

## ABSTRACTS

László Csorba

■ ***Lajos Tüköry on the Battlefields of the Hungarian Revolution of 1848-49***

Keywords: *Lajos Tüköry, freedom fighter, 1848/1849, Transylvania, Józef Bem, Garibaldi*

Lajos Tüköry (1830–1860) completed his regrettably short but successful military career as a hero of three nations. When the Hungarian War of Independence broke out in the summer of 1848, he first became a volunteer National Guard, then served in the 55<sup>th</sup> Honvéd Battalion on the Transylvanian battlefields, first against the Austrian Imperial and then the Russian Tsarist troops. In the summer of 1849, he emigrated to Turkey and entered the Ottoman army as a first lieutenant. After military service in Syria, he faced the Russian tsarist army again on the Caucasus front of the Crimean War (1853-56), and although he was wounded in the arm, he fought with such valor that he was appointed major and awarded by the Medjidije medal. When the war broke out in Northern Italy between the French-Piedmontese and Austrian forces in 1859, Tüköry returned to Europe and joined the Hungarian Legion established in Genova, but his unit was demobilized due to the Armistice of Villafranca. He then joined Garibaldi's thousand red shirts, took part in the legendary Sicilian battles as a lieutenant colonel and finally received a fatal wound on 27 May 1860, at the entrance of Palermo. He was appointed postumus colonel by the dictator of Sicily.

Róbert Hermann

■ ***Legends and Myths of 1848-49***

Keywords: *Hungarian Revolution and War of Independence of 1848-49, myths, legends*

The study reviews the national myths and legends that are linked to the history of the 1848-49 Revolution and War of Independence. These include the legend that Sándor Petőfi recited

the *National Song* on the steps of the National Museum on 15 March 1848; that Croatian ban Josip Jellačić broke the terms of the three-day armistice following the Battle of Pákozd on 29 September 1848. It is also unjustifiable to attribute the success of the Battle of Pákozd to the activities of the National Defence Committee, which was set up in September 1848. According to the study, the Battle of Kápolna on 26-27 February 1849 had no influence on the issue of the Olmütz Constitution of 4 March 1849, nor did Franz Joseph I kiss the hand of the Russian Tsar Nicholas I in Warsaw on 21 May 1849. It also briefly touches on the assumptions surrounding Petőfi's deportation to Siberia and the interpretation of 1848-49 as a Masonic world conspiracy.

Zoltán Ress-Wimmer

■ ***The History of the Honvéd Asylum 1914-19***

Keywords: *Honvéd Asylum, Budapest, invalids of war, memory of 1848*

Since its establishment in 1872, the Honvéd Asylum has served as the home for the elderly veterans of '48 on Soroksári Road in Budapest. On the eve of the First World War, the building's 150-person capacity was only utilized to 60%, reflecting the decline in the number of the still living participants of the revolution, which significantly impacted the subsequent fate of the institution. The accommodation of a large number of war-disabled veterans of the Great War in the Ferencváros facility remained an ongoing question, but during the 1910s, even as the ranks of the veterans of '48 continued to dwindle, they were given priority for the use of the building. We gain insight into how, while the Sword of Damocles hung over the fate of the building, the inhabitants of the forty-eighters veterans' home experienced the times of war and how their numbers changed over the years. They participated in protocol events, funerals of former comrades, and bid farewell to their

former commander, Artúr Görgei. The study reveals how the residents of the veterans' home related to the Hungarian Soviet Republic and how they experienced the Romanian occupation.

### Ildikó Rosonczy

#### ■ *Petőfi as a Siberian Prisoner of War?*

Keywords: *Hungarian prisoners of war, Siberia, Petőfi*

Occasionally, the question arises whether the Russian army that suppressed the 1848-49 Hungarian Revolution might have taken Hungarian prisoners of war with them, including Petőfi. Society, having experienced the suppressed history of Soviet Gulags, is receptive to these suggestions. According to the Russian-Austrian agreement of 10 June 1849, as supported by extensive research based on Austrian, Russian, and Polish archival sources and literature, the contracting parties reciprocally returned each other's subjects who had fallen into captivity. This is attested, for example, by the documents regarding the extradition of the former Imperial and Royal officer Stanisław Jan Szydłowski, who was the commander of the fortress in Braşov/Brassó. These documents are held in the Russian State Military Historical Archives in Moscow. Hundreds of subjects of the Russian czar participated on the side of the Hungarians in the War of Independence. These were the Poles who had fled to Hungary from the territories annexed to the Russian Empire following the partition of the Polish-Lithuanian state. If captured, the Austrians handed them over to the Russians, many of whom were subsequently sentenced to Siberian exile. During the Polish uprising of 1863-64, the Habsburg Empire participated with volunteers, and those who were captured were subsequently exiled to the interior of Russia or Siberia. The number of their subjects affected approaches 2,000. Among them were also Hungarians who were able to return home in the late 1860s and

1870s. Their hardships were regularly covered in the contemporary press. None of them knew anything about the exiled Hungarians from 1849 or their memory.

### Attila Süli

#### ■ *Two Recollections on the Transylvanian Campaign of 1849*

Keywords: *Kálmán Dercsényi, lieutenant, 15<sup>th</sup> (Mátyás) Hussar Regiment, 1848*

In this source publication, we present two shorter recollections by Kálmán Dercsényi, former lieutenant of the 15<sup>th</sup> (Mátyás) Hussar Regiment. As a member of the unit, the author took part in the Transylvanian battles until the spring of 1849. Both retrospectives focus on the events of early February 1849, vividly recalling the battles around Vízakna, with a particular emphasis on his personal connection with General Bem and his encounter with Sándor Petőfi. Kálmán Dercsényi presents the events in an engaging style, primarily intended for the press and interested readers.

### Gábor Szécsi

#### ■ *Language, Community, Technology*

Keywords: *technological determinism, new media, multimediality, pictorial meaning, linguistic creativity*

The article argues that the expansion of new communication technologies leads to a globally perceptible semantic development. The essence of this is that in the environment of new media, orality and multimediality, which are gaining an increasing role in communication, lead to the image of language in the sense of meaning, and to the development of new language usage habits that determine both the process of thinking and the structure of consciousness. These language usage habits significantly contribute to the rapid changes in community roles associated with multi-channel communication, the convergence of different community languages – and communication situations, the blurring of community boundaries, i.e. the media-

tization of communities. What's more, the birth of the new concept of community and the creation of new community forms is also the source of the language that is transforming in the medium of new media, whose figurative nature leaves deep traces in the structure of the consciousness of the communicating person, in his image of himself and the community relations that determine his communicative actions. As I try to highlight in this essay, all of this presupposes the development of hitherto unknown patterns of linguistic creativity. Using language games, abbreviations, humor, picture-word combinations, which are becoming more and more common tools with the use of new communication technologies, everyday language users communicate with each other as creative designers of language meaning. Linguistic creativity becomes a community-forming phenomenon of everyday language use.

**Péter Zakar**

■ ***A Transylvanian Revolutionary Priest in 1848/49***

Keywords: *János Bardocz, revolutionary priest, Transylvania, 1848-49*

János Bardocz, a talented young priest

of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Transylvania, after a short period as a chaplain in Cluj/Kolozsvár, moved to Alba Iulia/Gyulafehérvár in 1848, where he taught at the main grammar school. A sermon he preached in the cathedral of Gyulafehérvár on 8 October 1848, expressing radical political views, led to the castle commander Ferenc Horák demanding his removal from the city. After the castle was placed under siege, Bardocz was ordered by his bishop to go to Târgu Mureş/Marosvásárhely, but he left for Budapest instead. In several newspaper articles he demanded the armed defence of the country against the counter-revolution and called on the Szeklers to rise up. In early January 1849, he fled to Debrecen and then to Oradea/Nagyvárad, where he gave speeches promoting the ideas of the revolution. At the end of March, he was in Kolozsvár, where he not only agitated for a republican form of government, but also presented the Hungarians as a chosen people, similar to the Jewish people. He was arrested after the suppression of the War of Independence, but escaped from his prison in Marosvásárhely and emigrated.

