

# MAGYAR LÁSZLÓ felfedezései és térképei a kortárs felfedezőkkel összehasonlítva

**Nemerkényi Zsombor**  
*ELTE Geoinformatikai és  
Térképtudományi Tanszék*

*Magyar Földmérési, Térképészeti  
és Távérzékelési Társaság*

**Budapest, 2005. november 15.**



*Arrowsmith (1802)*

# 21. Nemzetközi Térképtörténeli Konferencia

## Változó határok

### The Discoveries and the Maps of László Magyar: A Comparison to the Reports of Contemporary Travelers

Zsombor Némethy (cartographer PhD student, Department of Cartographic and Geospatial Informatics Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary) e-mail: zsombor@geoinf.elte.hu



From left to right: Magyar's route through Africa and the Southern Hemisphere and a comparison to the routes of other explorers. The map shows Magyar's route through Africa and the Southern Hemisphere, and a comparison to the routes of other explorers. The map shows Magyar's route through Africa and the Southern Hemisphere, and a comparison to the routes of other explorers.

**The beginning of the travels**  
The career of the cartographer László Magyar (1870-1938) in cartography is closely tied to the discovery of the continent of Africa. He was born in Zombor (Hungary), and his early work was in the field of cartography. He was born in Zombor (Hungary), and his early work was in the field of cartography. He was born in Zombor (Hungary), and his early work was in the field of cartography.

**Upper part of the Congo or the Zaïre**  
Magyar's discovery of the upper part of the Congo or the Zaïre is a significant event in the history of cartography. He discovered the upper part of the Congo or the Zaïre, and his discovery is a significant event in the history of cartography.



The map shows the upper part of the Congo or the Zaïre, and it is a significant event in the history of cartography. The map shows the upper part of the Congo or the Zaïre, and it is a significant event in the history of cartography.

**The manuscript map of Magyar**  
Magyar's manuscript map is a significant work in the history of cartography. It shows the discovery of the upper part of the Congo or the Zaïre, and it is a significant work in the history of cartography.

The manuscript map of Magyar is a significant work in the history of cartography. It shows the discovery of the upper part of the Congo or the Zaïre, and it is a significant work in the history of cartography.

**Inside of Africa with European travelers**  
Magyar's discovery of the interior of Africa is a significant event in the history of cartography. He discovered the interior of Africa, and his discovery is a significant event in the history of cartography.

Magyar's discovery of the interior of Africa is a significant event in the history of cartography. He discovered the interior of Africa, and his discovery is a significant event in the history of cartography.



Fig. 3. Map of the interior of Africa. Magyar's discovery of the interior of Africa is a significant event in the history of cartography.



Fig. 4. Magyar's route through Africa. The map shows Magyar's route through Africa, and it is a significant event in the history of cartography.



Fig. 5. Magyar's route through Africa. The map shows Magyar's route through Africa, and it is a significant event in the history of cartography.



Fig. 6. Magyar's route through Africa. The map shows Magyar's route through Africa, and it is a significant event in the history of cartography.

Magyar's discovery of the interior of Africa is a significant event in the history of cartography. He discovered the interior of Africa, and his discovery is a significant event in the history of cartography.

Magyar's discovery of the interior of Africa is a significant event in the history of cartography. He discovered the interior of Africa, and his discovery is a significant event in the history of cartography.

Fig. 7. Magyar's discovery of the interior of Africa. The map shows Magyar's discovery of the interior of Africa, and it is a significant event in the history of cartography.

21<sup>st</sup> International Conference on the History of Cartography  
Changing Borders

2005. július 17–22.  
Budapest

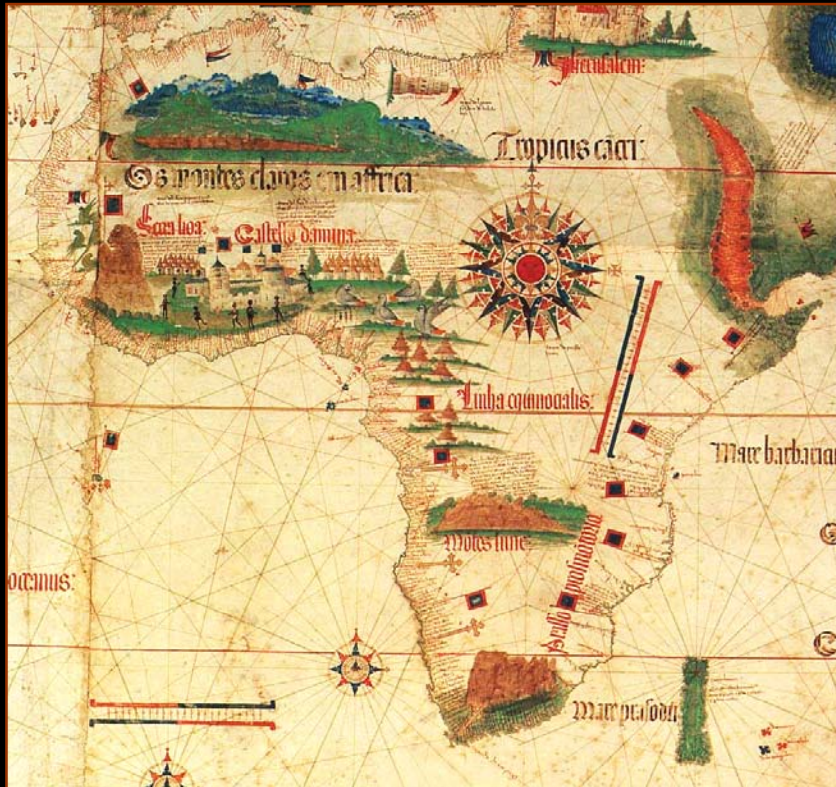
# Pomponius Mela (Kr.u. I.sz.)



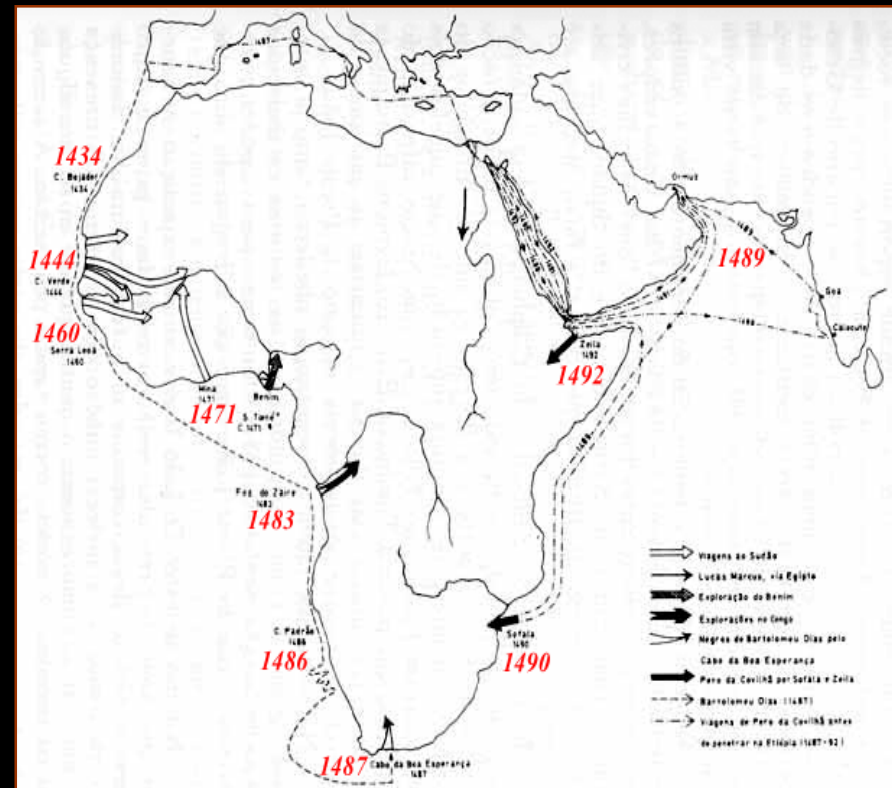
# A partvonal felfedezése (XV.sz.)



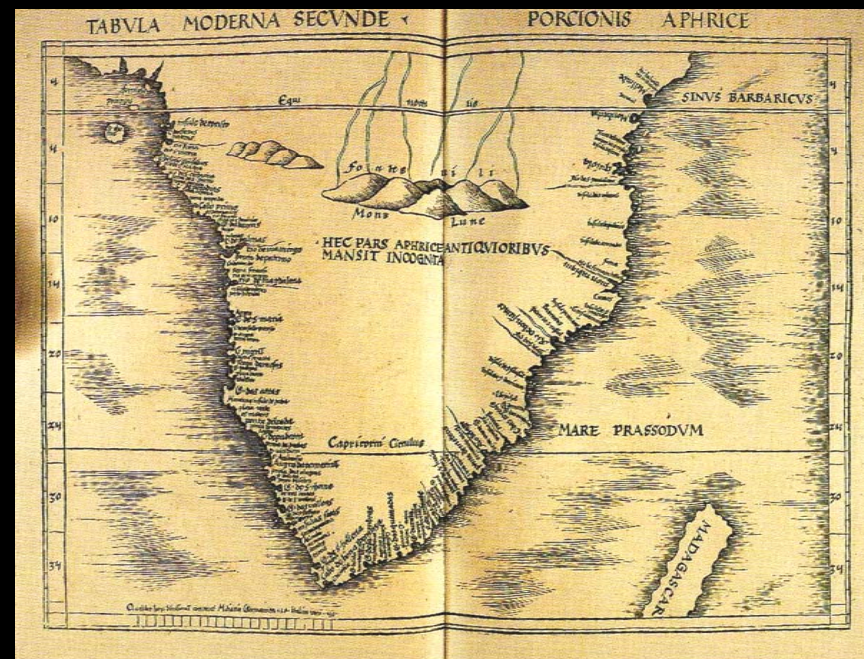
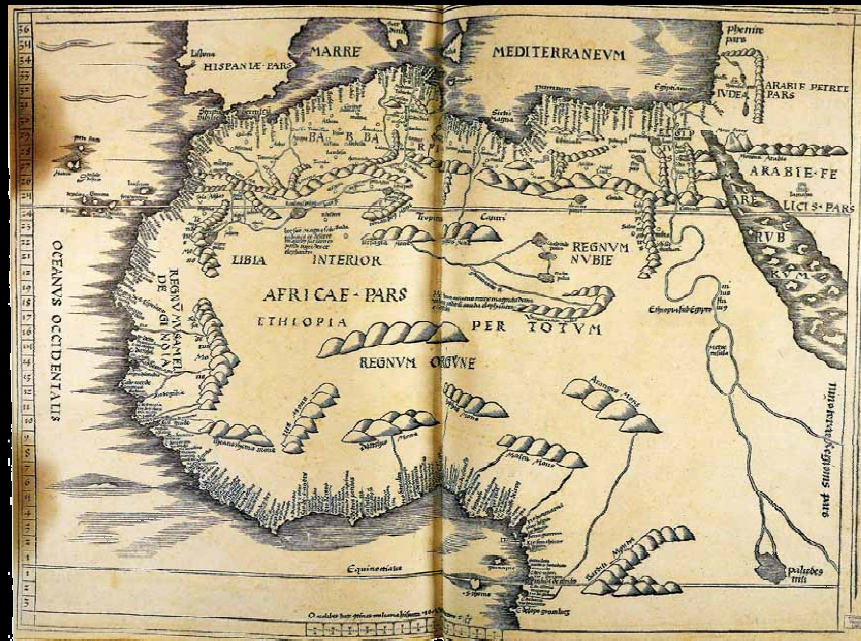
# Cantino-féle világtérkép (1502)



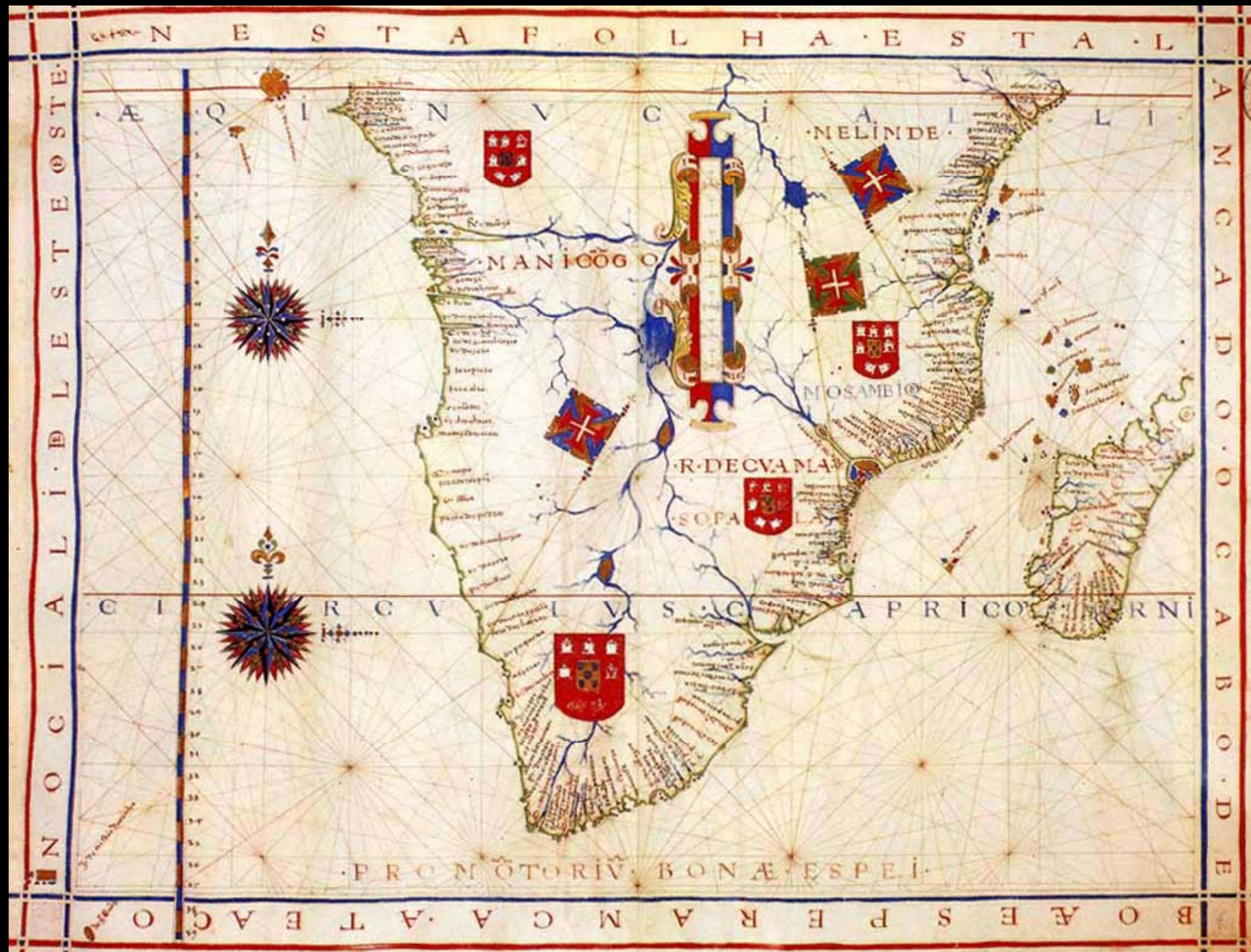
## A partvonal felfedezése (XV.sz.)



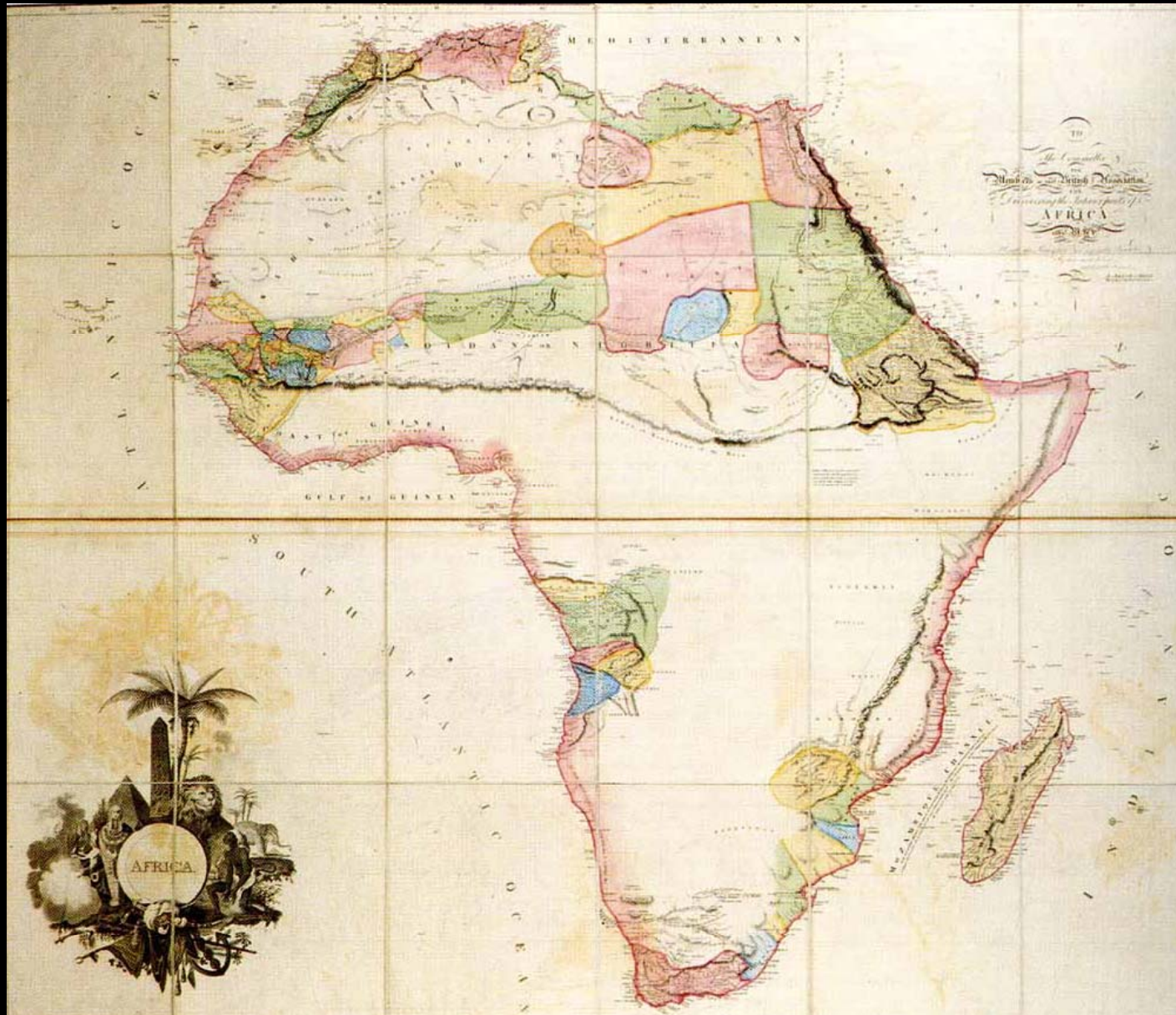
# Ptolemaiosz: Geographiae Opus (1513)



# Fernão Vaz Durado (1571) – Bartolomeu Velho (1561)



# Arrowsmith (1802)





**Horváth László → Magyar László Imre**

**1818. november 13. – 1864. november 9.**

*Szombathely – Ponto do Cuio*

*Ladislaus Magyar – Amerigo Magyar*  
*Engana Komo*

*Magyar*      *László Imre Magyar*

*Aláírás 1846. június 2-án kelt levél végén*



# Kongó 1848



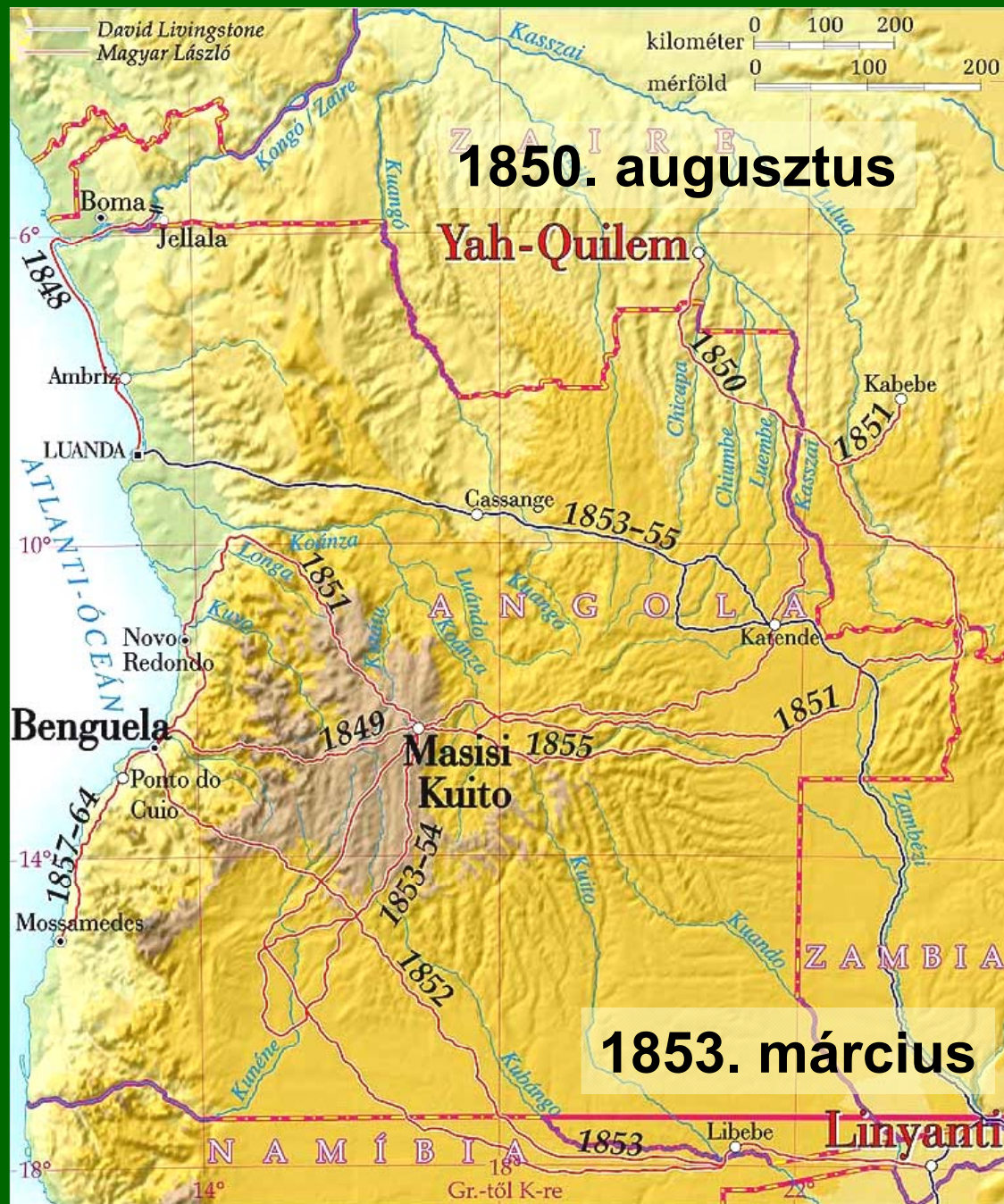
**Magyar László**  
(1818–1864)

## Benguela – Bihé 1849



**Magyar László**  
(1818–1864)

# „Kirándulás némely középafrikai országokba”

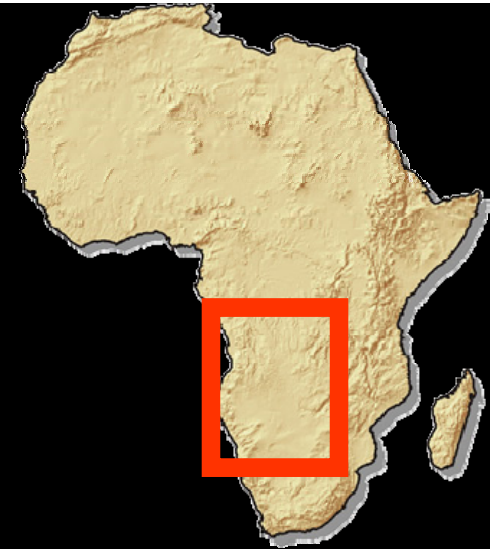


**1850. augusztus**

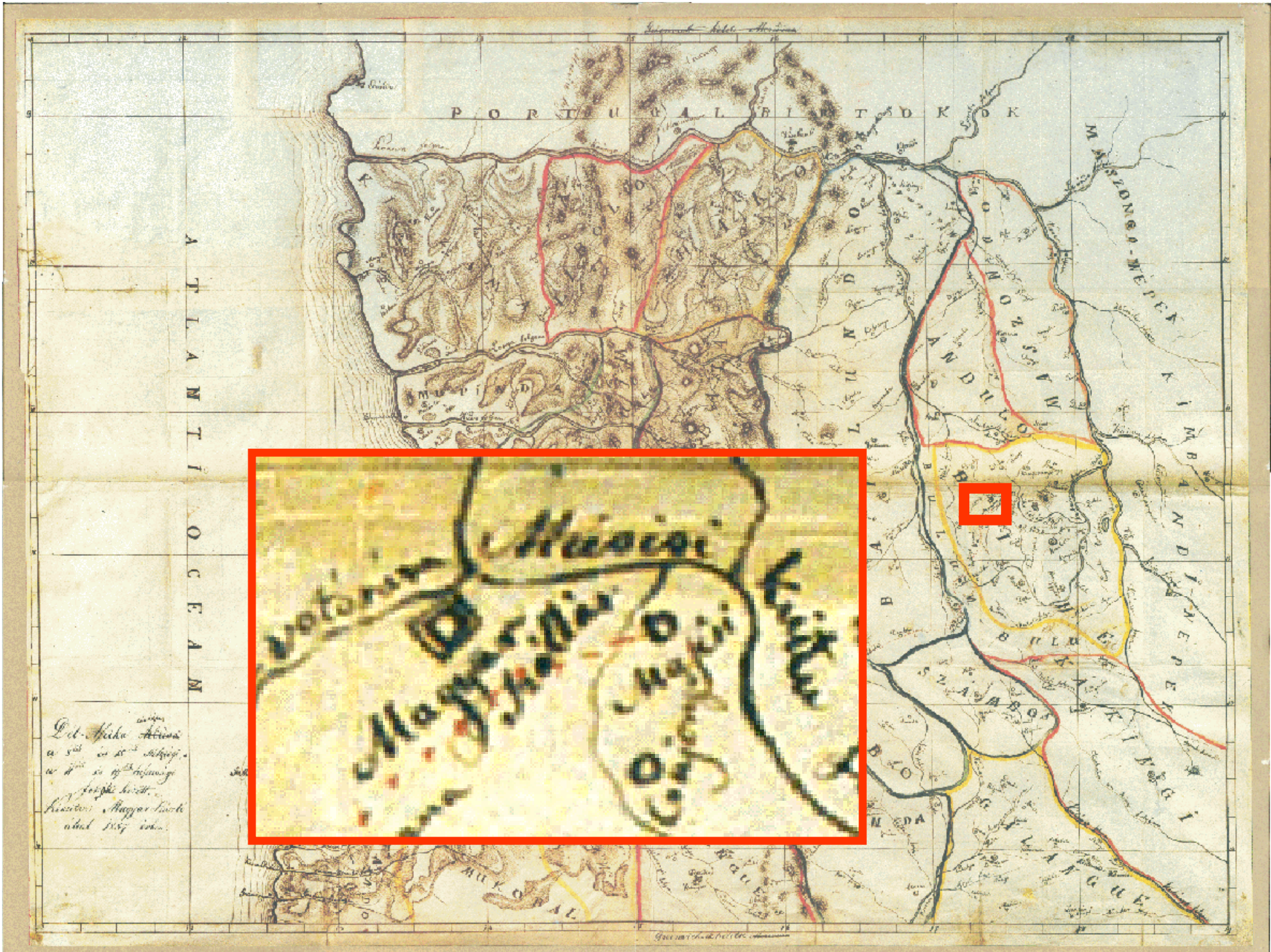
**Yah-Quilem**

**1853. március**

**Linyanti**

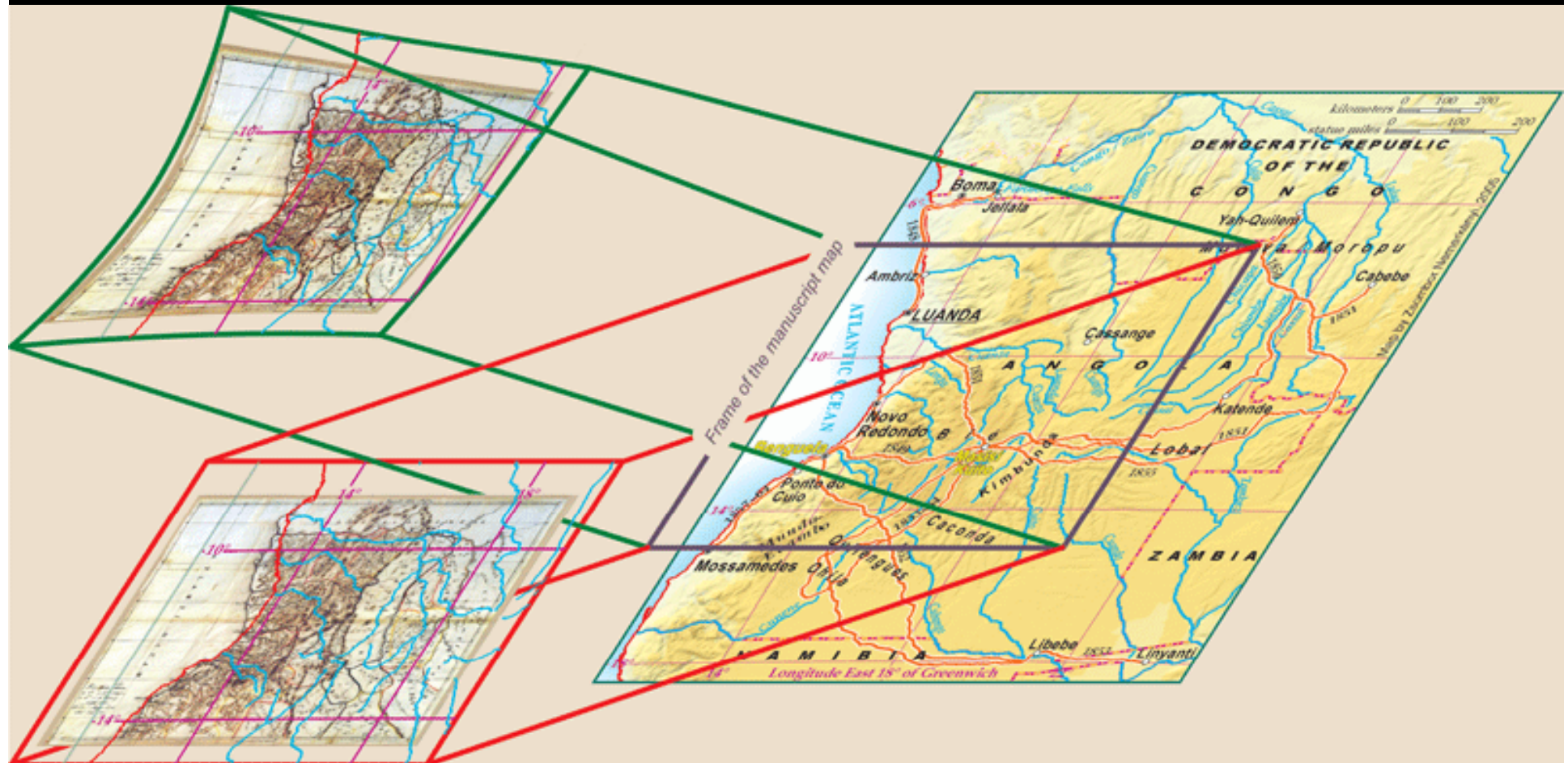


**Magyar László**  
(1818–1864)

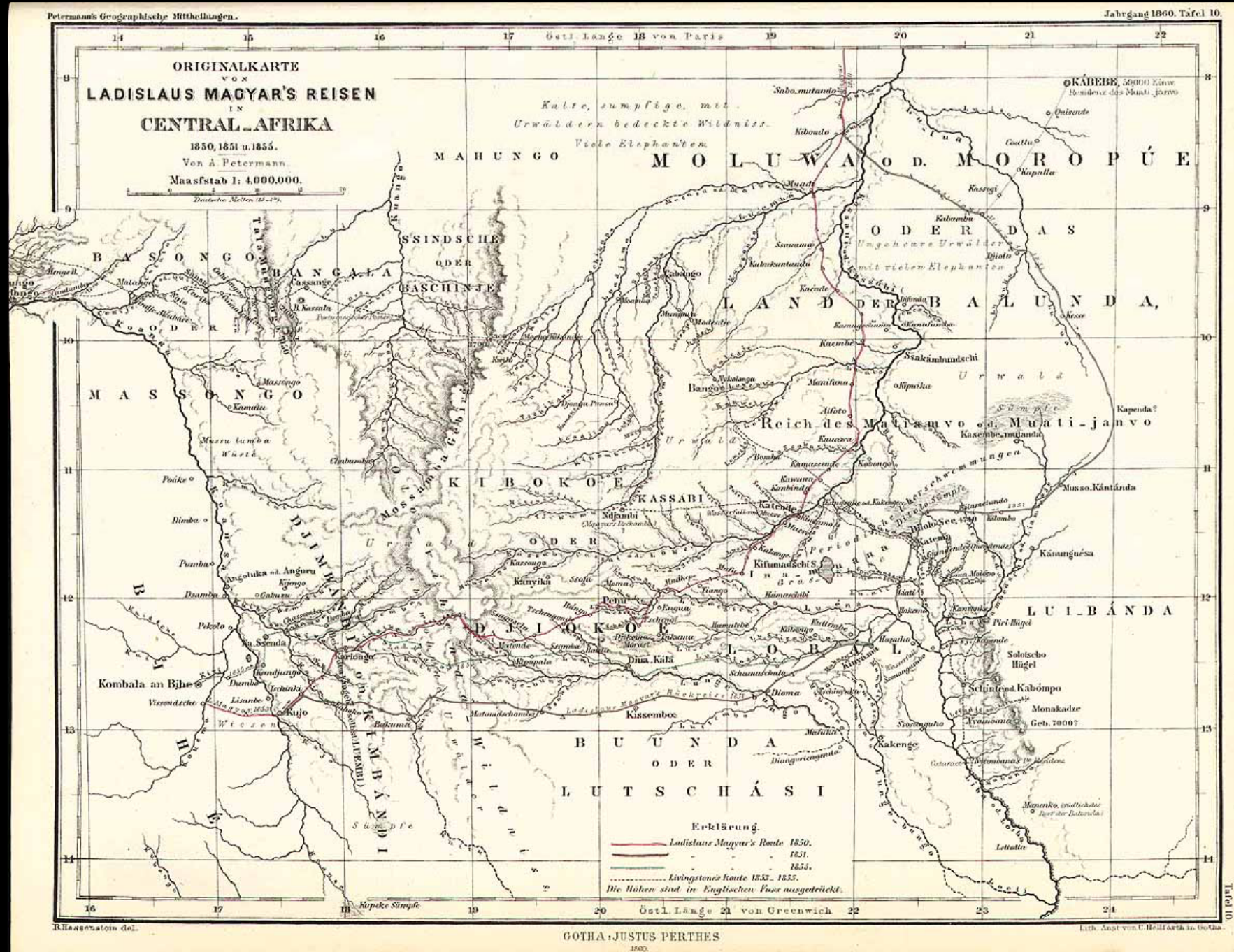


*Del. Mapa Hungariae  
a 1714 in 1715 auctore  
a 1714 in 1715 auctore  
Josepho II. Imperatore  
Hungariae Regis  
anno 1715 etc.*

# A kéziratos térkép torzulása

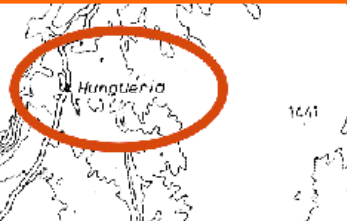
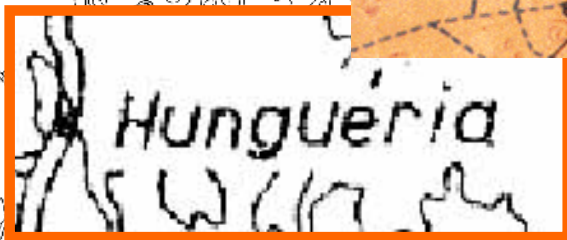
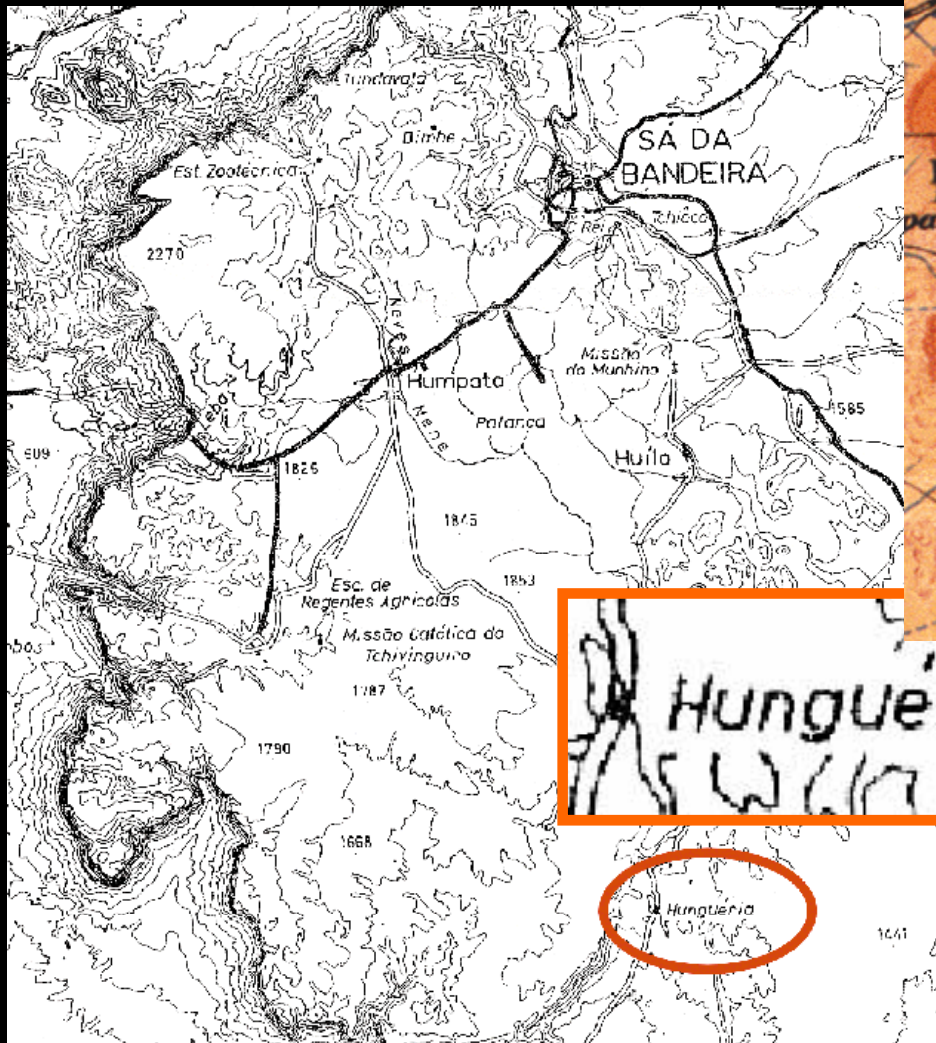


# Petermann's Geographische Mittheilungen (1857)



# Magyar nevek napjaink térképein

Hunguéria – Ongueria –  
Ungueria – Onguári



## ICHC 2005 konferencia

- **Francis Herbert** – curator of maps *Royal Geographical Society*
- **Elri Liebenberg** – vice-chair *ICA Commission on the History of Colonial Cartography*
- **Diana Webster** – map collections manager *National Library of Scotland*
- **Jürgen Espenhorst** – *Pangea Verlag*
- **Mira Miletić Drder** – Maps and Atlases Collection Head *National and University Library*
- **João Carlos Garcia** – *Univ. of Oporto*



# Goodbye

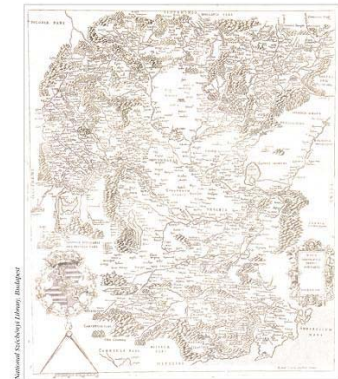
for the

## 21<sup>st</sup> International Conference on the History of Cartography *Changing Borders*

17–22, July 2005



Organised by  
the Department of Cartography and Geoinformatics  
Eötvös Loránd University  
Budapest



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