

ABSTRAKT / SAŽETAK / ABSTRACT

SLOVENSKO A CHORVÁTSKO :
HISTORICKÉ PARALELY A VZŤAHY
(DO ROKU 1780)



SLOVAČKA I HRVATSKA : POVIJESNE PARALELE I VEZE
(DO GODINE 1780.)

SLOVAKIA AND CROATIA : HISTORICAL PARALLELS
AND CONNECTIONS (UNTIL 1780)

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BAĎURÍK Jozef

Ferdinand I. Habsburg – Czech, Hungarian and Croatian king. (Specifics of his Election and Ascend the Central European Thrones).

Relations between Croatia and the territory of modern Slovakia during the period of Early New Age were connected by the personality of the 1st common Habsburgian monarch. The territory of nowadays Slovakia after 1540 represented core of the Hungarian kingdom, Posonium (Bratislava – old Prešporok) – became a capital, congress and coronation city of the state. Paper deals, in comparative perspective, with the pre-history of the ascendent the throne by the founder´s of the Austrian branch of Habsburg dynasty, principals, way of election or reception based on the legal rights, but above all differences and specifics in this 3 cases. Compares election circumstances, coronation a conditions of his real reign over this countries.

BENKOVÁ Eva

Croats on the Red Stone Castle domain in the 16th century

In our contribution we will deal with the migration of the Croats into the Slovakia in the 16th century. We will focus attention on the Croatian settlement in the Small Carpathian Wine Region with regard to the domain of Red Stone Castle. The precise economic and public administration of domain of the Fugger family will allow us to bring the course of the local Croatian colonization in its component stages. We will explain the social stratification of immigrants, the intensity and stability of the Croatian settlement based on a detailed inventory of Red Stone Castle possessions, which was made in the year 1543 with additional entries from the years 1544 – 1583. At the same time we will engage in position of the family Fugger on the colonization and the internal migration of the Croats, the privileges, which the Croats have obtained, and personal position of the Croats to the new local conditions. As part of our contribution we will assess the contribution of the Croats in the economic field, particularly in the viticulture, which came the decisive role in the agrarian production of Hungary in this century.

BUDAK Neven – HUTYROVÁ Tatiana

The Comparision of the Privileged Communities „Campus Zagradiensis“ and „Parvus comitatus“

The Lancers (in Scepusia) and the Turopol community were inhabited on a territories which had strategically very notable position within the realm of Saint Stephen. The Lancers were situated on the north-eastern boundary territory of the realm, which nowadays lies within Slovakia whereas the Turopol commu-

nity was settled on the south-western border of the realm, in today's Croatia. Both communities belong in lesser nobility, both are questionably defined by historiography especially regarding of their origin and use. This study with the title: "The comparison of the privileged communities Campus Zagrabiensis a Parvus comitatus" defines the origin and the development of this specific noble class on the basis of the comparison of territories (Scepusia, Turopolje), privileges, structure of organization until the end of 14th century.

CEPETIĆ Maja

The Cult of Saint Ladislav in Medieval Continental Croatia. Political and Cultural Contest

The cult of Saint Ladislav started to flourish in the late 13th century, under the last Arpadian rulers. It was especially intense at the time of the new Andegevin kings in the 14th century. The new dynasty adopted it and expanded this tradition in order to emphasize its legitimacy. The figure of Ladislav successfully represented the ideal knight, which was so important in the courtly culture of the Hungarian Andegevins. It was also an important propaganda tool for the legitimacy of the Andegevin dynasty. The topic will be presented through the cycle of wall-paintings of the legend of Saint Ladislav (first half of the 14th ct.) in the church of Saint Peter in Novo Mesto Zelinsko. The legend can be also found all across the Lands of the Crown of Saint Stephen (also in Slovakia, i.e. Northern Hungary – Nécspaly, Žehra, Velká Lomnica). In this context we shall also explore the presence of the churches dedicated to Saint Ladislav in Croatia (also of Saint Stephen the King, and Saint Emeric), as well as an interesting late medieval appearance of Saint Ladislav on the Dalmatian coast.

DĄBROWSKI Dariusz

Slovak and Southern Slavian Threads in the Genealogy of Piasts and Rurikovich Dynasties in the 13th Century

Some of the Piast and Rurikovich marriages are linked in various ways with the history of Slovakia and Southern Slavs. The best researched among them are the marriage of Coloman, son of Andrew II with Salomea, daughter of Leszek the White, which strengthened the Scepusian treaty, and the matrimony of Lew, the son of Daniel Romanowicz, Prince of Galicia and Vladimir, with Constance, daughter of Bela IV, concluded in Zvolen. However, there exists a group of less known marriages, or, as it's often the case, the marriages which raise controversy among researchers. As the first of them, let us mention the marriage of Casimir I of Opole with Wiola, considered by some schol-

ars to be Bulgarian, by others, Russian, or even a representative of Arpadian dynasty. In my opinion, it is conceivable that the Princess came from Dalmatia. This supposition is even more reliable and better documented than the previous ones. The next I'd like to bring forward is the marriage instigated by Daniel Romanowicz, which linked Anastasia Alexandrovna, widow of Boleslas I, Prince of Mazovia, to a Hungarian nobleman Demetrius, who may have been identified with Demetrius the Older from the Aba family. Finally, it is worth mentioning the marriage of Mary, the daughter of Roman Daniłowicz and Gertrude Babenberg, with Joachim Gutkeled, son of Stephen, Nitra ban and later the ban of Slavonia and the governor of Steier.

DOBROVŠAK Ljiljana

Croats in Slovakia and Slovaks in Croatia in the 18th Century

The Croats began to settle on the territory of present day Slovakia in the 16th century, whereas the Slovaks settled on Croatian soil at the end of the 18th century. In the 18th century there were several villages in Slovakia inhabited by Croats, while Slovaks were recorded only in the vicinity of Ilok and Osijek. In the paper on Croats in Slovakia, and Slovaks in Croatia in the 18th century, their status will be analyzed, as well as their similarities and differences during the 18th century.

DOMBI Ladislav

Stephen of Anjou, the Lord of Scepusia and Sarossia, the Duke of Transylvania and Slavonia-Croatia-Dalmatia

Stephen, younger brother of Hungarian king Louis I. led as a duke three territories, Sarossia and Scepusia, Transylvania and Slavonia-Croatia-Dalmatia. He changed his ducats, approximately every year. It seems, that he had to stay permanently in the last named. Not only he stayed here longer than a year, but he also moved into Zagreb. Stephen had his own court, from which we know magister thavarnicorum, iudex curiae and magister pincernarum. In the year 1351 he stood for his brother, while he fought in the kingdom of Naples. Stephen's ruling represented many activities, rewarding iobagiones castri, granting privileges to towns and endowing institutes of the Church. By reason of heritage of kingdom of Naples Louis wanted from Stephen to get married with a Anjou princess from Naples, but finally Stephen's marriage served as fixation of the alliance with Bavarian Wittelsbach dynasty against the Luxembourg dynasty. From this marriage were born two children, who were for a time the only descendants of the Hungarian throne.

DUJMOVIČ Danko

Medieval Churches with Rectangular Sanctuary in Croatia and Scepusian Region in Slovakia

The author explores possible similarities of the architecture of medieval churches with rectangular sanctuary in Croatia and the region of Scepusia (Scepus/Spiš) in Slovakia. While the architectural type appears in the Scepusian region almost as a rule, in Croatia there are examples of both types – with rectangular sanctuary and semicircular apse. Since the Scepusian region is across the “limes”, the influence to the form of the sanctuary might be connected with the pagan wooden architecture. That theory gives us the new possibilities of interpretation of the medieval architecture.

FILIPPOV Igor S.

Patrimonial and Baptismal Names in the early Medieval Slavic World. Comparative Observations

The baptism of the Slavic peoples, as of all pagan peoples of Europe, led to the introduction into their culture of Christian names. These were Jewish and Greek names mentioned in the Bible, also the names of saints of Greek, Roman, Celtic and Germanic origins, also some theophoric names. These new names coexisted for hundreds of years with the old pagan names of the Slavs. In the Orthodox part of the Slavic world it very soon became a custom to give a new born child or a neophyte, at baptism, a truly Christian name which played an important part in the person's life even if he or she was better known by the patrimonial name of pagan origin. In Russia only by about 1100 we find people (and these are rather rare exceptions) who seem to have had only a baptismal name or, at least, to be known only by a baptismal name. The old pagan names persisted for centuries and disappeared totally not earlier than the 18th c. In the Catholic part of the Slavic world the custom was at the beginning more or less the same, very much unlike the custom of the Germanic peoples who in the early middle ages and even later used mainly the pagan names and at least sometimes even baptized a person by the pagan name. Later however Catholic Slavs accepted modified systems of name-giving. Both the use of a single Christian name without a pagan name to supplement it and the use of a name of pagan origin (not yet having the status of a name born by a saint) as a sort of Christian name became a custom along with the use of both types of names in the case of a particular person. This paper studies the possible reasons and the logic of this divergence.

GÁBRIŠ Tomáš

Parallels of Autonomous Medieval Communities in Slovakia and Croatia

The conference paper will be dealing with autonomous communities from the period of Árpáadian and Anjou Hungary. Due to the scarcity of preserved sources, stress will be put on the 13th and 14th Centuries. This period also allows for a comparison between Slovakia and Croatia. As a basic material for the comparison, special autonomous communities in Central and Eastern Slovakia and in Croatia will be researched – Slovakian lower nobility from Turiec and Liptov, lancers from Scepusia and the Croatian principality of Poljica and municipalities of Vinodol. The way these communities evolved and their role will be paid attention to. It is possible that these communities had a similar function in both regions which led to preservation of their special autonomous status and autonomous regulation throughout the following centuries.

GAHÉR Daniel – MILIJAN Suzana

Magnate from Slovakia and the Ban of the Kingdom of Croatia-Dalmatia – Count Thomas of Sancto Georgio. His Life and Activities

Paper deals with the biography of Count Thomas of Sancto Georgio centring on the moments when he was politically active either in Slovakia or Croatia. Count Thomas held a number of important political positions from that of the castellan of the castle of Holič to those of ban of the Kingdom of Croatia-Dalmatia and the chief justice of the Kingdom of Hungary. Particular emphasis will be placed on his role in the turbulent period of succession crisis after the death of King Louis the Great during which he was one of the most important supporters of the Queens Mary and Elisabeth. In the paper, there will be discussed composition of his clientele, his economic background (including ownership over castles) and his family ties.

GERÁT Ivan

Pictorial Cycles with Saint Ladislav. Some Problems of the Interpretation

Pictorial cycles with Saint Ladislav belong to the most important themes of visual arts in the mediaeval Hungarian kingdom. Many of them were preserved on the territory of contemporary Slovakia, some fragments were recently found in Croatia, too. As far as the interpretation of this precious visual material in the 20th century was closely linked with ideological problems, caused by emerging nationalism, the unifying message of this part of our cultural heritage has not always been seen clearly. The main problem of my paper will be provoked by the challenge how to find a way out of the ideologically biased

interpretations but in the same time preserve a close relation with historical reality of the images and their social functions. Two main areas of research with this motivation will be briefly presented: 1, relations of the images with contemporary audience, including nobility and simple peasants; 2, problems of visual prototypes of the pictorial cycles in the broader European context.

Goss Peter Vladimir

Art in Slavonia and Scepusia in the 13th Century. Some Striking Analogies and their Background

Following upon the newest Croatian research in art history (Goss, Jukić, Dujmović, Cepetić), and history (Budak, Basić) we shall single out some striking analogies in the art of Scepusia and Continental Croatia in the 13th ct. We envisage a double approach: in terms of theory of cultural exchange, and in terms of precise comparisons of significant monuments. The central role of Herceg Koloman will be underlined for the developments of the first half of the century, but we shall touch also some less expected analogies from its second half, which might shed additional light on the mechanisms of cultural exchange within the lands of the Crown of Saint Stephen.

GRAČANIN Hrvoje

Ethnicity and Migrations in the Late Antique and Early Medieval Middle Danube Basin. Examples Linking Modern Croatian and Slovakian Areas

The proposed paper endeavours to survey and analyze the ethnic changes in the middle Danube basin during Late Antiquity and early Middle Ages (late 4th – late 9th centuries), with particular regard to the territories of modern Croatia and Slovakia. The main emphasis will be directed towards comparative study of the impact of migratory and ethnogenetic processes in respective areas. Specifically, the study will be centered around more or less distinct periods: 1) movements of various ethnic groups in late 4th and early 5th centuries; 2) time of Hunnic domination; 3) period of Germanic „states“ in the Carpathian basin; 4) arrival of the Avars and establishment of the Slavic populations; 5) situation under Avar domination; 6) the creation of new political realities in 9th century. The intention is also to determine and explain the differences and similarities in historical patterns in given chronological frame relevant for both areas.

GRGIN Borislav – BOTICA Ivan

The Counts of Krbava (Corbavai) on the territory of the present-day Slovakia

The Counts of Krbava (Corbavai), the Croatian magnates' kindred, have been documented in the sources from the 13th century till 1531. They originated from the County of Krbava, today a rather undeveloped and poorly inhabited part of the Croatian region of Lika. Contrary to that, during the Middle Ages Krbava was one of the important Croatian political and church. We do not know much about the counts, due to the fact that their family archive probably perished during the Ottoman invasions at the turn of the fifteenth and the sixteenth centuries. However, the analysis showed that Krbavski had seven generations with three branches and altogether some 60 individuals. They mainly marked with their presence medieval Croatia, Dalmatia, Slavonia, Istria and Bosnia. Despite that, a part of them temporarily or permanently resided in today's Hungary and Slovakia. They were the most present among all of the Croatian magnates in Slovakia ever. This was practically unknown in Croatia until the pioneering work of Pál Engel from 1998. The first among the Krbavski in Slovakia was the kindred's leading figure Grgur (Gregory) I, in 1358. He came to Levoča (Levice) as a prisoner of King Louis I. The counts ascended significantly on the social scale during the rule of King Sigismund (1387 – 1437), because they were the king's most consistent and loyal supporters in medieval Croatia. Therefore, they were rewarded with many high ranking titles and offices, as well as with numerous landed estates. For example, Count Karlo II (Charles) of Krbava obtained from the king, in 1393, as a permanent donation the royal castle and town of Čeklis (Latin Cheklyz, Slovak Bernolákovo; Hungarian Cseklész). Čeklis or Bernolákovo remained Karlo's seat and residence well until his death (after 1422). He was consequently even titled Duke of Čeklis. He spent his lifetime between his native region and his Slovakian estates. He also possessed a big house in Bratislava. His direct descendents (three sons, three grandsons and one grand-grandson) remained permanently in Slovakia and with time extended their possessions even in the region of Nitra. This branch of the Krbavski kindred could be, therefore, called with full justification Slovak nobility of Croatian origin. This paper will present the data about Slovakian branch of Krbavski from the perspective of Croatian history.

GRÓFOVÁ Mária

Das adelige Geschlecht Ilocky im slowakisch- kroatischen Kontext

In ihrem Beitrag versucht die Autorin die Herkunft des bedeutenden adeligen Geschlechts Ilocky zu lösen. Im Vergleich zu den ungarischen Historikern identifiziert sie die Ahnen dieses Geschlechts als eine Nebenlinie des Geschlechts

Poznan, bei denen auch im späteren 14. Jahrhundert die ursprüngliche slowakische Identität erhalten blieb (Laurencius Scлавus). Sie identifiziert auch ihren großangelegten Besitz und die bedeutendsten Mitglieder des Geschlechts Ilocky, die hohe Positionen am königlichen Hof ausgeübt hatten.

GRUIA Ana Maria

Fashionable Stove Tiles in Northern Hungary (Slovakia) and Slavonia during the 15th Century

The paper discusses the most important stove tile workshops in the two regions and the most significant sites with tile discoveries dated to the fifteenth century, stressing the origin of fashionable motifs. In some cases, such motifs were copying or imitating tiles in distant places, mostly those associated with the royal palace of Buda, but also others from Vienna and Carinthia. The question of why certain motifs traveled large distances and the issue of market areas will also be addressed.

GRZESIK Ryszard

Great Moravia as a Basis of the Central-European Historical Tradition

I would like to present the role of the Great-Moravian state in the creation of the historical tradition of some Central European states. I will show it using the medieval chronicles (as Gesta of the Anonymous Notary, Kéza's and the Chronicle Composition of the 14th century; Priest of Duklja, Christian and Cosmas of Prague, Povest' vremennykh let). I think that several motifs reflected the events from the Great-Moravian political and cultural history and they were used as the legitimization factor of dynastical and "national" power in Central and East Europe. It were e.g. the fights of the Hungarian conquerors with the local rulers, the colloquium in Duklja, the baptism of the Czechs and the creation of the Slavic literature (povest' o prelozhenii knig). One can observe two lines of the tradition: the literary one (describing the cultural facts connected with Cyrillo-Methodian mission) and the oral one (describing the political facts, especially preserved in the Hungarian sources).

HARDI Djura

The Status of Machva during the Reign of Tsar Rostislav

The paper studies whether Mačva was organized as a Hungarian banovina (province) in the middle of the 13th century, which was assigned by the Hungarian king Belo IV between 1247 and 1254 to his son-in-law Rostislav after

his unsuccessful attempts to gain Galicia. In the study there is also a question of the Ruler independency and of the way his ruling was organised. Actually, the question is whether the lord of Machva Rostislav Mihailovich held the title of ban. The author of the paper concludes that Machva did not have the status of banovina in the case of this Russian princ. But it was his dynastic territory, in fact his personal property.

HOMZA Martin

The Theory of the Hospitable Acceptance of the Old-Hungarian Tribal federation in the Carpathian Basin and the Slovak History

The Hungarian-Polish Chronicle creates an atmosphere of reconciliation and equality of the nations within the Hungarian state (pax gentium), which is an inevitable pre-condition for the formation and duration of the Hungarian nationhood as such. This way the Chronicle becomes indirectly, forasmuch as it was unknown for the Hungarian historiography as late as the year 1831, a medieval variant and a direct forerunner of the theory on the pactational, hospitable reception of the Hungarian tribal confederacy in the Carpathian Basin. This is nothing but the theory, which originated among a few representatives of the Slovak historiography (Ján B. Magin, Samuel Timon, etc.) not later than at the end of the 17th century, without their knowing the content of The Hungarian-Polish Chronicle. Thanks to this theory not later than in the 18th century the Slovak historiography managed to separate itself from the originally homogenous Hungarian historiography.

JANOVSKÁ Magda

Building Activities in Scepusia in the 13th Century in the Context of the Hungarian Kingdom

The new results of the monuments' research realized in the Saint Martin's Cathedral on Spišská Kapitula, the Scepusian castle and Levoča (namely Saint James' Church, town fortification, burghers' houses) contributed to the broadening the knowledge regarding both the architectonical and art historical development. They have also recognised new historical connections, confirming the importance of Scepusia and its position within the Kingdom of Hungary, royal court and the development of Spišská Kapitula provosty as a royal chapter. The results, being based on placing the compared constructions into the broader context of the Kingdom of Hungary, will surely contribute to re-evaluation of understanding the development of the 13th century Scepusia even within the wider European context. All these circumstances

have strikingly updated the knowledge regarding the constructions of ecclesiastical buildings as well as fortifications, which were built as the reaction to the Mongol invasion to the region of Scepusia. They have also shown the need to perceive them within the context of policy of both Arpadians and Andegavens. The uniqueness of these structures' preservation on Scepusia in regards to authenticity and integrity can be helpful when researching similar construction also in other parts of the Kingdom of Hungary. The results of mentioned research point out to the necessity of further systematic interdisciplinary exploration, which can bring different views on previous findings. The results are to be synthetically processed within the whole area of previous Kingdom of Hungary as well, so the historical, social, political and military conditions of mentioned constructions' establishment can be better traced. The contacts among various parts of the Kingdom of Hungary were very vivid despite distance (staffing the provostries, regional administrative, craftsmen mobility etc.) and the conditions of their constructing were often similar (Mongol invasion, German colonisation etc.).

KARBIĆ Damir

Some Reflections on Noble Kindreds in the Areas of Slovakia and Croatia in the Middle Ages

Starting from the previous research of Erik Fügedi and the author's dealings with the history of the Elephanty kindred from the Nitra County and the author's personal research of the structures of noble kindreds in medieval Croatia, the paper tries to comment on some aspects of structure and everyday life of noble kindreds in these two areas of the medieval kingdom of Hungary. Both areas had a number of similarities and peculiarities in comparison to each other, which had direct bearing on the similarities and differences in the development of the nobility in them. In the paper, there will be discussed elements regarding kinship structure, relationships of the nobility among themselves and the placement of noble kindreds within the customary legal system and belonging to smaller and larger territorial units.

KARBIĆ Marija

Property Relations and Family Structure of the Nobility in the Sava and Drava Interamnum in the Middle Ages

Study of questions connected with property and family structure and their mutual intertwining has a great importance for a better understanding of the general problem of economical, social and cultural position of the nobility

in medieval society. In the paper this issue will be discussed on the examples of the noble kindreds (generationes or genera) living in the area between the Sava and Drava rivers, that is the area comprising medieval Slavonia and the counties of Požega, Vukovo and Srijem. In social respect, some of these kindreds belong to the lesser nobility (such were the members of the nobilis communitas Campi Zagrabienensis), and others to the middling nobility and aristocracy (such as the members of the generatio Borich bani of the Požega county). There it will be analysed different forms of property holding concerning owner and the way of acquisition, how the property relations influenced inheritance patterns and marriage strategies, and how the property relations influenced kindred's cohesion. These issues will be analysed over time in order to determine in which way the changes of property relations influenced changes of kinship structure and vice versa.

KATONA Tünde

Die Zips im Spiegel von Stammbucheinträgen

Um das gemeinsame europäische Geschichtserbe unter neuen Aspekten zu erschließen, ist ein Thema, das das Album amicorum oder Stammbuch als Korpus betrachtet, mehr denn richtig am Platze. Der Schmelztiegel Donau-Karpatenraum stellt an sich ein adäquates Forschungsobjekt mit seinen unterschiedlichen Nationen und Konfessionen dar, die auf einem verhältnismäßig engen Raum in einem doch die meisten Kontroversen jahrhundertlang überbrückenden Bewusstsein gelebt haben. Es ist die Zeit, in der die von Ungarn aus ins Ausland ziehenden Studenten verschiedenster Konfessionen während ihrer peregrinatio academica ihre Kontakte in Form eines Stammbucheintrags festhielten. Was uns in diesem Zusammenhang besonders interessiert, ist die Attitüde, sich im Moment der Begegnung neuen Identifikationsmustern anzuschließen, und sich als Freunde, Kommilitonen, Commensalis, Landsleute, Glaubensbrüder oder als Mitglied einer Ethnie zu bezeichnen. Derartige Diskurse finden im späthumanistischen Medium Album amicorum eine passende Plattform, wo das gewisse Hungarus-Bewusstsein zum Ausdruck gebracht werden kann, ohne dabei andere subjektive Identitätsebenen zu verletzen.

KLAUŽER Vedran

Croatian-Slovak Connections through the Activities of Blaise Magyar. An Example of Political and Family Connections between Slovak and Croatian Nobility

The paper deals with the political and administrative activities of Blaise Magyar, military commander of king Mathias Korvin. His administrative func-

tions are well known, he was the member of Black Army (legio nigra), captain of Upper Hungary (present day Slovakia) in 1462, captain of the newly established Captaincy of Senj in the Kingdom of Croatia (1469 – 1471) and twice ban of Croatia and Slavonia (1470 – 1471 and 1480 – 1483). Also, Blaise Magyar was important member of nobility of the Kingdom of Hungary-Croatia who had estates in different counties and formed political and family connections with local nobility there. The emphasis will be placed on the reconstruction of political influence and established family connections of Blaise Magyar in the regions which he governed, and of which the most evident connection is the one with the Croatian noble family Horvat de Kamičac, whose member Mark Horvat married Benigna, daughter of Blaise Magyar.

KOSZTA László

Die Gründung des Bistums von Nyitra (Neutra / Nitra)

Letzter Zeit sind die Fachleute zu einem Konsens über die Entstehung der Diözese von Neutra gekommen. Die Forschung hält das Bistum von Neutra für eine Gründung von Koloman, das im ersten Jahrzehnte des 12. Jahrhunderts zustande kam. Allgemein wird jedoch die Meinung akzeptiert, dass die Diözese von Neutra am Anfang des 12. Jahrhunderts aus dem nordwestlichen Teil des Erzbistums von Gran ausschied. In den Überlieferungen aus der Frühzeit des Bistums von Neutra liegen jedoch solche Besonderheiten verborgen, die bisher von der Forschung nur wenig in Betracht gezogen wurden. Im 12. Jahrhundert ist nämlich der Oberpriester von Neutra der einzige ungarische Bischof, der im Dignitätsverzeichnis(?) der Königsurkunden nicht vorkommt. Es ist ebenso bemerkenswert, dass im Domkapitel von Neutra kein Propst zu finden war, nicht zu schweigen davon, dass ein sogenannter Archidiakon von Neutra sowohl in Gran, als auch in Neutra nachzuweisen war. Anfang des 12. Jahrhunderts fängt König Koloman mit der Beseitigung des Herzogtums an, das eigentlich wegen der Integration der Randgebiete errichtet worden war. Die Umgestaltung der Kirchenorganisation im Westen Oberungarns war mehr als erforderlich, da die Besiedlung der Gebiete nördlich von Neutra, vor allem um Trencsén einen Anfang genommen hat. Doch lag dieses Land von Gran weit entfernt. Überdies erhob am Ende des 11. Jahrhunderts das Bistum von Prag, vielleicht auch das Bistum von Breslau Anspruch auf den westlichen Teil Oberungarns. Es drohte die Gefahr, dass die ungarische Kirche die Kontrolle über dieses Gebiet verloren hätte. Diese Situation machte die Präsenz Grans überaus erforderlich. Auf dieser Weise deckten sich die Interessen des Königs und des Erzbischofs und das Stiftkapitel von Neutra wurde in ein Bistum umgestaltet. Im 12. Jahrhundert werden Oberpriester von Neutra öfters erwähnt,

das Bistum war also ohne Abbruch tätig. Trotzdem fällt es auf, dass sie in den Dignitäts- und Zeugenverzeichnissen der Königsurkunden nie vorkommen. Daraus ist es ersichtlich, dass der Oberpriester von Neutra weder vom König, noch von dem Graner Erzbischof mit den anderen Suffragan-Bischöfen gleichgestellt wird. Es ist auffallend, dass der Bischof von Neutra im 12. Jahrhundert ausnahmslos im Zusammenhang mit dem Graner Erzbischof erwähnt wird. Es ist nicht weniger auffallend, dass wir im 12. Jahrhundert über keine Information hinsichtlich der Kirchenprovinz des Bischofs von Neutra verfügen. Über die Zehnten aus dem späteren Gebiet der Provinz von Neutra disponiert im 12. Jahrhundert der Graner Erzbischof. Aus den Quellen stellt sich heraus, dass das Bistum von Neutra über kein selbstständiges Zehntrecht verfügte. Mit Rücksicht auf diese Informationen ist das Bistum von Neutra als keine Suffragan-Diözese zu betrachten, in Rechtsstellung und Funktion weicht es von den anderen ungarischen Bistümern ab. Am Ende des 12. Jahrhunderts wurde die Verselbstständigung des Bistums von Neutra vom Papst Innozenz dem III. befördert. In dieser Epoche ist das Bistum von Neutra ein Verbündeter der Königsmacht, unterhält ein unmittelbares Verhältnis zu dem Papsttum, und ähnelt sich in allen Beziehungen den anderen Suffragan-Diözesen Ungarns.

KOZÁK Petr

Enemy and the Object of Fascination: 'Turk' in the Eyes of Polish Prince Sigismund during his Stay in Hungary and the Bohemian Lands (1498 – 1506)

The Prince Sigismund (since 1506 the ruler of Poland and Lithuania) came from the Jagiello dynasty, which took control of a large area of the Central and Eastern Europe around the year 1500. From the will of his older brother Vladislav, the Bohemian and Hungarian King, Sigismund became the Duke of the Lower Silesian Duchy of Głogów and Opava situated on the Moravia borders. He developed remarkable political and cultural activity, became the governor of the Silesia and Lusatia and also kept close relation not only with Kraków but with Buda as well. The young Jagiello was constantly on the move – though he spent most of his time in Hungary (Buda, Bács, Tolna, Székesfehérvár, Slovak towns). His stay in Hungary brought him near the Christian and Islamic worlds' clash zone. In addition to restlessness and hysteria, the Turkish danger brought along also the rise of interest in the feared enemy. Sigismund too was eagerly absorbing everything Turkish. These were not only the fashionable clothing accessories but mainly information gained from people (in particular from the region of Croatia and Slavonia) fleeing the Turkish captivity or seeking ransom money to free their relatives and friends. His interest could be pursued in detail thanks to an outstanding source, the preserved books of court accounts.

KUČEROVÁ Květa

Die Migrationen der Kroaten in die Slowakei im 16. und 17. Jahrhundert

Bereits vor dem Jahre 1526 kam die kroatische Bevölkerung in die Slowakei, es handelte sich dabei um Adelige und Bürgerliche, die sich auf dem ganzen Gebiet verstreut haben. Infolge der Türkenkriege kam es auf dem Balkan im 16. und 17. Jahrhundert zu ethnischen Veränderungen und zahlreicher Übersiedlung der Bevölkerung auch in das Gebiet der heutigen Slowakei. Die erste grössere Welle kroatischer Bevölkerung kam in den Dreissigerjahren und in einem noch stärkeren Maße gegen Ende der Vierzigerjahre des 16. Jahrhunderts. Ein weiterer, ebenfalls starker Strom kommt in den Fünfzigerjahren, und eine letzte, zusammenhängende Welle gegen Ende der Sechziger- und anfangs der Siebzigerjahre. Die einzelnen Migrationswellen stehen im engen Zusammenhang mit den grösseren Militär- und Sozialereignissen, die sich in Kroatien abgespielt haben. Es ging dabei nicht nur um kopflose Flucht vor den Turken, sondern es ist darin auch ein Eingreifen des kroatischen Adels zu beobachten, der sich die Bevölkerung der von den Turken gefährdeten Gebiete auf seine neu erworbenen Besitze zu bringen bemühte, noch bevor die Bevölkerung in die Hände der Turken fallen würde. In den Komitaten Bratislava (Pressburg) und Nitra (Neutra) gab es zumindest 84 Gemeinden, in welchen sich die Kroaten im 16. und noch anfangs des 17. Jahrhunderts niedergelassen haben. Die Kroaten haben sich auf dem Gebiet von Záhorie, im Nordwesten des Komitates Nitra, im Gebiet der Kleinen Karpaten und teilweise auch im Südosten des Komitates Bratislava niedergelassen.

LABANC Peter

Ancestors and Kindred of Bishop John (1395 – 1397)

Bishop John was son of Jacob, who was iudex curie of Kingdom of Hungary. Jacob was born around the beginning of the 14th century in Scepusia. His father Derek was nephew of Jacob, bishop of Scepusia in the end of 13th century. Jacob has two brothers (John, father of Derek, and Stanley) and two sisters (anonymous). One of the sisters was mother of Francis and Ladislav, second was wife of Henry from Spišské Podhradie. Some descendants of John, great-grandfather of bishop John, and his two anonymous sisters make a career in Hungarian government and ecclesiastical structure (bishop of Vác, Oradea and Knin, abbot of Spišský Štiavnik, canon of Esztergom and Scepusia, parish priest of Košice). We can see advancement from middle-nobility of Scepusia to circle of high nobility of Hungarian kingdom on this family.

LUKAČKA Ján

Das Besitztum des Großadels Hont-Poznan südlich vom Fluß Drava

Der Autor in seinem Beitrag erklärt die Anfänge des Besitzes der Angehörigen des Großadelsgeschlechts Hont-Poznan auf dem kroatischen Gebiet, der sich auf dem rechten Ufer des Flußes Drava befand und welchen sie am Ende des 10. und am Anfang des 11. Jahrhunderts kriegten. Dank der Schenkungen der Arpad-Könige verfolgt er die Verbreitung ihres Besitzes in diesem Gebiet. Der Autor analysiert auch die Kontakte unter den einzelnen Geschlechtslinien Hont-Poznan mit den kroatischen Edelleute, aber auch ihre Bestrebung das Amt des kroatischen und des slawonischen Bans zu bekleiden.

MAREK Miloš

Croats in Slovakia in the Middle Ages

The members of Croatian ethnic group lived in the present-day Slovakia already at the time of the emergence of the Kingdom of Hungary. This fact is attested by local place names as Horvátiči, Chorvatice, which were established probably during the reigns of first Árpádians. The mutual contacts became more intensified after Hungarian annexation at the end of the 11th century. Although the vast migrations from the South took place only as late as the second third of the 16th century under the Osman threat, Croatian hospites settled villages in the Western Slovakia already in the 14th century (Lanžár, dominion of Čachtice castle, etc.). Besides, some Croatian nobles resided here as well, having the living conditions simplified by the proximity of language.

MARZA Radu

Transylvania and Hungary or Hungary and Transylvania as Viewed by the Romanian Historiography

One of the most sensitive topics for the Romanian historiography from any period is the issue of Transylvania's historical identity and individuality as well as its assertion in relation to Hungary and the Romanian Principalities, respectively. The paper will analyze the manner in which the Romanian historiography has approached these aspects from the nineteenth century until the present day. Traditionally, the Romanian historiography constructed the image of a Transylvania that was always oriented towards the Romanian Principalities (politically, economically and commercially, as well as culturally and humanly), denying or minimizing the historical connections to Hungary. Furthermore, the paper aims to discuss the key-moments for the historical discourse on Transylvania (the 1920s, and the period 1970 – 1980) and the ideo-

logical contexts which determine the nuances of this discourse. The topic of my paper will try to complement the papers and discussions on the question of Croatia and Slovakia's integration into the medieval Kingdom of Hungary.

MESIARKIN Adam

The Grounds for the Research of Croatian and Slovak Ethnogenesis

In this paper I would like to present the methodological approaches which are currently used within the research of the early medieval ethnicity.

Previously, the focus was on criteria as material culture or a common language of the specific group. However, the emphasis has shifted from objective categories to the mental level. We know that the ethno-social units were created situationally, under various different circumstances and not through the inherited biological code. Early medieval ethnicities survived thanks to common myths which stood behind the existence and appearance of group. The warrior class, being the political elite as well, represented the compound of historical memory, symbols and collectively directed emotions. I will try to apply the theories of ethnogenesis on the example of the creation of name "Slovak" and "Croat" as well as to present the most spread opinions in regards to this topic from the perspective of various scientific disciplines.

MRVA Ivan

Croatian Ban Johannes Pálfi and his Role in the Francis II's Uprising against the Habsburgs

Johannes Pálfi (Pálffy, 1663 – 1751), born in Červený Kameň (The Red Stone Castle), was one of the most prominent political and soldierly figures in the Kingdom of Hungary during the first half of the 18th century. His successful career was determined by the rare combination of Hungarian patriotism and pro-Habsburgian loyalty. He was a prominent figure in regards to the Croatian history as well, since he served as Croatian, Dalmatian and Slavonian ban for 27 years (since 1704). He was gradually awarded with the highest military and political offices. He became a general and later on the commander-in-chief of the imperial cavalry during the wars against the Ottomans. In the meantime, he was appointed the district governor of Sarus (Šariš) and Posonium (Bratislava) County, provincial judge, the member of the Vice-regency council and from 1741 the palatine as well. He played an essential role during the last anti-Habsburgian uprising defending Croatia against the invasion of kuruc army. Commanding the army, consisting prevalingly of Serbian and Croatian troops, he launched the successful offensive against the insurgents. This re-

sulted into the defeat of Francis II. Rákóczi, at Trenčín in August, 1708. He managed to contract the peace treaty (1711), which was so advantageous for the insurgents that it secured the long-term pacification of the situation in the Kingdom of Hungary. His personality connects the historical development of Croatia and Slovakia within his period in many ways. He was born in the present-day Slovakia which was bound with his family by familial and property ties. However, he started his spectacular political career in Croatia. On the other hand, he eliminated the kuruc army especially in Slovakia.

NIKOLIĆ Jakus Zrinka

The Čupor of Monoszló. An Example of Noble Kindreds from the Area between the Sava and Drava Rivers

On the example of medieval kindred of Čupor from the area between the Sava and Drava rivers, several issues such as family structure, property acquisitions, public functions, relations with the ruler, clientage, and relations with church institutions are addressed. The general idea is to consider the mobility – social and spatial – of a typical clan of middling nobility within the Kingdom of Hungary. Special attention is given to the connection of the Čupor with the territory of present Slovakia as well as to a notorious story concerning one of family's members which offers some information about the use of word Tot as a term for Slav in the area south of Drava river.

PISK Silvija

The Medieval Pauline Monasteries on the Territory of Present Slovakia and Croatia

The Order of Saint Paul the First Hermit emerged in the mid-13th century. The Order spreads rapidly, specially after recognition in 1308., and during the Middle Ages it was one of the most popular major religious orders in Hungarian Kingdom. This paper will deal specifically with Pauline monasteries in medieval Slavonia, their establishment (before or after 1308), characteristics and activities (for example selection of patrons, relations with the local community and ecclesiastic institutions, economic conditions). I will present similarities and differences in relation to Pauline medieval monasteries on the territory of present Slovakia and Croatia as well, comparing examples of some Slavonian and Slovakian medieval monasteries.

RÁCOVÁ Naďa

To the Slavism of Jesuits at the turn of 16th and 17th century

After the year 1561 began gradually work several monasteries (houses) of the Society of Jesus on the area of today Slovakia. Their communities were formed not only from domestic environment, a considerable share composed religioners coming from the other parts of the Hungarian Kingdom, but also from the area behind its border, in a large extent religioners with Slavic origin (Croats or Poles). Such migration (reinforced by the fact, that Jesuits were not such as the members of many other monastic orders limited by the promise of stability to their home monasteries) contributed to the transfer of ideas, tradition as well as books in glagolica letters from the Southslavic region on the area of today Slovakia. A confirmation of the lively ideological exchange (at least in the religions circles) between the area of today Slovakia and Croatia in the early modern period, but also a testimony, in which way was this form of „Slavic reciprocity“ in this time reflected in the Roman curia, is a today almost unknown project of the Jesuits college for Slavic nations living on the east border of the Roman Christianity with a croatian language. This college should be presumably placed on the area of today Slovakia. Although was the project in this form finally not realized, but its modified idea was applicated hundred years later on the University of Trnava.

ROKAI Peter

King's rights. A Comparison of the Feudal Category on the Territories of Modern Slovakia and Vojvodina from the 11th to the 14th Century

The paper deals with comparison of the king's rights (so called regal rights) on the territories of modern Slovak Republic and Vojvodina between 11th and 14th century. The rights that will be given stress to are the ones considering tolls and the ones of holding fairs. As far as the tolls are concerned the most important ones were tolls on bridges, roads, as well as tolls for ships, i. e. trafficking and transporting tolls. In the following centuries the social development of the two regions has changed, but during the period between 11th and 14th century the feudal structure and the development of Slovakia and Vojvodina was very similar. According to author's research the two aforementioned royal rights (tolls and fairs) were the most important and representative in this period and were almost equally developed in regions of modern Slovak Republic and Vojvodina.

SIDOROVA Vasilina

Slavic Nations in the French Writings of the 11th Century

Early medieval French authors knew not very much about the Slavs and the Slavic lands but they were particularly interested in the region in connection with the expansion of the borders of the “Roman world” to the EaSaint Some of them mention Sklavania either as a part of Germany or as an independent territory inhabited by kindred nations or tribes. Moreover, the French chroniclers regarded the Central and Eastern Europe as a region where the Western and Eastern Churches struggle for authority. The christianization of the Slavs was considered as a sacral mission of the German Emperors while the separate cases of conversion to Christianity were perceived as parts basically one event. Despite limited knowledge about the region the authors distinguished well the Slavic peoples first of all by the language but sometimes also by appearance and culture. They indicated the exact tribal names and areas of their settlement as well as report some very particular episodes of their history.

SROKA Stanisław A.

Poles in the Chapter of Zagreb in the Middle Ages

This presentation shows Poles who in the 14th and 15th centuries held benefices in the Chapter (capitulum) of Zagreb. Despite many restrictions, it was quite common for the foreigners to fill posts in the Hungarian Church in the Middle Ages. In the Kingdom of Hungary, Poles held benefices mainly in the Chapter of Scepusia and in Eger, and also though rarely, in the territory distant from Polish borders. Although there were not many Polish priests in Zagreb, some of them had canonries there. The most famous priest is Martin Bylica of Olkusz, an outstanding Polish astronomer and a Professor of the University of Pozsony (Bratislava) as well as an astrologer at court of Matthias Corvinus.

SZEBERÉNYI Gábor

Noble Communities in Scepusia and Turopolje in the 13th – 14th Centuries

The aim of my presentation is to briefly characterize the most important structural similarities and local specialities between two of the most significant lower rank noble communities lived on the periphery of the medieval Kingdom of Hungary: the so-called „tenlancers of Scepusia“ at the northern parts, and the „noble community of Turopolje“ in Sclavonia. By an extensive analysis of some medieval charters from the 13th – 14th centuries, I will point it out that there were some important structural connections between the two distant regions situated in the general framework of the Hungarian Kingdom,

and we can trace similar social institutions and organizational forms in the historical sources. On the other hand, it seems to be evident that for a proper interpretation of our sources we should take into consideration the apparent local specialities as well, which lead us to the questions of the origin of these communities.

ŠIMONČIČ Jozef

The University of Trnava (1635 – 1777) and the Croats

All of the attempts for establishment of a university in Hungary including the Academia Istropolitana were only short-termed. The University of Trnava was established on May 12 1635 by cardinal Peter Pazman and the “Society of Jesus” was appointed to lead the new university. The University of Trnava was the first comprehensive university in Hungarian Kingdom with two faculties, Philosophy, Theology and later, Law in 1667 and Medicine in 1769 completed four. The University had a library, archives, chambers, theatre, printing press, pharmacy, Observatory, Botanical garden, 5 residences and an exclusive residence, Albanus, in the town of Biely Kostol. It was supported financially by Slovak villages and existed as a Slovak institution even though it was an Hungarian establishment using Latin as its official language. The printing Press in Trnava published over 5000 items in Latin, Hungarian, German, Slovak, Croatian and many other languages. The relationship between the city of Trnava and the university was often conflicted. City leaders demanded that according to privileges granted to them from king Belo IV they had the right to punish anybody who they deemed to have a crime in the city. The University refused to accept this and the king agreed. After 142 years the university left the city and only then city realized what was lost: It took over 200 years before the university was re-established. Jesuits did not draw differences between Slovaks and Croats. Slovak could be rector in Zagreb, in Zagreb Slovak. The same applies to the professors. The names of Croats who were active at the University of Trnava.

ŠTEFÁNIK Martin

Dalmatischer Weg als Transportroute der slowakischen Metalle ins Mittelmeer im 13 – 14.Jh.

Wenn wir von der Verbindung des nordwestlichen Ungarns (der heutigen Slowakei) mit dem Mittelmeerwelt im Mittelalter sprechen, kommen in Betracht zwei wichtige Wege: der sog. Wiener oder Semmering-Weg, und der sog. Dalmatischer Weg. Beide spielten besonders am Ende des Mittelalters eine

wichtige Rolle in den Handelskontakten mit italienischen Stadtstaaten und mit der Levante. Schon in der 1.Hälfte des 14.Jh. sind die Gold-Lieferungen (vermutlich Gold aus Kfremnica/Kremnitz) anzunehmen, in den letzten Jahrhunderten des 14.Jh. wurde das Kupfer aus der Slowakei (Neusohl, heutige Banská Bystrica) über Nord-Dalmatien, vor allem Senj, in grossen Mengen sowie nach Venedig (und weiter nach westliches Mittelmeer) als auch direkt in die Levante – Syrien und Ägypten geliefert. Diese Lieferungen wurden hauptsächlich von den toskanischen Kaufleuten und Bankier finanziert, unter anderen auch von der berühmten Medici-Gesellschaft aus Florenz. Im vorliegenden Beitrag versuchen wir mit Hilfe der einzelnen aus italienischen und slowakischen, bzw. ungarischen Archiven stammenden Angaben ein ungefähres Gesamtbild über diesen Handel zu fassen.

VEDRIŠ Trpimir

Yet Another Moravia? Considerations about the Term Provincia Marab in Iadertine legend „Translatio beati Grisogoni“

Following the decades-long debate about the “alternative position” of the so called “Great Moravia”, the author introduces in the discussion a so far unused piece of evidence from medieval Dalmatian hagiography. The mention of provincia Marab in the Iadertine legend *Translatio beati Grisogoni* (dated differently between the late 9th and 14th c.) is analysed by the author to assess other (to a certain extent) neglected evidence for the existence of the early medieval polity/settlement called Morava south of Danube between late 9th and early 12th c. Avoiding the controversy started by I. Boba and sustained by his followers, the author focuses on the mention of provincia Marab to which, according to the legend, escaped three Iadertine monks after stealing the arm of Saint Chrysogonus. Aiming at interpreting the text in its broader textual and historical context, the author analyses chosen early medieval Byzantine sources in an attempt to enlighten the complex problem of the geographical and chronological framework of early medieval polity(ies), called Moravia by medieval sources and their modern interpreters. The interpretation of the term Marab in early medieval Dalmatian hagiography points to the relevance of the “Moravian debate” for early medieval Croatian history in its regional context.

VEREŠOVÁ Nora

Upon the Geographical Concepts in the Historical Sources in the Period of the 6th–14th Centuries, with an Emphasis on the Moravian-Pannonian and South-slavic Tradition

In the present paper the author aims to explain and present the results of the research upon the rarely discussed concepts of Sklavina. Analyzed and interpreted in detail are the historical sources of the various origin coming from the 6th to 14th centuries. Depending on the time and the place of origin of the particular sources, the literal content of the toponym of Sklavina, or its analogical, synonymic names and adapted variants (such as Sklavania, Weonodland, etc.) acquires in the different contexts the different meanings, which we are to be evaluated and classified thoroughly. In addition to defining the very concept of the geographical term of Sklavina, various other coherences are coming on surface. We trace how the geographical term of Sklavina is gradually extended into the ethnical dimensions and later, approximately at the turn of the 10th and 11th centuries, already even into the ethno-political. In connection with the developing meaning shifts recorded when researching upon the term of Sklavina, we simultaneously perceive the changes in the attitude of the „Slavs“ to their own „Slavhood“, i.e. to their own ethnic identity and unity. Gradually, at first through the outcoming „imprinting“ rooting out from the surrounding peoples (the process launched in the 6th century, particularly in the Byzantine Empire and thanks to their mediation in the other countries as well) the Slavs started to self-identity themselves with that particular cultural, lingual and civilizational circle, which was named as „Slavic“. The idea of the ethno-cultural unity of the Slavs, rooting out from the Slavs themselves openly resonates for the very first time much later in the Primary Chronicle, which has fixed the archaic (West) Slavic tradition about the original Slavic motherland on the Danube. We come across an analogical concept in connection with the Hungarian-Polish Chronicle as well as other later sources, referring back to the Moravian-Pannonian school. Thus, by researching upon the term of Sklavina we come to a touch with the questions of the ethnogenesis of the Slavs and the gradual developing of the consciousness and knowledge of the unity of the Slavs.

VIDA Bea

The Cult of Saint Ladislav in the Carthusian Codex from the Kingdom Hungary

The spread and popularity of this cult looks like natural occurrence in the medieval Hungary. We often meet with his legend and personality in our written sources. Codexes also doesn't mean exception. Anonymous of Karthauz, who

was inspired by the work of Pelbárd Temesvári, also didn't forget king Ladislav, so his legend's text in the Hungarian language got a rewardable place in the codex of Érdi.

VOLOSHCHUK Myroslav

The Medieval Slovakia and Croatia as a Second Homeland of Nobility and Peoples from Rus' (13th – 14th). The selected problems

The active processes of the migration (the individual and the group level) were characterized for the Rus'-Hungarian relations during all Middle Ages. Some communities from the Eastern Slavic lands leaved to the Hungarian Kingdom, including the Balkans and north-eastern comitates (in modern Slovakia). There are many such persons. Most of them were free settlers, they were often representatives of the nobility, and were close to the king and the royal family. For example, there were Posillo Rusinich (околиця Задару), Ladislav Ruthenus (in comitatus Nitriensi), Maladik Rutenus (in Thuruch), Myculay filius Rutheni (in Scepes), Orosz (Ruthenus) Jakab (in comitatu Sarusiensi), magister Petrus dicti Orrus (in comitatu Posoniensis) and others. Among these immigrants were also princes. They were the sons of Galician Dux Vladimir Yaroslavovich (the late of the 80's of the 12th century), Rostislav Mikhailovich – the Prince of Galicia (after 1243) and others.

WIHODA Martin

Moravia between the Downfall of Great Moravian Empire and the Přemyslids' Conquest (the 10th and the Beginning of the 11th Century)

The realm of Mojmir disappeared from the map of Central Danube region already at the beginning of the 10th century. However, the questions is not when – but why did it happen and why was it not revived, since the Moravians were weakened, but the basic power structures were still persisting, especially in the Central Moravia. In addition, what kind of values did the Moravian society share and what had actually happened before 907 as nobody neither tried nor attempted to continue the work of Moravian princes? It seems Danube played an essential role in the lives of Moravians – as a connecting line between the South-eastern and Western Europe. Princes of Moravia wielded the direct power over this line. The location closely to two merchant routes influenced deeply also the internal Moravian affairs – therefore it should be taken into consideration that wealthy settlements on the river Moravia developed thanks to the trade with the Mediterranean and the WeSaint Profitable market could secure the incomes of a prince, who could subsequently ensure the loyalty by

distributing previous goods. Being dependant on distance trade, the position of Moravian society was very fragile. The war with Franks threatened the merchants' caravans. However, the emergence of Magyars caused the real disaster (particularly the devastation of the Northern Italy, c. 900). We can only guess its impact on Moravians – their land and trade. The weakening movement on both routes could have ruin the authority of Mojmir II., since the declining centre lost its attraction for other regions. The Hungarian attack would have only confirmed the downfall of the realm at that moment as it would have already lost its purpose when its contacts with the Mediterranean were interrupted. Therefore there was no attempt to revivethe most important settlements in the valley of Moravia, since the focus shifted to Olomouc region (half of the 10th century), where the local nobility succeeded in re-establishing sort of administrative and order. Moravians had to face the Hungarian protection first – then (after 955) they fell under supervision of Bohemia. At the beginning of the Millennium they allowed the troops of Boleslaus the Brave to enter the country. Polish patronage suited the Moavians well as they could enter the foreign and war policy as the Piast' allies (1017). However, they did not return to the international politics – shortly after 1029 Moravia was united with Bohemian hereditary lands.

ZAVARSKÝ SVORAD

Thirty-Nine Panegyrics on Saint Ladislav, King of Hungary. A Case in Academic Imagery between 1655 and 1693

From 1655 onward, the Hungarian king Saint Ladislav was celebrated annually on the 27th of June as the patron saint of the 'glorious Hungarian nation' at the university of Vienna. On those occasions, a panegyric speech on the holy king was delivered in St Stephen's Cathedral by an eminent student every year. In my paper, I will explore the imagery of thirty-nine panegyrics from the years 1655 to 1693 with respect to their multifarious contexts: political, military, religious, and others. It may be reasonably expected that through an analysis of these texts I will be able to reconstruct a specific seventeenth-century mental pattern based on the cult of Saint Ladislav. It can be said in advance that this pattern may be looked upon as an academic way of coping with the problems of the turbulent era of the late seventeenth century.



