

Historical Atlas of the Population of Slovakia (from the 18th to the 1st half of the 20th century)¹

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The article presents and evaluates the results of the project Historical Atlas of the Population in Slovakia in the 18th-20th centuries, implemented in 2013-2017, which is followed by a new preparation and implementation of the project Atlas of Demographic Processes of Population of Slovakia.

Keywords: historical atlas of the population, lexicon of settlements, population of Slovakia, 18th - 20th centuries

¹ The article is an output of the project APVV 0199-20 „Transformácia populačného vývoja na Slovensku v regionálnom pohľade od konca 19. do polovice 20. storočia (Transformation of Population Development in Slovakia in Regional Perspective from the End of the 19th to the Middle of the 20th Century).

Introduction

The quality and extent of current knowledge about population structures and population development in Slovakia before the Second World War and especially before the formation of independent Czechoslovakia can still be described as a problematic element of demographic knowledge without a deeper multidisciplinary approach. The causes of this situation and the significantly stagnant historical and demographic research compared to other European countries (e.g. with the Czech Republic, Hungary, etc.) can be seen in several aspects. A major problem is, in particular, the preparation of appropriate input data. It is a complex, time-consuming process that needs to be done when working with archival documents and selected editions of sources. In addition, it is often characterized by its fragmentation, diversity in terms of purpose, nature, content and origin, but also frequent misrepresentation. Specific is also the lack of previous summary work that would deal with the issue and could assist in its quicker understanding. These underlying problems should also include inadequate basic research as a prerequisite for a successful grasp of population development issues, especially in the pre-historic period at the micro-regional and regional levels.

For these reasons, the research team, which was formed at the Faculty of Philosophy of the Comenius University in Bratislava in 2011, decided to fill in the gap by means of a basic synthetic, multidisciplinary-oriented work that would provide a wide range of scientific disciplines and fields with knowledge about the basic structures of the population and deeper information on the population development in Slovakia in the historical context. The main subject of the APVV-12-0199 Project: *Historical Atlas of the Population of Slovakia (from the 18th century to the first half of the 20th century)* became the compilation of a lexicon of Slovak settlements and an atlas of the population, followed by analyses of the development of selected population characteristics in the form of the text section in the monitored time period. The project was running between 2013 and 2017 and its core research mostly focused on three areas: periodical editions, archival research and analytical work.

The status of research before the project implementation

The historical and demographic research of the Slovak population and its demographic reproduction can be long-term characterized as a matter of a narrow circle of researchers from various disciplines. They have devoted themselves to the given topic mostly marginally, often on the basis of their own enthusiasm and interest. This fact had to be taken into account when adapting the methodology of the whole project.

Demographic atlases by 2011

Although the Atlas by J. M. Korabinsky from the beginning of the 19th century² was the first ever atlas dealing also with the population of the present-day territory of Slovakia, in practice, only the development of geography and consequently demography and demographic statistics brought along first quality cartographic works containing data on the population, mostly based on modern censuses. The *Atlas of the Czechoslovak Republic* (1935) can be included among the first more complex atlas works. In particular it presented selected census results of 1921 and 1930, such as population density, age and gender, nationality and religion, as well as selected aspects of demographic processes, such as mortality rate, causes of death, birth rate, and marriage rate. Another more complex work, which also dealt with population development in Slovakia, was the *Atlas of the Population of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic*.³ In the table and map section, it also presented some basic demographic issues retrospectively from the end of the 18th century, with particular emphasis on the period of the 20th century, since the formation of the Czechoslovak Republic. In this work, the territory of Slovakia is, however, only represented by some partial information based on modern censuses since 1880. The third specialized atlas in order, which also focused on population development and demographic reproduction, was the *Atlas of the Slovak Socialist Republic* (1980). From the point of view of population structures, natural and mechanical movement of the population, it focused on the presentation of data after the Second World War. However, it also included some historical maps showing population development and population growth in the municipalities of Slovakia according to the census results of 1869-1970. Its completed re-edition in the form of the *Atlas of the Land of the Slovak Republic* (2002) partly also documents the population development and demographic structures from the first half of the 1990s. The last more complex of these works is the *Atlas of the Slovak Republic*.⁴ The critical interest period of the individual content elements of this atlas was the period of 1990-2003, the main focus being on the period around the 2001 census. On the other hand, the team of authors also tried to a limited extent to present demographic processes and structures in a longer time horizon, even in the previous period. A special analytical text section⁵ was also developed for the atlas. Finally, we

² KORABINSKÝ, J. M. *Geographisch-historisches und Produkten Lexikon von Ungarn*. Pressburg 1786.

³ *Atlas Slovenskej socialistickej republiky*. Bratislava: Slovenská akadémia vied, Slovenský úrad geodézie a kartografie, 1980.

⁴ *Atlas krajiny Slovenskej republiky*. Bratislava: Ministerstvo životného prostredia SR Slovenská agentúra pre životného prostredia, 2002.

⁵ MLÁDEK, J. – KUSENDOVÁ, D. – MARENČÁKOVÁ, J. – PODOLÁK, P. – VAŇO, B. (eds.). *Demogeografická analýza Slovenska*. Bratislava: Univerzita Komenského v Bratislave, 2006.

also mention two specialized atlases: the Atlas of the Evangelical Church⁶ and the National Atlas, containing unique and unprocessed data from the census of 1940.⁷

Selected lexicons, editions and source works

With regard to the set subject of the project, some basic results of static and continuous nature were available, generally without further processing. In particular, these can include the individual Hungarian provincial records from 1715, 1720 and 1828, which were partly processed and made available by Hungarian statistics at the end of the 19th and 20th centuries.⁸ More significant and in terms of reliability more accurate data on the population status were provided by individual censuses. Unique in its nature was the first general census from the end of the 18th century, in the professional literature known as the “Josephine” census. It traced all the groups and classes of society, and the basic results and course of this census were captured in the work by G. Thirring.⁹ The census of non-aristocratic population from 1804/1805 and, to a great extent, the “Bach” censuses of 1850/1851 and 1857 were organized for military and tax purposes.¹⁰ Since the year of 1869, which can be described as a milestone in terms of the quality and quantity of data on the population status in Hungary, a regular ten-year cycle of census was also introduced for “scientific purposes”.¹¹ It was organized by the Hungarian Royal Statistical Office in Budapest, which was the editor of the source statistical publication *Magyar statisztikai közlemények*. It also published selected data from individual censuses. However, in recent years, the gradual disclosure of previously unpublished partial results of these censuses as well as older conscriptions should be noted.¹²

The established trend continued after the formation of the Czechoslovak Republic, and even later during the existence of the Slovak Republic between 1939 and 1945, until the middle of the 20th century. Basic results from most of these

⁶ *Historický atlas evanjelickej a.v. cirkvi na Slovensku*. Liptovský Mikuláš: Tranoscius, 2011.

⁷ TIŠLIAR, P. *Národnostný kataster Slovenska z roku 1940*. Bratislava: SNA, 2011.

⁸ KOVACSICS, J. Bevezetés a történeti statisztika forrásainak tanulmányozásába. In: J. KOVACSICS (ed.). *A történeti statisztika forrásai*. Budapest: Közgazdasági és jogi könyvkiadó, 1957, pp. 5-51.

⁹ THIRRING, G. *Magyarország népessége II. József korában*. Budapest: A Magyar tudományos akadémia kiadása, 1938.

¹⁰ KOVACSICS, Bevezetés...; CZOERNIG, K. F. v. *Etnographie der Österreichischen Monarchie*. I. Wien: Kaiserlich Koeniglichen Hof., 1857.

¹¹ KELETI, K. *A Népszámlálás*. Pest: A miniszterium statisztikai osztálya, 1869.

¹² *Az 1869. évinépszámlálásvallásiadatai*. KSH Levéltár, 2005; *II. József népszámlálásának községi adatai*. Budapest: KSH, 1996; *A Felvidék településeinek vallási adatai (1880 – 1941)* I. es II. kötet. Budapest: Központi statisztikai hivatal, 1999; *Az 1850. évi és 1857. évinépszámlálás*. Budapest: KSH, 1993; *Az első Magyarországinépszámlálás (1784 – 1787)*. Budapest: KSH, 1960; *Erdély 1857. évinépszámlálása*. Budapest: KSH, 1992; *Történeti statisztikai tanulmányok. Pótlás az első magyarországi népszámláláshoz 1786-87*. Budapest: KHS, 1975.

modern censuses are available, published in the source publication *Czechoslovak Statistics*.

Besides these basic sources, specialized types of aids, topographical lexicons, are also available. These can be divided into two groups according to their authors.¹³ Private-origin lexicons can be considered as an additional source. Although they contain several data on individual localities and their population, the data are of different provenance and hence different quality.¹⁴ Qualitatively higher levels were achieved by topographic lexicons of an official nature. The earliest, referred to by Slovak historiography as the Teresian Lexicon of Settlements, dates back to 1773.¹⁵ The unique contribution of this lexicon is a series of data on the predominant language of the population of individual municipalities in Hungary, as well as other social and societal characteristics. In the second half of the 19th century, official topographies of the Kingdom of Hungary¹⁶ were regularly published by the newly established statistical office.

After the establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic, official (administrative and statistical) lexicons were mainly published in connection with the censuses.¹⁷ The Retrospective Lexicon of Municipalities,¹⁸ which summarizes the number of houses and inhabitants at the level of individual Slovak settlements as obtained by modern and official censuses of 1869-1970, is of particular standing and importance.

Continuous sources that document population movements and demographic processes can only be tracked from a regional point of view since the mid-19th

¹³ TIŠLIAR, P. Cesta k prvému úradnému lexikónu sídel na Slovensku. In: *Muzeológia a kultúrne dedičstvo*, vol. 3 2015, (1), pp. 51-62.

¹⁴ KORABINSKÝ, *Geographisch-historisches...*; FENYES, E. *Magyarország geographiai szótára, mellyben minden város, falu és puszta, betűrendben körülmenyesen leíratik*. Pest, 1851; NAGY, L. *Notitiae politico-geographico-statisticae in clyti regni Hungariae partiumque eidem adnexarum*. Budae: Procusae Typia Annae Landerer, 1828; VÁLYI, A. *Magyar Országakleirása*. I. – III. kötet. Budan: A Királyi Universitásnak Betüivel. 1796 – 1799.

¹⁵ *Lexicon universorum regni Hungariae locorum populosorum*. Budapest, 1920.

¹⁶ *A Magyar korona országainak helységnevtára*, 1869, 1873, 1882, 1892, 1895, 1898, 1900, 1903, 1907, 1913.

¹⁷ ŠPROCHA, B. – TIŠLIAR, P. *Lexikóny obcí pre územie Slovenska I. Vybrané úradné lexikóny z rokov 1920 – 2002*. Bratislava: Infostat. 2009.

¹⁸ *Retrospektivní lexikón obcí Československé socialistické republiky 1850 – 1970*. Díl I. svazek 1. a 2. *Počet obyvatelů a domů podle obcí a částí obcí v letech 1850 – 1970 podle správního členení k 1. lednu 1972*. Praha: FSÚ, 1978.

century. They have been published on a regular basis mainly in statistical yearbooks, reports and handbooks.¹⁹

Particular mention should be made of the extraordinary censuses of the population that took place in Slovakia in the first half of the 20th century and that differed from the standard system of organized censuses. The first took place in 1919, in connection with the demarcation of the borders of Slovakia,²⁰ the second in 1938 in connection with the definition of the so-called national cadastre in the downsized Slovakia.²¹ Only some results of these censuses were published, deeper analyses can therefore be made only by basic archival research.²²

In addition to the mentioned sources, which can be generally characterized as reliable, some data can also be obtained from canonical visits, military registers that were kept in better quality since the 18th century, urbariums or other sources of mass nature, requiring basic archival research. These data sources, however, cannot qualitatively be compared with the above-mentioned sources due to their frequent misrepresentation. A special group includes registry books, the oldest of which have been preserved for the territory of Slovakia since the end of the 17th century.

Analytical works

There are not many analytical works in Slovak historiography dealing with the population development of Slovakia by the middle of the 20th century. Worth mentioning is, in particular, the work of Alojz J. Chur, dealing with the interwar state of the Slovak population,²³ the works of Antonín Boháč, the founder of

¹⁹ *Magyar statisztikai évkönyv* 1885 – 1888, 1893 – 1910. Budapest: OMKSH, 1886-1911; *Statistická ročenka ČSR* 1934 – 1938. Praha: SÚS, 1934 – 1938; *Historická statistická ročenka ČSSR*. Praha: FSÚ, 1985; *Népmozgalma 1900 – 1918 évi*. In: *Magyar Statisztikai Közlemények*. A Magyar Korona Országainak Budapest: A Magyar Kir. Központi Statisztikai hivatal. 1905 – 1924; *Pohyb obyvateľstva v Československej republike v letech 1919 – 1937*. In: *Československá statistika*, sv. 53, 59, 63, 77, 121, 145, 163, řada XIV., sešit 1. – 7. Praha: Státní úřad statistický, 1929 – 1941; *Štatistické zprávy Štatistického úradu*, 1939 – 1943; *Zprávy Státního úradu československého*, 1919–1938; *Zprávy Štátného plánovacieho a štatistického úradu*, 1946; *Statistická příručka republiky Československé* II., III., IV. Praha: SÚS, 1925 – 1932; ŠPROCHA, B. – TIŠLIAR, P. Údaje o prirodzenej mene obyvateľstva Slovenska publikované v *Pohyboch obyvateľstva Československav rokoch 1919 – 1937 (analyticko-metodická príručka)*. Bratislava: Infostat, 2009.

²⁰ TIŠLIAR, P. *Mimoriadne sčítanie ľudu na Slovensku z roku 1919 : Príspevok k populačným dejinám Slovenska*. Bratislava: STATIS, 2007.

²¹ ŠPROCHA, B. – TIŠLIAR, P. *Štruktúry obyvateľstva Slovenska v rokoch 1919 – 1940*. Bratislava: Infostat. 2009.

²² *Soznam miest...; Územie a obyvateľstvo Slovenskej republiky a prehľad obcí a okresov odstúpených Nemecku, Maďarsku a Poľsku*. Bratislava: Štátny štatistický úrad, 1939.

²³ CHURA, J. A. – KIZLINK, K. *Slovensko bez dorastu?* II. diel, časť 2. Bratislava: Roľnícka osвета, 1939; CHURA, J. A. *Slovensko bez dorastu?* I. diel. Bratislava: Roľnícka osвета, 1936; CHURA, J. A. *Slovensko bez dorastu?* II. diel, časť 1. Bratislava: Roľnícka osвета, 1938.

Czechoslovak demography,²⁴ the work of Ján Svetoň, who attempted the first deeper synthesis of the population development of Slovakia,²⁵ the work of Vladimír Srb, the Czech demographer, who also summed up an overview of basic demographic processes in the 20th century also for the territory of Slovakia,²⁶ and in the last years also the work of Branislav Šproch and Pavel Tišliar, focusing mainly on the population development of Slovakia and its regions, with emphasis on the first half of the 20th century.²⁷

In addition to work directly focusing on demography and population development, worth mentioning are also the analyses that examined the population from different perspectives. From the point of view of ethnography, ethnology, linguistics or modern sociology, the work of Ján Čaplovič,²⁸ Lubor Niederle,²⁹ Alexej Petrov³⁰ and Jan Húsek³¹ can be mentioned. From the area of modern ethnology in Slovakia, it is possible to mention the work of Martha Botiková, Kornélia Jakubíková and others.³² It is also impossible to overlook the numerous works of John Botík, dealing with the multi-ethnic territory of Slovakia.³³

²⁴ BOHÁČ, A. Sčítání lidu v republice Československé ze dne 15. února 1921 : Část analytická. Sčítání lidu v republice Československé ze dne 15. února 1921. I. díl. In: *Československá statistika* sv. 9, řada VI., sešit 1. Praha: SÚS, 1924, s. 32*-129*; BOHÁČ, A. *Národnost a sčítání lidu : K Rádlovu sociologickému rozboru naší národnostní statistiky*. Praha, 1930.

²⁵ SVETOŇ, J. *Obyvatelstvo Slovenska za kapitalizmu*. Bratislava: Slovenské vydavateľstvo politickej literatúry, 1958; SVETOŇ, J. Slovenské vysťahovalectvo v období uhorského kapitalizmu. *Vývoj obyvateľstva Slovenska: výber z diela k nedožitým 65. narodeninám J. Svetoňa*. Bratislava: Epona, 1970.

²⁶ SRB, V. *Obyvatelstvo Slovenska 1918 – 1938*. Bratislava: Infostat, 2002.

²⁷ ŠPROCHA, B. – TIŠLIAR, P. *Náčrt vývoja sobášnosti na Slovensku v rokoch 1919 – 1937*. Bratislava: STIMUL, 2008; ŠPROCHA, B. – TIŠLIAR, P. *Vývoj úmrtnosti na Slovensku v rokoch 1919 – 1937*. Bratislava: STIMUL, 2008; ŠPROCHA, B. – TIŠLIAR, P. *Plodnosť a celková reprodukcia obyvateľstva Slovenska v rokoch 1919 – 1937*. Bratislava: STIMUL, 2008; ŠPROCHA, B. – TIŠLIAR, P. *Štruktúry obyvateľstva Slovenska v rokoch 1919 – 1940*. Bratislava: Infostat, 2009; TIŠLIAR, P. *Etnická a konfesijná štruktúra Gemera a Malohontu (prehľad stavu podľa vybraných statických prameňov v 18. - 1. pol. 20. storočia)*. Brno: TribunEU, 2009..

²⁸ ČAPOVIČ, J. *Etnografia Slovákov v Uhorsku*. Nitra: SPN, 1997.

²⁹ NIEDERLE, L. *Národopisná mapa uherských Slovákov na základe sčítání lidu z roku 1900*. Praha: Národopisní společnost československá, 1903.

³⁰ PETROV, A. K otázke slovensko-ruské etnografické hranice. In: *Česká revue* XVI.(5-6), 1923, pp. 115-119 a 234-243; PETROV, A. *Národopisná mapa Uher podle úředního lexikonu osad z roku 1773*. Praha: ČAVU, 1924; PETROV, A. *Príspevky k historickej demografii Slovenska v XVIII – XIX. století*. Praha: Česká akademie věd a umění, 1928.

³¹ HÚSEK, J. *Národopisná hranice mezi Slováky a Karpatorusy*. Bratislava: Prúdy, 1925.

³² BOTÍKOVÁ, M. – HERZÁNOVÁ, E. – BOBÁKOVÁ, M. (eds.). *Nerolnícka rodina na Slovensku*. Bratislava: Prebudená pieseň, 2007; BOTÍKOVÁ, M. – ŠVECOVÁ, S. – JAKUBÍKOVÁ, K. *Tradičie slovenskej rodiny*. Bratislava: VEDA, 1997.

³³ BOTÍK, J. *Etnická história Slovenska : K problematike etnicity, etnickej identity, multietnického Slovenska a zahraničných Slovákov*. Bratislava: Lúč, 2007.

Time schedule and methodology

Work on the project was divided into three basic stages that have been linked to each other. In the first stage, we began to create the basic database of data and in parallel proceeded with archival research, focusing on the research in archive collections of national and regional character. The aim was to compile a comprehensive database, useful not only for the preparation of a lexicon of Slovak settlements, but also as a basis for cartographic processing in the form of an atlas,³⁴ representing the second stage of the project. Following the creation of the atlas, we proceeded with the third stage of the project, aiming to analyse the results and to interpret them in a wider historical context.

Lexicon of Slovak Settlements

In terms of the methodology and access to the database creation, we have chosen to base the work on the excerption at the original settlement level. The reason was data usability, especially for historical sciences, where the original settlement level is a major concern. Thus, data from the above-mentioned statistical editions, yearbooks, lexicons and other sources were excerpted from the originally existing historical settlements and only afterwards they were connected to the present territorial and administrative arrangement (municipality, district, region). The biggest problem with creating the database was the correct identification of settlements. As a rule, the older the source, the more difficult it was to identify the original settlements, since the older sources frequently mentioned specific data for various seclusions, or even parts of settlements. The basic tool for identifying historical settlement centres was the work of Milan Majtán on the names of Slovak municipalities, mapping the period from the late 18th century almost to the end of the 20th century³⁵ and regionally oriented archival research.

The excerpt of the sources resulted in a database that was used for the purpose of developing the lexicon of settlements. It also formed the database served to create the atlas, but also the analytical text part. The lexicon of settlements was published under the title *Selected Population Structures of Municipalities in Slovakia (from the 18th to the 1st half of the 20th century)*, containing more than 513 thousand of data, focusing in particular on the structure of the Slovak population.³⁶ It was divided into two basic parts. The first one is a topographic overview, which allows identification of the original historical centres and their reference to higher territorial units (districts, counties) between 1786 and 1940. The second part contains the

³⁴ DRÁPALA, D. – MALOCH, R. Aplikování etnokartografické metody v kontextu české etnologie. In: *Muzeológia a kultúrne dedičstvo*, vol. 4, 2016 (1), pp. 9-30.

³⁵ MAJTÁN, M. *Názvy obcí Slovenskej republiky : Vývin v rokoch 1773 – 1997*. Bratislava: Veda, 1998.

³⁶ Vybrané populačné štruktúry obcí na Slovensku (18. – 1. pol. 20. storočia). Bratislava: MKD, 2016, [online, 5.6.2024] <http://muzeologia.sk/index_htm_files/Vybrane_populacne_struktury_obci_18_20.pdf>.

data relative to the original settlements as well as the calculations for the current settlements in Slovakia, in absolute numbers. Data from the census of Joseph II were used (1784-1787, including its revision), the lexicon of L. Nagy (1828), data published from the first Bach census (1850/1851) and Hungarian modern censuses from 1869, 1880, 1890, 1900 and 1910. Furthermore, data were used from the extraordinary census in Slovakia of 1919, the interwar Czechoslovak censuses of 1921 and 1930 and the population census in Slovakia of 1940. Although the excerpted database contained excerpts from other, especially older sources, the criterion for inclusion of the data in the lexicon became the completeness of the data, its quality, but also the “numerical expression of the characteristics. The data part of the lexicon contains data on the number of houses, the present population, the ethnicity of the population in the form of the native language and nationality and the data on the religious structure. Data related to aliens (1900-1940), number of families (1787) and housing parties (1921) is additional.

Historical Atlas of the Population

The *Historical Atlas of the Population of Slovakia* (18th - 1st half of the 20th century) represents the main result of the project.³⁷ It contains 281 maps, mostly in the form of statistical cartograms, where, as with the lexicon, the base was the original settlement level. As the area of settlements has changed over time, mainly through their merger, division, but more often also their extinction, as a basis for displaying space we decided to use cadastral technical units. The cadastres correspond to a large extent with the original area of settlements, although often not with their full territorial range. For these reasons, the base map of this atlas is the “*Cadastral territory of the Slovak Republic*” at the original scale of 1: 400 000, which shows the state of cadastral technical areas of 2011. The atlas chronologically captures the period from 1715 to 1950. It is clear from this that from the time point of view it exceeds the demarcation of the lexicon of settlements. The reason was the intention to also include in the map section other available data of the sources, which evaluate selected characteristics of the population, for example only verbally or incompletely. In contrast to the lexicon of settlements, the atlas also contains data from the regnikolar records (1715, 1720), the Teresian lexicon (1773), the lexicon of E. Fenyes (1851) and the population census of 1950. At the same time, it also contains some data derived from censuses and registers. After all, we have dropped the original intention to include data from the private lexicons of J. M. Korabinsky (1786, 1804) and A. Valyi (1796-1799) in the atlas, mainly due to the incompleteness and unknown provenance of the given data.

³⁷ *Historický atlas obyvateľstva Slovenska (18. – 1. pol. 20. storočia)*. Bratislava: MKD, 2017. [online, 5.6.2024] <http://muzeologia.sk/index_htm_files/Historicky_atlas_obyvatelstva_Slovenska_preview.pdf>

The atlas is divided into seven thematic units in which we tried to describe the evolution of individual monitored indicators in time and space at the original settlement level. At the beginning, we focused on the territorial and administrative development of the Slovak territory in the monitored period at the supra-regional, county level. The first thematic part includes the number of inhabitants, followed by their gender and age structure, literacy, demographic processes, ethnic (mother tongue, nationality) and religious structure, and finally economic activity of the population. We have customized the time slots with the input data. This was mainly limited for the earlier period especially by registry and census events, but also by the availability of their results. In particular, some older registry events and some data of the later censuses have remained unprocessed to date, or were only processed partially. Although some summary data is available, except for age, gender, demographic processes and economic activity, we did not go to any higher than the general level in the atlas. Unprocessed summary results are partly addressed in the analytical text part of the project.³⁸

Analytical text part

The text part, which was published under the title *Transformations of Selected Characteristics of the Slovak Population from the 18th to the 1st half of the 20th century*, was one of the objectives of the final stage of the project. It is mainly based on the historical atlas and the lexicon of settlements, but a substantial part of the mentioned sources included the results of archive research, carried out in several archives in Slovakia, the Czech Republic and Hungary. The publication analyses and synthesizes the results obtained with the aim of interpreting them in a wider historical context. As it directly follows the historical atlas, its structure mirrors it thematically.

Conclusion

The project of the historical atlas of the population of Slovakia from the 18th to the 20th century fulfilled all the stated goals and exceeded them in many respects. A source work was created, consisting of the lexicon of settlements and the atlas of the population, complemented by textual, analytical and interpretative work. All three major outputs of the project are freely available electronically at https://muzeologia.sk/index_apvv.htm. To date, they present the most comprehensive summary of the Slovak population's history until the mid-20th century.

The follow-up project APVV 0199-20 Transformation of Population Development in Slovakia in Regional Perspective from the End of the 19th to

³⁸ Tišliar, P. – Šprocha, B. 2017. *Premeny vybraných charakteristík obyvateľstva Slovenska v 18. – 1. pol. 20. storočia*. Bratislava: MKD. [online, 5.6.2024] <http://muzeologia.sk/index_htm_files/Premeny_obyvateľstva_TISLIAR,%20SPROCHA.pdf>

the Middle of the 20th Century, continues with the ambition to elaborate the basic demographic processes at the level of Slovak regions. The project has been implemented since 2021 and will be completed in 2025, with the main output being a population atlas.

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