

GENIUS LOCI

LASZLOVSZKY 60

edited by
Dóra Mérai
and

Ágnes Drosztmér, Kyra Lyublyanovics,
Judith Rasson, Zsuzsanna Papp Reed,
András Vadas, Csilla Zatykó



ARCHAEOLINGUA

Genius loci **Laszlovszky 60**

edited by

Dóra Mérai

and

**Ágnes Drosztmér, Kyra Lyublyanovics,
Judith Rasson, Zsuzsanna Papp Reed,
András Vadas, Csilla Zatykó**



Budapest 2018

The publication of this volume was generously funded by



CENTRAL EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY

ISBN 978-615-5766-19-0

© by the Authors and Archaeolingua Foundation

2018

ARCHAEOLOGUA ALAPÍTVÁNY

H-1067 Budapest, Teréz krt. 13

www.archaeolingua.hu

Copy editing and language editing: the editors

Layout: Zsanett Kállai

Map: Viktor Lagutov, Zsuzsa Eszter Pető, Mária Vargha, István Gergő Farkas

Front cover design: Eszter Bence-Molnár

Table of contents

Tabula gratulatoria	v
Kiadói előszó	vi
Publisher's Preface	viii
Köszöntő	x
Salutation	xi

Boundaries, Frontier Zones / Határvonalak, határvidékek

ALEKS PLUSKOWSKI – ALEX BROWN – SEWERYN SZCZEPANSKI – ROWENA BANERJEA – DANIEL MAKOWIECKI What Does a Frontier Look Like? The Biocultural Dynamics of the Lower Vistula Borderland in the Middle Ages	2
STEPHEN POW The Mongol Empire's Northern Border: Re-evaluating the Surface Area of the Mongol Empire	8
IAN WOOD Two Roman Frontiers and Their Sub-Roman Afterlife	14

Crossing Borders / Határokon át

SZAKÁCS BÉLA ZSOLT Gyulaírástól, avagy a rendi építészeti hagyományok átjárhatósága	19
CRISTOPHER MIELKE A Queen's Crusading Connections: Yolanda of Courtenay, the Fifth Crusade, and the Military Orders	25
BÁRÁNY ATTILA Angol keresztes a magyar végeken: Robert de Champlayn	28
CRISTIAN GAȘPAR Trespassing Pigs, Sons of Whores, and Randy Dogs: Marginalia on a Medieval Document from Caransebeș/Karánsebes	32
VADAS ANDRÁS A kecskeméti marhahajtók megpróbáltatásai és egy végvár jóllakott őrsége	38
LÁSZLÓ KONTLER Borders and Crossings: A Jesuit Scientist in the Whirlwind of Enlightened Reform	41
PAUKOVICS GERGŐ Hajszá az örök fiatalságért. Dr. Voronoff és a dübörgő 20-as évek	45
PINKE ZSOLT – STEPHEN POW A Gangesz-deltából a globális porondra: történeti ökológiai szempontok a kolera kórokozó (<i>Vibrio cholerae</i>) elterjedési területének átalakulásához	50
MARCELL SEBŐK Tangible Cultural Heritage: The Early History of Blue Jeans	55

Inhabiting the Landscape / Élet a tájban

SÓFALVI ANDRÁS	
A Barcaság határai és 13. század eleji településképe a Német Lovagrend adományleveleiben	60
NIKOLINA ANTONIĆ	
The Hospitallers' Estate of Čičan and its Neighbors: Spatial Analysis Yields New Information	64
ÜNIGE BENCZE	
The Abbey of Meszes: New Insights on the Site Location	68
MÓGÁNÉ ARADI CSILLA – MOLNÁR ISTVÁN	
Kísérlet a bárdudvarnok-szentbenedeki premontrei prépostság környezeti rekonstrukciójára	72
BEATRIX ROMHÁNYI	
Monasteries along the Danube	77
PUSZTAI TAMÁS – P. FISCHL KLÁRA	
A dél-borsodi síkság bronzkori és középkori településstruktúrájának összehasonlítása	82
VIZI MÁRTA	
Komplex régészeti kutatás egy egykori dél-dunántúli mezőváros területén	89
BATIZI ZOLTÁN	
Fagyosasszony és Kammerhof	95
PÁLÓCZI HORVÁTH ANDRÁS	
A középkori Kenderes településszerkezete	99
SZŐCS PÉTER LEVENTE	
Adatok Nagybánya és vidéke középkori egyházi topográfiájához	103
ZATYKÓ CSILLA	
Eltűnt berzencei malmok	108
SZABÓ PÉTER	
Középkori cseh erdőgazdálkodás a choustníki uradalom erdőszámadásainak tükrében	113
ANDREA KISS	
Before and After the Great Heat and Drought of 1540: Multiannual Trends of Grape and Grain Harvest Dates in the Vienna Hospital Accounts	117
LÁSZLÓ BARTOSIEWICZ	
“Kleine Fische, gute Fische” – But Sturgeon is Great	121
LYUBLYANOVICS KYRA	
Vad háziállat, házi vadállat: Számi rénszarvastartás a középkori és kora újkori Norvégiában	126
JUDITH RASSON	
Mountains in the Lifeways and History of Northern Macedonia	138
JEREMY MIKECZ	
Crossing the Abyss: The Apurímac Canyon at the Time of the Spanish Invasion of Peru (1533)	142

Busy Places / Nyüzsgő terek

PETROVICS ISTVÁN	
Újabb adatok Pécs késő középkori történetéhez	147
URBÁN MÁTÉ	
Lokális búcsújáró helyek a késő középkori Nyugat-Dunántúlon	151
BALÁZS NAGY	
The Marketplace of Csütörtök – A Local Market in Fourteenth-Century Hungary	156
KATALIN SZENDE	
The Sopron Fish Market	159
GERHARD JARITZ	
The Craftsman's Voice and Words in Late Medieval Austrian Urban Space	165

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ANA MARIA GRUIA Healthcare in Cluj in the Sixteenth Century: Overlapping Professions	168
ANA MARINKOVIĆ John Capistran's Mantle and the Early Propaganda of Franciscan Observant Cults in Dubrovnik	171
SABINA MADGEARU Ceremonial Space in Front of Medieval Buda: An Illuminated Fifteenth-Century French Vision	175
VÉGH ANDRÁS Óbuda látképeken	177

Layers of the Past / A múlt rétegei

KODOLÁNYI JUDIT Templomok és temetők a visegrádi Sibrik-dombon	181
ROSTA SZABOLCS Egy új lehetőség kapujában – tatárjáráskori védművek a Kiskunságban	186
BOTÁR ISTVÁN Árpád-kori edényégető kemence Csíksomlyón	193
PETAR PARVANOV Fire and Stone: Placing Flints in Graves in Late Medieval Kaliakra	197
GYARMATI JÁNOS Kumpi Wasi. Textilműhely egy inka tartományi központban	201
ZSUZSANNA PAPP REED Post It: Notes from Thirteenth-Century St Albans	207
VALERY REES The Salt of Genius: Marsilio Ficino on Food, Spices, and Nutrition	213
ROSSINA KOSTOVA The Mother of God Monastery near Varna, Bulgaria: More about Missionary Monasteries in Bulgaria in the Ninth and Tenth Centuries	217
DANIEL ZIEMANN The Imperial Abbey of Corvey in the Ninth and Tenth Century: At the Crossroads of Power	221
VIRÁGOS GÁBOR Kartal vagy Cyko? Kísérlet egy középkori nemesi család történetének rekonstruálására	226
TÓTH BOGLÁRKA – BOTÁR ISTVÁN A sepsikilyéni unitárius templom tetőszerkezeteinek kormeghatározása	244
RÁCZ MIKLÓS Egy tiszazugi újkori négyosztatú ház – Dokumentálás és építéstörténet	248

Objects beneath Our Feet / Tárgyak a föld alól

LANGÓ PÉTER A Tiszakeszi-Szódadombon talált kora Árpád-kori kereszt	254
RÁCZ TIBOR – NAGY BALÁZS Tatárjárás kori kincslelet Jászkarajenőről	258
SZENDE LÁSZLÓ Lehetett-e hadijelvény a csajági kereszt?	267
NÓRA UJHELYI Thoughts about Medieval Book Fittings from the Castle of Visegrád	270
MÁRIA VARGHA – THOMAS KÜHTREIBER Treasures of the “Lower Ten Thousand”? Hoards of Iron Objects	273

TABLE OF CONTENTS

K. NÉMETH ANDRÁS „Sarlóját ez okért bőszen fegyverré köszörülte” Késő középkori kiegyenesített sarló Kospa falu helyéről	280
MAXIM MORDOVIN A Collection of Fifteenth- and Sixteenth-Century Cloth Seals from Szolnok	285
TÜNDE KOMORI Ottomans in Pest in the Light of “Luxury” Ceramics: Four Cups from Kígyó Street	289
WICKER ERIKA A 17. századi rácszentpéteri kincslelet	294

Marking the Place / Helyek és jelek

CSERNUS SÁNDOR Keresztes családtörténet és kőbe vésett emlékezet	300
LŐVEI PÁL A pilisszántói keresztes kő legendája	305
MÉRAI DÓRA Sügérek a Nyárádmentén: Sigér Mátyás síremléke leporolva	311
VESZPRÉMY LÁSZLÓ A bambergi lovas szobra és Szent István	316
TAKÁCS MIKLÓS A pétervárad-tekiai reneszánsz kőfaragvány	321
ANNELI RANDLA What and Whom Should We Remember? The Case of the Teutonic Order’s Church and Castle in Pöide, Livonia	325

Heritage Sites, Sacred Places / Örökségi helyszínek, szent helyek

ALEKSANDAR PANTIĆ The Ambiguity of Heritage Interpretation: A Late Roman Tomb in Brestovik, Serbia	330
GYÖRGY ENDRE SZÖNYI Rocamadour: Monastic Center, Pilgrimage Place, Art Historical Interest, World Heritage Site	335
KATEŘINA HORNÍČKOVÁ A Penitent Judas Iscariot: An Exemplum of Christian Morals on the Eve of Hussitism?	339
JAMES PLUMTREE Buddha, Lenin, and the Prophet Muhammad Approaching the Landscape and Cultural Heritage of Issyk-Ata	343
ROBERT SHARP The Thames Estuary: The Cultural Heritage and Memory of the Thames Estuary at Southend-on-Sea	349
ESZTER SPÄT Constructing Religio-Ritual Heritage: The New Shrine of Shekhsê Batê in Khetar, Northern Iraq	353
ZSUZSANNA RENNER Delhi, Old and New: Changing Cityscapes and the Cultural Heritage of India’s Capital City	357
FELD ISTVÁN Pseudovár vagy történeti rekonstrukció?	364
ILON GÁBOR A velemi régészeti témaparkról	371
WOLLÁK KATALIN Örökség alapú fejlesztés Kölkeden	374

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Places of Memory / Az emlékezet helyei

JÁNOS BAK	
Nádor 20 Capriccio	380
SZENTPÉTERI JÓZSEF	
Pilistől Tételig. Elektronikus levélféle a 60 esztendő's Laszlovszky Józsefnek	382
RICHARD HODGES	
Scarlino in the 1980s, Forty Years On	386
KLANICZAY GÁBOR	
Egy hozzászólás Kremsben	390

The Hospitallers' Estate of Čičan and its Neighbors: Spatial Analysis Yields New Information

NIKOLINA ANTONIĆ*

Turopolje is an area in Zagreb County bordered by the Sava River on the north and east and the Vukomeričke Gorice hills on the southwest. The complexity of the medieval settlement system in this area (that is, of the estates of various owners) is attested in written sources.¹ For some parts of Turopolje, however, there are no extant sources that tell directly about the owners of the land. In these cases, spatial analysis based on the perambulations in charters has enabled detecting the presence of certain people in the area and given new insights into the territorial organization of the estate(s). This will be demonstrated on the example of two perambulations at the Hospitallers' estate of Čičan, the central estate of the Čičan preceptory (Fig. 1).

Charters recording these two perambulations were issued in 1328, when the order gave Čičan and its associated estates to King Charles Robert.² The first charter contains the transcript of the charter issued by King Andrew II.³ Thus, in this charter the borders are extant from the period prior to 1235.⁴ The second charter contains the perambulation of the borders as they were in 1328,⁵ so the two charters provide information about changes that occurred in the area in the course of a century (Fig. 2).

The estate of Čičan is situated, in the area of the present-day village of Staro Čiče. At the time of Andrew II, the land next to Čičan on the north was *terra Okych*. In 1328, the northern neighbor was referred to as *terra castri Selyn*. An additional charter confirms that as early as 1278 the area north of Čičan was called Želin.⁶ Besides *terra Okych*, there is also a castle called Okić located 33 km west of Čičan. Although thirteenth-century data about this location are scarce, it is known that this region was a special territorial unit. In the second half of the thirteenth century, this

place was the castle district (*županat, várispán-ság*),⁷ while in the second half of the thirteenth century, Želin was an estate of the bans (located in Turopolje, next to Čičan), under the jurisdiction of Zagreb castle.⁸ What could the reason be that the estate in Turopolje is called Okić, and how did it become Želin? Okić is not a personal name and the similarity with the name of the castle district is most likely not accidental. It can be assumed that these data reflect the process of reorganizing the state estates; the area was probably exempted from the jurisdiction of Okić and annexed to the estate of Želin, that is, to Zagreb castle. Other similar toponyms also occur in the area around Čičan and the Hospitallers' estates, such as Kupčina, situated on the western edge of Turopolje, which bordered the area of the castle warriors of Okić in 1328.⁹ The names are Slavic toponyms, not connected with the knights, so perhaps they can point to earlier phases of Slavic territorial organization.

The next two examples from the perambulation texts of Čičan reveal the continuity of personal ownership in the area. The name change from *Janzlo* to the land of John, son of Ivan (*Johannes filius Iwan*) for the land south of Čičan can be explained with family genealogy. At first glance, the word *Janzlo* seems meaningless in the sense that it is either a Latin nor a Croatian word. Ivan, the father of John, who is mentioned as a neighbor of the land in 1328, was an important figure in the second half of the thirteenth century in Zagreb County.¹⁰ The main estates of his family were in Brezovica, a village situated 16 km west of the territory south of Čičan. Adding to this that Ivan's father was called Jaroslav, the word *Janzlo* becomes clearer: it suggests that it is a form of the name Jaroslav, meaning that it was the land of Ivan's father.¹¹ Hence, the area can be seen as the property of the descendants of Jaroslav at least until 1328.

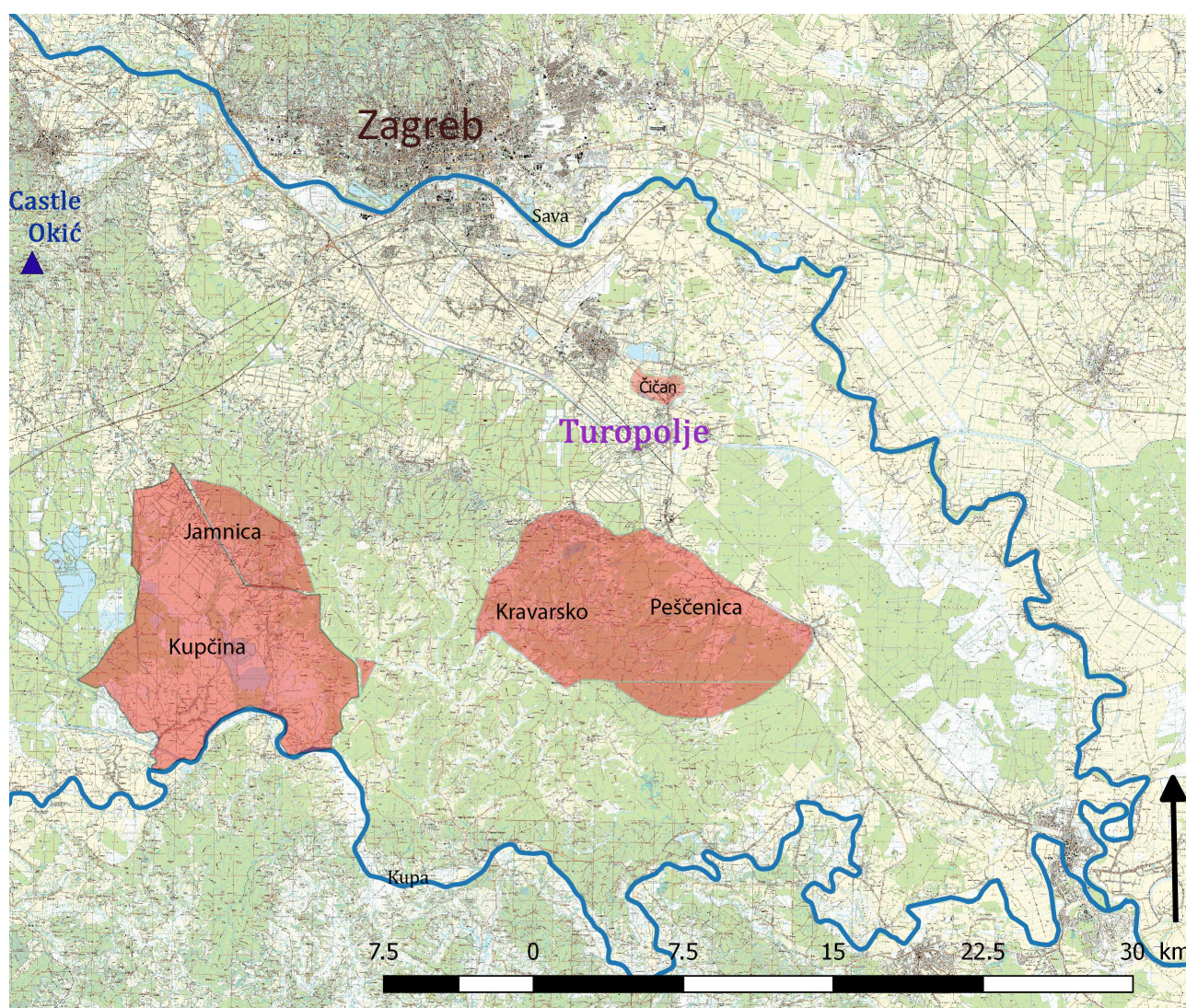
* Novomarofska 43, 10 000 Zagreb, Croatia

In the time of Andrew II, the land east of Čičan belonged to *comes* Peter, son of *Jurk*. In 1328, the estate of Peter and Stephan, sons of Lukač, was in the same area. *Jurk*, the father of Peter, the *comes* of Zagreb¹² is referred also as Gurko in some other sources. The data in several other charters reveal that Stephan and Peter, sons of Lukač, were grandsons of *comes* Peter and great-grandsons of the *comes* of Zagreb, Gurk or Jurk.¹³ These data were also helpful in explaining some later information.

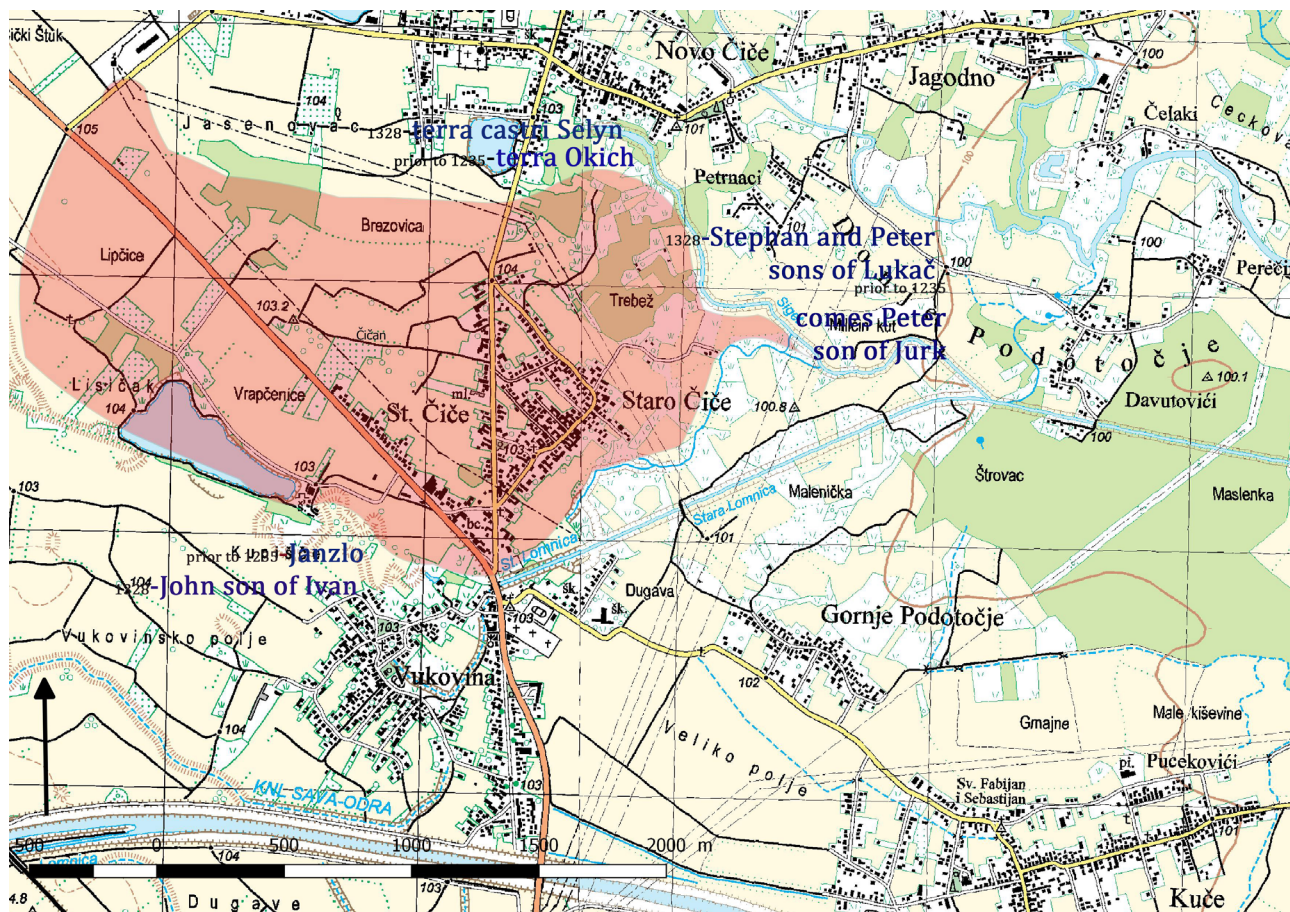
In 1435, Ladislaus Toth, the owner of the Želin estate, took *possessio Othok* in pledge from John, Nicholas, and Matthias *de Gepew*. The estate was placed in *comitatu Zagrabiensi, ultra fluuium Zawe*.¹⁴ One would expect the estate to be situated in near the river; however, in 1482, John Henning, descendant of Toth, asked to be installed

on the estate *Othok alio nomine Kwchan*, which he was holding in pledge from the late John Gepew's¹⁵ grandsons. This points to the approximate position of Otok; it was placed somewhere in the area around the village of Kuče, north of which are the villages of Gornje and Donje Podotočje, exactly at the location of the borders of Čičan preceptory in the time of Andrew II and in 1328. Adding that the *de Gepew* family can directly be connected with *comes* Gurk, it becomes clear that this family had hereditary estates in the area for 300 years.

These are just a few examples that show how spatial analysis can be useful in extracting new data, especially from relatively scarce thirteenth- and fourteenth-century sources. In the case of Turopolje, spatial analysis helped, as in the case of the descendants of Jaroslav and Gurko, detect



► Fig. 1. Estates of the Čičan preceptory in 1328: Čičan, Kravarsko, Peščenica, Jamnica and Kupčina (author: N. Antonić)



► Fig. 2. The neighbors of Čičan (author: N. Antonić)

estates of families which were not known from any other sources. This approach also revealed the boundaries of the territories of certain kindreds and explained the process of the disintegration of their lands. These data give new insight into the history and territorial organization of the area in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, also contributing to understanding later developments in the area.

Notes

- ¹ These include castle warriors, the chapter of Zagreb, mid-ranked and higher nobility, burghers of Gradec, the king/ban, the Hospitallers etc.
- ² This was an exchange: in return, the Hospitallers got the estates Starča and Trnava in Požega County. Tadija Smičiklas, *Codex diplomaticus Regni Croatiae, Dalmatiae et Slavoniae* (henceforth CD), vol. 2-9 (Zagreb: JAZU 1905–1911), CD vol. 9, doc. 313, 380.
- ³ This charter was issued by Ladislaus, Archbishop of Kalocsa.
- ⁴ The exact year when King Andrew issued the charter is not noted in the transcript. CD vol. 9, doc. 311, 378–379.
- ⁵ This charter was issued by the Chapter of Zagreb, CD vol. 9, doc. 316, 383–385.

- ⁶ In 1278, the Rakarje estate bordered on the territory north of Čičan. This territory was called *Selyn* and it was *terra domini N. bani*. Emilij Laszowski, *Monumenta historica nobilis communitatis Turopolje olim 'Campus Zagrabienensis' dictae* (henceforth MHNC), vol 1, (Zagreb: Plemenita općina Turopolje, 1904), doc. 29, 32.
- ⁷ The territory called Okić was first mentioned in 1182, when Kalan, the bishop of Pécs ordered that the bishop of Zagreb, Dominic, should receive a tithe from different goods collected for the princes of Slavonia from the places (*loci*) of Krapina, Okić, and Podgorja; CD vol. 2, doc. 224, 260. Okić castle is mentioned in 1242 for the first time. CD vol. 4, doc. 149, 164. Castle warriors of Okić are mentioned in a few charters from the second half of the thirteenth century. MHNC vol. 1, doc. 23, 25; CD vol. 6, doc. 379, 448–451.
- ⁸ In 1293, when the king gave Želin to Radoslav Babonić, the estate was defined as *terra seu possessione castri nostri Zagrabienensis*, CD vol. 7, doc. 128, 177.
- ⁹ For example, the stream Brezovica is the boundary of both Čičan and Kupčina. The land of the sons of Pycenta that had become *terra Culpchyn* was the boundary of Čičan while the streams *Pezaryewo* and *Kwpynyk* were the boundaries of Kupčina. Juraj Čuk, *Zagrebačka županija oko XIII. stoljeća: na godišnjicu uzpostave Nezavisne Države Hrvatske* [The county of Zagreb around the thirteenth century: on the anniversary of the foundation of the Independent State of Croatia] (Zagreb: Velika župa Prigorje, 1942), 42–43.
- ¹⁰ See Nada Klaić, *Povijest Zagreba. Knjiga prva* [The history of Zagreb. Book 1] (Zagreb: Sveučilišna naklada Liber, 1982), 63–64.

¹¹ Ćuk, *Zagrebačka županija*, 42.

¹² Gurko is mentioned as *comes* of Zagreb in 1259, after his death (*litterae Gurk quondam comitis Zagrabiensis*). CD vol. 5, doc. 659, 151.

¹³ Peter had a son named Andrew. He was a successful warrior specially rewarded by Béla IV with one estate (*terra Dulypcha*) in Križevci County for his achievements in defending the kingdom in 1241/42. CD vol. 4, doc. 211, 241-243; Andrew had four sons: Lukač, Giles,

Matthew, and Peter. Klaić, *Povijest Zagreba*, 37-38; Ćuk, *Zagrebačka županija*, 46. Lukač was the father of the above-mentioned Stephan and Benedict.

¹⁴ Magyar Nemzeti Levéltár Országos Levéltára, Diplomatai Fényképgyűjtemény (Hungarian National Archives, Diplomatic Photo Collection) 218728.

¹⁵ Magyar Nemzeti Levéltár Országos Levéltára, Diplomatai Fényképgyűjtemény (Hungarian National Archives, Diplomatic Photo Collection) 274919.