



SUMMARY OF ISSUES, 2018

2018/1.: *Gergely Kiss: Article on two charters of Béla IV.* In this article the author has published and analyzed the texts and images of two charters, as well as researched the background of their origin. These two charters have been issued in the chancellery of Béla IV with few days interval in March 1240. Currently they are stored in Dijon and as far as their content is concerned, they are complementary to each other. Until now, the Hungarian research knew only one of these diplomas. The purpose of the royal regulation was to contribute to the expenses of the general chapter of the Cistercian Order annually held in Cîteaux.

Norbert C. Tóth: The Relatives of Archbishop Tamás Erdődi Bakóc (a Try of Reconstruction). In the history of the medieval Hungarian Kingdom after 1490, High Chancellor Tamás Bakóc played one of the most important roles. While we are in possession of – also today well usable – works on his life, the relationship between certain family members are not properly unraveled. Leaning on the material of the Erdődy Archives in Vienna, the paper attempts to incase the newly found data to the history of the – from Szatmár County, estate of Erdőd originated formerly Bakóc, later Erdődy – family and compile their reliable genealogy from the 1450s until the 1530s. The paper sets aside all statements of former genealogical literature which cannot be proved, while listing data on given persons only if supported by sources.

Anikó Schmidt: The Collection Activities of the Department for Private Archives and Collections of the National Archives of Hungary for the year 2017. In 2017, the stock of private documents of the National Archives of Hungary has been expanded with about 41 different group of documents. The deposit of the Hungarian National Bank, which is a box of documents from the period of 1321–1818 of the Rakovszky–Jeszenszky collection, should be highlighted among the growth of the coat of arms, maps, family archives and association documents. The collection has been bought in the framework of the “Értéktár program” of the Hungarian National Bank. Thanks to the centenary of the WWI, more sources have appeared on auctions relating to the war period. It offered our institution a good opportunity as well to enlarge our documents concerning this topic.

2018/2.: *Katalin Erős: The letter of indulgence of the Szapolya Corpus Christi Burial Chapel – A Charter-forgery from the Early Modern Age.* The article presents an edition of four charters, in order

to analyze the indulgence of the Corpus Christi chapel in Szepes County. With the charter issued on the 9th of January 1510 a provision was made for the chapel by István Szapolyai, his widow, Hedvig, and his sons, János and György. A little more than a year later, on the 19th of April 1511, another charter has been issued, which has remained in a transcript from 1553. In this charter, Hedvig and her sons supposedly reconsidered their former decree and made amendments in it. The study asserts, that the latter charter is forged, originating from 1553, when the transcript has been made. The circumstances of the forgery represent one remarkable momentum of the history of the place.

Ștefan S. Gorovei: Armenians from Moldavia in Transylvania, in Hungary and in the wide world (case study). In the studies of family history and genealogy appears two different – Hungarian and Romanian – families with the same name (Gorove ~ Gorovei). Both, the Hungarian and the Romanian family sides gave these countries notable persons in the field of political and cultural life – for example, László Gorove (1780–1839) and his son István Gorove (1819–1881), who were members of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and supported the institution with outstanding donations, or Artur Gorovei (1864–1951), who was honorary member of the Romanian Academy. While presenting the history of these two families, the author of the article is trying to answer the question, whether they are two different sides of the same common stirps. He argues, that the Moldavian, the Transylvanian and Hungarian Goroveis originate from the same, certainly Armenian ancestor.

Fanni Hende: Codex Fragments within the Medieval Collection of the Central Archives of the National Archives of Hungary. The Q 406 archival holding of the Medieval Collection preserves 33 codex fragments, originated from the 13th to 15th century, which are kept under 28 signatures. Since the beginning of the 1970s until nowadays, all the codex fragments, which were found during the restauration or the organization work, are gathered here. Beside these, manuscript fragments enrich this archival holding also through donations. The article contains descriptions of single documents from this collection, which have been done according to the technical standards of the Fragmenta Codicum.

2018/3.: *András Ribi: Why Were Two Places of Authentication with Statewide Jurisdiction Working in Fehérvár?* After the complete

processing of the editions issued by the Fehérvár cathedral chapter and the Hospitaller convent, it has turned out that the former institution got commands on procedures with statewide jurisdiction from 1410, while the latter only from the end of the 1450s. These were mostly inaugurations into estates involving more counties, where amongst their beneficiaries were the secular and ecclesiastical principals of the country. In respect of the number of the procedures, the Hospitaller convent has leveled out the difference by the 1470s, and after 1480 it has become the primary place of authentication of Fehérvár. The background of this change were personal and workforce problems, as well as the transformation of the provostship's profile. Because of this – (1498) – by the 16th century the Fehérvár cathedral chapter in fact was not active as place of authentication with statewide jurisdiction.

Kálmán Mészáros: The Daughter of an Insurrectionist Can Also Be a Good Party. The Plans of Palatine Pál Esterházy for the Marriage of his Son in 1706. While the author was proofreading a biography and was working on the relevant documents, he has found this source last year, which is an interesting addition to the magnats' history of the Kuruc-era. The letter was written in Nagyszombat on the 2nd of January 1706 by István Szirmay to Pál Esterházy. Besides the public matters, it discusses an unclear private matter. The text is about a good identifiable marriage plan between the daughter of the kuruc General Miklós Bercsényi, Zsuzsanna, and the son of the palatine, József Esterházy, who was 18 years old at that time.

András Molnár: Experiences of a Crowning Ceremony of an Emisary in Pozsony (Bratislava). Antal Deák's Letters from 1825 and 1830. The edited volume of the "Swing" Holy Crown Research team led by Pálffy Géza – A forgotten coronation in the reform era. The last crowning ceremony in Bratislava in the fall of 1830. (Ed. István Soós.) Bp., 2017. (Hungarian Historical Memories. Treatises.) – has dealt with the "forgotten" history of the last coronation in Bratislava, namely of the firstborn son of Ferenc I, the latter ruler Ferdinánd V Habsburg archduke, in September of 1830. This article complements this work with the adaptation of the until now unknown sources, i.e. with the for long lost considered diet letters of Antal Deák, the brother of Ferenc Deák. The letters have appeared in the Library of the Hungarian Parliament – after smoldering for a long time – following the publishment of the book. Despite the fact of belonging to the oppositional group of the constitution protectors, Antal Deák unconditionally respected the Habsburg rulers as well as their authority. Because of his strict moral and relatively

puritan lifestyle, he has observed the – for him – strange and luxurious coronation ceremonies with critical distance and almost as an outsider. At the time of the diets in Bratislava he was much more an observer than an involved actor.

Gergely Kunt–Noémi Viskolcz: Chapters of the Research History of the Princely Esterházy Family's Archive (1847–1945). The first part. The archive of the princely Esterházy family exists for more than 400 years, counting from the times of palatine Miklós Esterházy (1582–1645). Especially in the 20th century it has undergone a lot of vicissitude. The archive has been formed during centuries, it has been organized several times, but always with the purpose that the economical, administrative and legal documents of ensuring their wealth are at the family's disposal. After the basic articles of Imre Rész, this study provides new information on the history of the researches, which have begun in the 19th century, and gives edition of sources in the appendix.

2018/4.: *Tamás Kádár: The Use of with the Dynasty not Consanguineous Related Secular Noble's Princely Title and the Coat of Arms in the Medieval Hungary.* In the historiography is well-known, that in the Medieval Hungary at the latest since the foundation of the kingdom, all fleshly men of the dynasty from their birth, that means both children and adults, are to be entitled to a prince – including the collateral descendants, so for example the paternal cousins of the current ruler. The not relative princes are discussed by the author in different groups: the members of foreign dynasties who came to Hungary and settled down there; Korlát's son Benedek, whose *dux* title most likely originates in the Voivode of Transylvania; the origin of *dux Velek*, mentioned in 1225, its stirps belonging, even his ethnicity is uncertain; the principality of the Slavonian bans – who were called princes in the 13th century – could not ingrain, and after Henrik Kőszegi had tried its arbitrary revival, it has disappeared for good from the Hungarian governmental constitution and the charter practice.

András Ribi: The Archontology of Fehérvár Cathedral Chapter (1301–1457). The writings on this topic are overaged and the period between 1301–1457 is relatively neglected. Therefore, the aim of this work is to publish the archontology – including simple canons and chapel and altar directors – of Fehérvár cathedral chapter within the above-mentioned period. The method of this work follows the list of names of Eger and Vác cathedral chapters, recently published by Norbert C. Tóth.