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## Abstracts

### **Bognar, Bulcsu: Analysis of the Social Structure and Politics. On Early Studies of Erdei**

When attempting to examine Erdei's social views on the 'double structured' Hungarian society, most previous studies on his oeuvre disregarded his early writings. This study points out the significance of his early works enlightening the changes and contradictions of his thoughts. These early works deal with the transformation of the peasantry giving not only a sociological description about its social origin but also theories for its political rise. Present study focuses on this duality of his analyses of social structure.

### **Csapó, Csaba: The Studded "Ráday-cradle". The Anatomy of a Dungeon**

The study seeks the answer to one single question: what is the truth in the stories that accompanied Gedeon Ráday's activity in Szeged (1869-1872) and subsequently worked their way into scientific studies. These stories consider the elimination of the outlaw world by Ráday as the result of unprecedented cruelty, regular tormenting of captives, starving and beating. The present analysis lays special emphasis on the condition of the cells in the Szeged dungeon, on captives' diseases, on their medical attendance and nutrition, finally it analyses their everyday lives and chances for survival.

### **Horváth, Gergely Krisztián: Failure or Resumption. The History of Five Generations of a Jászság *Redemptus* Family between the 1810s and the 1960s**

Jászság, extending in the centre of Hungary, was a privileged territory during feudalism. Its habitants were primarily farming and stock-raising free peasants. In 1745 they regained their former privileges by the so called redemption (*redemptio*). The present study traces the course of life of a *redemptus* family from the beginning of the nineteenth century to the 1960s. The story of the family's five generations is characterised by a succession of failures (economic crises, wars, epidemics and crises caused by sudden deaths) and new beginnings (quick remarriages, migration to places considered more favourable, learning of a trade etc). The analysis presents those strategies that each family employed in order to survive and grow.

**Husz, Ildikó: From Father to Son(s). Unwritten Laws and Practice of Inheritance in Zsámbék in the First Half of the Nineteenth Century**

The study focuses on the customary laws related to serf inheritance in Hungary and on the practice developing along these laws in the first half of the nineteenth century. By means of an example of a German-Hungarian settlement, the study illustrates how practices of inheritance and entirely different customary laws, i. e. a German custom of impartible inheritance and a Hungarian custom of partible inheritance, finally converged. Employing contemporary family histories, the author demonstrates how the system of the property transmission between generations of local Hungarian serfs had been modified and how certain elements of impartible inheritance appeared in practice. Due to both demographic and accidental factors, this process took place in each family in a distinct pace. Consequently, it is far from obvious whether a new, uniform order of inheritance resembling the German impartible system was finally established.

**Klement, Judit: A Family Share Holding Company at the Dawn of the Century. The Gizella Steam Mill Share Company 1905-1917.**

Presenting the story of the both economically and socially successful Krausz family, the study intends to draw attention to the wide applicability of the sources of economic history, e. g. shareholder registers and sharebooks. Based on the analysis of the shareholder registers the image of a closely collaborating family emerges.

**Kosárkó, László: Paleographers and Sociographers. Hajnal István's Reception in the 1930s and 1940s**

The study examines the influence of István Hajnal's social theory in the 1930s and 1940s. Among Hajnal's followers, one might distinguish between two entirely different groups. On the one hand, Hajnal's theoretical achievements were employed by paleographers (as Géza Istványi, Kálmán Guoth, Loránd Szilágyi). On the other hand, his theory was applied by researchers of contemporary peasantry, sociologists and sociographers (as Ferenc Erdei, Jolán Majlát, István Márkus) as an interpretative framework for their findings.

## Pozsgai, Péter: Artisans and Artisan Families in Market Town Torna in the Nineteenth Century I. Identifying People in the Group of Craftsmen

This article presents the first findings of a local community research. In addition to a critical analysis of the different sources and a detailed presentation of the methodology used for the reconstruction of the group of artisans, it also presents a few conclusions based on the comparative use of quantitative sources.

The first part of the analysis is based on nominal record linkage of personal data in various quantitative archive sources and is aimed at determining the number of people living mainly or at least partly on handicraft.

In the course of local research the author used various listings of artisans (within and outside guilds) from 1852 and the nominal registers of the 1857 and 1869 censuses as main source types. In between these three static cross-sections (1852, 1857 and 1869), the parish registers as main supplementary source could be used to create a nominal link with the census registers and to achieve a dynamic analysis. With the help of the registration of domestic animals (1857, 1869) and the nominative cadastral land-registers (1884) the connection between handicraft and landownership could have been examined.

After the multi-source identification of craftsmen, it became clear that the employment nomenclature of 1857 census can be used to only a limited extent and with great caution because of its feudal character. In the course of the census the primary ranging principle was based on the status of land and house ownership (Grundbesitzer~colonus, Haus- und Rentenbesitzer~inquilinus, Tagelöhner~sub-inquilinus) independently on the real employment.

In the coming second part of the analysis the author will examine the continuity and change of the artisan-families in the society of the market town and the organisation of their households.