The Denominational (Parish) and State Registers of Births, Marriages and Deaths as Sources of the Collection of Vital Statistics.

(Centenary Statistical Session, 5th Itinerary Session on the History of Statistics, Gödöllő, 23-25, May, 1967.)

In Hungary parish registers have remained since the 17th century. State duplicates have been available since 1828; they are the primary sources of the collection of vital statistics.

HORVÁTH, R.: A magyarországi népesség számának alakulása és a magyar népességstatisztikai tudomány.

= Történeti Statisztikai Közlemények. 1959. No.1-2. 118-131. p.

The Development of the Population Number of Hungary and Hungarian Population Science.

On the basis of the data known so far, the lecture delivered in Prague briefly summarizes the development of the population number of Hungary in the past centuries and gives also a survey of the most prominent Hungarian demographers.

MAGYARORSZÁG történeti demográfiája. Szerk.: Kovacsics, J. Bp. 1963. 441 p.

Historical Demography of Hungary.

This work summarizes the population history of Hungary with regard to its most characteristic periods.

The paper of J. KOVACSICS, entitled "Introduction to the Study of the Sources of Historical Demography" (3-43. p.) discusses, first of all, the changes in the organisation of the censuses and in the questionnaires used.

GYÖRFFY, Gy.: In his paper, entitled "The Population of Hungary from the Conquest to the Middle of the 14th Century" (45-62. p.) the author puts the number of the conquering Hungarian population at 400 000 and that of the other peoples found in the Carpathian basin at 200 000, relying upon contemporary sources. In the 11th century the population number of the country increased to 1 million and at the end of the 12th century it amounted to about 1 800 000 - 2 200 000. The Mongol invasion caused great devastations and the population number reached its earlier size of about 2 million only in about 1 330 again.

The paper of I. SZABÓ, entitled "The Population of Hungary between 1330 and 1526" (63-113. p.) deals with the factors decreasing the population number between 1330 and 1526, first of all, with the losses caused by the Black Death in 1347-1349 and by other epidemics of the plague. The author puts the population number at 3, 5 - 4 million by the end of the 15th century, on the basis of the number of tenements (gates), obtained from the so-called "dical" conscriptions for 1494-1495 and from other sources.

PÁPAI, B.: In his paper "The Population of Hungary in the Period of the Growth and Decay of Feudalism (1711 to 1867)" (143-219. p.) the author performs computations concerning the density of settlements in the different regions of the country, the social stratification of the tax-paying households and other demographic questions by relying upon the country-wide tax conscriptions of 1715 and 1720, the population census of 1784-87, the population conscription of the 19th century, and the population censuses of 1850 and 1857.

In his paper entitled "The Population of Hungary in the Period between 1869 and 1949" (221-388. p.) L. THIRRING follows up the development of the population number and of other demographic indices by analyzing in detail the 9 population censuses taken by the Hungarian official statistical organisation between 1869 and 1949.

PALLÓS, E.: A magyar halandósági táblák történetéhez. Bp. 1967. 21 p.
(Centenáriumai statisztikai ülészek. V. Statisztikatörténeti vándorülés, Gödöllő,
1967. május 23-25.)

A Contribution to the History of Hungarian Life Tables.

(Centenary Statistical Session, 5th Itinerary Session on the History of
Statistics, Gödöllő, 23-25. May, 1967.)

The author gives a comprehensive survey of the history of Hungarian life
tables from the first attempts of Hatvani to the drawing up of the last national life
table for 1964, and reviews and analyses their methods and results.

SZABADY, E.: A népességtudomány fejlődése Magyarországon. Bp. 1967.
32 p. (Centenáriumai statisztikai ülészek. V. Statisztikatörténeti vándorülés, Gö-
döllő, 1967. május 23-25.)

The Development of Demography in Hungary.

(Centenary Statistical Session, 5th Itinerary Session on the History of
Statistics, Gödöllő, 23-25. May, 1967.)

The author follows up the development of Hungarian demography from the
first attempts appearing in the works of Hatvani and Fejes through the work of the
representatives of the school of descriptive statistics (Bél, Schwartner, Fényes),
and through the work of the founders of modern population statistics - first of all
on basis of the work of Kőrösy - up to the present.

TÖRTÉNETI demográfiai kollokvium. Budapest 1965. szept. 23-26. Kiad.
az ELTE Statisztikai Tanszék. Bp. 1965. 129 p.

Colloquium on Historical Demography, Budapest, 23-26. September, 1965.
Ed. by the Chair of Statistics of the University of Budapest. Repr.

This publication contains the following lectures in Hungarian, delivered at
the "Colloquium on Historical Demography" in 1965, Budapest.

EVERSLEY, D. E. C.: Egy irországi vallásos szekta XVII. és XVIII. szá-
zadbéli családi adatainak értékelése: Előzetes beszámoló a quakerek demográfiá-
jával kapcsolatos vizsgálatok eredményeiről és módszereiről. 11 p.

The Evaluation of the Family Data of a Religious Sect of the 17th and 18th
Centuries in Ireland. Preliminary Report on the Results and Methods of the Re-
search on the Demography of Quakers.

FRIBERG, N.: A népesség-statisztikai vizsgálatok forrásai és módszerei Svédországban az 1750-ben megjelent Tabellverket előtt. 7 p.

The Sources and Methods of Studies in Population Statistics in Sweden before the Tabellverket, Published in 1750.

KOVACSICS, J.: Magyarország demográfiai képe a XVIII. század fordulóján (1787-1815). 22 p.

The Demographic Picture of Hungary at the Turn of the 18th Century (1787-1815).

KOMORÓCZY, Gy.: A kézművesipari demográfia levéltári forrásairól a polgári forradalmat megelőző időszakban (1830-1848). 9 p.

The Archival Sources of the Demography of Handicraft before the Bourgeois Revolution (1830-1848).

BURKHARDT, F. - OSADNIK, L.: Valószínűségszámítási módszerek a XVII. és XVIII. század történeti demográfiájában. 5 p.

Methods of the Probability Calculus in the Historical Demography of the 17th and 18th Centuries.

BOROWSKI, S.: A reprezentatív statisztikai felvételek alkalmazása történelmi és demográfiai forrásokra. 7 p.

The Application of Sample Survey Methods to Historical and Demographic Sources.

DUX, E.: A népességszám becslése trendfüggvények superpozíciójával. 20 p.

The Estimation of the Population Number by the Superposition of Trend Functions.

ILA, B.: A regionális történet és a történeti statisztika összefüggései. 13 p.

The Connections between Regional History and Historical Statistics.

HORSKA, P.: A gazdasági, szociális és népesedési fejlődés regionális különbségeinek vizsgálata, mint a történelmi demográfiai kutatás módszere néhány újabb cseh munkában. 6 p.

The Analysis of the Regional Differences of the Economic, Social and Population Development as a Method of Historico-Demographic Research in some Recent Czech Studies.

PETRÓCI, S.: Cegléd népessége a Pragmatica Sanctio korában (1715-1728). 10 p.

The Population of the Town Cegléd in the Epoch of "Pragmatica Sanction" (1715-1728).

KENÉZ, Gy.: Rövid összefoglalás a Veszprém-megyei helytörténeti lexikonhoz végzett, feudalizmus-kori kutatómunka gyakorlati tapasztalatairól. 4 p.

A Short Summary of the Practical Experiences of the Research on Feudal Times, Performed in Connection with the Historical Encyclopaedia of the County Veszprém.

DEPREZ, P.: A történelmi demográfia problémái és feladatai és a nemzetközi együttműködés. 5 p.

International Co-operation and the Problems and Tasks of Historical Demography.

THIRRING, L.: Néhány megjegyzés a nemzetközi tudományos együttműködésről a történelmi demográfiában. 4 p.

Some Remarks on the International Scientific Co-operation in Historical Demography.

BEÉR, J. - KOVACSICS, J.: A demográfia egyetemi oktatásának mai helyzete és az oktatás jövő feladatai. 6 p.

The Present Situation and Future Tasks of Teaching Demography at Universities.

A TÖRTÉNETI statisztika forrásai. Szerk.: Kovacsics, J. Bp. 1957, 460 p.
Sources of Historical Statistics.

Giving an analysis of the most important sources of Hungarian historiography, prepared for taxation purposes in the 16th and 19th centuries, the papers of this volume enlighten also the historico-demographic value of the different groups of sources. These are as follows:

KOVACSICS, J.: Bevezetés a történeti statisztika forrásainak tanulmányozásába. (5-50. p.)

Introduction to the Study of the Sources of Historical Statistics.

BAKÁCS, I.: A dicalis összeírások. (51-81. p.)

The "Dical" Conscriptions.

ILA, B.: A dézsmajegyzékek mint a történeti statisztika forrásai. (82-118. p.)

The Tithe Lists as Sources for Historical Statistics.

MAKSAY, F.: Urbáriumok. (119-144. p.)

"Urbaria". (Statutes of Feudal Services.)

FELHŐ, I.: A Mária Terézia urbérrendezése során készült adatfelvételek. (200-223. p.)

Data Surveys Performed in the Course of the Maria Theresian Urbarial Regulation.

BOTTLÓ, B.: Az 1828. évi országos összeírás. (242-272. p.)

The Country-wide Conscription of 1828.

TRÓCSÁNYI, Zs.: Erdélyi összeírások. (273-308. p.)

Conscriptions in Transylvania.

The importance of the following papers - exclusively of a historico-demographic character - should be stressed.

DÁVID, Z.: Az 1715-20. évi összeírás. (145-199. p.)

The Conscriptions of 1715 and 1720.

The analysis of the country-wide conscriptions executed in 1715 and 1720 and of other archival sources shows that the population number of the country in the early years of the 18th century may be put at 4 million instead of 2,5 million as was thought earlier.

ACSÁDI, Gy.: Az 1784-85. évi népszámlálás és az ezen alapuló népességnyilvántartások. (224-241. p.)

The Population Census of 1784-1785 and the Population Registers Based thereon.

Dealing with the first population census in Hungary the author examines first of all the question: to what extent the census served as a basis for introducing population registers.

THIRRING, G.: A városok népességének 1848. évi összeírása a soproni "népszámlálás" főbb eredményeinek tükrében. (309-336. p.)

The Population Conscription of Towns in 1848 as Reflected by the "Population Census" in Sopron and by its Main Results.

On the basis of the main results of the "Population Census" of the town Sopron - that have remained from the material of the population conscription of towns of 1848 - the author analyses the number of houses and dwellings, the number of the population and its distribution by religions and social strata, according to districts.

Paleo-demographic works

METHODOLOGICAL WORKS

ACSÁDI, Gy.: A középkori magyar halandóságra vonatkozó paleodemográfiai kutatások eredményei.

In: Történeti Statisztikai Évkönyv, 1963-64. Bp. 1965. 3-34. p.

The Results of Paleo-Demographic Research on Hungarian Mortality in the Middle Ages.

As a summary of the results obtained so far in the field of paleodemographic researches in Hungary the paper presents data on mortality patterns by age, then the author gives the model of the mediaeval Hungarian life table.

BARTUCZ, L.: Adatok a magyarországi avarok ethnikai és demographiai jelentőségéhez.

= Acta Universitatis Szegediensis, Acta Anthropologica. 1950. No. 1-2. 1-27. p.

A Contribution to the Ethnical and Demographic Importance of the Avars in Hungary.

By using the archeological and anthropological data of the anthropological finds of the cemeteries of the Avar times in Hungary, the author establishes some demographic characteristics, and stresses the surplus of females, the differences between the populations of different cemeteries. On this basis the author outlines the ethnical importance of the numerous Avar population, which, later on, had a great impact in the Árpádián age, too.

ÉRY, K. - KRALOVANSZKY, A. - NEMESKÉRI, J.: Történeti népességek rekonstrukciójának reprezentációja.

= Anthropológiai Közlemények. 1963. No. 1-2. 41-90. p.

The Representative Character of the Reconstruction of Historical Populations.

For the purposes of archeological, ethnical and demographic research the authors attempt to determine the preconditions of the reconstruction of historical populations known from burial-places. They review their method by the example of a burial place from the 11th century.

NEMESKÉRI, J. - HARSÁNYI, L.: A csontvázletek életkorának meghatározási módszereiről és azok alkalmazhatóságáról.

= MTA Biológiai Csoport Közleményei. 1958. No. 2. 115-164. p.

On the Methods of Determining the Age of Skeletal Finds and their Applicability.

The authors draw up their complex method on the basis of the critical review of the methods applied to age determination and on the basis of their own investigations on recent material. The essence of their method is the combined use of several age characteristics in conformity with the phases of the normal or pathological physiological processes.

NEMESKÉRI, J. - SCHRANZ, D. - ACSÁDI, Gy.: Vizsgálatok a koraközépkori halandósági viszonyok megállapítására. Az eredmények embertani alkalmazásának lehetőségei.

= MTA Biológiai Csoport Közleményei. 1957. No. 1. 47-80. p.

Studies in Establishing the Mortality Pattern of the Early Middle Ages. The Possibilities of Applying the Results in Anthropology.

The authors deal with the methodological problems of the anthropological and archeological preconditions of paleodemographic research and give their scientific conclusions. In their view the complex method of age-determination consists in the combined study of the bony structure of the humerus, of the surface of the symphysis ossis pubis, of the ossification of the cranial suture and of the abrasion of teeth.

EXCAVATIONS OF THE 9-11th CENTURIES

ACSÁDI, Gy. - HARSÁNYI, L. - NEMESKÉRI, J.: The Population of the Village Zalavár in the Middle Ages.

= Acta Archaeologica. 1962. No. 1-2. 113-141. p.

This paper deals with the paleodemographic and paleopathologic research on three cemeteries of the 9-11th centuries, excavated at Zalavár. The demographic structure outlined by the authors is compared with other contemporary populations of Hungary and also with the recent data of the 20th century; besides, the paper gives also estimations of the population number.

ACSÁDI, Gy. - NEMESKÉRI, J.: Contributions à la reconstruction de la population de Veszprém, X^e et XI^e siècles.

In: Annales Historico-Naturales Musei Nationalis Hungarici. Bp. 1957. 435-467. p.

A Contribution to the Reconstruction of the Population in the 10th and 11th Centuries of the Town Veszprém.

The authors establish the demographic characteristics, the mortality pattern and the historical development of the population number of the cemeteries excavated in Veszprém and in its environment.

ACSÁDI, Gy. - NEMESKÉRI, J.: La population de Székesfehérvár, X^e-XI^e siècles.

In: Annales Historico-Naturales Musei Nationalis Hungarici. Bp. 1959. 493-464. p. and 1960. 481-495. p.

The Population of the Town Székesfehérvár in the 10th and 11th Centuries.

The paper examines the autochthonous and the conquering Hungarian necropopulations of the first centre of the Hungarian state by applying jointly the demographic, anthropological and historical view-points and contains also an estimation of the population number of the 10th-11th centuries..

ACSÁDI, Gy. - NEMESKÉRI, J.: La population de la Transdanubie Nord-Est, X^e et XI^e siècles.

In: Annales Historico-Naturales Musei Nationalis Hungarici. Bp. 1958. 359-415. p.

The Population of North-Eastern Transdanubia in the 10th-11th Centuries.

Since there are only rather fragmentary anthropological data series known about the area studied, the authors draw limited demographic conclusions on their basis.

ÉRY, K. - KRALOVÁNSZKY, A.: Analyse paléosociographique des cimetières des environs de Székesfehérvár, X^e et XI^e siècles.

In: Annales Historico-Naturales Musei Nationalis Hungarici. Bp. 1960. 497-522. p.

A Paleosociographic Analysis of the Cemeteries of the 10th-11th Centuries, Found in the Environment of the Town Székesfehérvár.

On the basis of a study of the connections between sex, age and the archaeological data, the authors examine - by means of mathematical methods - the characteristics and connections of the necropopulations in cemeteries forming closed topographic units.

MOLNÁR, E.: A magyar társadalom története az őskortól az Árpádkorig. Bp. 1949. 342 p.

The History of the Hungarian Society from the Prehistoric Age to the Árpadian Age.

In this work the size of the families of the rural communities of the agricultural (market) towns and, in general, of the different types of settlements are studied from new aspects and by means of foreign analogies.

NEMESKÉRI, J. - ÉRI, K. - KRALOVÁNSZKY, A. - HARSÁNYI, L.: Data for the Reconstruction of the Population of an 11th Century Cemetery: Gáva-Market. (A Methodological Study.)

= Crania Hungarica. 1961. No. 1-2. 64 p., 16 t.

This monographic analysis contains an anthropological, paleopathological and historico-demographic reconstruction.

Die spätmittelalterliche Bevölkerung von Fonyód. Von der Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Anthropologischen Abteilung des Ungarischen Naturhistorischen Museums.

= Anthropologia Hungarica. 1963. No. 1-2. 1-166. p., 20 t.

The Population of the Village Fonyód in the Late Middle Ages.

This monographic analysis is partly a complete anthropological information, partly an analysis of the demographic and biological structure of the population.

OTHER PALEO-DEMOGRAPHIC WORKS

MÓCSY, A.: Az életkor ismerete a Római Birodalomban.

= Antik Tanulmányok. 1963. No. 3-4. 201-211. p.

The Knowledge of the Age of Life in the Roman Empire.

The relatively high proportion of rounded age data, known from the written relics of the Roman times, depends - according to the author's research - on the extent (depth) of Romanization. Generally, one third of the population did not know exactly its own age, and this means, first of all, a regional and not a social or chronological difference.

NEMESKÉRI, J.: Probleme der paläobiologischen Rekonstruktion der früheisenzeitlichen Population von Neszmély.

= Acta Archaeologica. 1961. No. 1-2. 83-87. p.

The Problems of the Paleo-Biological Reconstruction of the Population of the Early Iron Age at the Village Neszmély.

It is a methodological paper dealing with the preconditions and the process of paleo-biological and paleo-demographic reconstruction, analysing, also problems in connection with the demographic characterization of a cremation cemetery of the Early Iron Age.

KISS, A. - NEMESKÉRI, J.: Das longobardische Gräberfeld von Mohács.

In: Janus Pannonius Muzeum Évkönyve, 1964. Pécs. 95-126. p.

The Lombard Cemetery of the Town Mohács.

The analysis of the Lombard cemetery shows that the series of the ages at death of the people buried is rather discontinued, thus the cemetery must have been used for much shorter time than the length of life of a generation in the early Middle Ages. Further, it can be stated that the population can be divided into a Pannonian and a Prepannonian age-group; this is also proved by the archeological analysis.

SZILÁGYI, J. : Adatok az átlagos élettartam kérdéseire Aquincumban és Pannónia más részeiben.

= Antik Tanulmányok. 1959. No. 1-3. 31-80., No. 4. 221-243. p.

A Contribution to the Problems of the Average Duration of Life in Aquincum and in Other Regions of Pannonia.

The author publishes 11 000 epigraphical age data of the 1-6th centuries on Aquincum, other towns of Pannonia and Rome, classified by towns, social strata, and by drawing together two centuries. He states that the average duration of life was essentially higher in Pannonian towns (especially along the Ivy road) than in Rome.

SZILÁGYI, J. : Beiträge zur Statistik der Sterblichkeit in der illyrischen Provinzgruppe und in Norditalien (Gallia Padana).

= Acta Archaeologica. 1962. No. 3-4. 297-396. p.

A Contribution to the Mortality Statistics of the Illyrian Provinces and Northern Italy (Gallia Padana).

SZILÁGYI, J. : Beiträge zur Statistik der Sterblichkeit in den westeuropäischen Provinzen des Römischen Imperiums.

= Acta Archaeologica, 1961. No. 1-2. 125-155. p.

A Contribution to the Mortality Statistics of the West-European Provinces of the Roman Empire.

The author publishes consecutively the epigraphical age data of the Roman times, grouped by centuries, areas, towns, sex and age and social strata. The six papers, published so far, contain the data of Italia, Hispania, the provinces of Western-Europe, the Danubian area and North-Africa.

SZILÁGYI, J. : Die Sterblichkeit in den nord-afrikanischen Provinzen. I-III.

= Acta Archaeologica, 1965. No. 3-4. 309-334. p., 1966. No. 3-4. 235-277. p., 1967. No. 1-2. 25-29. p.

Mortality in the North-African Provinces. Part 1-3.

SZILÁGYI, J. : Die Sterblichkeit in den Städten Mittel- und Süd-Italiens sowie in Hispanien (in der römischen Kaiserzeit.)

= Acta Archaeologica. 1963. No. 1-4. 129-224. p.

Mortality in the Towns of Middle- and Southern-Italy and in Hispania in the Epoch of the Roman Empire.

Middle ages

BELÉNYESY, M.: A XV-XVI. századi jobbágy-összeírás, mint a paraszti gazdaság és háztartás egyes formáinak statisztikai értékű forrásairól.

= Ethográfia, 1963. No. 3, 493 p.

Conscription of Serfs in the 15th and 16th Centuries as Sources of Statistical Value for Certain Types of Peasant Farms and Households.

History regards the "dical" and "portal" conscriptions of the years 1500-1700 as the oldest sources of historical statistics. The conscriptions of the serfs carried out by the landlords in the 15th century and at the beginning of the 16th century are of a similar importance, though not so useful with regard to the total population number of the villages as the dical conscriptions executed regularly from the middle of the 16th century; nevertheless, they give a valuable picture of the stratification and impoverishment of the serfs and of the different types of serf-households.

FÜGEDI, E.: A 15. századi magyar arisztokrácia demográfiai viszonyai. In: Történeti Statisztikai Évkönyv, 1963-64. Bp. 1965. 35-72. p.

The Demographic Conditions of the Hungarian Aristocracy of the 15th Century.

Historical Statistical Yearbook, 1963-64.

The paper deals with the demographic conditions of the Hungarian aristocracy on basis of the Hungarian source material of the Middle Ages.

FÜGEDI, E.: A telekkatonaság kérdése a középkorban. Bp. 1967. 9 p.

(Centenárium statisztikai ülészak. V. Statisztika-történeti vándorülés. Gödöllő, 1967. május 23-25.)

The Problem of "Militia Portalis" in the Middle Ages.

(Centenary Statistical Session, 5th Itinerary Session on the History of Statistics, Gödöllő, 23-25 May, 1967.)

The Act of 1937, ordering the establishment of "militia portalis", prescribed the recruitment of one soldier per 25 serfs, while the Act of 1435 prescribed the recruitment of one soldier per 33 serfs. In the following the author acquaints the reader with the organization and strength of the army recruited in the country.

GYÖRFFY, Gy.: Az Árpád-kori Magyarország történeti földrajza. Bp. 1963. 907 p.

The Historical Geography of the Arpadian Age.

The author gives the network of settlements of the country from Abaujvár to Csongrád, by collecting - with the aim at completeness - data based on the documents of the first 15 counties, and by listing the data of all communes. In the introductory part, preceding the data series by counties, the author deals also with the number and ethnical conditions of the population of the counties, first of all, by utilizing the papal (ecclesiastical) tithe lists.

MOLNÁR, E.: A magyar társadalom története az Árpád-kortól Mohácsig. Bp. 1949. 370 p.

The History of the Hungarian Society from the Arpadian Age to the Battle at Mohács.

In the chapter "Population" the author deals especially in detail with the population number of mediaeval Hungary and with the problems of the density of the population and settlements.

SZABÓ, I.: A falurendszer kialakulása Magyarországon (X-XV. század) Bp. 1966. 215 p.

The Formation of the System of Villages in Hungary (10th-15th Centuries).

This work is a basic summary of the mediaeval history of the network of settlements in Hungary. Beside reviewing the population, size-groups and average population of the settlements, the author reviews the factors promoting and hindering the formation of the system of villages. Among the hindering

factors he points to the epidemics and devastations of wars which led to the depopulation of the villages.

SZABÓ, I.: La répartition de la population de Hongrie entre les bourgades et les villages, dans les années 1449-1526.

In: Études Historiques. Bp. 1960. Vol. 1. 359-385 p.

The Distribution of Hungary's Population by Agricultural (Market) Towns and Villages in the Years 1449-1526.

The author publishes data by sounties on the number of villages and agricultural (market) towns, then he analysis the demographic and economic importance of the agricultural towns, grouped by the number of households.

SZÜCS, J.: Városok és kézművesség a XV. századi Magyarországon. Bp. 1955. 339 p.

Towns and Handicraft in the Hungary of the 15th Centruy.

This volume ceontains a number of demographic ideas and detailed data, from among them the data on the number and distribution of the population of towns by mationalities and social strata are remarkable.

16-17th centuries

BAKÁCS, I.: Vas megye XVI. századi jobbágnépessége kiszámításának kérdéséhez.

= Történeti Statisztikai Közlemények. 1957. No. 2-4. 3-15. p.

A Contribution to the Problem of Estimating the Number of the Serf Population of the 16th Century in the County Vas.

By using the data of the governmental, so-called "dical" conscriptions, serving as bases of assessment of the war tax, and other sources, it can be concluded that the basis of taxation changed considerably in the 15th-17th centuries, thus the decrease of the number of serf gates (tenements) does not indicate unambiguously the decrease of the population.

BOROS, F.: Adatok Magyarország településállományának XVII. századi fejlődéséhez.

= Földrajzi Értesítő. 1957. No. 4. 459-474. p.

Data on the Development of the Number of Settlements of Hungary in the 17th Century.

After reviewing the methods used in the studies of the density of settlements in different periods, the author shows the changes in the number of settlements between the 16th and 18th centuries.

CSAPODY, Cs.: Pozsony megye népessége 1634-ben.

= Történeti Statisztikai Közlemények. 1958. No. 3-4. 139-158. p.

The Population of the County Pozsony in 1634.

The ecclesiastical conscription that may be regarded as a rather early one under Hungarian conditions, informs us about the number of population of the communes in the county Pozsony and about their distribution by nationalities and denominations.

DÁVID, Z.: Adalékok a török hadjáratok okozta népességi veszteségekhez. Bp. 1967. 9 p.

(Centenáriumai statisztikai ülészek. V. Statisztikatörténeti vándorülés. Gödöllő, 1967. május 23-25.)

A Contribution to the Problem of the Population Losses Caused by Turkish Campaigns.

(Centenary Statistical Session, 5th Itinerary Session on the History of Statistics. Gödöllő, 23-25 May, 1967.)

Tax assessments took also place during the period of Turkish rule, the assessors visited also the counties divided by the frontier. From the proportion of the "occupied" and "not occupied" communes one can conclude to the change in the extent of the area under Turkish rule.

DÁVID, Z.: A házak száma és a népesség XVI-XVII. századi forrásainkban.

= Történeti Statisztikai Közlemények. 1958. No. 3-4. 74-94. p.

The Number of Houses and the Population Number in Our Sources of the 16th and 17th Centuries.

On the basis of the "dical" conscriptions of houses, carried out in the period between 1598-1608, the author attempts to estimate the population number of the country.

GYÖRFFY, L.: Adatok az Alföld törökkori településtörténetéhez. Szolnok. 1956. 63 p.

A Contribution to the History of the Settlements on the Great Hungarian Plain in the Turkish Epoch.

The author attempts to estimate the population number based on the list of names of the Turkish tax conscription (defter) of 1571, detailed by communities.

KÁLDY-NAGY, Gy.: A dzsizye defterek és a tahrir defterek népességstatisztikai forrásértéke.

= Történeti Statisztikai Közlemények. 1959. No. 1-2. 108-117. p.

The Source Value of the Dshizye Defters and Tahrir Defters for Population Statistics.

With regard to the uncertain period of Turkish rule almost the only source-materials for demographic conditions are the Turkish list (defters), two types of which are analyzed in the paper. On the basis of the tax lists the author estimates also the number of the population.

NAGY, L.: Buda polgársága a XVII. század végén.

In: Tanulmányok Budapest multjából. Vol. XVII. Bp. 1966. 27-58. p.

The Citizens of Buda at the End of the 17th Century.

The author compiles the full list of names of the citizens for the years 1688-1705, using the entries of the 1687 registers, the conscriptions of the years 1688 and 1691, the nominal list, the minutes of the town council, the books of accounts and other documents.

NAGY, L.: Rácok Budán és Pesten 1686-1703.

In: Tanulmányok Budapest multjából. Vol. XIII. Bp. 1959. 57-101. p.

Serbs in Buda and in Pest in 1686-1703.

The Slavic Serbian people (named Rác) of Balkan origin immigrated into Buda during the period of Turkish rule. In 1690 about 1000 families from Belgrade settled here; their number did not increase significantly in Pest.

PAULINYI, O.: A Garam-vidéki bányavárosok lakosságának lélekszáma a XVI. század derekán.

=Történeti Szemle. 1958. No. 3-4. 351-378. p.

The Population Number of the Mining Towns in the Region of the River Garam in the Middle of the 16th Century.

On the basis of a special source-material the author makes calculations concerning the population number, average family size and other demographic criteria of the towns Besztercebánya, Körmöcbánya and Selmecbánya.

VERESS, É.: A jobbágycsalád szervezete a sárospataki uradalom falvaiban a XVII. század közepén.

= Történelmi Szemle. 1958. No. 3-4. 379-427.p.

The Organization of the Serf Families in the Villages of the Domain Sárospatak in the Middle of the 17th Century.

The author estimates the average size of peasant families on the basis of the statutes of feudal services (urbaria), and presents data on their social stratification.

VERES, M.: Szabolcs megye adózó népessége a XVI-XVII. században.

In: Történelmi Statisztikai Évkönyv, 1960. Bp. 1960. 5-32.p. -

The Tax-Paying Population of the County Szabolcs in the 16th and 17th Centuries.

By comparing the data of the different types of sources available from the 16th and 17th centuries on the community level ("dical" and county conscriptions, tithe lists), the author estimates the extent of the devastations caused by the Turkish wars and finds the population number to be stagnant.

18th century

BALOGH, I. : Szabolcs megyei pásztorösszeírás 1796-ból.

= Ethnographia. 1959. No. 1-3. 291-312.p.

The Conscription of the Herdsmen of the County Szabolcs in 1796.

The author presents the types of herdsmen enumerated on the area of the county.

BOROS, F. : A hazai településállomány XVIII. század eleji képe.

= Földrajzi Értesítő. 1958. No. 4. 481-495.p.

The Number of Settlements at the Beginning of the 18th Century.

The author makes calculations concerning the density of the agrarian population by relating the data of the family heads to the territorial data, obtained from the country-wide tax conscriptions of 1715 and 1720. Unfortunately, he does not take into consideration the serious critiques made in recent years concerning the reliability of these data.

CSIMA, J. : Hadkiegészítés a demográfia tükrében a XVIII. századi Magyarországon. Bp. 1967. 11 p.

(Centenáriumi statisztikai ülészak. V. Statisztikatörténeti vándorülés. Gödöllő, 1967. május 23-25.)

The Complement of the Army in Hungary in the 18th Century, as Reflected by Demography.

(Centenary Statistical Session, 5th Itinerary Session on the History of Statistics, Gödöllő, 23-25 May, 1967.)

Accurate data on the population, absolutely necessary for the modernization of the complement of the army, made possible an improvement at the end of the 18th century only.

CSOCSÁN, J.: Három Pest megyei falu népesedése a XVIII. század második felében (Sződ, Vácrátót, Csomád).

= Történelmi Statisztikai Közlemények. 1959. No. 1-2. 58-107. p.

The Population of Three Villages of the County Pest in the Second Half of the 18th Century (Sződ, Vácrátót, Csomád).

By utilizing the data of the parish registers the author analyses the population movement, the birth, mortality and marriage rates, their seasonal changes and possible errors with regard to three villages of the county Pest.

DÁNYI, D.: Az 1777. évi lelkek összeírása.

In: Történelmi Statisztikai Évkönyv, 1960. Bp. 1960. 167-193. p.

The "Conscriptio Animarum" (population census) of 1777.

From among the governmental "Conscriptiones Animarum" performed annually, after 1771, before the first census of population, the author publishes the data series by counties of the national total of 1777 and analyses the data and the contemporary commentaries.

DÁNYI, D.: Győr polgársága a XVIII. század végén.

= Arrabona. 1964. No. 6. 109-133. p.

The Citizens of the Town Győr at the End of the 18th Century.

The author analyses the social and family structure of the town and the origin of the citizens on the basis of the summary sheets of individuals of the population census of King Joseph II.

DÁNYI, D.: Városi háztartások és családok a 18. század végén (Győr 1787.)

In: Történelmi Statisztikai Évkönyv, 1963-64. Bp. 1965. 73-109. p.

Urban Households and Families at the End of the 18th Century (Győr 1787.)

By a sample selected from the personal data on individuals of the first population census the author compiles data concerning the size, organization and type of families and households.

DÁVID, Z.: Magyarország népessége a 17-18. század fordulóján. (Népességtörténeti forrásaink értékelése.)

In: Történeti Statisztikai Évkönyv, 1961-62. Bp. 1962. 217-257. p.

The Population of Hungary at the Turn of the 17th and 18th Centuries. (An Evaluation of Our Sources for Historical Demography.)

By comparing the data of the sources used for the estimation of the population number (tax conscriptions, tithe lists, ecclesiastical conscriptions, registers) the author evaluates the sources and finds significant gaps in the tax conscriptions carried on earlier.

DOMOKOS, P. P.: Háromszék és Csik vármegye adóügyi összeírása 1703-ban.

= Történeti Statisztikai Közlemények, 1959. No. 1-2. 182-195. p.

Tax Conscriptions in the Counties Háromszék and Csik in 1703.

On the basis of the source material of the archives of the Treasury in the paper presents the population number and social stratification of Székely land Vienna.

Az ELSŐ magyarországi népszámlálás (1784-1787). Szerk.: Dányi D., Dávid Z. Bp. 1960. 389 p., 4 térk.

(Történeti Statisztikai Kötetek.)

The First Population Census in Hungary (1784-1787).

The volume contains detailed data series for more than 11 000 settlements of the first population census covering all inhabitants of the country, ordered by King Joseph II.

FALLENBÜCHL, Z.: Adatok Pest város XVIII. századi népességének fejlődéséhez.

= Történeti Statisztikai Közlemények, 1958. No. 1-2. 65-72. p.

A Contribution to the Population Development of the Town Pest in the 18th Century.

By utilizing the data of the parish registers the author attempts to estimate the population number of the town Pest in the 18th Century.

FALLENBÜCHL, Z.: Pest város származáshelyei a statisztika és a kartográfia tükrében (1687-1770).

In: Tanulmányok Budapest multjából, Vol. XV. Bp. 1963. 239-287. p.

The Places of Origin of the Population of the Town Pest as Reflected by Statistics and Chartography (1687-1770).

According to the registers and nominal lists of the town Pest, one third of the population that immigrated between 1687 and 1770, came from the countries of the Hungarian Crown, the others arrived from abroad, chiefly from Austrian and German provinces. The proportion of the immigrants from Spain, amounting to 8,6 per cent, is remarkable.

FÜGEDI, E.: A 18. századi lélekösszeírások története.

= Demográfia, 1966, No. 3. 366-380. p.

The History of "Conscriptiones Animarum" of the 18th Century.

The author is concerned with the starting (in 1771), types and execution of "Conscriptiones Animarum" preceding the population census of 1784/87 and containing data on the total number and movement of the population.

HÁRSFALVI, P.: Adatok a Szabolcs megyei mezőgazdasági cselédnépesség létszámáról a XVIII. században.

= Agrártörténeti Szemle, 1963, No. 3. 399-405. p.

A Contribution to the Number of the Agricultural Servant Population of the County Szabolcs in the 18th Century.

Conscriptions of 1758 and 1766 took also the servants living in the county into account. It can be stated that in 1758 twenty-seven servants, while in 1766 thirty servants could be registered per hundred tax-paying heads of families.

HÁZI, J.: Az első népszámlálás Vas megyében az 1697/8. években.

= Történeti Statisztikai Közlemények, 1957, No. 1. 4-25. p.

The First Population Census in the County Vas in 1697/8.

On the basis of the minutes of the canoncial visitations of the years 1697-98 the paper publishes the population data of the county Vas, detailed by communes.

KÁLLAY, I.: Adatok Székesfehérvár népességi és gazdasági viszonyaihoz, 1688-1785.

= Történeti Statisztikai Közlemények, 1958. No. 3-4. 47-73. p.

A Contribution to the Demographic and Economic Conditions of the Town Székesfehérvár in the Years 1688-1785.

By utilizing and analysing the data of the different archival sources the paper gives a picture of the population number and social stratification of the former capital, liberated from Turkish rule.

KOSÁRY, D.: A paraszti "familia" kérdéséhez a XVIII. század elején.
= Agrártörténeti Szemle, 1963. No. 1-2. 120-131. p.

On the Problem of the Peasant Family ("familia") at the Beginning of the 18th Century.

On the basis of tax conscriptions prepared at the turn of the 17th and 18th centuries one can conclude that the concept "peasant family" of those times differs from the concept "family" of today. For, the households of the heads of families listed in the tax conscriptions contain beside the descendants by blood also other relatives, servants and domestics.

KOSÁRY, D.: Pest megye a kuruckorban.

In: Tanulmányok Pest megye multjából. Bp. 1965. 9-94. p.

The County Pest in the Age of the Kuruts.

Based on the "dical" conscriptions of the 17th-18th centuries, the tax conscriptions by counties, the conscription of Rákóczi in 1703 and other archival sources the author estimates the number and distribution of the population of the county Pest.

KOVÁTS, Z.: Somogy megye népesedéstörténetének néhány kérdése a XVIII. században.

In: Emlékkönyv a Kaposvári Állami Közgazdasági Technikum Jubileumáról. Kaposvár. 1962. 59-71. p.

Some Problems of the Population History of the County Somogy in the 18th Century.

By means of parish registers and other historico-statistical sources the paper proves that the tax conscriptions are hardly suitable for estimating the population number.

NAGY, L.: Pest város lakosságának foglalkozási tagolódása a 18. század végén.

= Történeti Statisztikai Közlemények, 1958. No. 3-4. 121-138. p.

The Occupational Structure of the Population of the Town Pest at the End of the 18th Century.

On the basis of the tax registers of the town the author classifies the population of Pest by occupations, considering also income categories.

NÉMETHY, A.: Vas megye népessége 1698-ban és 1720-ban.

= Történeti Statisztikai Közlemények, 1958. No. 1-2. 80-90. p.

The Population of the County Vas in 1698 and 1720.

The author estimates the population number of the county Vas at the beginning of the 18th century by comparing the data of two sources: the ecclesiastical conscription of 1698 and the country-wide conscription of 1720.

NYÁRY, Zs.: Mesteremberek és kézműves ipart űzők száma a szabad királyi városokban, 1774-ben.

= Történeti Statisztikai Közlemények, 1958. No. 1-2. 108-116. p.

Craftsmen and Artisans in the Royal Boroughs in 1774.

The paper presents data on the number of craftsmen in the Royal Boroughs compiled from the archives of the Chancellery.

PERJÉS, G.: A katonai szempont uralomra jutásának kérdése a XVIII. századi Habsburg-birodalmi népszámlálásokban. Bp. 1967. 24 p.

(Centenárium statisztikai ülészak. V. Statisztikatörténeti vándorülés. Gödöllő, 1967. május 23-25.)

The Problem of the Coming into Prominence of the Military Point of View in the Population Censuses of the Hapsburg Empire in the 18th Century.

(Centenary Statistical Session, 5th Itinerary Session on the History of Statistics, Gödöllő, 23-25 May, 1967.)

Contrary to the generally emphasized opinion that the quality of the population censuses of the 18th century deteriorated due to the predominance of military points of view the author proves that the decline was the result of the necessary conflict between the military and scientific standpoints.

PETROCI, S. : Pest megye ujjátelepülése, 1711-1760.

In: Tanulmányok Pest megye múltjából. Bp. 1965. 95-153.p.

The Immigrations in the County Pest between 1711-1760.

The author measures the immigration in the county by the increase of the number of taxpayers by communities; at the same time, he also publishes archival data on the place of origin of the immigrants.

TABA, I. : Baranya megye család- és lélekszáma 1696-ban.

In: Történeti Statisztikai Évkönyv, 1961-62. Bp. 1962. 131-158.p.

The Number of Families and Inhabitants of the County Baranya in 1696.

By utilizing the data of the governmental tax conscriptions the author attempts to estimate the population number of the county Baranya, lying at the Southern frontier of Hungary, which suffered much from the Turkish invasion.

TAMÁSY, J. : Az 1784-1787. évi első magyar népszámlálás család- és háztartásstatisztikai vonatkozásai.

= Demográfia. 1963. No. 4. 526-538.p.

The Family and Household Statistical Data of the First Hungarian Population Census (1784-1787).

On the basis of the concepts "family" and "household" applied at the first Hungarian population census, and on the basis of the census data the author finds that the number of children living in the family was not too high at that time. He studies the average size of households by regions and country districts and estimates the distribution of households by the number of their members with help of a theoretical model.

TOMAJ, F. : Győr népessége a XVIII. század elején.

= Arrabona. 1962. No. 4. 117-122.p.

The Population of Győr at the Beginning of the 18th Century.

On the basis of the number of households of the town, taken from the conscriptions of 1715 and 1720, the author estimates the number of inhabitants of Győr. Situated along the main road of communication, Győr is by the number of its inhabitants the fifth among the Hungarian towns at the beginning of the 18th century, except for the towns of Transylvania.

VERES, M.: Szabolcs megye népességi viszonyai a XVIII. században.
In: Történeti Statisztikai Évkönyv, 1961-62. Bp. 1962, 159-191. p.
The Demographic Conditions of the County Szabolcs in the 18th Century.

The author describes the population development of the county Szabolcs in the 18th century. After the Turkish rule a uniform increase of the population can be observed.

VÖRÖS, K.: Az első magyarországi népszámlálás Bars megyében.
In: Történeti Statisztikai Évkönyv, 1961-62. Bp. 1962, 192-216. p.
The First Population Census in the County Bars.

The paper contains the data series - detailed by communities - of the county Bars, found after the publication of the data series detailed by communities of the first population census of 1784/87.

VÖRÖS, K.: Vas megye 1744. évi adóösszeírása. Bp. 1962. 227 p.,
1 térk.

(Történeti Statisztikai Kötetek.)

The Tax Conscription of the County Vas in 1744.

On the basis of the detailed data of the county conscription of 1744 the author analyses the population number of the county, the distribution of serfs and other demographic questions.

ABELLA, M.: Néhány adat a gödöllői járás településeinek 1720-tól napjainkig tartó fejlődéséhez.

= Földrajzi Értesítő. 1955. No. 3. 331-347. p.

A Contribution to the Development of the Settlements of the District Gödöllő from 1720 up to the Present.

Due to the attraction of the capital the population of the settlements in this district developed in a particular way. This is proved by the author retrospectively for 200 years.

BAKÁCS, I.: Népeségi és mezőgazdasági adatok a Széchenyi család Somogy-Zala megyei birtokairól a XVIII-XIX. század fordulóján.

= Történeti Statisztikai Közlemények, 1958. No. 3-4. 3-27. p.

The Population and Agricultural Data of the Domains of the Széchenyi Family in the Counties Somogy and Zala at the Turn of the 18th and 19th Centuries.

On the basis of the original archival material of the domains of the Széchenyi family the paper presents data on the population number and social stratification.

DÁVID, Z.: A városi népesség nagysága Magyarországon 1785-ben és 1828-ban.

In: Történeti Statisztikai Évkönyv, 1963-64. Bp. 1965. 110-127. p.

Urban Population in Hungary in 1785 and 1828.

Earlier only the population of the royal boroughs were taken into account, now the author estimates the urban population by taking also some of the agricultural (market) towns of more than 2000 inhabitants into consideration; thus he finds instead of the 5-6 per cent of the earlier estimations 13,5 per cent as well as 15,1 per cent in 1828.

18-19th centuries

FÜGEDI, E.: Zur demographischen Entwicklung vier slovakischer Dörfer im Pilis-Gebirge im 18. und 19.

= Studia Slavica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae. 1966. No. 1-4. 139-145.p.

A Contribution to the Demographic Development of Four Slovak Villages in the Mountains of Pilis in the 18th and 19th Centuries.

A comparison of the population conscriptions with the register data shows that the development of the population number of the villages was determined in the 18th century by immigration while in the 19th century already by natural increase.

GORTVAY, Gy.: A himlőoltás magyar története.

= Népegészségügy. 1950. No.12. 673-682.p.

The History of Vaccination in Hungary.

The author reviews the most important stages of prophylaxis against the epidemy of variola in Hungary.

HORVÁTH, R.: A gazdasági fejlődés és a népességi kérdés kölcsönhatásairól Magyarországon a 18. század közepétől a 19. század közepéig.

= Demográfia. 1966. No. 1. 36-47.p.

On the Interaction of the Economic Development and the Population Problem in Hungary from the Middle of the 18th Century to the Middle of the 19th Century.

The main stimulus of the Hungarian economic development was the increase of the population, making it possible to introduce methods of intensive production.

KOVÁCS, T.: Kőszeg népessége a népszámlálások adatainak tükrében.
= Vasi Szemle. 1963. No. 3. 106-112. p.

The Population of Kőszeg as Reflected by the Census Data.

The author outlines the development of the population number and the changes in its distribution by sex, age and marital status for the town Kőszeg in the 18th-20th centuries.

KOVÁTS, Z. - CS. TÓTH, P.: Csurugói jobbágycsaládok demográfiai viszonyai (1720-1950).

In: Történeti Statisztikai Évkönyv, 1961-62. Bp. 1962. 48-89. p.

The Demographic Conditions of Serf Families at the Village Csurugó (1720-1950).

By the method of family-reconstruction, based on registers, the author analyses the demographic characteristics - the age at marriage, the fertility, birth interval, average duration of life - of the serf families of Csurugó.

KUBINYI, A.: Adatok Ujpest 1848 előtti történetéhez.

In: Tanulmányok Budapest Multjából. Vol. XI. Bp. 1956. 277-306. p.

Studies in the History of Ujpest before 1848.

In the place of settlements devastated in Turkish times there emerged one of Budapest's largest industrial quarters; its peopling started in about 1830, in the first times it was a typical industrial and commercial settlement.

KUBINYI, A.: Csepel népessége a XVIII. században és a XIX. század első felében.

In: Tanulmányok Budapest multjából. Vol. XIII. E.p. 1959. 229-259. p.

The Population of the Market Town Csepel in the 18th Century and in the First Half of the 19th Century.

The market town Csepel, the foregoer of the present industrial centre, was totally destroyed in the Turkish times. Its peopling started in 1717; in the

middle of the 18th century, beside the Illyrian-German population, a rather large number of Germans immigrated and settled down there.

LETTRICH, E.: Esztergom népességszámának és társadalmi rétegződésének alakulása az 1750-1945. közötti időszakban.

=Demográfia, 1959. No.4. 565-579.p.

The Development of the Population Number and the Social Stratification of the Town Esztergom in the Period 1750-1945.

On the basis of different sources the author shows the development of the population, revealing an especially quick rate of increase between 1820 and 1830. He also analyses the social stratification of the ancient royal borough, consisting of several town nuclei.

MAKSAY, F.: Szentgál népesezési viszonyai a feudalizmus korának végén. In: Történeti Statisztikai Évkönyv, 1961-62. Bp. 1962. 22-47.p.

The Demographic Conditions of the Village Szentgál at the End of the Epoch of Feudalism.

On the basis of registers and other sources the author examines the demographic conditions of a village of a special legal status in the county Veszprém.

MÓRICZ, M.: Lélekszám adatok a történeti Magyarországra vonatkozóan az 1772-1896. évekből.

= Történeti Statisztikai Közlemények, 1957. No.1. 26-42.p.

Population Number Data Relating to Hungary between 1772 and 1896.

The author collects the available population number data of Hungary and her constitutional parts for the 18th and 19th centuries, without evaluating the data critically.

NAGY, L.: Adatok Zsadány község népegészségügyéhez.

= Communicationes ex Bibliotheca Historiae Medicae Hungarica. 1962. No. 26. 91-113.p.

Data of the Public Health of the Village Zsadány.

On the basis of the village registers kept since 1757 the author publishes detailed demographic data and also lists of causes of death as well accurate descriptions of some characteristic cases from among the victims of the cholera of 1873.

PETRÓCI, S.: Vác városa és a váci püspöki birtokok népességi és nemzetiségi viszonyai az 1731-1869. évek között.

= Történeti Statisztikai Közlemények. 1957. No. 2-4. 99-116. p.

The Population and Nationalities of the Town Vác and of the Bishop's Estates of Vác in the Period 1731-1869.

The author estimates the population number and the distribution by nationalities by communes on basis of the ecclesiastical conscriptions available in the bishop's archives of Vác.

WALLNER, E.: Dunaföldvár népességfejlődése és társadalmi tagolódása a XVII. és a XIX. században.

= Demográfia, 1959. No. 2-3. 358-374. p.

The Population Development and Social Stratification of the Village Dunaföldvár in the 18th and 19th Centuries.

The author presents data on the population number, social and financial conditions of the market town, based on county tax conscriptions and census data.

19th century

BALÁZS, P.: Győr társadalma a polgári forradalom előtt. (Adatok a gazdasági alap vizsgálatához.)

In: Történeti Statisztikai Évkönyv, 1960. Bp. 1960. 113-165. p.

The Society of the Town Győr before the Bourgeois Revolution. (A Contribution of the Study of the Economic Basis.)

On the basis of the town tax-books and other archival sources the author publishes detailed data on the town's social structure with numerous figures and graphs.

BARACZKA, I.: Kőszeg társadalmi és gazdasági helyzete az 1828. évi összeírás tükrében.

In: Történeti Statisztikai Évkönyv, 1960. Bp. 1960. 87-111. p.

The Social and Economic Situation of the Town Kőszeg as Reflected by the Conscription of 1828.

On the basis of the country-wide conscription of 1828 the authoress analyses the number and social stratification of the inhabitants of the town. She also reviews the number of the heads of families and servants and the distribution of craftsmen by occupation.

BENKŐNÉ LUKÁCS, Á.: Az 1831-32. évi magyarországi kolerajárvány néhány jellegzetessége.

= Communicationes ex Bibliotheca Historiae Medicae Hungarica. Bp. 1966. No. 40. 71-137. p.

Some Characteristics of the Cholera Epidemic of 1831-32 in Hungary.

Beside publishing detailed data on the cholera epidemic the author deals also with the history of the epidemic, with the estimation of the population number of those times and with the demographic significance of deaths.

HERCZEG, E.: Pest város népessége a XIX. század első felében.

In: Történeti Statisztikai Évkönyv, 1963-64, Bp. 1965. 173-191. p.

The Population of the Town Pest in the First Half of the 19th Century.

On the basis of different archival sources - mainly governmental conscriptions, performed at the beginning of the 19th century - the author follows up the development of the population number of the town Pest.

KÁPOLNAI, I.: Adalékok a XIX. század népmozgalmához. (Mezőkövesd, Mezőkeresztes, Szentistván, Tard 1820-1869.)

In: Történeti Statisztikai Évkönyv, 1961-62. Bp. 1962. 90-130. p.

A Contribution to the Population Movement of the 19th Century. (Mezőkövesd, Mezőkeresztes, Szentistván, Tard 1820-1869.)

The author outlines the demographic characteristics and the differing development of four villages in the county Borsod, by utilizing the major demographic data contained in the parish registers.

KÁPOLNAI, I.: Mezőkövesd.

= Történeti Statisztikai Közlemények. 1958. No. 1-2. 18-32. p.

The Town Mezőkövesd.

By aggregating the data of the parish registers the paper analyses the 19th century demographic development of Mezőkövesd, a typical example of settlements of a large and quickly developing population.

KOVÁCS, T.: Népszámjegyzések a XIX. században.

= Vasi Szemle. 1965. No. 4. 586-601. p.

Population Censuses in the 19th Century.

The author first reviews the population censuses, then summarizes the demographic results obtained from the data of the county Vas for 1804, 1819 and 1830.

LAKATOS, E.: Budapestkörnyék 1848-ban.

= Tanulmányok Budapest multjából. Vol. XII. Bp. 1957. 313-348. p.

The Environment of Budapest in 1848.

Near to Budapest two market-towns, ten communes and four farmsteads numbered about 20 000 inhabitants in the middle of the 19th century, the rapid increase started later. The paper deals with the demographic characteristics of these settlements.

LENGYEL, A.: Az 1851. évi népszámlálás eredményei Győr megyében.

= Történeti Statisztikai Közlemények. 1958. No. 1-2. 91-98. p.

The Results of the Population Census of 1851 in the County Győr.

The paper presents the formerly unknown data by communes of the Austrian census performed in 1851 relating to the county Győr.

MÓRICZ, M.: Magyarország népének korviszonyai 1804-1869.

In: Történeti Statisztikai Évkönyv, 1961-62. Bp. 1962. 258-275. p.

The Age Structure of Hungary's Population in the Period 1804-1869.

The author estimates the age-distribution of Hungary's population on the basis of the governmental "Conscriptiones Animarum" and the population census of 1869.

NÉPÖSSZEIRÁSI adatok és adatforrások a nem nemes népességről a XIX. század első feléből. (Adatösszeállítás Thirring Gusztáv hagyatékából.)

= Történeti Statisztikai Közlemények. 1959. No. 1-2. 132-181. p.

Population Census Data and Data Sources Relating to the Non Noble Population from the First Half of the 19th Century. (A Data Compilation from the Literary Remains of Gusztáv Thirring.)

After the population census, taken in 1784, the subsequent Hungarian conscription was carried out in 1804, but only with regard to the population of not noble origin. The conscriptions and the registrations of the data were repeated every year until 1848. The paper publishes the data series detailed by countries.

SALAMON, L.: Megemlékezés egy száz év előtti népszámlálásról.

= Történeti Statisztikai Közlemények. 1957. No. 2-4. 83-98. p.

Commemoration of a Population Census Taken Hundred Years ago.

The paper summarizes the history of the origin of the 1857 population census and its main results.

SIMKOVICS, Gy.: Sopron megye birtokviszonyai és agrárnépességének rétegződése a XIX. század végén.

= Soproni Szemle. 1964. No. 1. 14-26. p.

The Distribution of Land and the Stratification of the Agrarian Population of the County Sopron at the End of the 19th Century.

On the basis of the distribution of land the author deals with the stratification of agriculture and with the social status of the working peasants at the time of early capitalism.

TRÓCSÁNYI, Zs.: Az Északi Partium 1820-ban. (A Conscriptio Czirákyana adatai. Bp. 1966. 293 p., 1 térk.

(Történeti Statisztikai Kötetek.)

Northern Partium in 1820. (Data of the Conscriptio Czirákyana.)

Out of the rich material of the urbarial conscription, carried out in Transylvania in 1819/20, the author deals with the Northern part of the so-called Partium. Tables and estimations concerning the number and social stratification of the urbarial population constitute a considerable part of this work.

VUKOVICH, Gy.: Magyarország nemzetiségi megoszlása az 1870 körüli években. Bp. 1967. 8 p.

(Centenárium statisztikai ülészak. V. Statisztikatörténeti vándorülés. Gödöllő, 1967. május 23-25.)

Hungary's Distribution by Nationalities in the Years around 1870.

(Centenary Statistical Session, 5th Itinerary Session on the History of Statistics. Gödöllő, 23-25 May, 1967.)

Since the first Hungarian official population census of 1869 did not publish data on the nationalities, estimations of their number and distribution must be based on other sources. The paper presents the estimation of Károly Keleti, performed on basis of the 1868 enumeration of children in the age of compulsory school attendance, and proves its reliability.

19-20th centuries

HORVÁTH, T.: A századforduló idejének külső vándorlási mozgalma. Bp. 1967. 13 p.

(Centenáriumai statisztikai ülészak. V. Statisztikatörténeti vándorülés, Gödöllő, 1967. május 23-25.)

External Migration at the Turn of the Century.

(Centenary Statistical Session, 5th Itinerary Session on the History of Statistics. Gödöllő, 23-25 May, 1967.)

Emigration from Hungary increased to a considerable extent after 1870 and from that time it was directed towards more distant countries, mainly towards the United States of America. The author deals with these data, analysing also the causes of emigration.

ILA, B. - KOVACSICS, J.: Veszprém megye helytörténeti lexikona. Bp. 1964. Akad. K. 438 p.

Encyclopaedia of the Local History of the County Veszprém.

This volume summarizes the settlement- and demographic history of one county of Hungary from 1527 to 1960, compiled in the form of encyclopaedia. Its first part gives the history of the county, while the second part presents in eight groups the most characteristic data of the villages and towns collected from archives and statistical sources: 1. / types of the names of settlements; 2. / most important periods of the history of the settlements; 3. / distribution of their area by land-use; 4. / main demographic data; 5. / vital statistics; 6. / housing; 7. / a list of the available maps of the settlements; 8. / literature.

KISS, A. : Az agrárnépességi viszonyok területi alakulása Magyarországon 1880-1960.

= Demográfia. 1961. No. 1. 50-90.p.

Regional Development of the Agrarian Population of Hungary between 1880-1960.

The author follows up the development of the number and distribution of the agrarian population from 1880 to 1960 on basis of the present territorial division of the counties. The density, proportion and occupational distribution of the rural population is shown also on maps.

KOVACSICS, J. : Szemelvények a Magyar Tanácsköztársaság népességstatisztikai adatgyűjtéseiből.

= Történeti Statisztikai Közlemények. 1959. No. 1-2. 196-206.p.

On the Collections of Population Statistical Data at the Time of the Hungarian Soviet Republic.

The results of the collections of population statistical data of 1919 are summarized in some tables.

KOVACSICS, J. : Veszprém megye közigazgatási szervezete, település-és népességfejlődése 1785-1960 között.

Acta Facultatis Politico-Iuridicae Universitatis Scientiarum Budapestinensis de Rolando Eötvös Nominatae. 1964. No. 1. 3-48.p.

The Administrative Organisation and the Settlement and Population Development of the County Veszprém from 1785 to 1960.

On the basis of the population data of different periods and sources the author estimates the development of the county's population number during the 19th century by means of a linear trend function. He also studies the unfavourably developing communities and the development of the population number of the industrial areas. He also publishes numerous other (mainly agricultural) data on the county.

RÉDEI, J. : A halandóság alakulása Magyarországon.

= Demográfia, 1959, No. 1. 74-100, p.

The Development of Mortality in Hungary.

Mortality in Hungary improved at a relatively slow pace. Even in the middle of the 19th century it was more than 30 ‰. A significant improvement could be registered between the two World Wars only, although infant mortality was unfavourable even in that period.

SZABADY, E. : Magyar családok demográfiai sajátosságai.

= Statisztikai Szemle, 1966, No. 11. 1069-1074, p.

Demographic Characteristics of Hungarian Families.

The author deals especially with three demographic changes which considerably affected the size and composition of the families in the 20th century: the decline of the rate of livebirths, the change in the age at marriage and the lengthening of the duration of life. After reviewing the results, he analyses the impact of social mobility and of the economic and social changes on families.

SZABADY, E. : A magyar csecsemőhalandóság alakulásának egyes jellegzetességei.

= Statisztikai Szemle, 1965, No. 10. 947-959, p.

Some Characteristics of the Development of Infant Mortality in Hungary.

After a short summary of the history of Hungarian infant mortality, the author analyses the characteristics of the period 1945-1964.

SZABADY, E. : Magyarország népesedése a felszabadulás óta eltelt husz évben.

= Demográfia, 1965, No. 1. 7-19, p.

The Population Movement of Hungary during the Twenty Years since the Liberation.

The paper reviews the demographic conditions of Hungary in the last two decades, and analyses also the causes of the changes.

SZABADY, E. (szerk.): Magyarország népesedése a két világháboru között. (Irták: Acsády Gy., Klinger A. stb.) Bp. 1965. 329 p.

The Population Movement between the two World Wars.

Out of the mostly unpublished data of the Hungarian population movement between 1919-1945 this volume publishes data on the population number, population movement, marriages, divorces, births, fertility, mortality, causes of deaths, infant mortality, migration, population increase, and also analyses them.

SZABADY, E.: Magyarország népességszámának alakulása a népszámlálások adatai alapján.

= Demográfia. 1960. No. 1. 5-26. p.

The Development of the Population Number of Hungary on the Basis of the Population Censuses.

From among the results of the censuses taken by the official statistical organisation between 1869 and 1960, the author summarizes, among others, the data on the number, actual and natural increase and density of the population.

SZABADY, E.: Az öregedés gazdasági és társadalmi következményei Magyarországon.

= Statisztikai Szemle. 1963. No. 12. 1055-1062. p.

The Economic and Social Implications of Ageing in Hungary.

The author studies the changes in the distribution of the population by age-groups between 1900 and 1960 and analyses also the situation of pensioners.

SZABADY, E.: Százéves a hivatalos magyar statisztikai szolgálat.

= Demográfia, 1967. No. 2. 145-151. p.

The Centenary of the Official Hungarian Statistical Service.

The author summarizes the main characteristics of the development of Hungarian statistics. He emphasizes the important role of demography in the early statistical science and practice as well as its significance, later, in the official statistical service.

SZABADY, E. : Születésszámunk nemzetközi és történeti megvilágításban,
= Demográfia, 1964. No. 3-4. 373-383. p.

International and Historical Aspects of our Birth Number.

The author reviews the development of Hungarian natality between 1876 and 1960, analyses the development of live births, mortality and natural increase, and also compares them with international data.

SZABADY, E. : A társadalmi-foglalkozási átrétegződés és demográfiai hatásai.

= Demográfia, 1962. No. 4. 494-500. p.

Socio-occupational Mobility and its Demographic Effects.

When studying social mobility, the author deals with the changes in the proportion of agricultural earners and in the live birth rates with regard to the 19th and 20th centuries.

TURÁNYI, K. : A Józsefváros kialakulása.

In: Tanulmányok Budapest multjából. Vol. XV, Bp. 1963. 329-362. p.

The Formation of the Borough Józsefváros (in Budapest).

The demographic and settlement-historical formation of one of the largest boroughs of the capital is shown in the paper by using detailed data on the number and natural increase of the population.

VÖRÖS, K. : Budapest legnagyobb adófizetői, 1903-1917. (Adalékok Budapest társadalomtörténetéhez a dualizmus korában I.)

In: Tanulmányok Budapest multjából. Vol. XVII. Bp. 1966. 145-196. p.

The Greatest Taxpayers of Budapest in the Period 1903-1917. (A Contribution to the Social History of Budapest in the Epoch of Dualism, I.)

The greatest taxpayers of the capital are classified into different social categories by their occupation and income conditions.

Other works

NEMESKÉRI, J. : Az ivádi népesség rokonházasságairól.

= Demográfia. 1965. No. 2. 163-175. p.

Inbreeding at the Population of Ivád.

The author reviews the marriages of blood-relatives in the population of the isolated area of Ivád by chronological order (1760-1920) and by branches of relationship and calculates the coefficient of endogamy.

NEMESKÉRI, J. - WALTER, H. : Demográfiai és populáció-genetikai kutatások Bodrogeközben.

= Demográfia. 1966. No. 3. 336-365. p.

Research on Demographic Genetics in the Bodrogeköz Area.

Analysing the marriages of six villages of the hydrographically and ethnically closed area of Bodrogeköz in the 19th century, the authors find some coincidence between the tendencies of the choice of pair and the immunological results of the research on population genetics carried out on the spot.

A NÉPESSÉGTUDOMÁNYI KUTATÓ INTÉZET
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KSH NÉPESSÉGTUDOMÁNYI KUTATÓ INTÉZET
Budapest, V., Veres Pálné u. 10.
Telefon: 181-609