

## BOOK REVIEW

### **Anonim Gall: Chronik und Taten der Herzöge und Fürsten von Polen Übersetzt und herausgegeben von Daniel BAGI**

*Gall Névtelen: A lengyel fejedelmek avagy hercegek krónikája és tettei*  
Fordította, bevezető tanulmánnyal és jegyzetekkel ellátta BAGI Dániel  
Argumentum Kiadó, Budapest, 2007. 306. p

Anonym Gall, in der Fachliteratur auch als Anonymus Gallus bekannt, ist einer der ersten Geschichtsschreiber im Mittelalter. Sein Werk ist sowohl für die polnische, als auch für die ungarische Geschichte eine wichtige Quelle. Die auf Ungarn bezogene Fakten und Daten in dieser Chronik gab Daniel Bagi in seinem Buch „Anonym Gall und Ungarn“ im Jahre 2005 heraus. Das oben gesagte Werk ist der Vorgänger bzw. die Grundlage dieses Buches.

Die ungarische Übersetzung der Chronik stand noch nicht zur Verfügung, somit hält der Leser einen Ersatz dafür in der Hand. Wir können dieses Buch in zwei Teile gliedern. Der erste basiert auf eine detaillierte Studie, der andere enthält die Übersetzung. Im Mittelpunkt dieser Forschungen stehen Gallus und sein Werk, trotzdem bekommt man einen ausführlichen Einblick in die Geschichte Ostmitteleuropas. Daniel Bagi fasst die nationalgeschichtliche Synthesen der damaligen böhmischen und ungarischen Geschichtsschreiber zusammen.

Dies ist jedoch keine komplette Vergleichung, denn der Schwerpunkt dieses Buches liegt nicht bei der Komparation dieser Schriften.

Das Buch beginnt mit einer Zusammenfassung über die Abstammungs-Theorien des Geschichtsschreibers.

Unter dann werden wir über die Manuskripte, die verschiedenen Ausgaben und die bisherigen Übersetzungen informiert und aufgeklärt. Dieses Werk ist wahrscheinlich zwischen 1113-1115/16 in Krakau entstanden, und drei, nicht originellen Manuskripten überliefert.

Desweiteren erhält der Leser über die Formenwelt und über die Gattungseigenschaften Informationen. Die Chronik des Gallus ist nur schwer in eine bestimmte Gattung einzuordnen, denn man findet sowohl Merkmale der Gesta, der Chronik, und auch der Hagiographie.

Die Chronik besteht aus drei Hauptteilen und wurde in der Reimprosa geschrieben. Der erste verfügt über 32, die zweite über 50, und die letzte über 26 Kapitel. Viele werden mit einem Epilog oder mit einer Epistola eingeleitet.

Die Quellen und die Muster betrachtend, kann man drei verschiedene Gruppen erkennen, die

persönliche Erlebnisse, die höfische Traditionen und die schriftlichen Quellen.

Gallus kannte zahlreiche antike und frühmittelalterliche Autoren. Unter den antiken bevorzugte er Sallustius und Livius, und die aus dem Frühmittelalter stammenden Regino und Einhard hatten einen großen Einfluss auf ihn.

Der folgende Teil dieses Buches ist vielleicht die bemerkenswerteste, denn hier werden die Gesta als geschichtliche Quellen untersucht. Um die Gesta in Bezug auf die geschichtlichen Quellen genau zu analysieren, müssen wir uns auf drei Themenkreise konzentrieren, wie *causa scribendi*, die Schreibmethode, und der Text.

Daniel Bagi fokussiert vor allem auf diese Themenkreise. In der Weiterführung lernen wir die Schreibmethoden und die Hauptthemen kennen.

Die Gesta beginnt mit der Urgeschichte der Piasten-Brüder, was ein nötiger Teil der mittelalterlichen Synthesen ist. Urgeschichtliche Konzepte, der Aufstieg der Piasten-Brüder. Eine bedeutende Episode der Gesta ist der Akt von Gnesen, was den Beginn der christlichen Monarchie schildert.

Gallus Anonymus schenkt dem Themenkreis *divisio regni* eine große Aufmerksamkeit und setzte sich viel mit der Darstellung der Kriterien der *idoneitas* auseinander.

Es ist sehr aufschlussreich, wie Gallus die Verhältnisse zwischen den Piasten und deren Imperium darlegt. Nach genauerer Analyse des Textes, kann man erkennen, dass Gallus versucht, die Souveränität der Piasten zu beweisen. Auch im Hinblick auf das Thema des Investiturstreits, erhält die Schrift äußerst informative und brauchbare Quellen. Es stellt sich jedoch nicht genau heraus, ob Gallus die gregorianische oder die antigregorianische Seite vertrat, weil wir in den Schriften Kennzeichen finden, die auf beide charakteristisch sind. Das Textmaterial der Gesta beinhaltet auch Wissenswertes über die Gesellschaft an der Wende des 11.-12. Jahrhunderts.

Der zweite Teil dieser Arbeit ist die Übersetzung der Chroniken des Gallus. Als Basis der Übersetzung dient die im Jahre 1952 herausgegebene Kritik von Karol Maleczyński, die Translation von Roman Grodecki, die deutschsprachige Meisterleistung von Bujnoch, und nicht zu vergessen die in der Quellenserie der CEU erschienene englische Variante. Die Übersetzung ist sehr bemerkenswert, denn schon allein die detaillierten, eindeutigen und haargenauen Fußnoten versetzen den Leser ins Staunen. Die Lektüre ist überaus genießbar, geschrieben in einem vortrefflichen literarischen Stil, mit einer präzisen Übersetzung, und einer exakten Terminologie. Der Umfang der Bibliographie, die die Arbeit abschließt, spiegelt nur allzu gut die Sorgfältigkeit der Nachforschung wieder.

Die ungarische Übersetzung ist nicht nur interessant und ansprechend, sondern auch ein nützliches Mittel im Bereich des Hochschulwesens.

Andrea SOMOGYI

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**Chapters from medieval history**  
**The conference of the young medievalists in Szeged**

**Középkortörténeti tanulmányok 5.**  
**Az V. Medievisztikai PhD-konferencia (Szeged, 2007. június 7-8.)**  
**előadásai**

Ed. Éva RÉVÉSZ, Miklós HALMÁGYI,  
 Szegedi Középkorász Műhely, Szeged, 2007. 261 p.

The last medievalist conference in Szeged, organized by the University of Szeged's Medieval PhD-program, took place in June 2007, where the programs present and previous students presented their newest research results. Apart from the medievalists from Szeged, a lot of researchers from different Hungarian universities participated in the conference, and this time a foreign lecturer highlighted the conference.

Since its founding by Gyula Kristó and Ferenc Makk, the PhD-programs most important assignment has been to give a concise education to the young researchers. During the three years study period in the program, the students are not only improving their knowledge, researching, and working on their PhD-thesis, they are also actively involved in the university education. Although the sheer numbers may not express the quality of training in itself, despite this that is reflective, that so far altogether fifty-four students entered into the Medieval PhD-program, and from them sixteen defended their dissertation successfully in Szeged, and another eleven researchers gained a PhD-degree from outside the program.

The 2007 medieval conference was the fifth in the line of the conferences organized every second year since 1999, and at the same time the one with most participants, because in total it had twenty-two presentations. Committed to the traditions, the papers of the conference come up in a tome, which in this case was edited by Éva Révész and Miklós Halmágyi in December, 2007. The structural principle of the volume is quite simple, but logical and clear-cut, because the studies appear in an order according to the authors' name. As the conference participants research areas, so the topics of the studies are implicitly broad spectrum: from the history of the steppes to archeology, or to the history of law or to some questions of medieval economics, a wide palette opens up to the readers.

After Ferenc Makk's foreword, the first article is the (*917. évi anchialosi csata és a magyarság – The year 917 battle of Anchialos and the Magyars.* pp. 7-21.) wrote by László Balogh. The author analyses one part of the byzantine source *Miracula Sancti Georgii*, which reveals information about Hungarian participation in the 917. year battle of Anchialos, and compares its information with several other sources and demonstrates his data in a separate table. After the analysis of the sources in connection with the topic, the author continues onto the statement that in the 917 conflict, the Hungarians' participation can probably be excluded. Because of this, we

must not accept this as an authentic data the single about the disintegration of the Hungarian principality in 917.

Second in line is the paper of Miklós Halmágyi (*Merseburgi Thietmar felfogása saját népéről és Európa más népeiről – Thietmar of Melseburg's conception about his own people and the other peoples of Europe*. pp. 23-31.) wherein the author analyses some parts of the chronicle of Theitmar, who lived in the 11<sup>th</sup> century. These parts concerned are about different foreign peoples, like Arabs, the Russian, Polish, etc., and the author outlines its content with commentaries, and separately analyses the parts concerning the Hungarians.

Zoltán Horogszegi (*Egy számadáskönyv kultúrtörténeti vonatkozásai – The cultural historical regards of a account book*. pp. 33-40.) outlines the source value of Sigismund Jagiello polish prince's account book, which was created in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The author pans out the book's cultural history aspects, for example the clothing, the interior furnishing, the catering, or in the concern of the armament and the financial management. From the account book it stands out what were the prince's or the court's pleasures, its free-time occupations, like for example the chess and the court music equally. In addition to this, the author presents the newest results of their researches, what he did with Krisztina Rábai in the Varsovian archives, and of course the future perspectives of this research.

Ágnes Juhász (*A raguzai tisztségviselők a XIV. század közepén – The salarieds of Ragusa in the middle of the 14<sup>th</sup> century*. pp. 40-53.) takes Ragusa's, or on another name Dubrovnik's important officers one after the other laying the foundations, based on the city's council records and law books. The author outlines what the role was of these functions in the city, and covers that who, and how long for could these functions be filled, and with what kind of jurisdiction.

Gergely Kiss, (*A székesfehérvári prépostság középkori kiváltságai egy XVIII. századi „vitairatban” – The medieval liberties of the provost of Székesfehérvár in an “argumentative essay” from the 18<sup>th</sup> century*. pp. 55-64.) analyses such debate's, questions that were going on between 1715-1725 between Vilmos Ferenc Bertam Nesselrode who was the provost of Székesfehérvár and the bishop of Pécs, and Ágost Keresztély Sachsen-Zeitz, who was the archbishop of Esztergom, and the bishop of Győr. The object of the debate was the issue of the provost's and the archbishop's rights. Related to this, Gergely Kiss presents a detailed scheule in connection with various legal statuses and rights and what kind of medieval diplomas remained, and what they hold.

The Bulgarian participant of the conference, Konstantin Konstantinov presents a part of his already defended PhD-dissertation in his article, (*Mindenmapi élet a VIII-XI. századi Pliskában - Everyday life in the 8-9<sup>th</sup> century Pliska*. pp. 65- 69.). In the larger part of his work he presents the types and characteristics of the Bulgarian capital's houses, and mentions the objects which can be found in them. From the methods of the houses' illumination and dissection to the population's dining and leisure facilities, Konstantinov also presents the different social strata's different habits.

Szilvia Kovács (*Kínai hercegnők a nomád ordukbán – Chinese princesses in nomadic ordues*. pp. 71-81.) analyses the question of those Chinese princesses, who got into foreign

states by dynastic marriages from the 3<sup>th</sup> century B.C. until the 8<sup>th</sup> century A.D. With the analysis of the sources and the literature the author points out that those princesses who got to different, for example Hiung-nu, Wusun, or Tibetan courts, not only did political, but exceptionally considerable cultural, and military intelligence activity. Szilvia Kovács details it separately that later the prestigious court persons receiving place in the princesses' accompaniment fulfilled whatever kind of function in the recipient folk's court hierarchy, and how all this influenced the given state's relation with China.

Beáta Kulcsár (*Holub József és a középkori végrendelkezési jog– József Holub and the medieval testamentary right*. pp. 83-92.) examines the academician József Holub's (1885-1962) theses concerning the medieval testamentary right in his article came up in 1926. Kulcsár draws the conclusion that despite its certain mistakes, Holub's theses is worthy of thinking over and for re examinations, and they may serve as a certain framework in the case of the further researches on the topic.

Szabolcs Marton (*Királyok mérgezési esetei a középkori Magyarországon – Kings poisoning cases in medieval Hungary*. pp. 93-104.) deals with the questions of the death of some Hungarian kings, like Stephen IV., Stephen III., Andrew II, Ladislau V., or Mathias Hunyadi. These rulers passed away under suspicious circumstances, so the author seeks the answer to the question that these kings were really the victims of a murder, or they died without an exterior intervention. Marton seems to found a theoretical answer to another question that the Hungarian chronicles for that do not give information about the potential poisoning cases, in contrast of the Western chronicles which have information about some Hungarian events. The author thinks that the reason of everything is that the church was involved in some of the poisonings.

Katalin Nagy (*A segédnépek szerepe az avar hadseregben – The assistant folks role in the Avar army*. pp. 105-117.) focuses on the possible number of the assistant peoples, their kinds, functions, legal status, and of course their tactics. The article is based on Byzantine sources, and archeological findings. After the analyses of the relevant data, Nagy points out that the Kutrigurs, Gepids, Bulgars, and some Slavic elements certainly fulfilled assistant peoples functions. In the case of the Germanic and Slavic folks we must calculate with heavy infantry, while in the nomad peoples' case it's necessary to calculate with light cavalry. In the case of Utigurs and Longobards it cannot be excluded that they were assistant folks of the Avar army.

Tamás Nótári (*A iurisprudentia helye Enea Silvio Piccolomini munkásságában – The role of the iurisprudentia in the workshop of Enea Silvio Piccolomini*. pp. 119-127.) examines Enea Silvio Piccolomini's (the later pope Pius II) contact with jurisprudence. The author analyses Piccolomini's legal expertise, his broken off law studies, his contacts with the jurists of his age, and comes to the conclusion that Piccolomini was not against the jurisprudence, but against some of the representatives of it.

Ferenc Piti (*Új elemek a középkori oklevélkiadásban az 1342. évi királyváltás után – New elements in the medieval expenditure of diplomas after the 1342. year king change*. pp. 129-132.) study the question of what kind of changes were made at the expense of the medieval diplomas after Louis the Great ascended the throne. Ferenc Piti analyses

what kind of personal changes happened in the royal court after Louis came to power, and also pays attention to the extended authority of the queen mother Elizabeth, who in fact had the real power instead of the 16 year old king. As a summarization of the results of the study, the author manages to get onto statement that after Louis the Great ascended to the throne, he and Elizabeth proclaimed their legitimacy, and the fact of the strong royal power.

Krisztina Rábai (*Jagelló Zsigmond herceg számadásainak orvostörténeti tanulságai – The editifications in the history of medicine of the account book of Sigismund Jagiello polish prince.* pp. 133-140.) She examine the rich cultural history relating to the medical history part of the already mentioned account book of Sigismund Jagiello. The account book discusses the illnesses appearing in the princely yard in detail, the various injuries, their service methods, and furthermore how large a sum Sigismund gave for single patients treating, and for alms. The author presents and analyses what kind of relations reigned in the court, and alludes to furthermore opportunities of the later usability of the source.

Éva Révész (*A keleti keresztény temetkezési rítus X. századi sírleleteinkben – The Orthodox Christian burial rite in our 10<sup>th</sup> century burial findings.* pp. 141-150.) sketches the incidence of the Orthodox elements in the 10th century Hungarian burials after the Hungarian conquest. The author localizes and circumscribes the incidence places of the burials with an Orthodox rite and traits, and compares the given artifacts with some findings from the Balkan. In the study Révész gives a detailed diagram from what can be observed, the various hand positions in burials, beside which the author brings up several statistical data in that direction, and what kind of proportion the Orthodox Christianity appears in the cemeteries, and in what form. In addition Éva Révész points out the difficulties of identification, and the chronological distribution of cemeteries. Beyond this, she explains that from what excavations on 10th century Christian burials may help to refine and modulate the picture.

György Szabados (*“Árpád-házi” “szent” királyunk Aba Sámuel – Our “saint” king from the “Árpád-dynasty Samuel Aba.* pp. 151-158.) focuses on the third Hungarian king's relation with the Árpád-house, and examines how Samuel Aba appears as in the chronicle literature, or rather in the Hungarian historiography. The article starts with comparing Gyula Kristó's and György Gyórfy's thesis's in the theme. Szabados examines the sources in detail, their differences and identities, or questionable circumstances, compare them and finally presents his own thesis, concludes Aba's origin was the Árpád dynasty.

Richárd Szántó (*Környezeti változások Európában a 14. század első évtizedeiben – Environmental changes in Europe in the first decades of the 14<sup>th</sup> century.* pp. 159-164.) in the first half of his work presents the 14<sup>th</sup> century temperature fall's Western European relations, and it's consequences. The author systematically details what these consequences were, in the concerned countries; or the chronicles mentions which events. In the second part of the paper Richárd Szántó outlines the epochal cooling's Hungarian regards, and looks for an answer for that question, that the environmental changes what were so destructive on the West, how it affected the Kingdom of Hun-

gary. The author comes to the conclusion that although the cooling certainly affected the country, the effects on the population, and on the economy, the effects were nowhere near what Western Europe had experienced.

Gábor Szeberényi (*A Pacta Conventa és a középkori horvát nemesi társadalom (Historiográfiai áttekintés) – The Pacta Conventa and the medieval Croatian noble society (A Historiographical survey)*. pp. 165-179.) presents the so much disputed Pacta Conventa as a source, and discusses in detail the Croatian view related to it, and its changes. Szeberényi analyses the Hungarian, and primarily the Croatian historiography traditions belonging to it, points at their importance and the necessity of their knowledge not only in the case of the Pacta Conventa, but in a far greater topic.

Zsuzsanna Tamási-Tóth (*Nők a soproni bírósági könyvben – Womens in Sopron's court book*. pp. 181-189.) analyses the Sopron judicial book's entries between 1423-1530, concerning women. The study illustrates with several examples, legal cases related to women, laying a separate emphasis on it and what and how political, social or economic roles the women played in the city. After analyzing the Gerichtsbuch's entries, the author draws the inference that the women filled an important position in all three cases in the medieval Sopron.

Éva Teiszler (*Adattár a Károly Róbert korban alapított felvidéki településekről – Datas about the settlements founded by Charles Robert in the Felvidék*. pp. 191-201.) examines the settlements founded under Charles Robert in Northern Hungary (Felvidék) one after the other. Teiszler presents the circumstances of the villages foundation, recite all the data that we know about the foundations. The paper discusses separately those settlements, in what case the localization is possible from those for which locality we don't have any data.

Ildikó Tóth (*Adalékok Jánki László kalocsai érsek életrajzához – Datas to the bibliography of the archbishop of Kalocsa, Lazlo Janki*. pp. 203-209.) presents Lazlo Jánki's first years in service as an archbishop of Kalocsa, what he was between 1317-1337. Jánki was also the royal chancellor, so Ildikó Tóth lays a separate emphasis on the archbishop's contact character with Charles Robert, furthermore she examines how, the connection was modified over the years.

Tamás Vajda (*Újabb adatok Árpád-kori vízimalmokról – New data about the Árpád-age watermills*. pp. 211-245.) outlines the new information concerning the Árpád age watermills and mill places based on 400 diplomas, and he goes into detail about the issue of the royal courts watermill supply as well as how many watermills were connected to the single castles, more punctually to the lordships belonging to them. At the end of the study can be found a detailed table from the systematization of data obtained from the diplomas.

Boglárka Weisz (*A nemesércbányákból származó királyi jövedelmek az Árpád-korban – The royal incomes from precious ores in the Árpád-age*. pp.247-259.) outlines the royal incomes originating from mining in two parts: the first half of a study discusses it until the period of the Mongol invasion, while his second part presents the changes of the period following it though. The author emphasizes it that from the period reaching as far as the Mongol invasion, we have much less data, but despite this it is verifiable,

that the mines were in royal hands, so they increased the royal treasury's incomes. From the period after the Mongol invasion, significantly more data remained, from which it appears that because of the miners from the neighboring countries, who gained right to free mining, serious declines can be experienced on the royal incomes originating from mining.

On the whole we may state that the articles of present volume holds valuable and new information especially about medieval Hungary, and about the region in a wider sense. The studies of the tome was created as a result of thorough and intensive examinations, and because of this the book is worthy of the attention of both the specialists, and the enquirers.

Gergő MAKÓ

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**“Eastern-Europe” and the “Balkans” between 1000-1800: Intellectually Constructed Historical Concepts or Real Historical Regions?**

**„Kelet-Európa” és a „Balkán”, 1000-1800. Intellektuális-történeti konstrukciók vagy valós történeti régiók?**

Ed. Endre SASHALMI

(Kelet-Európa és Balkán Tanulmányok 4.)

Pécs, 2007. 446. p.

This book is the result of a research pursued by the research group at the Department of Medieval and Early Modern History, Pécs University also involving a few people from other institutions of higher education. The method of the research was worked out by Endre Sashalmi, the leader of the group, who is the editor of the book. The group intended to analyze, in different time-spans, the political units of the regions stretching east of the Elbe-Lajta rivers by using a uniform set of criteria which could throw new light on the plausibility of the terms “Eastern-Europe” and “the Balkans”. The analysis focused on the following main issues: succession to the throne, type of the regime, nature of government apparatus. The time-spans, marked by pivotal events, were as follows: 1000-1204 (crowning of Saint Stephen of Hungary – sack of Constantinople by the Crusaders), 1204-1389 (battle of Kosovopole), 1389-1453 (capture of Constantinople by the Ottomans), 1453-1569 (Union of Lublin), 1569-1654 (Pereyaslav agreement between the Cossacks and the Russian Tsar), 1654-1725 (death of Peter the Great), 1725-1795 (final partition of Poland).

In the introduction a short account is given on the emergence of the terms “Eastern Europe”, “the Balkans” as intellectual concepts which is followed by the exposition of the research method. Then, in accordance with the time-spans, the analysis goes from

country to country in Eastern Europe (Poland, Bohemia, Hungary, Rus/Russia) and the Balkans. At the beginning of each sections, the most important events of territorial expansion are given as well as the approximate size of the territories ruled by the dynasties. The final chapter draws the conclusions of the research which is followed by an extensive bibliography (of nearly 500 titles) and 8 maps indicating the territorial changes of the abovementioned time -spans.

The most important overall conclusions on the use of the two terms indicated in the title of the book can be summarized as follows:

Before 1389 the most important feature of the “Balkans” was the discontinuity of territorial-power structures due to the absence, at least for longer periods, of a continuous rule by a unifying political power. After that, however, the golden thread of the history of the Balkans is the Ottoman rule which should not conceal the salient features of government there, namely the importance of non-stately (family and clan) structures as means of government, as well as the wide regional varieties of political dependence.

The use of the term “Eastern-Europe” is more problematic for the whole period covered because the government structures within the region called “Middle-Europe” (i.e. the name for the Rus and three Latin Christian kingdoms until 1200) became markedly different in the period between 1200-1450. Hungary, Bohemia, Poland can be labeled as the emerging East-Central-Europe while the territories with Moscow at their center can be called Eastern -Europe.

In the former regions the establishment of the polity of estates was under way in the mid-15<sup>th</sup>-century, while in Russia the seeds of autocracy were sown.

It must be noted, too, that in East-Central-Europe the issue of succession markedly contributed to the division of power between the kings and the estates, while in Muscovy the quarrels over succession was one crucial factor influencing the drive towards legally unlimited power.

Last, but not least, the emergence of a further region can be observed in the 16<sup>th</sup> -17<sup>th</sup> centuries as a result of the overlap of East-Central-Europe and Eastern-Europe after the Union of Lublin (1569) and the Union of Brest (1596) This region can be called “Uniate Eastern-Europe”, the central territory of which was the Ukraine.

List of authors: Daniel Bagi, Márta Font, Tamás Polgár (Poland), Daniel Bagi, Márta Font (Bohemia), Dániel Bagi, Márta Font (Hungary), Teréz Oborni (Habsburg Empire – Hungary, Bohemia, Transylvania), György Bebesi, Márta Font, Endre Sashalmi (Russia), Beáta Varga (the Ukraine), Zsuzsa Barbarics-Hermanik, Gábor Szeberényi (Balkans, Ottoman Empire)

Margit PÁLFFY

**An der Grenze der Reiche – An dem Ufer des Plattensees – Prezidium  
Stadt von Keszthely in den 16te und 17te Jahrhunderten**

**Ferenc VÉGH: Birodalmak határán – a Balaton partján.  
Keszthely végvárváros a XVI-XVII. században**  
Budapest, 2007. 349. S.

Diese Monographie beschäftigt sich mit der Geschichte der Prezidium Stadt von Keszthely in den 16te und 17te Jahrhunderten. Der Autor schreibt seine wissenschaftliche Schrift, welche ist aus seiner Abhandlung entwickelt, zum Gedenken von Lajos Rúzsás und Gyula Benda zu.

Diese wissenschaftlichen Arbeit gliedert sich siebzehn grössere Kapitel, in diesen Kapiteln mehrere kleinere Artikel befinden sich.

Der Autor handelt im Prolog sehr schwierige Position des Lokalgeschichtsschreibens und den Mangel von der Heerwesensgeschichte mit der Erhebung des Tatsaches ab, dass seine Arbeit die Rolle von der Ergänzung in der vaterländischen Geschichtskunde ausfüllen werden kann. (S. 11–15.)

Das Vorwort der Monographie hält drei Teile, im ersten Teil wir eine kurze historiographische Durchschnitt lesen können. Der Schreiber stellt die Name von József Bontz und Béla Iványi im Mittelpunkt der Grund-Forschung. Er beschäftigt sich mit der Prämisse von der Gessellschaftsgeschichte (Gyula Benda), mit der Besitzgeschichte (Gábor Szatlóczki) und mit der Arbeit des seinen „Meisters“ (Géza Pálffy). (S. 15–19.)

Der Schreiber handelt über die Quellen der Forschungsarbeit (Die ungarische Quellen in MOL P Sektion, österreichische Quellen im Österreichisches Staatsarchiv-Kriegsarchiv) im zweiten Kapitel ab, und er hat auch mit der Hilfe der Lokalsarchive gearbeitet. (S. 19–24.)

Der Interessent könnte mit der Konstruktion von der Abhandlung im dritten Artikel bekannt werden, in dem der Autor die doppelt Zielsetzung führt vor. Er mochte die Geschichte der Prezidium Stadt und der Burg in der organische Einheit vorführen. (S. 24–27.)

Der zweiter grössere Artikel ist gründliche Durchschnitt von der Geschichte der Prezidium Stadt von Keszthely in den 16te und 17te Jahrhunderten. Er hat den Artikel auf dem chronolgischen Grund an dreizehn Teile eingeteilt. Diese Durchschnitt fährt von der mittelalterische Geschichte der Burg ab, hernach können wir über die Verhältnisse der Aufrichtung der Festung von Keszthely lesen. Hier muss man die osmanische Okkupation von Veszprém im Jahr 1552 und die Tätigkeit von János Pethő bemerken. Nach dem der Autor sich mit der Konsistenz von dem Militär beschäftigt, sodann er händelt über die Folgen der Okkupation von Szigetvár ab. Folgt die Unterredung der Besiedelung von dem kaiserlichen Militär und der Ereignisse des fünfzehn-jährigen Kriegs bei. Die folgende wichthige Ereignisse sind in dieser Region die Feldzug des Fürst von Transsilvanien Gábor Bethlen, und die

Betätigung von Imre Thököly. Das letzte Thema ist die Geschichte des freimachenden Krieges um die Festung von Keszthely. (S. 27–95.)

Der Autor beschäftigt sich in dem dritten Artikel mit der Ernennungspraxis des (Ober)Hauptmanns der Festung von Keszthely, und handelt er die Besitzgeschichte mit der Bildung der Einrichtung des erblichen Präsidiums ab. Der Schreiber mag die auftauchenden Probleme mit der Hilfe der archivalischen Quellen klarlegen. (S. 95.–117.) Das Thema von dem vierten Kapitel ist die Siedlungskonstruktion der Präsidiumstadt von Keszthely. Dieser Kapitel ist am wichtigste Teil von der Monographie, weil der Autor den feinen Begriff von Präsidiumstadt zum erstenmal in der vaterländischen Geschichtskunde definiert. Seines Ziel war, dass er diese Stadt mit den Festungen, welche unter der Grundherrschaft gewesen sind, parallelisierte. Er schreibt über die Ursachen von der Bildung und die Eigentümlichkeiten der Präsidiumstädte (die dreifache Gliederung der Siedlungskonstruktion). Er detailliert die Tatsache, dass die Präsidiumstadt wieso von der Bürgerstadt im 17ten Jahrhundert separiert gewesen ist. Der Autor fügt eine sehr wertvolle demographische Analyse zu diesen bei. (S. 117–137.)

Das fünfte Kapitel beschäftigt sich mit der Selbstverwaltung von Präsidium (S. 137–143.) Der Schreiber handelt in dem sechsten Artikel über die Gebäude der Festung und seine Funktion ab. (S. 143–147.) Die Themen von dem siebten Artikel sind der Burgprovinz von Keszthely, seiner Funktion, seiner Gepräge, und die Entscheidungen von der Hofkammer. (S. 147–165.)

Folgt die Analyse von der Militärgesellschaft (kaiserliches Militär, Libertini, Torwache, Servitores) bei. Der Autor nutzt vier Gesichtspunkte zu analysieren. (S. 165–201.) Das neunte Kapitel kündigt sich zu diesem Artikel, in welchem der Schreiber die existenziellen Verhältnisse des Militärs vorführen will. Folgt der Hintergrund des Eigentumsrecht von dem Grundbesitz, der Zehnte, die lokale Industrie und die Privilegien bei. (S. 201–223.)

Das Thema von dem zehnten Artikel ist der Vorstellung des lokalen kirchlichen Lebens (S. 223–237.). In dem letzten Kapitel schreibt der Autor über die Gemeinschaft von Keszthely. (S. 237–245.)

In der Summierung sind die Ergebnisse und die Folgen der seiner Forschung zusammengefasst. (S. 245–251.) Folgt eine ausführliche Mitteilung von der Urkundendarstellung (S. 251–269.) bei, hier können wir die Beilagen (Mappen, Grundrisse, Diagramme, Tabellen) finden (S. 269–293.). Für die letzte können wir die Liste der Quellen und der Fachliteratur lesen, und hier ist ein Register auch. (S. 293–329.) Die Fußnoten sind informative und deutliche.

Petra RAUSCH

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**Die Architekturgeschichte der Festung von Keszthely  
(in den 16. und 17. Jahrhunderten).**

**Ferenc VÉGH: A keszthely végvár építéstörténete  
(XVI.-XVII. század)**

Pécs, 2002. 102. S.

Diese Monographie ist der Grund seiner Abhandlung, welche in dem Jahr 2007 veröffentlicht gewesen ist. Es ist eine kurze Zusammenfassung über den Ausbau der Festung von Keszthely in den 16te und 17te Jahrhunderten.

Zehn Artikel befinden sich in dieser Schrift, im Mittelpunkt des Autors Interesses sind die Gebäude der Festung und seine Geschichte gestanden. Die Vorfälle sind auf dem Grund der chronologische Folge abgehandelt.

Eine Urkunde-Darstellung, eine Liste der Quellen – der Fachliteratur und eine Register gehören zu der Monographie. Die Fussnoten sind informative und deutliche.

Petra RAUSCH

**The Medieval Centuries (1009–1543).**

**Eds. Tamás FEDELES – Gábor SARBAK – József SÜMEGI.  
(History of the Diocese of Pécs, Vol. 1)**

**A középkor évszázadai (1009–1543)**

**Szerk.: FEDELES Tamás – SARBAK Gábor – SÜMEGI József  
Pécs, 2009**

715 + CCLXXIX p., 217 illustrations, 17 maps

The bishopric of Pécs (Hungary) was founded by King Stephen in 1009. The present publication on the medieval history of the diocese was published on the occasion of this millennium and stands as the first tome of a five-volume series to be compiled in the near future. The book, written by ten authors, presents a *complete* medieval history of the diocese and, as such, it has to be considered as a unique enterprise of Hungarian historiography.

With regard to the chronological borders of the work, its starting point is the foundation of the diocese (1009). The *terminus ante quem* is also evident, although it

lies behind the traditional end of the Hungarian Middle Ages (1526): the medieval history of the bishopric ended with the Ottoman conquest of Pécs in 1543. By combining the methods and using scientific results of different disciplines such as sociology, ethnography, archaeology, art history and literary studies, the authors created an "interdisciplinary church history" for the first time in the history of Hungarian diocese-studies.

The book consists of two parts; the first contains historical analyses divided into eight chapters. *László Koszta* studied the circumstances of the foundation as part of the organisation process of the early ecclesiastical system in Hungary (pp. 13–42). St. Stephen founded eight dioceses; nonetheless, the exact date of foundation is known only in the case of the bishopric of Pécs. A charter issued by the convent of Somogy in 1404 contains the transcript of the foundation charter, according to which the diocese was founded on 23<sup>rd</sup> August 1009 in Győr, in the presence of the papal legate Azo. The existence of an Early Christian necropolis in the territory of the Roman *Sopianae* definitely influenced the decision for Pécs. *Koszta* also assumes that the establishment of the bishopric was most probably initiated by the papal legate. *Gergely Kiss* (pp. 43–56) describes the borders of the medieval diocese and reconstructs the changes taken place during the period studied. Two coloured maps illustrate the results of his analysis.

The second chapter, the title of which reads as *The Bishops and their City*, was written by three authors and includes a short biographic portrait of each of the thirty-two prelates who held the bishopric office in Pécs between 1009 and 1543. *L. Koszta* compiled the CVs for the period 1009–1360 (pp. 57–108), *Tamás Fedeles* for 1361–1374 (109–154. o.), *Szabolcs Varga* for the years 1526–1543 (pp. 155–161). On the following pages the medieval history of the see is summarised by *T. Fedeles* (pp. 163–172, 173–194) and *Sz. Varga* (pp. 195–209).

The third chapter is dedicated to the ecclesiastical institutions in the territory of the bishopric. *L. Koszta* and *T. Fedeles* outline the history of the cathedral chapter of St. Peter, the largest community of this kind in medieval Hungary, and that of the collegiate chapter of St. John the Baptist, founded some time before 1217 in the neighbourhood of the cathedral. The authors also provide information about the personnel of the chapters (pp. 213–234). Besides, *L. Koszta* wrote a section on the role of the collegiate chapter of Požsega (Požega, Croatia; pp. 235–246), *G. Kiss* on the development and geographical extent of the eight deaneries of the diocese (pp. 247–272), and *András K. Németh* on the parish structure and patron saints of the churches (pp. 273–282).

In the Middle Ages not less than 78 religious orders erected monasteries and houses in the territory of the bishopric. *G. Kiss* and *Gábor Sarbak* give an overview of these orders (pp. 285–335); furthermore, they composed short encyclopaedic articles on the abbey, convents and monasteries (pp. 337–417).

The fifth chapter deals with economical aspects and focuses on the properties of the diocese, the cathedral chapter (*T. Fedeles*, pp. 421–464) and the religious orders (*G. Kiss*, pp. 465–484). The authors present statistical data and describe the administration

of the estates; moreover, they provide information about the social status of the estate-dwellers.

In the next chapter *József Sümegi* sketches both the principal destinations of pilgrims visiting holy sites abroad and that of foreigners coming to the Kingdom of Hungary. In the territory of the diocese there were several places of pilgrimage, two of which were of particular importance: the Church of the Holy Blood in Bába and the burial place of St. John of Capistrano in Újlak (Ilok, Croatia) (pp. 487–546). *József Török* describes the special characteristic features of the liturgy celebrated in Pécs, by using a missal printed in Venice in 1499 as source base for his studies (pp. 547–553).

The first university in Hungary was founded by King Louis I in 1367 in Pécs. The seventh chapter (*Education, Culture and Literacy*) begins with a study on this *studium generale* (*T. Fedeles*, pp. 557–572), continues with a subchapter on the role of books in the medieval history of the bishopric (*G. Sarbak*, pp. 573–585) and on the cultural tendencies after the battle of Mohács (*Sz. Varga*, pp. 587–592). Finally, *L. Koszta* deals with the *loca credibilia*, i.e. ecclesial bodies fulfilling public notarial tasks (pp. 593–607).

The longest chapter by *Gergely Buzás* is dedicated to the archaeological history of the diocese (pp. 611–713). The author created reconstruction drawings of several ecclesiastical buildings which do not exist any more and with the help of digital illustrations he visualised for e.g. the construction phases of the cathedral of Pécs or the monasteries of Szekszárd and Pécsvárad.

The second part of the book contains, in addition to the lists of popes and Hungarian kings of the studied period, a list of primary sources, bibliography, an edition of the foundation charter of the diocese and an archontology of the bishops. This volume also gave an opportunity to publish a cadastre of the diocese and the cathedral chapter (*T. Fedeles*, pp. LXV–XCVI), as well as a register of all settlements with a church (*A. K. Németh, G. Szeberényi, T. Fedeles*, pp. XCVII–CCXVII). Tables, coloured diagrams, high-quality relief maps are to be found in each chapter (*András Kikindai*). Besides, 217 illustrations help historians and interested amateurs to take real pleasure in reading the voluminous work.

Since Joseph Koller's seven-tome work published at the turn of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (*Historia episcopatus Quinqueecclesiarum*, I–VII. Posonii, Pestini, 1782–1812) the present volume is the first modern description of the early history of the diocese of Pécs. It should also be pointed out that all chapters include a general overview of the Hungarian and European situation, by which the authors managed to put the medieval history of this diocese, lying in the southern part of the Transdanubian region, into a wider context. The authors and editors created a book which could encourage Hungarian scholars to compile further diocese histories and serve as a model for similar projects.

Márta KONDOR