

SUMMARY

ZOLTÁN BABUCS

THE BICYCLE INFANTRY AND ARMoured CORPS OF JÁSZBERÉNY ASSIGNED TO THE RAPID CORPS (1941)

The development of the Royal Hungarian Army could only start in 1938 with the aim to prepare for a revisionist war with the neighbouring countries and not a war against the Soviet Union. The Rapid Corps were deployed after 27 June 1941 “in the Crusades against Bolshevism”. The 9th bicycle–tank battalion under reorganisation belonged to the rapid Corps: the 1st and 2nd companies remained bicycle battalions but the battalion staff and the 3rd and the 4th companies had 39 M. Toldi (A20 és B20) light tanks. On 13 July the soldiers from Jászberény participated in the first bloody battle in the region of Antonovka–Filianovka. Their armored battalions reached Iziium by the Dniester River, the repair subdivision and the two bicycle infantry battalions stayed in Obertyn as representatives of the battalion staff. During the operations the firepower and antiaircraft battery of the Toldi tanks were found to be inferior to that of the Soviet tanks. The only advantage they had was their speed and mobility.

KEYWORDS: army development, rapid corps, Toldi light tanks, bicycle infantries, Red Army, Eastern operational area

KORNÉL BAKAY

THE GRAVE OF LÁSZLÓ I OF HUNGARY (SAINT LADISLAUS)

Researchers and the general public alike have been intrigued by the royal burials of the Álmos-Árpád dynasty (819-1301) for centuries. The excavation of our princes' graves is beyond hope, but the burials of the kings of the Hungarian Kingdom are traceable. As the data of written sources – apart from a rare exception (Béla III) – could not be verified by royal graves, each data should be thoroughly examined. That was how it was revealed that the László Szár-András-Béla-Géza-László line took power for nearly 270 years (1044-1301) after the extinction of the Géza-István lineage (1038).

It was first detected in 1900 (by Flórián Mátyás) that László I (1077-1095) assigned his own burial site at the church of the Benedictine monastery in Somogyvár established in the settlement area of his ancestor, dux Koppány, where he was buried after 29 July 1095. The burial was mentioned by his contemporary, Pope Paschal II in his bull of 2 November 1106.

A highly protected grave was found in the middle of the central nave of the huge church of the Saint Benedictine Abbey (Aegidius Monastery) excavated in Kupavárhegy, Somogyvár (1972-1989). The grave was narrowed to a relic tomb in the 12th century because the body of László I buried here in 1095 was transferred to the Cathedral Basilica of the Diocese of Nagyvárad in the 12th century where the king was canonized in 1192. As the grave was severely tampered, no finds were found.

For a century, almost all outstanding Hungarian historians adapted and accepted the interpretation of the papal bull until 2011, when László Solymosi – disregarding archaeological arguments - labelled Saint László's burial in Somogyvár an unsubstantiated myth. The present study is the critical review of his consciously biased opinion.

KEYWORDS: Kingdom of Hungary, royal graves, Álmos-Árpád dynasty, Saint László, Somogyvár, Szent Egyed Monastery, Várad

ZOLTÁN BÓDI

OUR LANGUAGE IDENTITY IN THE VIRTUAL SPACE

I briefly review the main manifestations and layers of identity (personal, group, national, linguistic identity) in my paper, and I place digital or virtual identity among them. I will also identify some language strategic steps that will help the Hungarian language to survive in a multilingual digital network environment.

In analyzing the relationship between identity and the mother tongue, I start from the premise that the survival of our mother tongue in the virtual space of the World Wide Web has key importance for the preservation and development of our national identity.

In physical reality, in our natural environment, the identity-determining role of language is quite obvious. In order to determine the national identity, it is essential for Hungarians – first of all for those who are living abroad – to retain their mother tongue and to use it as widely as possible. In the global virtual space, however, we find multilingual content much easier and more frequently than outside of digital communication networks. The world wide web is multilingual. After the release of web 2.0, anyone can post a blog or Facebook post, and there is practically no prior control of this. Because of this, the huge mass of web content is linguistically diverse.

Multilingualism of virtual space is part of our digital identity. Thus, while the mother tongue is an important part of digital identity, multilingualism and the ability to adapt to a multilingual virtual environment are equally important. In order to maintain the competitiveness and vitality of our mother tongue, we must do everything we can to have as much high-quality Hungarian language content as possible in the virtual space.

In my paper, I list the most important language strategy steps that can ensure the survival of our language in the digital space.

KEYWORDS: digital identity, internet, language identity, language competitiveness, infocommunication

ZSUZSANNA BORVENDÉG

SOVIETISATION OF FOREIGN TRADE BETWEEN 1945-1949

The communist's takeover started parallel with the Red Army advance in Hungary during the autumn of 1944. The communist party immediately took over every position needed for the effective exercise of power and also founded enterprises to consolidate the party's financial support. They paid special attention to control foreign trade well before its transfer to state ownership. It had high priority since it had provided control over the capital flows. László Háy and Zoltán Vas arrived with a mission back to Hungary from Moscow at the end of WW2: they have to secure the communist control over barter trade as soon as possible – thus following the Soviet model. The paper summarizes the activities before the nationalization of the foreign trade, provides insight about the setting-up of its administration system as well as the development the network of companies with strong ties to the communist party. They were able to entirely control the economic relationship system with these companies by the summer of 1946. It also included the international barter trade as well. The paper provides details of one of the most significant communist party company, the West-Orient role in the economic and financial stabilization and insight of their economic crimes. The West-Orient was the communist party's most important company between summer of 1945 and autumn of 1946, it was created to control the smuggling activities, which was widespread at that time due to serious shortage of goods. This company was given a task to pile-up goods to break the biggest hyperinflation of the history, which could serve as a coverage for the yet to be introduced new currency, the forint. West-Orient was granted tax and customs immunity from the government for this operation. The company made use of this privilege to centralize and made

official the smuggling, and handed over their inventory to the communist party, violating the value and stability of the new currency.

KEYWORDS: communism, foreign trade, party company, party founding, West-Orient, Vas Zoltán, General Economic Council, Foreign Trade Directorate, Háy László, smuggling

VILMA EÖRY

THE LANGUAGE STRATEGY OF THE HUNGARIAN MINORITY IN THE CARPATHIAN BASIN

The status of communities of Hungarian national minorities living in the Carpathian Basin significantly differs from that of communities of ethnic minorities living in Europe: they live in countries neighbouring Hungary as an autochthonous minority in territories which in most cases are adjacent to Hungary. Due to their size they are of paramount importance for the Hungarian linguistic and cultural community, for the Hungarian nation, and due to their survival being at risk, they deserve particular attention. Ensuring as efficiently as possible the survival of their Hungarian character, Hungarian identity and Hungarian as their native language - as well as the self-sustaining and constructive activities of minority communities - is an important and permanent task based on the national language strategy drawn up by Hungary.

Dedicated studies have been written on the current situation of the Hungarian national minority living in the seven countries neighbouring Hungary at present, on the necessary and potential strategic steps, forms of activities, the general language policies and strategies of individual countries. The purpose of this study is to highlight the common features of the situation of Hungarian minority communities living in the seven countries, in terms of language, language use and related issues of demography, language law, bilingualism, choice of language, etc. based primarily on the surveys, experience and studies of local Hungarian researchers.

A shared feature of Hungarian autochthonous communities is their identity focusing on their native language in the first place, and that territorial, political and demographic changes since the Trianon decision have led to minorities' native language use gradually losing ground. Legislation on minority language

rights adopted over the past few decades in neighbouring countries have not proved very helpful in this respect, as it is frequently discriminative, too strict and many times lack transparency. These pieces of legislation even in neighbouring EU Member States declare rights only to comply with international requirements, however, their enforcement is not guaranteed. This is reflected in the deficiencies in all regions in areas of strategic importance such as native language environment, especially the administration of official matters in one's native language, and the organisational and content-related difficulties of education in one's native language. Scientific research, primarily local research conducted within the community is instrumental for local communities as well as the homeland in establishing the foundation for activities which promote the survival of the community.

The overview is followed by a strategic summary enlisting the conditions to be met in order to retain the language, these can serve as the basis of proposals to shape the situation of Hungarian minority communities living in the Carpathian Basin, the general, strategic steps as prerequisites for the retention of their native language, including further urgent steps to be taken by Hungary in addition to the measures taken so far.

KEYWORDS: autochthonous minority, national minority, identity, losing ground, bilingualism, minority language rights, spaces of language use, education in one's native language, strategic planning

BENCE FEHÉR

REFLECTIONS ON THE LIMITATIONS OF DECIPHERING THE WRITINGS OF NAGYSZENTMIKLÓS

Regrettably, direct informations on the language of the Avars are extremely rare, due to the lack of inner written sources. We know more than thirty samples of runiform script from the Avar period, and the most part of them was written with the same set of characters which was used for the Nagyszentmiklós treasure. The deciphering of this script is still unclear: we have a very little amount of texts, and we do not know the whole alphabet. Several attempts of decipherment were made until now, but without decisive success, by comparisons with the Szekler or Old Turkic runiform alphabets, by searching for known names in the texts, or by combinatorial methods. Less than half of the known characters are parallelous with those of the Szekler and Old Turkic alphabet, and these parallelisms may be partly only coincidences. As for the hypotheses based on names from inscriptions with Greek letters, they proved to be erroneous up to now. The only strictly combinatorial attempt, done by Gábor Vékony, was miscarried when used for the decipherment of the long inscription of Szarvas, and it seems unsuccessful, if we try to use it for the newest inscriptions. Still the only safe way for new attempts is, to use a combinatorial methodology, but we must not hope to carry out but a partial analysis, since the existing data are too few.

The typical length of words shows that the two greater textual units were written on the same language. It speaks for a defective laying down of vowels, and strongly against a Turkic-type dichotomy of palatal and velar consonantal characters.

There are inscriptions which can be divided into syntagms at least; with the use of them we may try to identify grammatical functions of the single words. Three one-character word ends show the probable functions of an accusative case, some kind of adverbial case and some kind of participle; two word ends may be either imperatives or marks of possessive construction. There is at least one typical ending which must be associated with different functions, partly probable a nominative case. Supposably the nominative case was not marked with an obligate ending. These data speak for an agglutinative language, probably not an Indo-European one. The Old Hungarian language is a reasonable possibility too. Still, until we do not acquire either a significantly greater textual corpus, or an identifiable proper noun, or a bilingual text, we are not able to couple sounds with the characters.

KEYWORDS: Nagyszentmiklós treasure, runiform script, agglutinative language, syntactical functions, Old Hungarian language

PÉTER GRÓF

„VISEGRÁD, VISEGRÁD! WHERE IS YOUR ERSTWHILE SPLENDOR?” – REDISCOVERING VISEGRÁD IN THE 19TH CENTURY

Visegrád, the royal seat in the 14th-15th centuries and the venue of courtly and Gothic and Renaissance culture was destroyed during the Ottoman rule. In the 18th century, predominantly German speaking settlers from the German Empire arrived at the settlement depopulated after the Turkish occupation. The inhabitants of the settlers' village and later of the market town governed by the royal chamber mainly lived from forestry. The landmark ecclesiastical and manorial buildings of Visegrád were built by the end of the 18th century.

In the 19th century, Visegrád was rediscovered in the fields of fine arts, literature, historiography, historic preservation and tourism.

The appearance of a revolutionary transport invention, the steamship made a decisive contribution to the popularity of Visegrád. In 1829, Erste Donaudampfschiffahrtsgesellschaft (in English: First Danube Steamboat Shipping Company) started its regular shipping service on the Győr–Vác–Pest route with their steamboat named Franz I. Ambassadors, writers, poets, artists, well-known public figures travelling to the Diet of Pozsony were fascinated by the Danube Bend and the natural beauty of Visegrád. The Castle amidst the romantic landscape appeared as the symbol of the glorious Hungarian history in the works of Ferenc Kazinczy, Károly Kisfaludy, Sándor Petőfi, János Arany and others.

The book “Visegrád Album” edited by Joseph Häufler in 1847 presented the history of the settlement and contained lithographic pictures about Visegrád. In his preface, the author explains the reason for the publication: “As these days

accessing the Castle and the town has been eased by the fact that steamships faring down and up the river dock below, the book – presenting the past and present of Visegrád through pictures and commentaries – might be a nice gift for visitors who love nature, romanticism and history or for passengers who just pass Visegrád on ship.”

Portraits and depictions of romantic, historical landscapes were popular themes of Hungarian art in the 19th century. An outstanding example of Hungarian landscape painting is Sr. Károly Markó's painting called Visegrád (1826). After the suppression of the Hungarian Revolution of 1848, historical painting also helped sustain patriotic sentiments. The generation of painters following Sr. Károly Markó (Antal Ligeti, Károly Telepy, Károly Jakobey, Gusztáv Keleti, Tivadar Dörre) often chose Visegrád as the theme of their historical paintings.

Movements were organised to protect historic monuments in Hungary in the 1840s. Almost all outstanding Hungarian scholars, many clerical leaders fond of art and science, aristocrats and intellectuals were members of the Association of Hungarian Physicians and Naturalists that operated from 1841 to 1933. Assemblies held at different locations in the country called for the protection of Hungarian historic monuments already in the 1840s. The preservation of the Visegrád castle was one of the objectives of the Assembly held by the Association in Sopron in 1847. The objective - that was also successfully promoted by József Viktorin (Jozef Karol Viktorin) (1822-1874), Catholic parson of Visegrád, organiser of literary life, editor and public writer - was fulfilled after the Austro-Hungarian Compromise of 1867. After the renovation of the parish buildings, Victorin took an active part in the preservation of the monuments in Visegrád; he had a road built in the Citadel and inaugurated the cross erected in the memory of Klára Zách at a ceremony in front of a large audience.

He called the attention of József Eötvös, Minister of Religion and Public Education to the necessity of the renovation of the Visegrád Castle several times and also contacted the most distinguished specialists of Hungarian archaeology and historic preservation, Arnold Ipolyi, Flóris Rómer and Imre Henszlmann. In his “Second Memoir” of 15 July 1870 addressed to Eötvös, he wrote the following about the envisaged future of the Lower Castle of Visegrád: “I am on

the opinion that it would be the most expedient to transform the Lower Castle with the Salamon Tower into an antiquities collection of the National Museum in Pest; primarily it should accommodate objects from the glorious era of Louis the Great and Matthias Corvinus and thus it could be called Matthias Corvinus Antiques Collection”.

Excavation works under the leadership of Imre Henszlmann started on 10 July 1871 and in 1872 the government supported the preservation of the Visegrád Castle with 15000 Forints. In his books titled “Visegrád once and at present” (Visegrád einst und jetzt) and published in 1872, Victorin described the history of the settlement, summarised the major events and presented the related documents of his movement. Besides his literary activity and efficient preservation work, Victorin was also successful in managing the assets of the parish and his own income. It is proved by the fact he left a substantial inheritance, several hundred Forints behind for charity and cultural purposes. József Victorin, who had been suffering from diseases for a long time, died under tragic circumstances, he committed suicide in the Buda Hospital of the Hospitaller Order on 20 July 1874. In accordance with his last wish, he was buried in the immediate vicinity of the cemetery chapel of Visegrád.

The Slovakian identity and literary activity of József Victorin were in harmony with his successful efforts to preserve and raise awareness of the Visegrád monuments that played an important role in Hungarian history and identity.

The rediscovery of Visegrád in the 19th century as a national symbol and the fact that it was one of the first sites of Hungarian historic preservation is a decisive factor in the settlement’s life to this day. The excavation and presentation of historical sites is an obligation of the town and the museum in order to be able to enhance the experience of visitors – with special attention to the over 20 000 students visiting the town every year - and promote a deeper understanding of Hungarian history.

KEYWORDS: Visegrád, 19th century, literature, fine arts, national symbol, historic preservation, József Viktorin.

LÁSZLÓ GULYÁS

LINDER, BARTHA, KÁROLYI, FESTECSIS, BÖHM: THE WALTZ OF MINISTERS OF WAR IN THE WARTIME HUNGARY FROM 31 OCTOBER TO 21 MARCH

Due to the restrictive terms of the Armistice of Villa Giusti signed in Padua on 3 November 1918, that theoretically ended the warfare of WWI, severe fights broke out in several places of In-Between Europe among the disintegrating or forming states. Historiography calls this period “Wars following the Great War” or “small wars”. The small wars were especially intensive in the Carpathian Basin where the collapsing Hungarian army was attacked by four armies, the Czechoslovakian, the Romanian, the Serb and the French. Moreover, the situation was exacerbated due to a Ukrainian incursion. The above-mentioned four armies occupied large territories of Hungary from the beginning of November 1918 to the middle of March 1919, Transylvania was invaded by the Romanians, Upper Hungary by the Czechoslovakians and the southern parts by the Serbs.

During the military operations, astounding events took place in the Hungarian capital: five Ministers of War followed one another in the course of five months in the following order:

1. Béla Linder: 31 October 1918 - 9 November 1918
2. Albert Bartha: 9 November 1918 - 12 December 1918
3. Mihály Károlyi: 12 December 1918 – 29 December 1918
4. Sándor Festetics: 29 December 1918 – 19 January 1919
5. Vilmos Böhm: 19 January 1919 - 21 March 1919

Moreover, besides the ministers, the following persons also had sufficient influence on military affairs: István Friedrich as Secretary of State for War, József Pogány as head of the Budapest Soldiers' Councils and Vilmos Böhm, the fifth minister who served under the four previous ministers in the Ministry of War.

The short term of the ministers' office is remarkable and the situation was further complicated by two factors. On the one hand, 1.3 million soldiers returned from the fronts in the autumn of 1918 (and something had to be done with them) and on the other hand, under the Armistice of Belgrade (13 November 1918) the new Hungarian Army had to be significantly reduced.

The growing anarchy in the military was further escalated by the fact that the succeeding war ministers wanted to build the new Hungarian army along diametrically opposite orientations. It is well illustrated by the fact that while the career soldier, Albert Bartha opted for a recruited army, Böhm, when taking office, started to implement the concept of the Social Democratic Party on the establishment of a voluntary army. It is not hard to imagine that the above factors and circumstances created chaos in the field of military affairs at a time when the country was under the attack of four foreign armies.

The study presents how and why the five ministers of war followed one another between 31 October 1918 and 21 March 1919 and introduces the concrete steps they took during their brief terms of office in order to set up the new Hungarian army.

KEYWORDS: history of Hungary in 1918-1919, Mihály Károlyi, Prime Minister, Hungarian ministers for war in 1918-1919.

GÁBOR HORVÁTH-LUGOSSY, PÉTER ILLIK

PREHISTORY, ADVENTURES AND THE CONQUEST IN HUNGARIAN SECONDARY SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS BEFORE 1989

The battle of Pozsony in July 907 played an important role in the consolidation of the achievements of the conquest of the Carpathian Basin. It was one of the most important victories of the Hungarians during the course of their early history. While the memory of the defeats at Merseburg (933) and Augsburg (955) are vivid in the Hungarian collective memory, the victory at Pozsony is almost forgotten in our reception history.

As secondary school textbooks reflect and also form collective memory, the present study examines how the battle of Pozsony is presented in the textbooks. The research has concluded that the majority of the authors were historians working for or connected to the Hungarian Academy of Science. Since the Finno-Ugrian theory of linguistic relations was not accepted before 1867, it did not appear in the course books, moreover, it was even harshly criticised by Ézsaiás Budai, for example. The narrative that the Germans wanted to eliminate the Magyar tribes appears in 1862 when István Batizfalvi wrote in his textbook that the German king, Louis wanted to punish the Magyars for their incursions into German regions and attempted to exterminate them. Although, the Finno-Ugrian theory started to dominate in the textbooks after 1867, other theories were also mentioned. Later, during the socialist period these alternative theories disappeared and the Finno-Ugric theory became the only theory about the linguistic (and actually genetic) origins of the Hungarians. During the Horthy-era, some textbooks mention the battle of Pozsony, but eventually, the course books of the socialist period completely ignored this historic event.

Surprisingly, the change of regime in 1989 did not affect the content of textbooks and the socialist narrative remained prevalent in the 1990s. In summary, during the socialist era, the content of the textbooks was simplified, the Finno-Ugrian linguistic theory became undisputed and the defeats at Merseburg and Augsburg were canonised in the Hungarian reception history, while the victory at Pozsony was eradicated from common knowledge.

KEYWORDS: early history, conquest of the Carpathian Basin, incursions, Battle of Pozsony, reception history, textbooks for secondary schools, Socialism, change of regime

PÉTER ILLIK

**THE DOMESTIC RECEPTION OF
A. G. M. ABBING'S WORK TITLED
HET DRAMA VAN TRIANON.
*IETS UIT DE GESCHIEDENIS VAN
HONGARIJE VOOR, ONDER EN NA
DEN WERELDOORLOG***

The book titled *Het drama van Trianon. Iets uit de geschiedenis van Hongarije voor, onder en na den wereldoorlog* was written by A. G. M. Abbing originally in Dutch language. It was translated by the MKI (Institute for Hungarian Studies) and it is under publishing. This study summarises the pieces of information gathered during the making of the critical edition.

The life of Abbing is quite unknown. He was a postmaster in Amsterdam, he learnt Hungarian language from Hungarians living in the Netherlands. In addition, he was fascinated by the dictate at Trianon and its consequences. In his book, he represented a coherent patriotic narrative as he did so in his speeches and lectures held in Hungary. His visits were reported by a massive amount of sources such as Hungarian newspapers cited in this short study.

One of the sources of Abbing was the book titled *Igazságot Magyarországnak* written by Ottó Légrády. Its structure and narrative were partly copied by Abbing. Both of the two authors presented Hungarian history first before writing about Trianon. According to them, there were three disastrous events in Hungarian history such as the Mongol invasion in 1241–1242, the battle at Mohács in 1526 and the following Ottoman presence in Hungary until 1699 and finally, the dictate at Trianon in 1920. For them, Hungarian history had two heights, the reign of Mátyás Hunyadi (1258–1490) and the Dualism (1867–1918).

Both of them considered the dictate at Trianon unjust as Hungary did not want to participate in WW I and she did not suppress her nationalities as it was claimed later.

The book of Abbing represents an archetypical conservative-patriotic narrative originated from the 19th century and mirrors the Hungarian point of view on Trianon as well. This narrative tradition lasted until at least the 1950s as this study shows a text on the revolution and freedom fight in 1956 as an example.

KEYWORDS: A. G. M. Abbing, critical edition, Trianon, reception history, patriotic narrative

JÁNOS JENEY

ETHNOGRAPHICAL MAPS OF HUNGARY IN POSSESSION OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

After losing the war and signing the cease fire agreement in Belgrade the armies of the neighbouring victor countries, also known the Little Entente invaded Hungary. By the end of 1918 the government was well aware that the Little Entente was going to cease large part of its territory. Due to the state of war, the Hungary had no diplomatic relations with any of the victors, hence it was impossible to send any official letters or information to these governments in order to try and minimize the territorial loss of the country. Count Paul Teleki, a geographer and cartographer working for the Hungarian government decided to make contact with the scientists working for the victors. Despite the fact that Teleki knew all of these scientist personally from the Trans-continental excursion of 1912, making contact with them proved difficult. Since no peace agreement had been signed at that point, many governments blocked mail traffic from Hungary, so many letters were not forwarded to their repents. This was not the case for letters sent to America. Teleki did write to Isaiah Bowman, the scientist leading the American scientific commission, in order to try and archive better terms for Hungary. While Teleki was waiting for a reply the American Commission the Negotiate Peace sent a mission to Budapest. Teleki handed over a number of maps to his friend Lawrence Martin, who was a member of this mission. After returning to New York Bowman replied to Teleki's letter, and although he did express his sympathy towards Hungary in words, he stated that nothing can be done. Despite this, Teleki continued to be in contact with Bowman. They exchanged several letters. Those sent to

Bowman's Paris hotel room were sent bypassing the post office, including a copy of Teleki's Ethnographical Map of Hungary based on the Density of Population. Another two copies of this map were handed by to Teleki to Lawrence Martin in Geneva during Teleki's stay in Switzerland in the time of the Hungarian Soviet Republic. Although the letters and the maps did not make any changes to the outcome of the peace treaty, afterwards Lawrence Martin acknowledged that Teleki provided them with most detailed and least biased maps provided by any government. This can be seen very well when one examines these maps in detail. Despite not having had any political effect, this was a great scientific achievement at the time.

KEYWORDS: Teleki, Bowman, Martin, Trianon, ethnographical map, America, American Geographical Society, peace treaty

CSABA KÁSA

THE HISTORY OF THE FIRST AUDIO FILMS MADE IN HUNGARY

For the 1920s more sound systems had been developed, which were competing with each other and which American studios were experimenting. William Fox – who was born in Hungary –, decided to make sound film news and just for a few years, 34 thousand cinemas played his films. For 1929 sixty reporters from the Fox Movietone News had been traveling around the world. The company broadcasted newsreels four times a week.

In the spring of 1929 Hans von Pebal, the camera operator and Stepler the sound engineer travelled to Europe's different countries. They made audio records from the Spanish king, Mussolini and many other people. In the beginning of December 1929, they arrived in Budapest with a car of the studio, where the recording machine was built in. Their aim was to record the governor, Miklós Horthy, the crown prince, József, the prime minister, István Bethlen and several political respectabilities.

Sunday morning, 15th of December, they shot hunting next to Gödöllő. In 19th of December, they made a 20-minute long interview with Miklós Horthy in the Budavári castle in which he welcomed American citizens and invited them to come to the so called 'Queen of the Danube', Budapest.

Later, they recorded the skit of two comedians; György Dénes and Sándor Pathes's *Kutyaidomító (Dogtrainer)*. Moreover, József Cselényi, Pál Fekete, and Irén Biller singing melodies, escorted by Sándor Bura's gypsy orchestra. They shot in the Opera House, in Mezőkövséd, in the Zoo, in the Buda Castle at guard mounting. They recorded opera singers singing the *Himnusz (the Anthem)* and the *Hiszekegy (I believe in one)* and later next to the fire singing Kuruc (Hungarian rebel) songs with István Lugossy's shawm (like oboe) performance. Then, the corps of the ballet's csárdás (a traditional Hungarian folk dance).

Santelli Italo and Attila Petschauer fencing duel. István Fodor's women fencing revue.

The literature does not know these films. Their existence is unknown. We found sixteen of them, digitalized in one of the American Library's webpages, in the collection of Fox Movietone News. Our study gives the register address, classification number, precise contact details, their history of origin, the original rescript and Hungarian translation of the speech of the governor.

KEYWORDS: Fox Movietone News, Hans von Pebal, sound movie, Miklós Horthy, István Bethlen, Opera House, shawm, hunting

ATTILA KOVÁCS

SOME OBSERVATIONS ABOUT THE MILITARY AUXILIARIES OF THE KHAZAR KHAGANATE

The special physical geographic environment urged settled civilisations and nomadic empires in Eastern Europe to cooperate with one another. Abbasid silver and pelts, slaves and other goods provided in exchange also contributed to this process. The system was safeguarded by “Pax Khazarica”, whose maintenance required the protection of commercial routes and caravans and the collection and production of goods constituting the basis of trade. The Khazar Khaganate implemented these tasks by deploying military auxiliaries. The Burtas had to provide the Khazars with one tumen and the Hungarians with two tumens of military contingents. Although it represented a significant military force, the headcount of the tumen was never constant and only the Khazars had heavy cavalry in the Khazar Empire. The Hungarians held the third highest imperial office that indicates the strategic importance of their position and the higher level of their internal organisation. In contrast, the Burtas - due to their decentralised organisational structure - did not hold offices in the Khazar Khaganate despite their important geopolitical position. Both the Hungarians and the Burtas engaged in complex farming in their Eastern European settlement areas. Their economy was closely related to the economic, political and military structures operating in the Khazar Empire. Based on the sources, the Burtas and the Hungarians participated in local and transborder trade, but they were only indirectly involved in long-distance commerce. The significance of the auxiliaries is indicated by the fact that they were entitled to a part of the military spoils and that their elite received regular remuneration from the Khazars that strengthened the imperial integration. The above two peoples provided the Khazars with light cavalry contingents as they did not possess

heavy cavalry. The military auxiliaries were obliged to raise military troops due to the occurring military losses but at the same time they also benefitted from the economic stability/prosperity resulting from this obligation.

KEYWORDS: military auxiliaries, the Burtas, the Hungarians, the Khazars, trade, military hierarchy

PÉTER KOVÁCS

AMISSIO ILLYRICI

One of the most important and unsolved problems of the history of Pannonia and Illyricum in the 5th century is since when and which provinces (Dalmatia and Pannonia, or one of the Pannonian provinces) of Western Illyricum (dioecesis Pannonia) were controlled by Constantinople. The event, the loss of the provinces was not forgotten by the western elite in the coming centuries as term written by Cassiodorus clearly shows: Var. XI.1.9 *amissio Illyrici*.

The written sources are silent on the topic of Pannonia between 409 and 425. Due to the marriage contract made by Galla Placidia in 424, the Eastern Roman Empire re-established its power in Illyricum, but it was not put into realization until 437. Which region was meant by 'Illyricum'? The opinions of the scholars differ. Cassiodorus mentions a division of the provinces, but according to Jordanes, 'whole Illyricum' was assigned to the East. Doubtless, there were regions that certainly remained in West Roman possession, since later they were yielded to the Huns by Aetius, and probably Pannonia secunda was retained even then. Similarly, Dalmatia could not form a part of the Eastern Roman Empire, because the years were counted according to the western consuls in this same period. Based on the re-evaluation of the written sources, esp. the works of Cassiodorus, the author comes to the conclusion that only Pannonia secunda became part of the Eastern Roman Empire in 437 AD following the marriage of the Valentinian III and Eudoxia. That is why the Huns occupied Sirmium and Pannonia II in the campaign of 441 against East Rome, although they were in friendly terms with West Rome.

Sirmium and Pannonia secunda remained under East Roman control after the fall of the Hun Empire too, moreover it cannot be excluded that Constantinople nominally controlled Valeria and Pannonia prima as well. In the year 444, we know that the Legio I Adiutrix was under the authority of the PPO Orientis, and that is possible only if its translation was carried out within

the Eastern Empire, whatever the forms of the translation were. The term *divisio dolenda provinciis* can only be identified with this division of diocesis Pannonia (Illyricum). Ravenna could never give up control over Savia, for the sake of the security of Italia.

KEYWORDS: History of Pannonia, Cassiodorus, Illyricum praefectura, Huns, Galla Placidia, Theodosius II.

ZSOLT GALLINA, GYÖNGYI GULYÁS,
CIPRIÁN HORVÁTH, ISTVÁN KNIPL,
MIKLÓS MAKOLDI

10TH-CENTURY GRAVES FROM THE KISKUNFÉLEGYHÁZA- TERJÉK-TANYA SITE

One of the main tasks of the Research Centre for Archaeology of the Institute for Hungarian Studies is research on the archaeological remains of Hungarians including research on ancient history in the eastern steppes and on the 9th-10th-century finds in the Carpathian Basin, reports on cemeteries excavated but not published previously, excavation and publication of new finds and raising public awareness of the achievements of archaeological research of the past decades pertaining to the era.

The complete excavation of a 10th-century cemetery in the Kiskunfélegyháza – Terjék-tanya site was performed by the Kiskun Museum and the Research Centre for Archaeology of the Institute for Hungarian Studies within the framework of a joint project in April 2020. The main results are presented in this article. Unfortunately, during the excavation we realised that the cemetery was heavily disturbed due to sand mining and metal detecting. Thus, when excavating the burial site from the 10th century, in many cases we could only reconstruct the linkage between the particular graves and the stray finds. In 2018, a find saving excavation of one of the graves was already carried out by István Knipl from the Kiskun Museum, who was informed by a hunter that remains of human bones and silver coins were scattered on the eroded and partly removed surface of the sand hill.

In April 2020, the complete excavation was carried out by the team of the Institute for Hungarian Studies in order to save as many finds as possible. The excavation revealed that the cemetery is a one-line burial site with few graves,

the use of which can be dated to the middle of the 10th century. Grave no. 10 was the least disturbed object containing a silver torques (neck band), a strap bracelet, silver coins, a kauri snail and the remains of a woman jewelled with a silver coin dated to 931 sewn on a dress. The cemetery must have been the burial site of an elite Hungarian community or family from the conquest period since a gold hair band and harnesses were excavated besides the silver jewellery.

In addition to the publication of the graves of the cemetery, we also analyse the micro region of the archaeological site, the area surrounding Kiskunfélegyháza in our article. The analysis highlights the fact that the region was a densely populated, significant area at the age, which offers further opportunities for research on the early Hungarian history.

KEYWORDS: Hungarian squatter cemetery, archaeological excavation, Kiskunfélegyháza, silver objects, 10th century.

ISTVÁN NAGY-LUTTENBERGER

THE SOCIAL COMPOSITION OF THE HUNGARIAN GENERAL STAFF OF THE IMPERIAL-ROYAL ARMY, 1787-1815

The military masses from the Lands of the Holy Crown of Hungary made up a significant part of the Imperial-Royal Army. Despite all the stereotypes, a large number of Hungarian descents were present in the general staff, which was the leading stratum of the army. Between the beginning of the military year 1788 (November 1, 1787) and the end of the war period, 1,244 officers with the rank of general were identified, whom 880 had an active general service. Nearly a quarter of this group, 215 people (24.43 per cent) were born in the Lands of the Holy Crown of Hungary or can be considered Hungarian in the *Hungarus* sense, 184 people (20.91 per cent) was belonging to the Hungarian nation in the terms of political sense and 93 people (10.57 per cent) had Hungarian nationality.

The paper deals with the social composition of the group of 215 generals with Hungarian relationship in three parts. The first part consists of the 31 generals, who had not any legal relation with the Holy Crown of Hungary and considered as foreigners. The second part of 164 generals came from the Hungarian Kingdom or the close joint Croatian Kingdom and the third part is made up by the 20 generals from the Grand Duchy of Transylvania.

Looking into the social composition of the generals, the majority came from the middle of the society. The biggest group consists of 129 generals with nobility, making exactly 60 per cent of the entire company. The burghers, *grenzers* and generals lacking nobility accounted 44 persons. The smallest group was made by the 42 aristocrats who were above the nobles in the society.

Among the generals of the two highest ranks we can still find in somewhat bigger scale people with higher social status.

The transformation of the composition of the generals showed signs of professionalisation. Good general educational background was essential and the military or technical education could easily help the military career. The higher military elite rather had been filled up from generals from higher segments of the society but it was even more opened for the middle classes. Unequivocally, the most important role was played by suitability, good military service, achievement and the bravery.

KEYWORDS: Habsburg Monarchy, Hungary, Transylvania, society, generals, French Wars, nobility

DÁNIEL NÉMETH

NAMES OF OLD HUNGARIAN SLACK WATERS AND BACKWATERS.

Notes to the Toponym *huluoodi* from the Establishing Charter of The Tihany Abbey

In this paper I aim to give a new explanation for the long analysed *huluoodi* data from the establishing charter of the Tihany Abbey (short: TA.), but first I summarize the previous approaches. This toponym is not a result of mistake, because one can find it twice in a row. The close analysis of the orthography could help in understanding the grapheme : phoneme correlations. In this case, some of the less common ways of writing could cause difficulties in the explanation. The last paper about the writing system used in TA. was published by Géza Bárczi in 1944. So I collected the tendencies in the orthography of the charter which may help explaining the word.

Based on the orthography of TA., we can assume that between the two *o* in *huluoodi*, a γ or β phoneme is not written, but in pronunciation it sounded. It is a given clue due to the origin of the present participle form. We can find some clues in other written documents that these derivations are present participle forms with a nominal *-d* suffix. The personal name *Numuolohod* shows a similar shape, in this case the *h* between the two *o* could be the proposed $\gamma \sim \beta$.

Following this idea, the stem is *hulu-* in which the second *u* can be the vowel of thesecond syllable, so this was the original stem. This *-u-* could change later in derivated forms into $-\beta-$ > $-v-$. There are some words, whose historical forms show variation: they have stems with $-v-$ and without $-v-$. See *alás ~ alvás*

'sleep', we can also find pairs that later became doublets: *hites* 'faithfull' ~ *hitves* 'spouse'. I assume that *huluoodi* belongs to this group.

The cotext reflects some kind of marsh made by backwaters (*holtág* 'dead river'), slack waters (*halovány* 'dying water') in this territory. Since these words are derivated form of the verb *hal*, I examine the possibility of the irregular morphological shape of *huluoodi*. The problem with this explanation is that the two different vowel (*a* and *u*) in the wordstems could not be related to each other. So I turn back for a long proposed but later rejected origin about *huluoodi*, which was based on the verb *hull* 'fall (down)'. There is another possible evidence for the usage of such form in the following hydronym: 1395>1399: *Megehullow*, *Megehullo*. This was a fishing place next to the Danube.

KEYWORDS: establishing charter of the Tihany Abbey, analysis of historical document, toponym, geographical name, morphology, etymology

MIKLÓS KÁSLER, ENDRE NEPARÁCZKI,
PÉTER NAGY L.

DETERMINING THE PHYLOGENETIC ORIGINS OF THE HOUSE OF ÁRPÁD ON THE BASIS OF THE ANALYSIS OF THE PATERNAL LINEAGE OF BÉLA III

We set out to identify the origins of the Árpád Dynasty based on genome sequencing of DNA derived from the skeletal remains of Béla III of Hungary (1172-1196) and eight additional individuals (six males, two females) originally interred in the Royal Basilica of Székesfehérvár. Y-chromosome analysis established that two individuals, Béla III and HU52 assign to haplogroups R-Z2125 whose distribution centred near South Central Asia with subsidiary expansions in the regions of modern Iran, the Volga Ural region and the Caucasus. Out of a cohort of 4340 individuals from these geographic areas, we identified and acquired whole genome data for 208 individuals deriving from the R-Z2123 haplogroup. From these data we have established that the closest living kin of the Árpád Dynasty are modern day Bashkirs predominantly from the Burzyansky and Abzelilovsky districts of Bashkortostan in the Russian Federation. Our analysis also reveals the existence of SNPs defining a novel Árpád Dynasty specific haplogroup R-ARP.

The origins and make-up of the Hungarians who occupied the Carpathian Basin has been much contested. Based on linguistic arguments it was proposed that they represented a predominantly Finno-Ugric speaking population while the oral and written tradition of the Árpád dynasty suggests a relationship with the Huns. Based on the genetic analysis of two members of the Árpád Dynasty,

it seems that they derived from a lineage that is currently predominantly present among ethnic groups (Pashtun, Tadjik, Turkmen, Uzbek, Bashkir) speaking Iranian or Turkic languages. However, their closest kin, the Bashkirs live in close proximity with Finno-Ugric speaking populations deriving from the N-B539 haplogroup.

Summarising our results, framed within the context of a high-resolution R-Z2123 phylogeny, the ancestry of the first Hungarian royal dynasty traces to the region near Northern Afghanistan about 4500 years ago and identifies the Bashkirs as their closest kin, with a separation date between the two populations at the beginning of the first millennium CE.

KEYWORDS: Hungarian prehistory, House of Árpád, King Béla III, R1a, R-Z2123, R-SUR51, R-ARP, Basques

PÉTER POMOZI

THE IMPORTANCE OF ORAL TRADITION IN LANGUAGE HISTORY RESEARCH

The *Mennybe vitt leány* [“The Rapt Maiden”] ballad type spread over the eastern parts of the Hungarian dialect area. Archaic variants of this type collected from szekely and Moldavian csango dialects provide excellent illustration as to the significance of oral history in the history of language.

The first, introductory part of the paper will analyse the relationship between oral history and literacy. Finding any more, thus far undiscovered written records of considerable length from the ancient Hungarian period is improbable; hence, folklore texts of archaic language are important sources for historical linguistic research as well.

Following on, the second part will present a short investigation of an archaic syntactic construction. Forms similar to the infinitive with unmarked object (later IUO) in the ballad *Júlia szép leány* [Fair maiden Julia] appear in other, setrhythm (musical) genres of Hungarian folklore, e.g., in archaic folk songs, folk prayers and countingout rhymes. The study will give parallel examples of these, too.

IUO-constructions completely identical to those in Hungarian can, additionally, be found in the Mari, Udmurt, Tatar, Chuvash, and Bashkir languages. At the same time, typologically correspondent construction methods are nonexistent in languages that Hungarian has come in contact with in the Carpathian Basin.

If the entire syntactic system of the Hungarian object’s unmarkedness is to be considered, then the sole equivalent system is that of the Mari language, since in Udmurt, Tatar, Bashkir, and Chuvash, all indefinite objects are in the nominative. Analysis of the IUO-constructions of old-style Hungarian

folk ballads and songs, therefore, leads all the way to the adjacent areas of Ural Mountains, to the Volga–Kama–Belaya linguistic area. Equally importantly, the most complete typological parallels can be observed between the Hungarian and the Mari language. These results raise further intriguing questions regarding historical linguistics and prehistory, of which only one shall be highlighted here: how intensive could the culturallinguistic interaction between ancient Hungarian and ancient Mari have been?

KEYWORDS: historical linguistics, folklore archaisms, oral history, oldstyle folk ballads, ancient Hungarian, the Volga–Kama–Belaya linguistic area

JUDIT RAFFAI

PROCESSES OF TEXTUALIZATION IN HUNGARIAN FOLKLORE STUDIES REFLECTING ON LAJOS KÁLMÁNY`S EPIC TEXTS AT THE TURN OF THE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURIES

Lajos Kálmány (Szeged, 1852 – Szeged, 1919), one of the most prominent figures of Hungarian folkloristics, was a researcher who was conducting folkloristic research in the broader region around Szeged. His work, texts and methodology is nowadays highly valued in the Hungarian folkloristic tradition. He was among our first folkloristic collectors, who conducted fieldwork with a previously established collecting plan within a larger area, starting from verbal tradition, but constantly keeping in mind the question of credibility, while taking care of making precise transcripts of the vernacular. He was mainly doing fieldwork and this immensely influenced his scientific work, as notions of verbal culture got embedded in it, and due to this fact his lifework contains lots of elements that are of great methodological significance. According to some researchers of Hungarian folkloristics his methods of collection and textualization disrupted folkloristic canon of his age. In our study we examine the legacy of Lajos Kálmány, specifically epic folkloric texts (mainly tales) as well as discourses about him from the aspect of Kálmány`s ways of textualization. We have examined specific texts within the context of his age, while looking for answers if collecting, documenting and publishing practices of Lajos Kálmány preceded his age?

Our corpus is made up of the Lajos Kálmány legacy in the Ethnological Archives of the Ethnographic Museum, available online. We have been

focusing on collection notebooks and manuscripts of tales. After comparing his manuscripts and publications through a couple of examples we attempted to present his collecting, documenting work as well as his publications. As a result of our research, we have established that Lajos Kálmány invented new methods of collection. Fieldwork of a collector in a broader region is always connected with later work of ethnographers and collectors, who conduct research based on a plan within a certain territory, initially starting from verbal tradition and fieldwork observations, and in the end summing up data based on them. During recording and transcription, Lajos Kálmány tried to do precise transcription of different dialects, but he published his texts according to the spirit of his age, making them more concise. In the field of tale-research he pulled the personality of the tale-teller to the front, this way he was before his age, but his practice of textology was done according to the 19th century methodology.

KEYWORDS: Lajos Kálmány, historic folkloristics, research on folk tales, transcription

ANDREA RAFFAY

**A WORLD-FAMOUS HUNGARIAN
WOMAN WRITER, BARONESS
EMMA ORCZY AND *THE SCARLET
PIMPERNEL***

Having spent 22 years abroad, an already world-famous Hungarian woman arrived in Budapest along with her husband, Mr Henry Montague Barstow in April 1936. This woman occupied an exceptional position among the greatest writers of the English-speaking world. Her works had already been translated into a host of languages. Her novel entitled *The Scarlet Pimpernel* and the consequent novel sequence deriving from it had broken unsurpassed records. This lady, Baroness Emma Orczy – the great-great granddaughter of Baron Lőrinc Orczy and a collateral of Miklós Jósika, the daughter of Baron Bódog Orczy and countess Emma Wass de Czege, the latter coming from an ancient Transylvanian family – was an exceptionally interesting figure among Hungarians living abroad. She was born on the 23rd September 1865. The story of her life, her public performance, and her attitude towards her homeland all raise her to the rank of the most remarkable Hungarian literary figures, even though she wrote her works in English.

This study introduces the circumstances preceding the arrival of this romantic lady and her family to London and demonstrates the reasons why only a few of her millions of readers suspected that “the greatest English romantic author” of the time had not spoken a word of English before the age of fifteen. This study also introduces Baroness Emma Orczy’s conservative literary career and works, which have so far been neglected by the Hungarian literary historiography. The present work focuses on the greatest and – from a Hungarian point of view – most important of her writings entitled *The Scarlet*

Pimpernel and *Pimpernel and Rosemary* and their intellectual background. In *The Scarlet Pimpernel*, whose plot is couched in the framework of an exciting love story, English aristocrats travel to the Paris of the Jacobin dictatorship incognito, where they rescue conservative people (aristocrats, their families and even the infant crown prince) and help them escape to England.

The baroness' works that strengthen Hungarian national identity bring the reader closer to understanding the processes in Hungarian history and also to the comprehension of the two major ideological trends (conservatism on the one hand and liberalism, whose spiritual cousin is socialism, on the other). As a result, erudite Hungarians must make themselves familiar with her writings. This study is an attempt at introducing the gentleman type, i.e., the Scarlet Pimpernel created by Baroness Emma Orczy, which was a rare figure among her contemporaries and is exceptional even nowadays.

KEYWORDS: Baroness Emma Orczy, Intellectual trends, French Revolution, baron Bódog Orczy, The importance of oral tradition in language history research, The importance of oral tradition in language history research, Conservative literary work, Conservatism, Liberalism, *Scarlet Pimpernel*, *Pimpernel and Rosemary*, The role model of a gentleman

VIVIEN SZÓNYI

THE AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE DANCE CULTURE OF A MOLDAVIAN CSANGO VILLAGE

The social structure of Moldavian Csango villages is organized into groups according to the age of the community members. Each life stage entails a different social status that is manifested at dancing events. The formal and stylistic aspects of dancing reflect the social status of the dancer correlating with the rules of etiquette and norms applicable to the behaviour of the dancer according to their age and marital status. The problem raised in this paper is only a minor part of an ongoing doctoral research project, which analyses the transformation of the dance culture in Magyarfalu (Arini), Romania, from the 1940s up to the present day. In Magyarfalu village, dancing can be interpreted as a collectively agreed sociocultural practice which is linked to specified space, time and participants. It symbolically refers to the community's social structure and generational distribution. By representing, strengthening and asserting the social relations in public, it contributes to the continuity of the social structure. The research adopts a holistic approach to interpret the visible and hidden aspects of the dance culture as part of an interdependent whole, each element of which has a function. The present paper aims to introduce this functional complexity and interpret how the representation of ageing and the changing social status is applied during the dance events of Magyarfalu. According to the research results, the strong connections between age, marital status and norms of dancing ensure the social embeddedness of dancing in the observed village. Dancing, interpreted as a sociocultural practice, is controlled by the community and its formal and stylistic aspects are determined by unwritten rules. The proper way of dancing – i.e. obeying the rules set for dancers – represents, legalizes and strengthens the age status, marital status and social relations

among the community members. Therefore, it plays a role in maintaining a harmonic social life and, consequently, sustaining the continuity of the social structure. All this shows that the dance culture constitutes a complex system of social institutions and - by observing this system - we get closer to understand the social network, internal hierarchy and mentality of the local community.

KEYWORDS: Moldavian Csango, age, marital status, representation, functionalism

VILMOS TÁNCZOS

THE SZEKLER OF CSÍK ON THE CSÁNGÓS: A CULTURAL- ECOLOGICAL APPROACH BASED ON THE LIFE STORIES OF A WOMAN FROM ÚZ VALLEY

The population coming from the Eastern Catholic Szeklers, which settled in the valleys of the Eastern Carpathians in the 18th century, called Csángó by the Szeklers, lived in an ecological community with the Szeklers, but was economically subordinate to them. To ideologically justify the situation, a preconceived Csángó mythology emerged among the Szeklers, based on certain cultural manifestations (language, folklore, customs, material culture, etc.) of different cultural developments that were considered to be “Csángó”. Surprisingly, the symbolic manifestations of prejudices are strongest within the ecological system, where there are real economic and social relations between the Szeklers and the Csángós.

This system of biased thinking came into being within the framework of a prenatal identity structure, that is, even before the emergence of the modern national consciousness in the 19th century. The current functioning of prejudices can also be linked to this more archaic identity structure, which did not completely cease to exist among the Szeklers with the establishment of the modern Hungarian national consciousness, but still works intertwined and syncretically today. It always depends on a given life situation whether the old prenatal, or the modern national identity structure is activated in the Szekler-Csángó relationship, or a practical relationship free of communal ideologies is established between the two communities. In everyday life, within

the common ecological system, the relationship between the Szeklers and the Csángós is not determined by the old prenational or later national ideologies, but by a practical attitude.

KEYWORDS: ethnic identity, prenational and national identity, the ecological community, prejudice, Hungarian national consciousness, Szeklers, Csángós from Gyimes Valley, Moldavian Csángós

ÉVA TEISZLER

ELEMENTS OF ROYAL LEGITIMACY IN THE 14TH- CENTURY HUNGARY

The analysis of the narrative sources of Hungarian historical literature revealed that the authors applied legal principles and ideas whereby they could argue for the rightfulness of the rule of a particular king, even a posteriori. Historical and philological research also revealed factors legitimizing royal authority (coronation, legitimate birth, physical aptitude and/or suitability in the Christian sense, proper ancestry, belonging to dynasty, dynastic legitimization, sacral legitimization, election, appointment of successor, inheritance of the elder, primogeniture, consensus of the elite).

The present study – considering the length constraints - examines two of the above criteria: belonging to a dynasty and legitimate birth. The study would like to answer the question of whether the retroactive elimination of Péter Orseolo's and Sámuel Aba's reigns and the falsification of the lineage of Vazul's sons was due to a subsequent intention of delegitimization, and if yes, what could have been its reason. Having reviewed the *Illuminated Chronicle*, the *Gesta Hunnorum et Hungarorum* of Simon of Kéza, the *Chronicon Zagrabiense*, the *Chronicon Varadiense* and other sources, the study has concluded that after Vazul's sons came to power, official court historiography tried to demonstrate the continuity of the dynasty's rule in the Vazul lineage since belonging to the Árpád House was arguably the precondition of acquiring legitimate rulership at the time. To achieve the above objective, Péter Orseolo's and Sámuel Aba's separateness from the dynasty had to be emphasized to deprive them of the legal basis of rulership. As Péter Orseolo's family connection with Saint Stephen was most probably well-known, his genealogy could only be altered by using Gisela of Hungary. Presumably, the rationale behind the alteration of the

genealogy of Vazul's sons was also the necessity to justify that they belonged to the dynasty, albeit not by blood but in the legal sense. In comparison, when we examine the depiction of the genealogy of Prince Boris Kalamanos and Andrew III of Hungary in the Chronicles, we can see that not legal birth but their blood relation with the dynasty was considered most relevant by their contemporaries.

KEYWORDS: age of the Árpád dynasty, legitimacy, royal authority, legitimate birth, Árpád dynasty, Péter Orseolo, Sámuel Aba, Gisela, Vazul, Prince Boris Kalamanos, Simon of Kéza, Illuminated Chronicle, legend of St Gerard of Csanád, Chronicon Zagrabiense, Chronicon Varadiense

SÁNDOR MÁTÉ TÓTH

**THE *HISTORIA REGUM
HUNGARIAE STIRPIS AUSTRIACAE*
BY GYÖRGY PRAY AND THE
CROWNING OF FERDINAND I,
KING OF HUNGARY**

The *Historia regum Hungariae*, the three-volume work by György Pray (1723–1801), Jesuit historian, was published in 1801. Although the first two volumes covering the history of Hungary from the coronation of Saint Stephen to the battle of Mohács, that is the death of King Louis II are actually the extraction summaries of the five-volume *Annales regum Hungariae* already published between 1763 and 1770, this work still deserves attention for several reasons. On the one hand the first volume provides a summary entitled *Notitiae praeviae* about the state and constitutional history of the country. On the other hand, while the *Annales* ends with the year 1564, the death of Ferdinand, the third volume of the *Historia* discusses the historical events until the end of the reign of Maria Theresa, 1780. In addition, this first volume had already been published separately before the first two ones with the title *Historia Regum Hungariae stirpis Austriacae* in 1799.

The last decade of György Pray's life, as well as the fairly intricate story of the creation of the *Historia* are now adequately explored and documented, in spite of the fact that no modern edition or translation of the historical work has been issued so far. However, there still exist unsettled questions deserving elaborate answers. What could discourage Pray from accomplishing his original goal, writing something completely dedicated to the state and constitutional history? Furthermore, exactly what kind of ideas and historical perspectives

does this work represent, especially in the case of the third volume portraying the Habsburg rulers as Hungarian kings? Did Pray, who had already received the prestigious title *historiographus regius* from Maria Theresa, serve only imperial interests? Also, was he able to square the aulic perspective with the ‘national’ sentiment?

The present study may as well be considered as an introduction to a longer-term undertaking, namely the translation of the *Historia Regum Hungariae stirpis Austriacae*. Besides briefly summarising the circumstances of the creation of the work, we will also try to illuminate some viewpoints suitable for further consideration or debate keeping the above questions in consideration. Moreover, we will describe how Pray saw and made us see the crowning of Ferdinand I, King of Hungary in this historical summary later also used as a textbook, which is the introduction to the third book of the *Historia* at the same time.

KEYWORDS: baroque history writing, Neo-Latin, Hungarian kings, György Pray, Habsburgs, Ferdinand I

ANDRÁS VAJDA

THE CHANGING ROLE OF PIG FARMING IN MUREȘ COUNTY

The pig has played a decisive role in the life of the Hungarian peasantry for centuries, and today it still plays an important role in satisfying the annual meat needs of the rural population. The present paper analyzes the customs and other related practices of pig farming in Dumbrăvioara (Mureș County, Romania). It presents the evolution of traditions related to pig farming over time and the economic, social and cultural reasons for the changes. It tracks how small traditions work in local communities in a changing economic, cultural and socio-political context. As a result of the changed context, what kind of adaptations, farming habits and routines takes effect. The paper points out that the conditions of pig farming have been constantly changing over the last nearly a hundred years, as has also changed the relationship with pigs(farming) within rural society.

On the one hand, the paper presents with the help of statistical data and archival documents the historical evolution of pig farming; on the other hand, it gives a description of recent pig farming practices and traditions. The comparison of these two processes reveals how the tradition of keeping, slaughtering and consuming pigs (meat) is transforming in rural communities.

The research examines three dimensions of the changing tradition of pig husbandry: the cultural dimension, which addresses the issue of customs, routines, rules, and beliefs related to pig husbandry; the social dimension, which asks what the role of pig farming is in the life of local communities; and the economic dimension, which analyzes the impact of the transformation of rural lifestyle and economy on pig farming.

The most exciting thing about community attitudes towards pig farming is that while agriculture is disappearing as a primary or secondary occupation for

more and more households, the social practice of killing pigs for the satisfaction of the annual meat needs of families continues to play a significant role in the life of the local community.

KEYWORDS: pig farming, economical practices, lifestyle, domestication, modernization.