Appendix

Map 3 Sax’s Ethnographic Map of European Turkey in 1877

At the end of the nineteenth and the beginning of the twentieth century, many maps were produced claiming to show the ethnographic composition of the Balkans. Almost all maps were published to substantiate claims on territory. These maps were intended as weapons in nationalist struggles. Depending on the interests of the contesting nation states most were based on one of two criteria: language or religion. Nevertheless, some maps were better than others. One of the best—if not the best—is the map presented here by Carl Sax. Sax was Austro-Hungarian consul in various cities of the Ottoman Empire. He gathered information for the map by studying maps made by others, by consulting other Austro-Hungarian consuls and by travelling through the region. His Ethnographic Map of European Turkey and her Dependencies was published in 1878 by the Imperial and Royal Geographical Society of Vienna.

Sax’s map uses both language and religion as criteria for ethno-national groups. The key organizes the linguistic differences in columns, with the rows indicating the three main religions of Oriental Christianity, Catholic Christianity and Islam. Within the language-religion cells, Sax makes a number of further differentiations. These are not all of one kind. In four cases, Sax distinguishes what could be called in-between categories: Greco Vlachs, Serbo-Bulgarians, Greco-Bulgarians and Greco-Albanians. But while Greco-Bulgarians are placed in the Bulgarian category, Greco-Albanians are classified as Greeks. Apparently—and understandably—Sax judged that the Greco-Albanians as a group were more Hellenized than the Greco-Bulgarians. The key here has been translated into English and superimposed onto the original. We have tried to keep the translations of the group names close to the original, with the exception of notating Graeco-Albanesen as Albano-Greeks.

The online version of the appendix (doi: 10.1007/978-3-319-13719-3) contains a high-resolution colour image of the Sax map.

For example, see Wilkinson (1951), Maps and Politics: A Review of the Ethnographic Cartography of Macedonia, Liverpool University Press.

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ETHNOGRAPHIC MAP of EUROPEAN TURKEY and her Dependencies at the Beginning of the Year 1877 by CARL SAX Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Consul at Adrianople
This volume collects ten essays that look at intra-regional migration in the Southern Balkans from the late Ottoman period to the present. It examines forced as well as voluntary migrations and places these movements within their historical context, including ethnic cleansing, population exchanges, and demographic engineering in the service of nation-building as well as more recent labor migration due to globalization.

Inside, readers will find the work of international experts that cuts across national and disciplinary lines. This cross-cultural, comparative approach fully captures the complexity of this highly fractured, yet interconnected, region. Coverage explores the role of population exchanges in the process of nation-building and irredentist policies in interwar Bulgaria, the story of Thracian refugees and their organizations in Bulgaria, the changing waves of migration from the Balkans to Turkey, Albanian immigrants in Greece, and the diminished importance of ethnic migration after the 1990s. In addition, the collection looks at such under-researched aspects of migration as memory, gender, and religion.

The field of migration studies in the Southern Balkans is still fragmented along national and disciplinary lines. Moreover, the study of forced and voluntary migrations is often separate with few interconnections. The essays collected in this book bring these different traditions together. This complete portrait will help readers gain deep insight and better understanding into the diverse migration flows and intercultural exchanges that have occurred in the Southern Balkans in the last two centuries.