

ZOLTÁN BABUCS

Sportsman, artist, polymath and reserve Hussar officer: Miltiades Manno

Miltiades Manno (1879–1935) was one of the best-known „Renaissance menu” of his time, who made his name as a sportsman and artist, and also fought in the Great War as a reserve Hussar officer. His „Szeged Idea” poster with the inscription „Horthy!” is one of the most striking works of the Horthy era.

The MTI (Hungarian News Agency) obituary of the time succinctly summed up his illustrious career. „At the age of just 18, he became Hungary’s road cycling champion. Afterwards he starred as a footballer for the BTC [Budapest Gymnastics Club]. As a midfielder he made a name for himself in the then champion team. He then achieved lasting success in skating. He was a multiple speed skating champion and record holder. Later, as a rower for Pannonia EC [Rowing Club] and Hungária EE [Rowing Society], he won victory after victory. [...] In the World War I, he fought valiantly as a Hussar captain and received several medals. [...] Besides sports, he also excelled in arts. Already in the post-war peacetime, his posters, his posters, which marked a new style, caused a public sensation and appealed to the public so much that even abroad [...] every worthy competition was advertised on Manno posters. As a painter, he was also one of the leading artists. In 1932, his sculptures won second prize at the Olympic Games in Los Angeles. He also gained a national reputation as a cartoonist. In his last years he was a teacher at the Miklós Toldy [sic!] Honvéd Institute for Sports Education and Teacher Training.”

KEYWORDS: all-round sportsman, top scorer, artist-polymath, reserve hussar, Mind Sports Olympiad

ZSUZSANNA BORVENDÉG

The ballad of an “incurable capitalist”, or the case of the billionaire philanthropist with communism

Cyrus Eaton and Hungary under the Kádár regime

After the Second World War, Hungary took on the role of an economic bridge in the implementation of the covert cooperation between the two world orders. In doing so, it facilitated the flow of capital and technology into the Eastern bloc, to the benefit of both the Soviet Union and the Communist Party in Hungary. János Kádár reinforced this trend with his policy of opening up to the West, which he hoped would give him legitimacy. This paper will discuss one of the opening attempts of the early Kádár regime. An American billionaire businessman, Cyrus Eaton, taking advantage of the easing of the Soviet political course, sought economic cooperation with the countries of the Communist bloc, including Hungary, from the second half of the 1950s onwards. The party leadership sought to take advantage of the opportunity, as the United States had completely frozen diplomatic contacts with Hungary due to the reprisals, and they sought to alleviate this by using the available informal channel. They also saw an additional opportunity to open up a channel to the Hungarian emigration in the US through Eaton, in addition to establishing some industrial cooperation. To bring in capital and technology, it was essential to make János Kádár's regime presentable, and Eaton was willing to cooperate in this, as his financial interests also required it. Thus, in the early 1960s, the archetype of the billionaire “philanthropist” businessman was born in the Hungarian press, and is still used today, which was perfectly in line with the propaganda of the anti-imperialist cause.

KEYWORDS: cold war, Kádár regime, emigration, state security, intelligence, diplomacy, foreign policy, economic history

EDIT FABÓ

The Hungarian Vow

The Hungarian Pilgrimage to Lourdes in 1881

After the apparition in France in 1858, Lourdes became a place of pilgrimage, where other extraordinary events were also recorded. The 'lady' in the apparition was identified as the Virgin Mary, and the miraculous events were later recognised by the Catholic Church. Many people from Hungary also visited the shrine, which was also a place of great interest for the Hungarians, who venerated the Virgin Mary as the country's patron saint.

In August 1881, a national pilgrimage to Lourdes set off. Among the pilgrims were many ecclesiastical and secular dignitaries. The aristocracy formed the leadership, i.e. Count György Apponyi and Count János Cziráky, together with Countess Teréz Győry and the wife of Count Béla Szapáry, who represented the participating ladies. On behalf of the Catholic Church, Bishop János Nogáll of Nagyvárad led the tribute group, who at the same time recited the prayer of vows to the Immaculate Virgin on 4 August 1881.

The procession was made up of conservative-minded religious politicians and ecclesiastical personalities who, in the 1880s, were still hoping for a renewal of Catholicism and wanted to express their commitment by making a pilgrimage to the Holy Virgin, in order to obtain the support of heaven.

KEYWORDS: pilgrimage, Virgin Mary, Hungary, vow, flag, silver heart, Lourdes

BENCE FEHÉR

***De administrando imperio* or *De pronuncianda lingua Turcica*?**

The *De administrando imperio* of Constantine Porphyrogenetus is an unparalleled source of the 10th century history of the Hungarian language, but there is one aspect of it that has not been studied: the interpretation of the accentuation of Greek-lettered glosses is missing. This requires going back to the original signs of the manuscript tradition, restoring the dubious publisher's emendations. A perusal of the glosses reveals that most of them have an oxytone stress. This is a conscious decision of the transcriber, not an effect of the use of Greek, but it is also contrary to the expected characteristics of the Hungarian language. It is also unlikely that the stress mark simply indicates length. It is probably indeed oxytone stress, and there are three possible explanations. Either a foreign (probably Turkish) interpreter conveyed the words, or the native language of the Bulcsú-Termacsú delegation was not Hungarian, or the 10th-century Hungarian language was temporarily shifted towards oxytone stress due to a substrate effect. Each of these possibilities confirms Constantine's data on the bilingualism of the Hungarians. The phonetic structure and accent of some names also differ from the majority, corresponding to the expected Hungarian accent, and these are concentrated in certain passages of the text. These were probably taken by Constantine from other, independent and, as we understand it, Hungarian-language sources: such as the Levédia and the Liuntika episodes. In addition, the analysis of the stress of some words makes it probable that the text has been corrupted, or even confirms that the word is indeed part of the Hungarian language (e.g. βοέβοδος).

KEYWORDS: Constantine Porphyrogenetus, glossas, accent, oxytone accent, manuscript tradition

VERONIKA HORVÁTH

Excavation of an Early Scythian Age Burial Mound from a Hungarian perspective (with the Review of the History of Research of the Kurgan Chinge-Tej I)

In the course of the eighth to the seventh centuries BC, new cultural and technological influences spread eastwards from the Caucasus and Southwest Asia, through the Asian steppe zone to China. A cornerstone in this process is the emergence of the Aldy-Bel' culture in Tuva at the dawn of the Early Scythian Age (according to current research, this was towards the end of the 8th century BC) and the so-called Arzhan types complexes, burial and memorial sites. This paper presents the Chinge-Tej I complex situated in the Turan-Uyuk Basin, which includes features of both the Aldy-Bel' culture and the Arzhan-type Kurgan burials. The research carried out between 2008 and 2019 mainly focused on the observation of the stratigraphic structure of the rock rampart surrounding the kurgan and of the kurgan mantle. This has revealed two treasure finds from beneath the stone rampart, containing horse bridles and weapon belt parts, and the graves of seven accompanying warriors in the area between the stone rampart and the edge of the mound. The dead had been buried in accordance with local burial rituals and period-specific artefacts from the local and surrounding regions, thus the graves can be dated between the second half of the 7th century BC and the beginning of the 6th century BC. In 2017, the author of this paper also had the opportunity to participate in the excavations, and has written a short, italicised, memoir-like account of her experience, which is chronologically integrated into the scientific research history of Complex I.

KEYWORDS: Early Scythian Age, Tuva Autonomous Republic, kurgan Chinge-Tej I., Arzhan-2, bronze arrowheads, horse bits, gold earring, deer stones

PÉTER ILLIK

Revolutions in the socialist secondary school course-books: from the French Revolution to the White Terror

The present study examines the narrative of the Hungarian Red and White Terror in the Hungarian secondary school course-books. In the Hungarian socialist narrative, the idea of revolution is closely linked to terror, and a revolutionary tradition also exists. Therefore, this paper will also briefly discuss the French Revolution and the Paris Commune in this narrative. The analysis also leads to a theoretical problem, the question of causality. It is a mental activity that constitutes a theoretical model of cause and consequence within a narrative. The main question is whether Hungarian secondary school course-books have established a logical or chronological causality between the Red and the White Terror. This study will also present the narrative of two textbooks published at the end of the Horthy-era. Obviously, they do not write about the White Terror as such, but they describe the Red Terror. After 1945, the socialist course-books vividly discussed the White Terror, but they did not write about the Red Terror. course-books published from 1940 to the 1990s did not define the term “terror” including the Red and the White Terror. Furthermore, most of them did not establish a causal relation between the two terrors, i.e. they did not answer the question whether the Red Terror caused the later called White Terror.

KEYWORDS: Red Terror, White Terror, Horthy, textbook, causation

JÁNOS JENEY

The Romanian systematization through Hungarian Eyes

The use of the map of Bözödújfalu for the reconstruction of the village

Bözödújfalu became the symbol of the systematization (planned destruction of villages) in Transylvania. With its destruction, a multi-religious, unique culture was also destroyed. Yet, the community has refused to die: to this day, the villagers meet every year at a memorial next to the lake that flooded their village. At the memorial site, the village has been rebuilt with wooden grave markers called *Kopjafa*, bearing the house number and name of the last owner. The memorial was built on the basis of a map that the Romanian state had drawn up to destroy the village. All the buildings are marked on the map, including those that had been demolished by their owners before the map was drawn up. This is indicated on the map.

The authorities photographed every house, and the villagers also took numerous photographs, most of which were never published. The places where these were taken can be identified, in many cases with the help of former residents, thus these places can be added to an interactive map. The recollections of former residents remain a valuable source of information when reconstructing the village.

This study presents the heritage of the village. Among the remains of the village are the altar of the Catholic church, the bells of the Catholic and Unitarian churches and the memorial commemorating the World Wars, which was subsequently raised from the water. The village is commemorated by a mourning wall, the *Kopjafa*-village and a three-dimensional wooden model of the village.

KEY WORDS: systematization, Bözödújfalu, Ceaușescu, Transylvania, map, damage assessment, communism, Hungarian minority living beyond the borders

CSABA KÁSA

Romania in World War II: territorial losses and gains

Contributions to the history of the Romanian coup d'état of 23 August 1944

Romania, seeking the favour of Germany after the Second Vienna Award, offered to join the Tripartite Pact and attack the Soviet Union. In May 1941, Romania signed a secret treaty with Germany whereby it was promised significant Soviet territory in the event of its entry into the war. On 22 June, when Germany attacked the Soviet Union, Romania joined its ally on the same day and declared a holy war to retake Bessarabia and northern Bukovina.

At the same time, the Romanian government renewed the activities of the Peace Preparatory Commission and, in July 1942, set up the Peace Bureau.

At Stalingrad, the attack launched by the Soviet Southwestern Front on 19 November 1942 breached the defences of the 152,000-strong 3rd Romanian Army, which was securing the Germans from the north, already on the first day. By the next evening, the Soviets destroyed the 75,000-strong 4th Romanian Army securing the Germans from the south, and thus the encirclement of the German troops began, which significantly contributed to the victory of the Red Army in Stalingrad and the defeat of the Germans in the war.

After the battle, representatives of the Antonescu government, King Michael and his entourage, as well as the opposition, contacted the Western allies through various intermediaries. The Romanian government began negotiations with the Soviet envoy Kollontai in Stockholm at the end of 1943 for an armistice, which led to Romania's defection on 23 August 1944. The main reason for their treachery was the hope of regaining Northern Transylvania.

KEYWORDS: Second Vienna Award, Northern Transylvania, losing the Battle of Stalingrad, Romanian defection

ISTVÁN KINDA

Farming attitudes in Szeklerland in the 19th - 21st centuries

Examining the attitudes of farmers in Szeklerland and their behaviour towards the land in the light of the events of the past one and a half century, it can be concluded that before collectivization, the general trend was unconditional attachment to the land, and during the period of the common economy, the maximum utilization of common property. After the change of regime in 1989, there was a tendency towards the restoration of the private economy, while after the establishment of the European Union's economic policy, there was a return to a forced retreat from the farm economy in the attitudes of the farming masses, but at the same time a narrow stratum of the population specialised in agriculture. It seems, therefore, that the traditional attachment to land of these essentially land-bound Szekler communities was subject to constant change in each period due to new political-macroeconomic strategies, which in some cases led to the land that had provided bread for the family for generations being disposed of as a result of adverse agricultural policies. The actors of the sector who would be able to ensure the economic stability of the region have, amidst the unpredictable economic circumstances of the last century, become mostly suffering subjects, victims of multiple deprivations.

KEYWORDS: farmer behaviour, farmer spirit, agricultural policies, uncertainty, change

KITTI MAÁR - ISTVÁN VARGA GERGELY -
BENCE KOVÁCS - OSZKÁR SCHÜTZ -
BALÁZS TIHANYI - EMIL NYERKI - ISTVÁN RASKÓ -
GYÖRGY PÁLFI - ZOLTÁN MARÓTI -
ENDRE NEPARÁCZKI - TIBOR TÖRÖK

Maternal Lineages from 10–11th Century Commoner Cemeteries of the Carpathian Basin

The nomadic groups of the conquering Hungarians played a decisive role in Hungarian prehistory, but genetic data are only available from the immigrant elite. The majority of the remains from the Carpathian Basin from the 10th to the 11th centuries belong to the commoner people, whose origin and relationship to the immigrant elite is widely disputed. Mitogenome sequences were extracted from 202 individuals using a combination of next-generation sequencing and hybridization enrichment. Median-Joining Network analysis was used for phylogenetic analyses. The commoner population was compared with 87 ancient Eurasian populations using sequence-based (F_{st}) and haplotype-based population genetics methods. The haplogroup composition of the commoners was markedly different from that of the elite, and in contrast to the elite, the commoners clustered with European populations. Furthermore, the observed sub-haplogroup distribution indicates an admixture between elite and commoners. The majority of the commoner people of the 10th and 11th centuries most probably represent the ancient local population of the Carpathian Basin, mixed with immigrant groups of eastern origin (among whom were also conquering Hungarians).

KEYWORDS: archeogenetics, archaic DNA, mitogenome, phylogenetics, population genetics

ZSOLT NÉMETH

The Trilloux-diagram and proportions of the cross of the Holy Crown of Hungary

I prove from a diagram published by Paul Trilloux, which he claims to be of Coptic origin, that it contains three different geometrical constructions, one of which is a series of concentric circles expanding with the golden ratio, and the other two are structurally simplified approximations to it. I discuss the constructions and calculate their relevant dimensions. I show that proportions of the cross of the Holy Crown of Hungary follow this structure, as do the most important pictorial elements of the upper Pantocrator representation that carries it. The shape of the cross in the diagram is very similar to the consecration crosses of Romanesque churches in the Hungarian Kingdom, examples of which I give. I conclude that the Trilloux-diagram preserved a canon that was used as a basis for the scaling of Christian artefacts, but which was forgotten over time.

KEYWORDS: Trilloux-diagram, sacred geometry, golden ratio, Holy Crown of Hungary, Pantocrator representations, crosses with splayed arms, medieval consecration crosses, Faras Coptic art

SZILVIA RÁSI

Academic text creation of university students in the light of teachers and students experiences

In Hungary, the studies of students participating in undergraduate and masters programmes end with the defence of their thesis or dissertation; at the same time, however, their academic writing skills are demonstrably inadequate. This is due both to their previous and higher educational studies. In order to get a more nuanced picture of the students' academic writing skills, it is essential to examine the views and experiences of teachers and students on academic writing. The present study presents the results of a questionnaire survey aimed at exploring the attitudes and experiences of lecturers and students. In addition to using the questionnaire method, the study employs content analysis software in order to explore the results.

KEYWORDS: academic writing, attitudes, university students, university lecturers

TAMÁS SASHALMI-FEKETE - ZSOLT NÉMETH -
BÉLA GONDOS

Geographical location and classification of the wall painting cycles of the Saint Ladislaus legend

In this paper we present a complete list of the known wall painting cycles which depict the legend of St. Ladislaus in the Carpathian Basin in tabular form, corresponding to the status in 2022. We list the location of these murals in alphabetical order by region, rating their condition on a five-point scale. The sites are also shown on maps: one summarises all, and two sub-maps highlight the regions with the most frequent occurrences. The maps also indicate the condition of the wall painting cycles. Our database of 67 items, larger than any earlier ones, convincingly demonstrates how important was for the Hungarians to represent the legend of St. Ladislaus on the walls of their churches. Most of these wall painting cycles are in Transylvania (31) and in the Felvidék (Northern Highlands, currently the eastern part of Slovakia) (24): the most recently discovered murals have further strengthened the predominance of these two regions. Slavonia appeared as a new area, where the legend was also depicted: two cycles were recently discovered there. We have also listed the locations where further wall painting cycles of the legend of St. Ladislaus may lie dormant.

KEYWORDS: wall painting cycles of the legend of St. Ladislaus, their geographic distribution and condition

ORSOLYA SEVERINO-VARSÁNYI

Arabic Sources on the History of Hunnic Peoples

A Classification of the Source Material

The present study enumerates and classifies the sources that mention Hephthalites primarily in terms of discipline. The purpose of this classification is to draw attention to the significance of geographical, literary, exegetical and administrative texts in addition to the more well-known historical texts.

The study also assesses the extent to which such a broader range of sources can provide new data, and the ways in which the hitherto unrecorded Arabic-language sources on the Hephthalites contribute to the existing knowledge on the Hephthalites.

KEYWORDS: Hephthalites, Arabic sources, Sasanian rulers, Arab invasions

VIVIEN SZŐNYI

Communal Dance Occasions in a Moldavian Hungarian Settlement

The study deals with the dance life the Moldavian village of Magyarfalu, especially with the dance events related to calendar holidays (Christmas, New Year's Eve, New Year's Day, Epiphany, Easter, Mardi Gras, Pentecost, patron saint's day) and to human anniversaries (baptism, wedding, birthday), and with regular (Sunday dances, guzsalyas, discotheques, discos) and spontaneous dance events (social dances, private parties), as well as folklore dance events (dance rehearsals, performances, dance houses). While the location (public or private, outdoor or indoor), time and date (day or evening), age and marital status of the participants of each dance event are determined by the community, local norms and customs have undergone significant changes during the period of the research, i.e. since the middle of the last century. The study, based on the narratives of the informants and the researcher's own observations, aims to bring the reader closer to the ever-changing dance culture of Magyarfalu and, in doing so, to contribute to the knowledge on the dance folklore of the Moldavian Hungarians.

KEYWORDS: dance occasion, celebration, entertainment, tradition preservation, Moldavia

VILMOS TÁNCZOS

Metaphorical Images Based on Zoomorphism in the Regional Language of a Szekler Village (Csíkszentkirály/Sâncrăieni, Romania)

The concept of metaphor is interpreted broadly by cognitive linguistics: regardless of the specific linguistic formulation, it is considered a metaphorical relation in which two elements are linked by the principle of similarity. The database presented in this publication is a collection of metaphors based on a language collection in Csíkszentkirály (today: Sâncrăieni, Romania), a Szekler village in Csík County. It contains constant linguistic expressions in which the source domain of metaphors is the animal world and its target domain is some form of human thought and behaviour. In the introductory study, which reflects on the repository, the author seeks to answer some of the aesthetic-poetic and socio-pragmatic questions about the use of metaphorical images.

KEYWORDS: cognitive metaphor, proverb, zoomorphism, Szekler dialect

ZSOLT TÓTH

Comparison of the Hungarian and the Mongolic system of non-finite verb forms

Non-finite verb forms are among the most controversial topics in morphological descriptions. For a better understanding of the nature of Hungarian non-finite verb forms, it is expedient to compare them with typologically similar languages.

There are originally much less differences between the non-finite verb forms of the Hungarian and the Mongolic languages examined (Mongolian, Buryat, Kalmyk) than seems to be the case at first sight, especially if we also take a diachronic perspective. The basic participles in both the Hungarian and the three Mongolic languages are participles generally expressing antecedence, simultaneousness and posteriority. In some cases, participles may be followed by nominal case suffix, plural case marker, possessive suffix or postposition in all languages. Participles may have their own subject other than the subject of the sentence, although this has been greatly reduced in modern Hungarian, and only the past participle can have its own subject and that mainly is a 3sg person. In all these languages, participles with nominal case suffix evolved into secondary converbs (according to Károlyi's terminology: substantival gerunds), although their use in modern Hungarian is sporadic.

Participles with their related adjuncts can form non-finite constructions (phrases) equivalent to dependent clauses as a means of grammatical subordination. Although the use of non-finite phrases has declined in Hungarian, especially those with their own subject, non-finite phrases fulfilling attributive function are still very common.

KEY WORDS: Mongolic languages, non-finite verb forms, participle, converb, action nominal, comparative linguistics

VAJDA ANDRÁS

The evolution of folk traditions related to the Christmas holidays in Sáromberke along the river Maros

The disappearance of the village as a social organisation with its own identity affects both the organisation and the living of everyday life and of special days, and the development of local traditions, including the folk customs associated with special days. The present study attempts to outline how the folk customs related to Christmas evolved in the life of the Hungarians of Sáromberke during the 20th century, and what impact the various economic, political and cultural processes had on the development of folk traditions related to Christmas.

An analysis of the development of Christmas-related customs reveals that there were at least three major turning points in the 20th century which determined the evolution of local folk customs. The change of power after the First World War increased the role of folk traditions in preserving national identity and, at the same time, the role of the Church in preserving folk customs linked to the feast days. The establishment of the communist dictatorship led to the decline of Christmas traditions and the fading of their communal character. The celebration of Christmas was relegated to the walls of the church and to the confines of the family. The change of regime in 1989 had a stimulating effect on the life of the local community, and the revival of Christmas traditions began.

However, the evolution of Christmas customs was not only determined by the changes of regime and power that took place several times during the 20th century. The changing economic environment, the abandonment of the farming and herding lifestyle, the emergence of mass media and globalisation have also left their mark on the way the festive season is celebrated.

KEYWORDS: folklore, special days, Christmas, chanting, St. István's Day greeting, St. János' Day greeting, nativity