



## SUMMARY OF ISSUES, 2017

**2017/1.: Issue No. 1. is dedicated to the work of the 65 year old István Soós, member of the editorial board.**

*Horváth Richárd: A Renaissance Man* is the title of the introductory greeting on the occasion of the jubilee.

*Draskóczy István: Administering the Salt Chambers and their Officers (1440–1457).* This study presents the administering of the salt chambers under the reign of John Hunyadi, which he was sharing with Michael Újlaki until 1446. He also possessed the royal revenues during the regency of Hunyadi (1446–1452), so he controlled the salt chambers of the country, that is to say he supervised the salt mining and commercial monopoly. His chamber controlling officers can be divided into three groups: reliable noble familiares, urban citizens and Italian – first of all Florentine – financial professionals. Among them (e.g. members of the Italian Manini family), we can find officers who had spent a longer period in the salt chambers. The salt monopoly revenue reached the amount of 100 thousand golden Forints. The regent could thank this success to the professionals, who had been working in the organization of the salt chambers for a long time.

*Forgó András: Setting the Time of the King Crowning Ceremony. The Feudal Politics of the Early Modern Age.* The cultural-historical approach of the feudal politics of the early modern age has its impact on the Hungarian research of the last few years. It also justifies the examination of the possibilities of the feudal politics of the cultural studies, and in what way the emerging results match to the traditional results of the institution, theory and social history. The study wishes to present through a given example (setting the time of the king crowning ceremony in 1712) what kind of questions could be answered with the help of the cultural-historical approach of the feudal politics.

*Olga Khavanova: The Personality of Bernát Koncsek, Chancellery Counsellor in the Light of Private Letters and Official Cases.* The personality of Koncsek attracts the attention of the researcher not only because there is a rich source material on him, but also because the three components of success – accomplishment, ambition, and the embeddedness in the network of the feudal society – appear together during his career. He was born at the beginning of the 18th century in Privigye (today Prievidza, in Slovakia). He was in

the service of Count Lajos Batthyány from 1725. His membership in the patron-client system allowed him to rise on the ranks, to become richer and to ensure the prosperity for himself and for his descendants. In this process, the letters and the correspondence serve as goal and tool at the same time: he arranged his things in writing, this provided him a guarantee to operate and reinforce his network of contacts, so that he could rely on his patrons.

*Poór János: Miklós Skerlecz on Issurrection.* At the parliamentary meeting of 1764/65, among others Maria Theresa asked for the reform of the insurrection. Adam Kollar's book had been published not long before suggesting the following: the nobility should redeem their obligation by money payments. In this context, Miklós Skerlecz has also explained his thoughts in writing, which were concordant with the standing points of the orders. For him, it was a matter of principle that the insurrection could not be redeemed neither by money payments, nor by continuously maintained military teams. The occasional obligations, that were part of the noble identity and on the other hand offset the noble privileges, could not be transformed into a constant burden, as it had never been that. This is not only a question of money, but also a political one, since with this 'reform' the relationship between the king and the orders would change for the disadvantage of the nobility. Beside the preserving standing point expressed on a high quality level, he also suggests and details remarkable changes. This short study aids the orientation in the insurrection disputes of the period.

*Kulcsár Krisztina: Ferenc Eszterházy and Gambling. New Details in the History of the Construction of the Hungarian Court Chancellery in Vienna.* The building of the Hungarian Court Chancellery in Vienna (today the Embassy of Hungary in Vienna) was purchased in 1747, and no changes have been made to it for a longer period. During the survey of 1766, it turned out, that the building needed an urgent renovation. During the works even worse conditions have become known, so the renovation costs estimated for 40 000 Forints in the beginning, multiplied for almost 280 000 Forints. Maria Theresa expected a suggestion from the Hungarian Chancellor, regarding the financial source they could pay this amount from. The paper shows, for what reasons the cost could be raised to this point, and in what way Chancellor Ferenc Eszterházy planned to solve the financial problem by starting a lottery game, and what other arguments he had to persuade the Queen for the financial support.

*Krász Lilla: Education, Career, Self-Representation. The Social-Cultural Formula of the 'Ideal Physician' in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century in Hungary.* In connection with the academic physicians and the medical profession in the widespread contemporary utterances, the following topos-like elements can be observed: theoretical knowledge gained at foreign universities, practical experience gained by the patients' bed, scientific travelling, Latin language knowledge, memberships in scientific societies, network of contacts based on correspondence. The study presents the factors with which the complex processes of the social layer and identity formation, that can be linked to the medical profession, seem to be reachable through the example of the ideal typical training path and property status of the physician sibling couple of Komárom origin, working in Pest, József Cseh-Szombathy (1748–1815) and Sámuel (1757–1838).

*Nagy-L. István: Staff Officers of the 34<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment in the First Coalition War.* The paper examines the staff officers of a Hungarian infantry regiment from the Transdanubian region, during the period of the War of the First Coalition against the French revolution. The goal of the study is to add some details to the examination of the legitimacy of the Hungarian troops should be led by Hungarian officers' claim, which emerged during the first two parliamentary sittings of the 1790s. From the examined 14 staff officers, only five can be regarded as truly Hungarian, so the majority were regarded as foreigners. From the point of view of the military career, no sign of distinction is observed, at the same time the Hungarian staff officers achieved their ranks during the war, so the ascension was open to them. In this way the complaint of the parliament was only partially supported by the sample, so it cannot be considered representative, still it is regarded as characteristic.

*Janek István: The Russian Tsar Armies in the Territory of the Hungarian Kingdom during the Napoleonic Wars (1805–1806).* The study presents the transit of the Russian tsar armies and its consequences. In 1805 a losing, shattered and in its fighting spirit demoralized, disintegrated and even shaken Russian army remains were retreating from the battle-ground through North-Hungary and Galicia to the Polish territories. The troops, despite of the rigorous measures of the Russian military leadership, have committed atrocities, offenses and several times they had sharp conflicts with local authorities and residents. The armies of the Allied Austrian Empire and the Russian Empire, in the Third Coalition against France, suffered a decisive defeat from Napoleon I in the Battle of the Three Emperors at Austerlitz on 2nd December 1805. According to the truce concluded after the battle, the Russian troops had to retreat to Russia in the shortest possible time. Although negotiations had begun regarding the redemption, and the bills and receipts had been systematically collected, the first payments were realized only in 1811, because of Russia's active participation in the following Napoleonic Wars. The question of the redemption could be closed only in 1824, when the Tsarist court settled the last claim submitted for compensation.

*V. Molnár László: The Reception of the Russian Scientific Life in two Hungarian Periodicals. (The Contemporary News of the „Magyar Könyv-ház” and the „Sokféle”)* The author of the study wishes to present how the two periodicals of the turn of the 18–19 centuries

reflected the outstanding results of the Russian scientific life and the Hungarian related news. János Molnár often published reviews about the work of the academy in Saint Petersburg and about the publications of its scientists in his in 1783 established periodical titled 'Magyar Könyv-ház'. The editor of the periodical reported several times about the cultural reforms of Alexander I of Russia, about establishing the new universities and about the Free Economic Society. The study also presents the Russian related news of the polyhistor István Sándor's periodical titled 'Sokféle'. The article describes the publisher's studies and reviews that proved the Hungarian-Finno-Ugric language relations. It deserves attention that the famous editor not only presented the works of the Petersburg scientists, but often criticized them as well.

*Vörös Boldizsár: Acknowledgement, Refusal, Preservation. Responses to the Propaganda of the Hungarian Soviet Republic.* The leaders of the 1919 dictatorship attached great importance to spread their ideas to a variety of groups of people. The contemporary public opinion-makers launched very intense propaganda activities during the existence of the system: newspapers, posters were printed, events were organized – however, the target audience could react in many different ways. The study presents and analyses the various reactions. Taking into account the different possible reactions is usable by the examination of other, not so revolutionary-dictatorial political systems.

*Seres Attila: A Historian in the History of History. Arkagyij Szidorov in the Hungarian Revolution of 1956.* The starting point of the study is the report of Arkagyij Lavrovics Szidorov (1900–1966), – Soviet historian, director of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union –, about his delegation to Hungary in October 1956. The author came across this report during his research in Moscow, at the Archives of the Academy of Sciences. Earlier it had not been known to the Hungarian and Russian scientific public that the from a scientific point of view 'Number One' historian of the Soviet Union had accidentally been staying in Hungary at the outbreak of the revolution. Based on the analysis of the research at the Archives of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Hungarian press releases, the author clarified many circumstances of this professional travel, brought to light for example, that Szidorov was invited to Hungary in the summer of 1956 by the president of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences of that time. Due to the outbreak of the revolution, Szidorov was forced to interrupt his stay, and after a multi-day compulsory rest in his hotel, he was evacuated from the Hungarian capital by Soviet military forces aided by the Embassy of the Soviet Union in Budapest. The author also tries to find out how the examined source and the story of Szidorov could be integrated into the microhistory of the Hungarian Revolution of 1956.

*Szabó Róbert: Leaders of Esztergom from the Council System until the Change of Regime (1950–1990). (Details from the results of an upcoming publication).* In this study, the author aimed to compile the archontology of the council presidents of Esztergom (Komárom-Esztergom County) between 1950 and 1990. His goal was to introduce – by using bibliographical and archival sources – those people, who as the first men of the city represented Esztergom for more or less time. The biographies of the council presidents contain

texts of different lengths, since the explored sources provided different amounts of data.

**2017/2.: This issue contains studies related to the archival documents of the emigration, which were transferred to the archives during the Kelemen Mikes Project.**

*Bakó Zsigmond: Homecoming Past – The Collection of the Hungarian House in Toronto.* The paper gives insight to the Archives of the Hungarian House in Toronto, which was transferred to the National Archives of Hungary during the Kelemen Mikes Project in 2016; it also describes the structure and the source value of the archives. In the first part, the Hungarians in Canada are analyzed as a diaspora category, which created the environment, where its traditions and culture could and can be maintained to this day. Previously the Hungarian House in Toronto provided the institutional background and preserved the documents. The historical overview of the house is also part of the paper. Finally, the author describes the structure and the archival arrangement of the material, which preserves the collective memory of a part of Hungarians living in Canada. The study provides a starting point for the future processing of the documents of the Hungarian House in Toronto.

*Kurecskó Mihály: The Life of Béla Kovrig in the Light of his Personal Documents.* Béla Kovrig (1900–1962) was the prominent figure of political sociology and sociology between the two world wars, and one of the leaders of the Catholic resistance movement during World War II. In 1946, the State Security Department recruited him by threats; finally, he was able to emigrate in 1948. After a short stay in Italy, he settled down in the United States and died there in 1962. Documents related to his life, first of all to his office career, and manuscripts of some of his publications as proof of his scientific work can be found among his legacy documents. The most valuable part of his documents are unquestionably the declarations made after the war – presumably they had been made for the processes of the justification committee –, which discussed Kovrig's activities within the Catholic resistance. Two declarations deserve attention both in terms of scope and significance, one is Béla Varga's, the other is Andor Roósz's, his direct co-worker, and the latter is published in the annex.

*Sárhegyi Tamás: Memoir of 1956 in Canada: Documents Related to the Revolution at the Archives of the Hungarian House in Toronto.* The study aims to publish the context of 1956 in the archives of one of the most significant institutions of the Canadian Hungarians, the Hungarian House in Toronto. The archival material of the house was transferred to the National Archives of Hungary within the frames of the Kelemen Mikes Project. The sent home archives of the Hungarian House is the print of the community's life and work, in itself it is such a memory construct, which is representative of the lives and self-organization of Canadian Hungarians. The author would like to find out, how the Hungarians arriving in Canada after the revolution developed their own identity and connected it to the revolution of 1956. How the revolution, as an identity-building phenomenon is reflected in the documents of the archives, what kind of social receptions were born in connection to 1956.

*Szabó Dorottya: 'Parallel biographies of the Modern Age'. The Duality of the Emigrant Existence in the Light of Jenő Lendvay-Zwickl's Legacy Documents.* Jenő Lendvay-Zwickl's legacy was transferred to the National Archives of Hungary together with the group of documents of the Hungarian House in Toronto. The author describes the various ways of document exploration (voluntary document offer with or without transfer, exploratory document researches financed by the Ithaka program of the National Cultural Fund of Hungary, the Kelemen Mikes Project, and building the Hungarica cadastre). Before presenting the legacy documents, the study gives the short history of the Hungarian emigration to Canada from the 1880s until the 1960–70s. Then it describes the biography of Lendvay-Zwickl with the help of his legacy documents. His recollection about the integration to Canada, the collection of his journalism, and the characterization about the inheritance tax written by György Kovács, stand out from the documents. The picture of two parallel 'biographies' is formed from the legacy of Lendvay-Zwickl: the figure of a refugee, who wishes to integrate into the life of his second homeland and that of the patriot, who carefully guards his Hungarian origins.

*Maczelka Árpád–Künstlerné Virág Éva: Details of the 18–19<sup>th</sup> Century History of the Felsőőr Estate in the Light of a Group of Documents Arrived Home from Australia during the Kelemen Mikes Project.* The short article describes the group of documents (P 2257 - 732 - 1. Documents of the Seper/Sejper family) transferred to the National Archives of Hungary from Australia. The 18–19<sup>th</sup> century documents that arrived home in 2016, characterize the variety of the written documents preserved in the Hungarian diaspora communities.

*Kaposváriné Dányi Éva: The Kelemen Mikes Project and the National Library.* The National Széchényi Library was assigned with the librarian program management of the Kelemen Mikes Project that was voted during the III. Session of the Diaspora Council. The most important elements of the professional program formulated by the National Library were the followings: only the transfer of voluntary donations can be part of the program, the scope of donations is restricted to library and archival documents (beside books and periodicals, small prints, image and sound recordings, photos, manuscripts and typed documents, maps, musical notes etc. are collected) within these document types everything is accepted, the selection is made in Hungary, the donations are primarily transferred to the Hungarica collection of the National Library. Documents that are not relevant from the point of view of the National Library are offered for other Hungarian and foreign public collections. The article summarizes the experiences and the results of the work going on since 2014.

*Arany Krisztina: Archival Document Donations within the Frames of the Kelemen Mikes Project – Experiences of the First Two Years of the Archival Coordination.* In 2015, the National Archives of Hungary, as a professional partner joined the Kelemen Mikes Project led by the State Secretariat for National Policy of the Prime Minister's Office and professionally coordinated by the National Library. The task of the archives is the archival coordination of the program. In practice, it means managing the tasks in connection with the

donated emigrant archival documents. So far, about 200–250 boxes, that is to say 30 linear meters enriched the national archives. The participation of the National Archives of Hungary in the program guarantees the long-term preservation and the availability of the transferred emigrant documents for researchers.

**2017/3.: The issue reports the results of the ‘Reformation MNL’ Project of the National Archives of Hungary supported by the Reformation Commemoration Committee and realized during the Reformation Memorial Year 2017.**

*Csermelyi József: The History of the Dominion and Barony of Kabold in the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> Centuries.* The essay describes the late medieval and the early modern history of Kabold (Kobersdorf, Austria), which was one of the western castles in the Kingdom of Hungary. It focuses only on one particular century, when the princes of Austria, Albert VI and Frederick V (late Emperor Frederick III), then the family of Weispriach took possession of the castle and his tiny manor as a pledge. According to the sources, in the late Middle Ages Kabold was a less significant dominion, it possessed only four or five villages, and it was not well developed neither agriculturally nor commercially. The chronology of the Weispriach’s times and the genealogy of the family is clarified. Among others it is also became known that János Choron, the subsequent possessor was not related to Hans von Weispriach. At the end of the study, the author makes an attempt to widen our knowledge about the title of ‘Baron of Kabold’.

*H. Németh István: The Sources of the Hungarian Reformation in the Former Free Royal Cities.* The aim of the research is to present the spread of the reformation, the early period of changing the religion, to collect the archival sources of all the free royal cities and make them available for research. Besides exploring the available sources, their digitisation is taking place as well. The digitisation does not serve individual purposes, the images will be available for all the researchers interested in the subject and time period. The study summarizes the positive experiences of the Slovakian source collecting and puts the archival sources of the religion change into historical context.

*Kovács Eleonóra: The Source Finding Activities of the County Archives in the ‘Reformation MNL’ Project.* A large part of the fonds of the National Archives – both in number and in the amount of documents – is involved in the ongoing source finding activity of the county archives. These institutions differ in their sources, and in the role, the region belonging to the sources played in the history of Protestantism. The archives are also different in the material of the record creators, what significance data content they have in connection with the subject. The paper – after briefly presenting the whole project – describes the preparation of the source finding activity in detail: professionally selecting the areas under research, thematically survey the archival material preserved in the county archives, source evaluation, elaborating the uniform principles of the source finding, and the characteristics of the database containing the results of the research. Beside all these, it also gives a short summary about the scope of the sources elaborated.

*Kanász Viktor: Of the First Seal of Zalaegerszeg and of the Early Official Literacy of the Country Town.* During the source finding activity of the reformation project a privileged document of Egerszeg country town from 1562 has been found at the National Archives in Budapest. The document mentions that scrivener György, son of Albert Ács, and his wife, Apollónia sell their house in Egerszeg and the manor belonging to it to József Ormányi of Mihálypéterháza and his wife, Anna Ukki. The fully official document is unique, since a little is known about the magistrate of the county town of Zalaegerszeg from the late Middle Ages and the Early Modern Era. The professional literature so far dates the first appearance of the town’s seal to 1658, this information is based on a seal impression. The beginning of the literacy of Zalaegerszeg dates back to the 1590s. However, in the light of this source it can be stated that the first known seal of the town was used nearly a hundred years earlier than previously thought, and the town had a well-developed charter issuance practice already in the 1560s, which it seems cannot be connected to the burning of Kapor in 1566.

*Karika Tímea: Results of a Targeted Private Document Collection in a Reformed Village, with Special Regard to Family Records.* The settlement of Balatonfőkajár suffered extreme war damage in 1945, in consequence of the damages of the village house and the Reformed church, documents created before 1945 were destroyed. To partially replace the lost information, the County Archives of Veszprém realized a targeted private document collecting that proved to be very successful. GP Lajos Barabás’ personal and family legacy documents, dean and pastor Kálmán Bakó’s family legacy documents and the Gáspár family’s documents stand out from the surviving surfaced family records, because these documents beside the family photos, also contain several significant documents with historical value.

*Szálkai Tamás: Details to the Seal Usage of the Protestants in Connection with the Pastoral Petition of the Ércmellék Region.* The examination of the Protestant parish seals usually avoids the researchers’ attention. The discovery of the internal operating mechanisms of the different religious communities is greatly aided by getting to know their seal usage. In this process, the regulation of the Locotenential Council is a dividing line, which ordered the chaplains to certify with uniform seals in their own official work. At this point, the regulated separation of the parish and the chaplain (official) seals can be observed. The data collection, during which the pastors of the Érmellék Diocese (Bihar County) made statements about the seals of their own parishes, provides excellent details to this subject.

**2017/4.: Báling Péter: András, Béla and Eufémia. Details of the Dynastic Family Relationships of the Árpáds in the 11<sup>th</sup> Century.** The genealogical data of Eufémia, daughter of King Béla I, is still not clarified because of the taciturnity of the available sources. This fact forced the famous scholars of historiography both in Hungary and abroad to make various statements. The paper presents the most important opinions home and abroad, starting with the basic book of Mór Wertner. The most important difference between them is that certain foreign scholars name King András I instead of King Béla I,

as father of the Árpád-dynasty princess, which is against the most commonly accepted view of Hungarian historians. This study tries to solve the above-mentioned genealogical problem and presents the life data and family connections of Princess Eufémia in the light of the sources of the period and the published professional literature opinions in the subject. According to the author, Eufémia was the daughter of King Béla.

*Veres Kristóf György: The Relationship between the Sealing Practice of the Chapters and the Royal Chancellery before 1235.* The study examines if any outstanding relationships can be discovered between the royal seals of the period 1172–1235 and the seals of those chapters, that had direct contact with the royal chancellery, that is to say their provost filled the chancellor post during the period discussed. From the results of the study it seems, that the royal chancellery was only one element in the Hungarian Kingdom, whose practise could have affected the centres of the emerging literacy. Innovations could also be done locally, the practice of a regional centre could also have an agglomeration, or the practice of a foreign sample could be taken without the mediation of the chancellery. Because of this, the relationship between the royal chancellery and the chapters has to be imagined as a mutual relationship.

*Labanc Peter: The History of the Jekelfalvi Family until the Beginning of the 15<sup>th</sup> Century.* The author managed to collect almost 200 charters dated until the beginning of the 15th century and referring to the Jekelfalvi family. Thanks to this research work, their detailed family tree became trackable as well. Moreover, the family's 'geographical horizon' was identified by combining their marriage relationships with their lawyer identification research, which together with the 'social horizon' helps to identify the social position of the Jekelfalvi family within the Hungarian nobility. Based on the above-mentioned analysis, it can be stated that the family of urban environment (Gölnicbánya, Gelnica) origins within two generations managed to step into the middle class of the nobility. It is true that the family members did not hold neither national nor county offices, but at the same time, their marriages tend to have emerging relationships with such families.

*Németh János: Promissory Note Authentication and Literacy in Sopron in the 17–18<sup>th</sup> Centuries.* This study examines the formal changes occurred in the promissory note authentication in Sopron in the 17–18<sup>th</sup> centuries. From the 1660s, simultaneous signature becomes a mandatory element of authentication beside the previously sufficient seal. The relatively large number of the preserved promissory notes from the period between 1615 and 1680, the personal data in them, and the knowledge of the biographical data for the members of civilian families gained from Jenő Házi's research make it possible to group the creators and authenticators socially, to examine the ability of document signing in these social groups. From the examination, a picture of a urban community emerges, where people used signatures to various extent in the various social groups, nevertheless the majority of the civilians provably was able to sign his name.

*Szegedi László: The Mystery of the Austrian Abbreviation A.E.I.O.U.* The A.E.I.O.U. abbreviation appears in several historical sources, on Austrian monuments and on the lid of the so-called Corvinus goblet (*Corvinusbecher*) preserved in the museum of Wiener Neustadt, and on other objects. It caused many puzzles to historians, since no one knows for sure what words lie behind each letter. The author collected the possible solutions that emerge in the professional literature, and he presents a Habsburg genealogy preserved in Bratislava as an example to one of the most widespread explanations (*Austria erit in orbe ultima*).

*Avar Anton: Hungary's Coat-of-arms and the English Heraldry.* The author comments on the study of Reisz T. Csaba, published in this periodical in 2016. Reisz states in his study that the description of Hungary's coat-of-arms described in the Fundamental Law of Hungary was translated into English with the total ignorance of the English heraldic language. The author refines Reisz's translation suggestion by analyzing some elements of the the so-called Hungarian 'small coat-of-arms' from the point of view of the English heraldic language. At the same time, he also makes a proposal for the coat-of-arms description he considers to be correct. The author also seizes the opportunity to present some aspects of the very remarkable English heraldy.

## E számunk szerzői

AVAR ANTON levéltáros (Magyar Nemzeti Levéltár Országos Levéltára, Bp.)  
BÁLING PÉTER tudományos segédmunkatárs (Pécsi tudományegyetem)  
KEGLEVICH KRISTÓF középiskolai tanár (Fazekas Mihály Gimnázium, Bp.)  
KÜNSTLERNÉ VIRÁG ÉVA főlevéltáros (Magyar Nemzeti Levéltár Országos Levéltára, Bp.)  
NÉMETH JÁNOS nyelvtörténész (Vértesboglár)  
OGOLJUK-BERZSENYI ANETT levéltáros (Iparművészeti Múzeum, Bp.)  
PETER LABANC egyetemi adjunktus (Nagyszombati Egyetem [Trnavská univerzita v Trnave])  
SZEGEDI LÁSZLÓ genealógus, heraldikus (Rimaszombat, [Rimavská Sobota])  
SZERÉNYI ILDIKÓ főlevéltáros (Magyar Nemzeti Levéltár Országos Levéltára, Bp.)  
TRINGLI ISTVÁN tudományos főmunkatárs (MTA Bölcsészettudományi Kutatóközpont  
Történettudományi Intézet, Bp.)  
TUZA CSILLA főlevéltáros (Magyar Nemzeti Levéltár Országos Levéltára, Bp.)  
VERES KRISTÓF GYÖRGY PhD hallgató (Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem, Bp.)

# TÁJÉKOZTATÓ

## Szerzőink figyelmébe

A szerkesztőség a beérkezett kéziratok közléséről két anonim szakmai bíráló (lektor) véleményének ismeretében hoz döntést. A szerkesztőség kizárólag olyan kéziratokat fogad el, amelyek megfelelnek a szerkesztőség által előírt követelményeknek. Kérjük a tanulmányok és az ismertetések szerzőit, hogy minden esetben végleges szövegű kéziratokat küldjenek, mivel a korrektúrában a szerkesztők által megszerkesztett kéziratokon érdemi változtatásokra már nincs lehetőség. A szerkesztőség jegyzetapparátussal együtt lehetőleg 0,5–1 íves (20–40 000 „n”) tanulmányokat, recenziók esetében maximum 5 oldalas (10 000 „n”) írásokat vár. Ennél nagyobb terjedelmű kéziratok megjelentetésére is van lehetőség indokolt esetben (maximum 100 000 „n”). Az ismertetéseknél kérjük az ismertetendő mű (művek) pontos bibliográfiai adatait közölni. A tanulmányokban csak a jegyzetekben történik hivatkozás, nem kell felhasznált irodalom- vagy rövidítésjegyzéket készíteni.

### Az egységes jegyzetapparátus érdekében kérjük az alábbiak betartását:

- A hivatkozott művek szerzőinek nevét kurziválni kell; nem kurziváljuk viszont szerkesztőjének (szerkesztőinek) nevét. Ez utóbbiakat a jelzett könyv, tanulmánykötet címe után zárójelbe téve adjuk meg (pl. Szerk. Domanovszky Sándor.). Ha egy műnek több szerzője, illetve szerkesztője van, azokat nagy kötőjellel (–) válasszuk el egymástól. A szerző(k) neve után a cím előtt kettőspontot tegyünk.
- Az oldalhivatkozásokor kérjük az oldal sorszámát megadni, a tól–ig-oldalszámok és évszámok esetében nagy kötőjelet (–) írjunk (38–40., 61–72.).
- A hivatkozásokor csak a kiadás helyét és évét tüntessük fel, a kiadót nem.
- Ha a hivatkozott mű esetében több kiadási hely van megadva, az egyes helységeket nagy kötőjellel (–) válasszuk el egymástól (pl. Bp.–Debrecen). Ha a kiadás helye Budapest, azt mindig rövidítve írjuk ki (Bp.). A kiadás helye után, az év előtt vesszőt kell tenni (pl. Bp.,).
- Amennyiben a hivatkozott mű valamilyen sorozat keretében jelent meg, a sorozat címét a kiadási hely és év után zárójelben tüntessük fel: pl. (Monumenta Hungariae Historica).
- Ha tanulmánykötetben napvilágot látott cikket idézünk, úgy a hivatkozott tanulmány után az „In:” szócskát írjuk, és közvetlen utána adjuk meg a tanulmánykötet címét és zárójelben a szerkesztőjét/szerkesztőit.
- Folyóiratban megjelent cikkekre történő hivatkozásokor nem tesszük ki az „In:” szócskát. A hivatkozott folyóirat címét kurziváljuk, és utána tegyünk vesszőt; ezt követi az évfolyam vagy kötetszám, majd zárójelbe téve a megjelenés éve, utána az illető évben megjelent szám, végül pedig az oldalszám: pl.: *Történelmi Szemle*, 1 (1958) 1. sz. 52. Az éven belüli számot csak abban az esetben jelöljük, ha a folyóiratnál nem folyamatos a lapszámozás az egyes számok esetében.
- Amennyiben ugyanarra a műre történik hivatkozás, kérjük a hivatkozott szerző családi nevét teljesen megismételve, keresztnévét azonban rövidítve megadni, utána kettős pontot tenni, majd az „i. m.” jelölést használni. Ezt követi az oldalszám. (Pl.: *Nagy I.*: i. m. 32.). Ha egymást követően ugyanarra a műre és oldalszámra hivatkozunk, írjuk, hogy „Uo.” Ha ugyanazon szerző egy másik munkájára, tanulmányára hivatkozunk, úgy az utóbbit/utóbbiakat az előbb idézettől egyértelműen el kell különíteni (pl. rövidített címmel, kerülve az évszamos rövidítést) és erre hivatkozni. Ha szerkesztett műre, forráskiadványra vagy sokszerzős műre történik hivatkozás, akkor a cím után zárójelben közöljük a továbbiakban alkalmazott rövidített címet (pl. a továbbiakban Reg. Arp.). Ha több kötetes műre történik hivatkozás, kérjük minden esetben az idézett kötetszámot, eltérő kiadási hely és év esetén ez utóbbiakat is feltüntetni. (Pl. *Nagy I.*: i. m. XI. k. Pest, 1858.)
- A kéziratokban az évszázadokat – idézetek, tanulmány- és könyvcímek kivételével – arab számmal jelöljük.
- Írásaikat minden esetben Word for Windows szövegszerkesztő programban készítve juttassák el a szerkesztőségbe elektronikus úton a [turul@mol.gov.hu](mailto:turul@mol.gov.hu) vagy a szerkesztőség tagjainak címére. A szöveget balra zártan írják, és a kurziváláson kívül semmilyen kiemelés (kövérítést, aláhúzást, ritkítást) vagy formázást ne alkalmazzanak. A tapadó írásjeleket is kurziválni kell, ha az előtte álló szó kurzív.
- A betűtípusok megválasztásakor ajánljuk a Times New Roman-t.
- A lábjegyzeteket automatikus számozással kérjük megadni, „lábjegyzet”-programot választva. Így a jegyzetek az oldal aljára kerülnek.
- Amennyiben a kiadandó tanulmányban képet/képeket is kívánnak közölni, kérjük azt/azokat mellékelni, vagy digitális formában a kézírathoz csatolva beküldeni, minden esetben jelölve a kéziratban, az/azok hova kerüljön/kerüljenek. Csak nyomdai szempontból jó minőségű képeket tudunk közölni. A Magyar Országos Levéltár anyagából közlendő képet nem szükséges mellékelni, csak a pontos jelzetet feltüntetni.
- Amennyiben nagyobb méretű táblázatokat kívánnak közölni, melyek meghaladják a folyóirat szedéstűkőr-szélességét, kérjük azokat a tanulmány szövegének végéhez illeszteni, külön szakaszban. A genealógiai táblázatokat is Word for Windows szövegszerkesztő programban kérjük.
- Csak a jegyzetekben (ld. = lásd, vö. = vesd össze, pl. = például) használjunk rövidítéseket, a főszövegben ne, ott tehát kiírjuk, hogy „például”.
- A főszövegben és a jegyzetekben az idézeteket nem kurziváljuk, csak idézőjelbe tesszük. Az idegen nyelvű (többnyire latin) kifejezéseket, formulákat viszont kurziváljuk.
- A folyóiratban közlésre kerülő tanulmányokról különnyomatokat csak külön igény alapján, megegyezés szerint készítünk. Az aktuális számból a tanulmányok szerzői öt tiszteletpéldányt kapnak, valamint dolgozatukat elektronikusan PDF formátumban.

### Példák a hivatkozásokra:

#### Monográfiák esetében:

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#### Folyóiratok esetében:

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#### Szerkesztett kiadvány esetében:

*Thallóczy Lajos*: Jajcza (bánság, vár és város) története 1450–1527. (Az oklevéltárat szerk. Horváth Sándor.) Bp., 1915. (Monumenta Hungariae Historica, Diplomataria XL.) 76.

#### Tanulmánykötetben megjelent írás esetében:

*Kubinyi András*: A királyi udvar élete a Jagelló-korban. In: Kelet és Nyugat között. Történeti tanulmányok Kristó Gyula tiszteletére. (Szerk. Koszta László.) Szeged, 1995. 309–355.

#### Digitális adathordozók esetében:

*Engel Pál*: Középkori magyar genealógia. CD-ROM. Bp., 2001. Oslis nem.