

ABSTRACTS

Ágnes Beretzky

■ ***Prestige and Responsibility: The Selective Idealist and the Critical Friend***

Keywords: *Robert William Seton-Watson, Carlile Aylmer Macartney, Hungarian cause between 1906-1918*

The aim of the present essay is to discuss Robert William Seton-Watson's gradual estrangement from the Hungarian cause between 1906 and 1918 from a self-critical point of view, as well as to compare and contrast the two historians' and specialists' changing opinion on Hungary after WW1. It aims to prove that contrary to the conventional Hungarophile-Hungarophile distinction, both scholars were highly critical of interwar Hungary: both with its political establishment and revisionist obsession. Thus, the fundamental difference between Seton-Watson and Macartney was much more their attitude to the successor states after 1920. The Oxford history professor remained loyal to the status-quo, becoming increasingly selective in his assessment of post-war events. On the other hand, as a minority expert, Macartney grew to be sceptical of the righteousness of the Versailles treaty, which resulted in his support for ethnic revision.

Enikő Csukovits

■ ***Barren Country – Great Country: Hungary during the Tatar Invasion and at the Beginning of the 14th Century***

Keywords: *Tatar invasion, Rogerius, Thomas Archidiaconus, Hungary, 14th century*

The study presents the main contemporary sources on two historical periods of Hungary, the time of the Tatar invasion, and the beginning of the 14th century. Our sources on the former are the *Carmen miserabile* of Rogerius and the *Historia Salonitanorum Pontificum atque Spalatensium* of Thomas Archidiaconus, while the first decade of the Anjou rule in Hungary is presented in the *Anonymi Descriptio Europae Orientalis*. The comparative analysis of our sources reveals that the strength and importance of the Hungarian kingdom was not called into question even during its hardest years.

Gyöngy Kovács Kiss

■ ***The English Doctor and the Hungarians: John Paget's Hungarian and Transylvanian Journey***

Keywords: *John Paget, travel journal, 19th century, Hungary and Transylvania; with Remarks on their Condition, Social, Political and Economical*

The English doctor, who will later settle down in Transylvania as Wesselényi Polixéna's husband, become a "Hungarian patriot" and even participate in the Revolution of 1848 as Generl Bem's wingman, has put his experiences in writing after his two journeys in Hungary and in Transylvania. Going beyond customary travel descriptions, he also presents the social, political, and economical situation of the country, far from the mannerisms of an "English travelling dandy", but building upon a rich English and European experience, wide erudition, and British pragmatism. He describes the Hungarian and Transylvanian landscapes as well as social the social and political structure, which lags so far behind English parliamentarism, even offering suggestions for the improvement of the situation. His volume is one of our most important sources on Hungary and Transylvania in the Reform Era.

Teréz Oborni

■ ***Snapshots: Travel Journals of Hungary and Transylvania in the Last Third of the 16th Century***

Keywords: *Reinhold Lubenau, Vaclav Vratislav, Pierre Lescalopier*

The German apothecary Reinhold Lubenau travelled through Hungary in 1587. He discovered the richness of Buda Castle even its abandoned state. Lubenau was especially interested in the library of Matthias Corvinus, of which he has heard also in Vienna. The Czech Baron of Mitrovce, Vaclav Vratislav visited the Kingdom of Hungary in 1591. In the description of Vratislav, the Castle of Buda has already been fortified with weapons and ramparts. He also was astonished by the Turkish baths in Buda. Pierre Lescalopier, the French nobleman has met the Transylvanian Prince István Báthory (1533-1586) in the representation of the

French king in 1574. Generally, Lescapier admired contemporary Transylvania; the capital of the Principality and the court were well-organized and attractive, and he found the court protocol remarkable, and its hospitality elegant and attending.

István Papp

■ ***Hungary in the Kádár Era as Seen by Hungarian Emigrants in the West***

Keywords: *Kádár Era, Péter Kende, Gyula Gombos, Zoltán Szabó, Imre Kovács, Gyula Borbándi, Tibor Méray*

After WW2, young intellectuals who objected to the development of dictatorship left Hungary in several waves. Many of them joined the political associations in exile and published articles in various periodicals. This paper provides a chronological outline of assessments of Hungary in the Kádár Era. It attempts to present all shades of the democratic emigration, mainly based on the *Irodalmi Újság* (Literary Journal), published in Paris, and *Új Látóhatár* (New Horizon), published in Munich. Initially, opinions were mainly based on daily newspapers and the radio. In the 1960s, economic experts and later intellectuals not associated with politics paid visits to Hungary and gained direct experience (Artúr Kárász and János Lukács). The internal conflicts of the emigration and the ambivalence of the changes in Hungary were very well expressed by Zoltán Szabó and Imre Kovács. In the late 1980s, Gyula Borbándi shared his experiences of his visit in Budapest, while Tibor Méray published his analyses of the political situation in Hungary in the years before the political transition.

Klára Papp

■ ***Count Hofmannsegg, Who Has Become Fond of Hungarians***

Keywords: *Count J.C. Hofmannsegg, European traveller, journeys to the Kingdom of Hungary*

Count J. C. Hofmannsegg (1766-1849) was an university graduate European traveller of the late 18th century, with strong natural scientific interests, which moved him to visit new landscapes. He was an excellent observer with a friendly nature. His work was published in German language in Görlitz (1800), and the Hungarian transla-

tion appeared in 1887 (Budapest, Franklin Társulat, translated by Berkeszi István). The Count wrote excellent descriptions of the Hungarian noble classes' social life, and offered lively portraits of his friends from the Hungarian aristocracy.

Pál Pritz

■ ***Edmund Veesebmayer Report from December 10, 1943 on Hungary's Political Situation and His Proposals for the Appointment of a New Government***

Keywords: *Edmund Veesebmayer, national-socialist Germany, Hungary, political situation, proposals*

A thousand-page volume containing the national-socialist Germany's foreign policy documents related to Hungary was published in 1968. Even before the book release, rumour held it that the book will contain a text that will finally hold a true mirror to Hungarians. It was the document mentioned in the title of this essay. However, using the methods of source criticism, the author proves that Veesebmayer's report was prepared as a weapon of war. It is the work of a fanatic devotee of an empire at the eve of destruction, intended to postpone the downfall through maximally exploiting (also) the Hungarian resources. His (caricaturist) image of Hungarians, along with its true elements, is an often-cited topos of Hungary's opponents/enemies.

Attila Zsoldos

■ ***A German and Two Muslims: Otto Frisingensis, Abu Hamid and Idrisi on Hungary in the 12th Century***

Keywords: *Otto Frisingensis, Abu-Hamid al-Garnati, Abu Abdallah al-Idrisi, Hungary, 12th century*

We have three sources from the 12th century attempting to offer an image of contemporary Hungary. These three works are widely dissimilar: Otto Frisingensis's text is closest to a country description in the modern sense, while Idrisi's is more like a mediaeval route planner, which also describes the main stations. Otto Frisingensis is most interested in the political regime of the Hungarian Kingdom, while Abu Hamid's attention is primarily dedicated to the Muslims living in Hungary, and Idrisi's work contains almost exclusively information relevant for tradespeople visiting Hungary.

SZÁMUNK SZERZŐI

A lapszámot szerkesztette:
Kovács Kiss Gyöngy

Balogh Andrea (1981) – irodalomtörténész, egyetemi adjunktus, PKE, Nagyvárád

Berezky Ágnes (1974) – történész, egyetemi docens, Károli Gáspár Református Egyetem, Anglisztika Intézet, Budapest

Codău Annamária (1993) – mesterképzés hallgató, BBTE, Kolozsvár

Csukovits Enikő (1961) – történész, az MTA doktora, tudományos tanácsadó, témacsoport-vezető, MTA BTK TTI, Budapest

Fazakas János László (1976) – képzőművész, Csíkszereda

Fellinger Károly (1963) – költő, Jóna, Szlovákia

Fodor István (1943) – régész-muzeológus, egyetemi tanár, a Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum volt főigazgatója, Budapest

Gömöri György (1934) – költő, műfordító, London

Kovács Kiss Gyöngy (1960) – történész, PhD, főszerkesztő, Korunk, Kolozsvár

Ménes András (1964) – személyügyi szervező, okl. humánszervező, PhD, Budapest

Mészáros Kálmán (1973) – történész, PhD, Hadtörténelmi Intézet és Múzeum, Budapest

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Papp István (1979) – történész, PhD, Állambiztonsági Szolgálatok Történelmi Levéltára, Budapest

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Sipos Tímea Noémi (1995) – mesterképzés hallgató, BBTE, Kolozsvár

Székely Örs (1992) – doktorandus, BBTE, Kolozsvár

Zelei Miklós (1948) – író, szociográfus, Budapest

Zsoldos Attila (1962) – történész, az MTA rendes tagja, tudományos tanácsadó, témacsoport-vezető, MTA BTK TTI, Budapest

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„Amilyen nagy az egyetértés három szerzőnk között a táj szépségét illetően, éppoly ellentétes a véleményünk a magyarok megítélésében. Freisingi Ottó magyarokkal kapcsolatos, gyakran idézett lesújtó megjegyzéseinek hiba lenne különösebb jelentőséget tulajdonítani. A magyar krónikás sem mulasztotta el, hogy alkalomadtán megemlékezzen »a vadállatok vadságával ordítózó németek«-ről, az európai középkor pedig általában bővelkedik az idegen népekre vonatkozó, olykor csak csipkelődő, máskor viszont kifejezetten becsmérlő sztereotípiákban. Egyébként is: igazán józféven csak szomszédok és rokonok tudják utálni egymást, márpedig Ottó és a magyarok kapcsolatában mindkét elem megtalálható, még ha a rokonság nem is vér szerinti.”

(Zsoldos Attila)

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THE INTERNATIONAL IMAGE OF
HUNGARIANS**