



14-15
October
2024

ABSTRACT BOOKLET

Poland and Hungary between the Habsburgs and the Ottomans

History of Poland and Hungary from the late Middle Ages
to the Early Modern Age II.

Venue: Regional Committees of the Hungarian
Academy of Sciences at Szeged
6720 Szeged, Somogyi u. 7.

ABSTRACT BOOKLET

Poland and Hungary between the Habsburgs and the Ottomans (History of Poland and Hungary from the Middle Ages to the Modern Age) II

14–15 October 2024

Place of workshop:

Regional Committees of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences at Szeged
(6720 Szeged, Somogyi utca 7.)

Prof. Dr. PAPP, Sándor

professor and head of department

University of Szeged

head of research group

HUN-REN-SZTE Research Group of the Ottoman Age

papps@hist.u-szeged.hu ; sandorpapp965@gmail.com

Stephen Báthory and the Ottoman Empire

The formation and existence of the Principality of Transylvania in the 16th and 17th centuries is a defining event in the history of relations between the Ottoman Empire and Christian Europe. The structure of the Ottoman state and its Islamic religious law allowed non-Muslim states and religious autonomous communities to enjoy their rights under Islamic rule. The history of Transylvania and its international legal relations with Istanbul provide important data on the above issue. They show where the limits of the autonomy guaranteed by the Ottoman state were, on what matters the Ottoman state left the principality and its rulers free, and on what matters it seized all areas of decision. Transylvania's position in this structure was realised during the reign of Stephen Báthory since it was during his reign that the fundamental right of Transylvanian free election was realised, and it was here that the forms of sultanic investiture of the vassal Transylvanian rulers and the manner of taxation were fixed. At the same time, the Polish kingdom of Stephen Báthory also provides an opportunity for comparison in terms of the difference between being a sultan's vassal and acquiring sovereign rule over a European middle power. The election from Ottoman vassal voivodship to sovereign Polish king created a new legal situation for Stephen Báthory and the Porte, which is also an important addition to interpreting the international legal relationship with the kings.

The presentation attempts to draw up a sketch of the history of relations, responding to the most important turning points, primarily from the perspective of its relationship with the Ottoman Empire: 1) the year 1571, the beginning of Stephen Báthory's Transylvanian voivodship; 2) the year 1575, his struggle with Gáspár Bekes, the conclusion of a new treaty with the new sultan, and the election to the Polish king; 3) the year 1576, his accession to the Polish throne; 4) the year 1577, the peace and commercial agreement with Sultan Murad III; 5) the year 1581, the victorious end of the Livonian War and preventing Transylvania from falling from the hands of the Báthory family.

Dr. habil. KURAS, Katarzyna
associate professor
Jagiellonian University in Kraków
katarzyna.kuras@uj.edu.pl

Hungary and France in the 18th century

The aim of this presentation is to analyze Hungary's role in French international policy during the 18th century. While extensive research has been conducted on France's "East-barrier" concept – an axis of action central to Bourbon monarchy's strategy in this region – historians have largely focused on the potential cooperation with Sweden, Poland, and Turkey. In contrast, Hungary's significance as a possible element in this diplomatic and military alliance has been overlooked, with the exception of Francis II Rákóczi's rebellion in the early 18th century. This presentation seeks to address this gap by offering a comprehensive reflection on not only the motivations and objectives of French policy in East-Central Europe but also the perspective from Hungary. The analysis will consider the evolving role of Hungary within the strategic considerations of the Bourbon monarchy up until the end of the 18th century.

JUHÁSZ, Krisztina

assistant research fellow

HUN-REN-SZTE Research Group of the Ottoman Age

juhaszkr8707@gmail.com

Early Polish relations of István Bocskai

The roots of Hungarian–Polish relations go back to the Middle Ages, and the history of the two countries and peoples has been marked by economic, political, dynastic and cultural interweavings and cooperation over the past centuries. In my presentation I will focus on one of the most important figures of early modern Hungarian history, István Bocskai (1557–1606), who was appointed King of Hungary and Prince of Transylvania, and on the early period (until 1594) of his long-lasting Polish relations. The Polish relations of István Bocskai can be demonstrated from 1583, and their development is closely linked to his kinship with the Báthory family, the ruling family of Transylvania. After the marriage of Bocskai's niece, Krisztina Báthory, to the Polish chancellor and great hetman Jan Zamoyski, Bocskai himself became related to and began corresponding with a leading figure in Polish political life. István Bocskai's diplomatic missions to Poland in 1588 and 1590, which also concerned the Báthory family and its affairs, contributed to the strengthening and expansion of Polish relations. In my presentation I will reconstruct the aims and circumstances of these journeys, as well as the role and activities of Bocskai. For my research, in addition to using the relevant literature and source publications, I collected sources from the Cathedral Library of Esztergom, the Manuscript Archives of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and the National Archives of Hungary.

MARTON, Gellért Ernő

assistant research fellow

HUN-REN-SZTE Research Group of the Ottoman Age

gellertemarton@gmail.com

Mürteza Pasha and his Polish relations

Mürteza Pasha, as the Beylerbey of Buda (from August 1626 to February 1630) played a role – among others – in the peace process of Szőny (1627). In the volume of the Correspondence of the Beylerbeys of Buda 1617–1630 (Gábor Kármán et al), letters regarding Mürteza had been published. In this volume, we can find no example of his Polish connections, because we do not know any document sent or received by him regarding the aforementioned period. During my research in the archives of Poland, I found some documents from the period after 1630. In the volumes of the Teki Naruszewicza, one can find 7 letters written by Mürteza to Stanisław Koniecpolski and other dignitaries, including King Władysław IV. In 1630, as the Beylerbey of Silistra, in his letter reminded Koniecpolski that both had kept an eye on the Hungarian frontier. He emphasized that he (means the Pasha) was the one who restored the peace between the Sultan and the Holy Roman Emperor. Now I am working on the elaboration of these sources. In the long term, I aim to do more research regarding Mürtesa's Polish relations. Thus, this presentation serves as an initiative for a greater research plan for the future.

Dr. KADZIK, Dominik

assistant professor

Jagiellonian University in Kraków

dominik.kadzik@uj.edu.pl

Activities of Hungarians in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth during the reign of King Stephen

The first elective monarchs in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth were foreigners who came to their new kingdom surrounded by a group of their countrymen. The latter often constituted their closest circle of subjects, trusted advisors. For obvious reasons, this caused opposition from the Polish nobility, who feared that foreigners could have too much influence on the ruler. This kind of situation did not bypass Stephen Báthory, the second monarch elected in the elective field. In my paper, I would like to focus on the activities of Hungarians in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth in the years 1576–1586. First of all, I will analyse the sources in terms of several issues: how large a group of Báthory's countrymen are we talking about? Were their activities the same throughout the reign, or were there periods when they were more active? What were they used for by King Stephen - what did they do? Thanks to the answers to such questions, it will be possible to assess to what extent the above-mentioned concerns of Báthory's Polish subjects towards the Hungarians were justified.

Dr. RYIER, Yanina

assistant professor

Ignatianum University in Cracow

yanina.ryier@ignatianum.edu.pl

Christianity vs. Paganism: A Look Through the Prism of the Polish–Hungarian Campaign into the Dobrzyń land in the autumn of 1330

The paper analyses the antagonism between Christians and pagans during the late Medieval era, focusing on a specific historical event from the Polish–Teutonic War as a starting point: the campaign led by Władysław Łokietek, accompanied by joint Hungarian and Lithuanian forces, into the Dobrzyń land in the autumn of 1330. Despite initial agreements, this campaign proceeded without the participation of the Lithuanian troops led by Gediminas. Their departure from the joint camp stemmed from objections raised by the Hungarians, who refused to fight alongside pagans. Although recounted with slight variations across different narrative traditions, this incident serves as an illustrative example of the ideological contradiction between Christian and pagan rulers of the time, with the former often perceiving themselves as superior to the latter. However, such conflicts of faith were not insurmountable and could be overcome due to pragmatic political considerations. Therefore, the main aim of the paper is to analyse the ideological struggle and political maneuvering between Christian Polish and Hungarian rulers and Lithuanian pagans in the 1330s, as depicted in Christian narrative tradition from the 14th century.

Dr. BRANDL, Gergely

assistant lecturer

University of Szeged

assistant research fellow

HUN-REN-SZTE-ELTE Research Group for Classical Studies

brandlgergely@gmail.com ; brandl.gergely@med.u-szeged.hu

Comparative Legal History of Polish and Hungarian Witchcraft Persecutions

The study of witchcraft emerged as a prominent multidisciplinary field in the 1970s and 1980s, undergoing what is often referred to as the “anthropological turn.” This shift heightened scholars’ awareness of the social realities surrounding witchcraft. As a result, other traditional research areas, such as its legal and criminal dimensions, were renewed. However, in East-Central Europe, the judicial aspects of witchcraft have not been studied as extensively as in the central regions of the persecutions, despite the availability of a substantial body of legal sources and associated demonology that was exported to and applied in these territories.

In the territories of East-Central Europe, particularly the Kingdom of Poland and Hungary, the time distribution and legal nature of witchcraft persecutions reveal surprisingly similar patterns. This similarity can be attributed to the influence of the legal tradition of the Holy Roman Empire. In my lecture, I intend to demonstrate several parallels in legal methods and sources between the early 18th-century witchcraft trials of Poland and Hungary. My primary focus is on the major work of Benedict Carpzov (*Practica Nova Imperialis Saxonica*), and I aim to establish a feasible methodology for comparing the German legal export to two distinct criminal traditions.

Dr. OLSZOWSKA, Karolina Wanda

research assistant

Jagiellonian University in Kraków

karolinawanda.olszowska@uj.edu.pl

Regina Salomea Pilsztyn Polish doctor at the Ottoman Court

Regina Salomea, née Rusiecka Pilsztynowa, was an extraordinary woman - a Pole living in the 18th century who spent a lot of time in the lands of the Ottoman Empire and the Russian Empire. She learned ophthalmic skills from her husband and treated him. Thanks to her skills and luck, she treated, among others, women in the Ottoman Sultan's harem. After she departed from Istanbul in 1735, she spent several years at the court of Tsarina Anna Ivanovna in St Petersburg and stayed in Vienna and Carinthia, where her second husband came from. She made a considerable fortune, and her fate resembles literary fiction more than women's history in the 18th century. She left diaries that provide a colorful picture of her life and an exciting contribution to studying the era in which she lived. The presentation will discuss her fate and their uniqueness against the era's background.

Dr. WITECKI, Stanislaw

assistant professor

Jagiellonian University in Kraków

stanislaw.witecki@uj.edu.pl

Sacerdotalisation. Clerical Private Lives after the Council of Trent

The Council of Trent expected priests to dutifully perform their professional obligations and to shine as examples of Christian life. Although this new ideal was treated as coherent and holistic by both Catholic reformers and historians, I propose to analyze it as two separate processes: clerical professionalization and sacerdotalization which represent attempts to modify the private lives of priests. The presentation introduces this theoretical distinction in the study of the private life of Roman Catholic priests in the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth from 1569 to 1795 within the comparative framework, especially including the Habsburg monarchy. An argument is that, sacerdotalisation was a success, despite hierarchical distinctions and priests sharing many everyday practices with laity. The belief in the power of ordination, seminary education, social influence, and peer control fostered enough commonality for priests to feel and be perceived as members of a distinguished and relatively elevated group.

Dr. habil. SMOLUCHA, Janusz

associate professor

Ignatianum University in Cracow

janusz.smolucha@ignatianum.edu.pl

The matter of Transylvania and Hungary during the negotiations for the establishment of the Holy League in Krakow in August 1596, in light of new materials from the legation of Cardinal Enrico Caetani

In August 1596, crucial negotiations took place in Kraków concerning the formation of the anti-Turkish Holy League, organized by Pope Clement VIII. Cardinal Enrico Caetani played a significant role in these bargaining, with his mission aimed at securing the interests of the Holy See and strengthening Catholicism in Central Europe. Documents related to this mission provide a deeper understanding of the complex political and religious relationships of that period. Cardinal Caetani operated during a challenging time for Transylvania and Hungary, regions which were pivotal in the context of measures taken against the Ottoman Empire. His diplomatic efforts were focused on uniting Christian rulers in the face of the Turkish threat, as well as securing Catholic influence throughout the Central and Eastern European region. New materials, especially Caetani's correspondence and reports sent to the Secretariat of State, shed light on the complicated negotiations, encompassing the challenges in securing support for military actions and addressing political issues related to the future of Transylvania and Hungary.

Dr. SZABADOS, János

assistant professor

University of Szeged

research fellow

HUN-REN-SZTE Research Group of the Ottoman Age

inajfree@gmail.com

Relations between the Transylvanian Prince György II Rákóczi and the Political Elite of the Kingdom of Hungary (1657–1658)

The policies of György II Rákóczi and his 1657 campaign in Poland and its consequences have become a much-researched subject. However, the Hungarian reception of the aftermath of the campaign has received little attention so far. In my presentation I will examine the evolution of the relationship of the political elite of the Kingdom of Hungary (Ferenc Wesselényi, the Hungarian Palatine, György Lippay, the archbishop of Esztergom, György Szelepcsényi, the chancellor, and Ferenc Nádasdy, the judge royal) with Rákóczi and the way they communicated with the prince, using a database I have compiled, which allows us to draw important conclusions about the way and dynamics of communication with the various officials. The study covers the period from the prince's return home to the capture of Borosjenő castle in September 1658.

Dr. WADAS, Andrzej

assistant professor

Ignatianum University in Cracow

andrzej.wadas@ignatianum.edu.pl

Jesuits from Central Europe: Poland and the Habsburg countries in missions in China in the 17th century

In 1698, Boris Sheremetev and Peter I Romanov visited Vienna, hosted by Emperor Leopold I. Sheremetev's formal embassy arrived in March, followed by Peter I's incognito visit in June and July, both integral to the Tsar's Grand Embassy to Europe (1697–1698). Their presence in Vienna sparked great optimism within the Jesuit Order and the Holy See. While the Roman Curia aimed primarily at converting the Tsar to Catholicism, the Jesuits also saw an opportunity to establish a new Siberian route to China for Catholic missionaries. Jesuit Frederic Casimir Wolff viewed Peter I as a potential apostolic figure capable of aiding the spread of Catholicism in China. These negotiations represented a rare instance of cooperation transcending political divides. The Polish jesuit and historian Tomasz Ignacy Dunin Szpot (ca. 1645–1713) documented the history of Jesuit missions in China and produced maps illustrating the overland route from Moscow to Peking, highlighting this as the most feasible solution.

CHLEBIK, Hubert

PhD student

Ignatianum University in Cracow

26980@student.ignatianum.edu.pl

**From the Dniester to the Bosphorus:
Selected Functions of the Landscape in the Eyes of Polish Envoys
to the Ottoman Empire in the First Half of the 17th Century**

The purpose of this presentation is to demonstrate how the landscape, being a synthesis of natural and anthropogenic elements, played a multifaceted role during the journeys of Polish diplomats to the Sublime Porte.

The first chapter discusses the landscape as a ceremonial stage, emphasizing its significance in symbolism and diplomatic relations. The second chapter analyzes the role of the landscape as a carrier of historical memory. The third chapter focuses on the landscape as a world of wild nature, describing how the Sarmatians reacted to the diversity of flora and fauna on their way to Constantinople. The fourth and final chapter presents the landscape as a source of dangers awaiting diplomats on their journey to the Bosphorus.

The research is based on sources produced by diplomats and those accompanying them during their missions, primarily focusing on the missions of Krzysztof Zbaraski (1622), Jerzy Kruszyński (1636), and Wojciech Miaskowski (1640).

Prof. Dr. SROKA, Stanislaw A.

dean

Jagiellonian University in Krakow

stanislaw.sroka@uj.edu.pl

What did contemporaries think about King Louis the Great?

We have several contemporary descriptions of the Hungarian King Louis, written by representatives of various professions: chroniclers, poets, and monastic scribes. Undoubtedly, what stands out is the song of praise in honor of Ludwik, written around 1356 by the Austrian poet Peter Suchenwirt. Many interesting observations about Louis were made by his biographer, John of Küküllö. He divorces, among others: about the linguistic skills of the Hungarian king. Apparently, in addition to his native language, Hungarian, the king spoke German, Italian and Latin fluently. Louis' biographer also described the king's physical appearance. He was "a shapely man, tall, with a haughty look, curly hair and beard, a calm face, and prominent and slightly curved lips." We can compare this opinion of the chronicler with the preserved images of King Louis. Opinions about Louis can also be found in medieval Italian chronicles, including: in the chronicle of Giovanni Conversini da Ravenna, whose father was the physician of the Hungarian king.

Dr. MALÉTH, Ágnes

assistant professor

University of Szeged

malethagi@gmail.com

**Louis I and the Avignon popes: distribution of ecclesiastical benefices
in the second half of the 14th century**

Many aspects of the papal-Hungarian relations in the Anjou-period – especially diplomatic and dynastic questions – have been highlighted and thoroughly examined by previous historic literature, however, there remain numerous unexplored directions for research. Papal beneficial policy in the period is one of the less discussed topics, although it had a direct and crucial influence on the relations between the Holy See and the Kingdom of Hungary, and it was also intertwined with other aspects of the relations of these two powers. Decisions on ecclesiastical benefices were of particular importance from an inner political point of view, and often reflected the diplomatic situation. The aim of my presentation is to discuss Louis I's relation to the popes of Avignon through the issues of beneficial policy: the reservation and collation of consistorial and non-consistorial ecclesiastical benefices.

Dr. habil. HUNYADI, Zsolt

associate professor

University of Szeged

hunyadi@hist.u-szeged.hu

The role of Hospitallers in the struggles against the Ottomans (1396–1526)

The military activity of the Hospitallers mainly focused on the Eastern Mediterranean: fight against the infidel from the fourteenth up to the early sixteenth century. The base of the activity of the strongly centralized Order was on Rhodes (1309–1523), however, some of its priories faced the rising Ottoman power far from the islands, for instance, on the Balkans. The leaders and the preceptories of the Hungarian–Slavonian priory were concerned on different levels. They were supposed to contribute to the overall efforts of the Order against the Ottomans, both by recruitments and supplies. Moreover, the Prior of Vrana was, from time to time, *ex officio* in charge of commanding a part of the frontier-castle system, mobilizing even Hospitaller troops or other resources (1440, 1444, 1456, 1526). Third, from the early fifteenth century onwards, the majority of the Hospitaller preceptories and their landed estates were found south of the river Drava, some of them even south of the Sava, thus the approaching Ottoman menace meant an everyday concern for the local brethren.

Dr. HALMÁGYI, Miklós

archivist

Hungarian National Archives Békés County Archives, Békés Branch Archive

miklos8012@gmail.com

**Hieronymus Łasky and a name day-party in the castle of Chaba?
Polish–Hungarian relations in Békés County in the 15th and 16th
centuries**

Békés County – an area in the southern part of Hungary – is a long way from Poland. However, we find some evidences of Polish–Hungarian relations in connection with a noble family from Békés County.

In January 1444, Władysław Jagiełło King of Poland and Hungary donated an estate to Thomas Ábránfy, a nobleman of Békés County, who took part in the campaign against the Ottoman Empire in that year. Another member of the Ábránfy family – John Ábránfy – studied in Krakow.

Polish warriors came to the region of Gyula in Békés County at the beginning of 1529 or as early as 1528, in connection with the feud between King Ferdinand of Habsburg and King John of Szapolya. Markhard, the rifle-smith of Gyula, wrote a letter in German to George Hohenzollern, the lord of the castle of Gyula, who was a supporter of King Ferdinand. According to Markhard, Stephan Ábránfy invited the grate count – grauß graf– of King John to his own castle – schloslin – with the Turk for the cup of Saint Stephan. Who was this grate count of the king? In my presentation I examine the possibility of different theories. He was probably identical to Hieronymus Łaski, who was sent by King John with Turkish warriors to the Gyula region, as King John mentioned in his letter of December 1528. According to a letter in Latin written by the castellan of Gyula to Georg Hohenzollern in the spring of 1529, Polish, Turkish, Hungarian and Serbian warriors came to the Gyula region as supporters of King John.

Dr. RUSZALA, Kamil

assistant professor

Jagiellonian University in Kraków

kamil.ruszala@uj.edu.pl

Galicia and Hungary: Navigating Entanglements in the Last Habsburgs War

The First World War was a pivotal moment for the inhabitants of Central and Eastern Europe, dramatically altering their daily lives. Soldiers were conscripted and fought on various fronts: Hungarians in Galicia, Galicians on the Eastern or Italian fronts, encountering each other across different spheres—civilian-military, military-military, or civilian-civilian, such as wartime refugees fleeing Galicia to Hungary. This war created numerous entanglements among people of the same monarchy, albeit from two different states united by the 1867 compromise. Often, it was the first and last encounter between the inhabitants of this dying empire. This paper focuses on selected entanglements, particularly the social relations between Galicians and Hungarians, both civilians and military. It also explores the subsequent disentanglements that occurred in 1918–1919, though the legacy of these entanglements persists, as evidenced by numerous war monuments in Galicia and Hungary. These monuments played a significant role in the memory politics of interwar Hungary.

Prof. Dr. TÓTH, Sándor László

retired professor

University of Szeged

sltoto@hotmail.com

The causes and pretexts of the breaking out of the 15 Years War

The study deals with the background and circumstances of the breaking out of the Long War or 15 Years, War (1591/93–1606) between the Ottoman Empire and Habsburg Empire in Hungary. This great war was preceded by a long relative peace period (1568–1591/93), called Kleinkrieg characterized by constant raids from both sides (by the frontier soldiers of the fortresses). However, the official peace of Edirne (1568) for 8 years was renewed more times (1574, 1583, 1590), because the Ottoman Porte had conflicts and wars in the north (Astrakhan expedition), in the Mediterranean (Cyprus, North Africa) and in the east (Persia 1590). In the background an economic crisis (price revolution) and its deep influence can be emphasized. After the conclusion of the long Persian war (1578–1590) among the possible enemies both Venice, Poland and Hungary can be mentioned. The main pretexts of war against the Habsburgs in Hungary were the delay of sending the honorary present (annual tribute of 30.000 ducats) to the Porte and the release of two sancakbeys captured in 1587. Finally, due to the frontier conflicts – Hasan Pasha of Bosnia raided in Croatia and besieged Sisak three times (1591–1593) and lost the final battle in June 1593 – Murad III and the divan declared war against Emperor Rudolph in Hungary.

Dr. BURKIEWICZ, Łukasz

senior lecturer

Ignatianum University in Cracow

lukasz.burkiewicz@ignatianum.edu.pl

On the beginnings of diplomatic relations with Persia in the 15th century in the context of resistance to the growing power of the Ottoman Empire. The visit of the Dominican John, *bischofe von Persya*, who was an envoy of Miran Shah (and Timur) to the Teutonic court in 1407

The reign of Timur (c. 1370–1405), especially from the 1390s onward, was a period of intense interactions between his expansive empire and Western Europe. The expedition of the Castilian envoy Ruy González de Clavijo to Samarkand (1403–1405), where he visited Timur's court, is a notable example here. Diplomatic missions, however, were not one-sided, as Timur and his son Miran Shah also sent envoys to European rulers. Several factors drove these diplomatic exchanges, including a shared interest in curbing the growing power of the Ottoman Empire. One of Timur's envoys was a Dominican, probably an Italian, known as Johannes de Padua. He had served as the Bishop of Nakhchivan since around 1390 and was closely associated with Timur, accompanying him in his travels across his expanding empire. Between 1398 and 1399, John led a mission from Timur and Miran Shah to King Charles VI of France, on the way receiving his appointment as Archbishop of Sultaniyah in Rome in 1398. Over the following years, John briefly returned to Asia, where in early 1402, he witnessed the visit of an Ottoman envoy with tribute to Timur. He travelled extensively across Europe, visiting London, several Italian cities, Constantinople, France, Aragon, the Holy Roman Empire, Bohemia, and Poland, where a trace of him is lost in Lviv in 1412. Papal cardinals called John Archiepiscopus Soltaniensis seu Orientis, and in 1410, he was also appointed as the administrator of archidioecesis Cambaliensis (i.e., Peking). An interesting episode during his European travels was his visit to the Teutonic court in Malbork in 1407. He was referred to as *bischofe von Persya* by the Teutonic Knights, and as *Soltaniensis sive tocius Orientis primas* by Grand Master Konrad von Jungingen, from whom he obtained letters to prominent figures (including the King of Cyprus, Timur and Miran Shah, the Emperor of Byzantium, and the legendary Prester John of Ethiopia), with a request to support his mission across Europe. Archbishop John saw himself as both a missionary and an agent of anti-Ottoman policy, striving to forge an alliance between Timur and the Western European rulers. He sought to improve Timur's image in Western Europe, highlighting, among other things, that Timur had liberated Christian prisoners held by Sultan Bayezid at the Battle of Ankara.

Dr. habil. SZALAI, Anikó

associate professor, head of institute

University of Szeged

szalaianiko@juris.u-szeged.hu

Characteristics of Ottoman–Hungarian peace treaties based on the international law of treaties

The law of treaties has developed in a customary way since Ancient times. Current institutions of treaty law have a past of several hundreds of years and the Hungarian science of legal history has not examined Ottoman–Hungarian peace treaties through the lens of treaty law. This examination involves the structure of treaties, the rules pertaining to scope and effect, the characteristics of language and the system of treaty guarantees.

SCHMIDT, Szonja

assistant research fellow

HUN-REN-SZTE Research Group of the Ottoman Age

schszo@yahoo.com

İbrahim Müteferrika's writing and translating activities in the light of his published and unpublished works

Two of the works published in Müteferrika's printing house are known for certain to be Müteferrika's own works (*Usûl ül-hikem fî nizâm ül-ümem*, *Fuyûzât-ı miknatisîye*), but in addition to these, he made corrections and additions to several other works published in his printing house. Included in these, he added almost 300 pages to the *Cihannümâ*, which is attributed to Kâtib Çelebi, but also supplemented with additions the prints No. 4 and No. 16 of his printing house, as well as an Ottoman Turkish translation of Jan Tadeusz Krusiński's historical work (*Târih-i seyyâh der beyân-i zuhûr-i Ağvâniyân*), which was the subject of a copyright dispute during the printer's lifetime. The fact that Müteferrika, and not the author, is the translator of the printed work is proved by a manuscript copy of the work in the Süleymaniye Library.

In my presentation I will trace the background of the origin of these works with the help of manuscripts related to Müteferrika in the Süleymaniye Library and the Raşid Efendi Library in Kayseri. One of these is a translation of Montecuccoli's *Commentarii bellici*, which can be found in both collections and is based on the Latin version of the original work.

Dr. ZAPALA, Adam

Head of the Digital History Lab

The Tadeusz Manteuffel Institute of History Polish Academy of Sciences

azapala@ihpan.edu.pl

**The possibilities of searching and publishing 15th–16th century sources
from the Vatican Archives concerning Poland and Hungary**

The sources preserved in the Vatican Archives are among the most important resources for the history of the late Middle Ages and early modern period in Europe. Although their publication has been the aim of numerous research projects since more than a century, for both Poland and Hungary most of the material is still only available in original. The problem is the enormous number of registers and the lack of modern tools to search them efficiently.

In practice, if the researcher does not know the exact document reference, he or she is unable to find the information of interest.

The aim of the presentation is to propose an effective method of searching and publishing the material concerning the history Poland and Hungary using archival indexes and digital tools.

Dr. HADNAGY, Szabolcs

research fellow

HUN-REN-SZTE Research Group of the Ottoman Age

szabolcs hadnagy@yahoo.com

The Structure and Significance of the Ruznamçe Defteris in the 16th and 17th Centuries

The so-called ruznamçe office of the Ottoman economic administration was established in the late 15th and early 16th centuries. In the course of its operation, the employees of the office kept registers called ruznamçe defteris, in which the revenues and expenses of the treasury were recorded by day. These entries cover a wide range of topics, including, for example in addition to the various tax revenues, the costs of running the state, the administration and the army. The presentation will focus on the structure of the ruznamçe defteris and will emphasise that the entries in these registers can complement, clarify or even shed new light on the results of research on the Ottoman state's relations with foreign powers and vassals, and on the various wars and campaigns of the Turks in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Dr. TÓTH, Hajnalka

assistant professor

University of Szeged

research fellow

HUN-REN-SZTE Research Group of the Ottoman Age

hajnalka.toth76@gmail.com

**The Ottoman–Habsburg borderland after the peace treaty of
Karlowitz (Document collection of Osman Agha of Temesvár) / Das
osmanisch–habsburgische Grenzgebiet nach dem Friedensvertrag von
Karlowitz (Die Dokumentensammlung von Osman Agha aus
Temeschwar)**

As a result of several years of research, I prepared the Latin transcription and the Hungarian translation of the Ottoman-Turkish collection of documents attributed by historians to Osman Agha of Temesvár. The collection, called *Kitāb-i Inšā*, is now held in the State Archives of Vienna (ÖStA HHStA Orientalische Handschriften, Kt. 9. Nr. 125). Hopefully it can be published in English in the near future. In a nearly 140-page study published together with the source edition, I have processed the content of the documents in the collection and placed them in their historical context.

In this presentation, I will discuss the lessons learned from this work: the collection as a source, the historical authenticity of the documents, and how they testify to the drawing of the Ottoman-Hungarian-Habsburg border and the management of the new borderland conflicts after the treaty of Karlowitz.

The manuscript, considered autograph, was regarded by the Court of Vienna as a collection of frontier affairs. This classification has been replaced over the centuries by the classification as a collection of specimen letters. I will also attempt to interpret this problem and to highlight the collection's value as a source for the history of the Habsburg Monarchy, the Ottoman Empire and the Kingdom of Hungary, and for the relationship between them.

Dr. habil. VARGA, Beáta
associate professor
University of Szeged
varga.bea@hist.u-szeged.hu

**The Impact of the „Eastern European Thirty Years‘ War“ (1654–1686)
between the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth and Russia
on the Ukrainian Regions / Die Auswirkungen des „Osteuropäischen
Dreißigjährigen Krieges“ (1654–1686) zwischen Polen–Litauen und
Russland auf die ukrainischen Gebiete**

According to the decision of the Pereyaslav Rada of 1654 Ukraine voluntarily joined Russia, which led to the outbreak of the “Eastern European Thirty Years’ War” (1654–1686) between Russia and the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (Rzeczpospolita) for the possession of Ukraine. In the 1667 Treaty of Andrusovo, the Ukrainian regions along the Dnieper were officially divided into two parts: Eastern Ukraine remained in the possession of the Romanovs, while Western Ukraine returned to the Rzeczpospolita. The news of the official division of Ukraine shocked the Cossack starshyna and the Russian government was accused of grave betrayal of the Pereyaslav agreement. The Treaty of Andrusovo, which was then converted into an “Eternal Peace” in 1686, brought the right-bank Ukraine, with the exception of Kiev, back to Poland, where it remained, albeit not without a fight and not undisputed, until the second partition of Poland in 1793. Belonging to different political states and cultural spheres of influence also caused differences between the Ukrainian regions in the following period.

GÖNCÖL, Csaba

assistant research fellow

HUN-REN-SZTE Research Group of the Ottoman Age

csaba986@gmail.com

**The Social Aspects of Tutors (atalık) in the Crimean Khanate / Soziale
Aspekten eines Erziehers (atalık) im Khanat der Krim**

The custom of entrusting a new-born child to the care and tutelage of another family was (and at places still is) a social phenomenon shared by many cultures across time. This includes nomadic groups of the Eurasian steppe, where it seems to have gained political importance after the advent of the Mongol-Period. Research on the early history of this institutionalised practice is complicated by several factors, the main ones being 1) the general scarcity of sources reporting on it; 2) the fact that these reports generally highlight only courtly functions and duties of royal tutors, rarely their social aspects; 3) and that they fail to provide examples from the lower levels of society. This scarcity of information somewhat improves from the 16th century onward, particularly in Mongol successor-states west of the River Volga. The aim of the presentation is to give an overall picture of tutors (atalık) and customs of tutelage in the Crimean Khanate on the one hand, and to show how this institution could have influenced some social aspects of those families who chose to engage in this practice.



Szegedi
Középkorász
Műhely



SZTE BTK
Történeti
Intézet



Szegedért
Alapítvány

