

DRMH IV

Zároljelentés beszámoló

A DRMH IV kötete (1490-1526) összesen 15 decretát tartalmaz. Ezeknek jó része (a II. Lajos korabeliek) aligha tekinthető másnak, mint a rendek (vagy csak azok egy részének) politikai programjának és nem szorosan vett “érvényes törvény”-nek. Azonban az Ulászló-koriak egy része sem egyéb, mint korábbi határozatok megerősítése, ismétlése, stb. Ezért ennek a kötetnek az esetében eltekintettünk a DRMH alapelvétől, hogy ui. a statutumok teljes corpusát adjuk ki. De nem teljesen: a kötethez csatolt CD-n szerepelni fog az összes, a Corpus Iurisban vagy egyebütt megjelent törvény latin eredeti szövege, még, ha a nyomtatott kötetben egyáltalán nem vagy valami formában rövidítve (ismétléseket nem kinyomtatva, stb.) jelenne is meg. Az alábbi (még helyel-közzel kiegészítendő) áttekintésből látható a kötet szerkezete. A válogatást és a rövidítések módját még volt alkalmunk Kubinyi Andrással részletesen megbeszélni, de, sajnos, az utolsó fázisban már nélküle kellett, szomorúan és nyilvánvalóan kevésbé sikeresen mint ha velünk maradt volna, boldogulnunk.

A latin szöveget alapjában Döry Ferenc átiratából vettük, ami Bónis Györgytől (Érszegi Gézőn keresztül) került az Országos Levéltárba. Annak digitális bevitelét, összeolvasását és alkalmankénti javítását, valamint az angol fordítást és a jegyzetelést Banyó Péter doktoránsommal végeztük, Marty Rady (SSEES UCL London) közreműködésével.

A kötet előszavát főleg Martyn Rady fogja megírni, aki a fordítás és jegyzetelés egész munkájában részt vett és nemrég jelentetett meg egy áttekintést a Jagelló-korról. Rajta kívül nagy segítségünkre voltak azok az angol és amerikai (valamint szomszéd-országokbeli) kollégák, akik két – az OTKA által támogatott – nemzetközi “workshop”-során segítettek mind a fordításban, mind a jogi és technikai problémák megoldásában.

A kötet utolsó sémításain dolgozunk, 2009 őszére tervezzük a kézirat befejezését és reméljük, hogy 2010 elején nyomdába is tudjuk adni – főleg, ha majd sikerül publikációs támogatást elnyernünk. Ezzel a középkori magyar királyság törvényeinek kétnyelvű kiadása, amit még Bónis Györggyel kezdtünk el, több mint 20 esztendeje, befejeződik.

Eredetileg terveztünk egy VI. kötetet, amiben egy az öt kötetre vonatkozó glosszárrium és részletes index jelent volna meg. A technikai haladás egy ilyen nyomtatott index kiadását túlhaladta. A glosszárriumot a IV. kötethez csatolva fogjuk megjelentetni kb. 250 hosszabb vagy rövidebb címszóval. (A Glosszárrium paramétereit ld. lent “Glossary” cím alatt). Teljes *index rerum et verborum* kinyomtatása viszont ma már, amikor – remélhetőleg hamarost – a DRMH I-V digitálisan is hozzáférhető lesz (ehhez elég kevés hiányzik) nem igazán szükséges. (NB, ehhez nem is lenne időnk és munkaerőnk.)

DRMH IV ÁTTEKÍTÉS:

DIETS AND THEIR DECISIONS 1490-1526

Considering the great number of diets and the *decreta* passed by them—not all of which are printed below—the following overview may be useful for orientation. It is based on

the surviving *decreta* and other dietal decisions as well as the studies by Dezső Szabó (*Országgyűlések*, “Az 1505-1508,” and *Küzdelmeink*) and several articles of András Kubinyi (see Bibliography). They, in turn, utilized, besides relevant charters and letters, the reports of foreign observers, among them those of the Venetian Marino Sanuto (*I Diarii* vols. 19-34), of the Polish emissaries printed in the *Acta Tomiciana*, and of the papal legate Baron Burgio, as well as memoirs of contemporaries (M. Császár, A. Verancsics/Vrančić). Full reference to these sources can be found in the titles referred to above.

1490

15 July the diet elects Wladislas (II) Jagiello, King of Bohemia, as king of Hungary
31 July Wladislas accepts the election conditions at Farkashida (now Vlčkovce in Slovakia, earlier Farkašin; German: Farkaschin, Wolfsbruck) See: Kubinyi, “Wahlkapitulation.” Text in Marczali, *Enchiridion*, pp. 307-11; Bak, *Königtum*, pp. 152-4

1491

around April 24: diet opens at Rákos ; no details known. ‘Coronation decree’ assumed, but not known in original or copy.

1492

2 April: Diet opens at Buda
Decree with 108 articles and 11 articles for Slavonia (“*Decretum maius*”)
passed;[will be printed in full] (Cf. *Decretum primum*, CJH/MTvt 1: 481-561)

1493

28 September: Diet opens in Buda. No decisions passed (cf. Preface to:1495)

1494

A copy of the royal invitation to a diet at St George’s survived (B. Iványi, *Mossóczy Zakariás*, quoted by Csizmadia in DRMH 1, p. xx, n. 22). Probably no diet held.

1495

8 May—8 June: Diet held in Buda
Decree with 43 articles (“*Decretum minus*”), ;[will be printed in full] (Cf. *Decretum secundum*, CJH/MTvt 1: 563-91)

1496

13 May: Diet opens on which the estates demand inquiries into royal finances. No surviving *decretum*

1497

November: Diet held at Rákos: mutual recriminations between nobles and barons obviate the passing of a decree.

1498

24 April—2 June: Diet in Buda

Decree with 74 articles passed; ;[will be printed in full] (Cf. *Decretum tertium*, CJH/MTvt 1: 592-641)

1499

6 August: Diet opens in Buda. Decisions about taxation known, (*Magyar tort. kron.* 1: 325)

1500

14 April—87 May: Diet at Rákos

Decree with 43 articles passed, ;[will be printed in full] (Cf. *Decretum quartum*, CJH/MTvt 1: 641-71)

Late September-early October: Armed diet held at Bács. No decisions known.

1501

Around 3 May: Diet opens in Buda about the defense of the country. No decree survived.

1502

Around 24 April: Diet opens in Buda. No decisions survived.

1503

25 May: Diet opens at Rákos. Truce with the Porte ratified. No other decisions known.

1504

24 April—8 May: Diet at Rákos

Decree with .31 articles passed. **Latin text on CD** (Cf. *Decretum quintum*, CJH/MTvt 1: 671-91)

1505

Around 23 February: Diet opens in Buda. Poorly attended, no decisions agreed to; the nobility calls for an armed diet in Székesfehérvár that did not materialize.

29 September: Diet opens (with invitations dated 23 July!) at Rákos. Its decisions did not survive, but they contained articles against the election of a foreign king and other measures of succession as well as a grant of taxes. They were approved by the king.

13 October: the so-called “Rákos decision” on the election of a national king—in all likelihood authored by Werbőczy—issued (printed in Marczali, *Enchiridion*, pp. 317-20; repr. Bak, *Königtum* pp.158-9). While this was not sanctioned by the king, the lost decree essentially contained the same.

1506

Late April: Diet (or council meeting) held in Buda on the war with Maximilian I.

June 24: Armed diet opens in Székesfehérvár. Peace negotiations with Maximilian proposed.

1507

24 April: Diet opens at Rákos. Decree with 20 articles formulated, but not sanctioned by the king, (**Latin text on CD**) (See *Decretum sextum*, CJH/MTvt 1: 692-703)

Around 29 September: Diet called by the king is attended only by the aristocrats. No decisions survived.

1508

13—27 May: Diet at Rákos: agrees to the coronation of the child Louis.

4 June, Louis II crowned, his father issues coronation patent (printed in Kovachich, *Vestigia*, pp. 455-7; repr. in Bak, *Königtum*, pp. 161-3)

1510

Before 30 June: Diet opens in Székesfehérvár. The king and his council are staying in near-by Tata; the nobility grants taxes, sends a delegation to Tata and dissolves the diet.

June 2-5: Negotiations in Tata about foreign policy (joining the League of Cambrai)

1511

24 April—10 May: Diet at Rákos. The estates confirm the grant of taxes.

1514

(April-August: Countrywide rural revolt, led by George Székely-Dózsa)

22 July-7 August: draft decree formulated for the diet called for October. The draft differs from the final text mainly in foreseeing the establishment of a captain general for the kingdom who is then charged to implement most of the decisions. (**Latin text on CD as Appendix 1514 J**) from A. Fekete-Nagy *et al.*, *Documenta rusticorum in Hungaria rebellium*, pp. 248-83, printed parallel to the final *decretum*)

18 October—19 November: Diet in Buda. **Decree with 71 articles passed ;[will be printed in full]** (Cf. *Decretum septimum*, CJH/MTvt 1: 704-41; our text is based on the new critical edition in *Documenta*, as above.)

Stephen Werbóczy's *Tripatitum* approved by diet, but not sanctioned by the king; printed in 1517 in Vienna (see DRMH 5)

1515

24 April: Diet opens in Buda. No decisions survived.

1516

13 March: King Wladislas II dies.

24 or 30 April: Diet opens in Buda and at Rákos. Decree of some 40 articles—regulating the regency council and granting taxes for the defense—did not survive. See Szabó: *Országgyűlések*, pp. 5-9.

29 September (Michaelmas), diet may have been called but prorogued (Szabó, *Országgyűlések*, p. 11)

1517

3 May: Diet opens in Buda. Protests against the interference by the king's guardians (Maximilian I and Sigismund I) in the affairs of the kingdom (See Szabó: *Országgyűlések*, pp. 12-5)

29 September: (Michaelmas), Diet opens in Buda; but dissolves without decisions (See Szabó: *Országgyűlések*, p. 15)

1518

24 April: Diet opens at Rákos, but the nobility decides to leave and call an armed diet to Tolna. The aristocracy stays in Buda and formulates 22 articles but the king does not approve them (**Latin text on CD as Appendix 1518**) (See Szabó: *Országgyűlések*, pp. 18-24)

25 June: diet opens at Tolna; even though called by the nobility, king and council attend; 42 counties are represented by delegates **Decree with 20 articles passed, ;[will be printed in full]** (See Szabó: *Országgyűlések*, pp. 25-8)

29 September (Michaelmas), —ca. 29 October: armed diet at the field near Bács. **Decree with 41 articles passed; ;[will be printed in full]** (See Szabó: *Országgyűlések*, p. 29-35)

1519

Mid-May: diet held in Buda and at Rákos, mainly for the election of a palatine; on 28 May Stephen Báthori is elected. (See Szabó: *Országgyűlések*, pp. 37-9)

1520

6 February: armed diet opens on an island below Pest with some six thousand participants, without passing new laws but insisting on the implementation of the decisions of Bács from 1518. (See Szabó: *Országgyűlések*, p. 42)

1521

24 April: diet meets at Rákos to treat of the Ottoman threat, but dissolves because of the death of a nobleman. (See Szabó: *Országgyűlések*, pp. 44-6)
(Belgrade is taken by Sultan Süleiman on August 29, while the royal armies never reach the city.)

10 November: diet opens in Buda. **Decree with 40 articles passed, ;[will be printed in full]** (See Szabó: *Országgyűlések*, pp. 47-57) **1522 in CJH/MTvt!**

1522

10 August: a poorly attended diet opens in Buda in the absence of the king, but is being dissolved by the palatine. (See Szabó: *Országgyűlések*, p. 55-6) CJH/MTvt has 47 articles as 1522 Buda! **1521 by DÖRY**

1523

24 April—ca.19 May: diet in Buda. **Decree with 59 articles passed. NOT COPIED BY DÖRY ;[will be printed in full]** (See Szabó: *Országgyűlések*, pp. 60-6) CJH/MTvt has 59 articles as 1523 Buda, St George's.

1524

8 September—early October: diet in Buda. The nobles leave after 15 days protesting against “German government,” the lords tune down the decisions the text of which did not come down to us. (See Szabó: *Országgyűlések*, pp. 68-9)

1525

7—22 May: armed diet in Buda and Rákös; 31 articles passed, but not sanctioned by the king; most of them were inserted into the decree of the next diet. **(Latin text on CD as Appendix 1524/5)**The lesser nobility call a new diet to Hatvan for 24 June. (See Szabó: *Országgyűlések*, pp. 74-83) CJH/MTvt has 46 articles as 1525 Rákös!

24 June: diet called by the nobility—first opposed, later accepted by the king—opens in Hatvan in the presence of some fifteen thousand armed nobles. Palatine Báthori is deposed; Werböczy elected palatine. Decree with 30 articles passed, but not sanctioned by the king. **(Latin text on CD as Appendix 1525 Hatvan)** (See also Szabó: *Országgyűlések*, pp. 89-94) Not in CJH/MTvt.

1526

24 April: armed diet opens at Rákös field. The decisions and elections of the Hatvan diet are cancelled, Werböczy declared traitor. **A decree with 41 articles passed; ;[will be printed in full]** (See also Szabó: *Országgyűlések*, pp. 104-10) CJH/MTvt has 41 articles as 1526 Rákös!

29 August: Battle of Mohács, death of King Louis II.

GLOSSARY:

This Glossary & Index contains for the most part only such words and expressions that are peculiar to the texts published in the five volumes of the *Decreta Regni Mediaevalis Hungariae/The Laws of the Medieval Kingdom of Hungary*. Such common words or institutions as, e.g. king, bishop, army, church, excommunication, etc., that had no special meanings or implications in the medieval kingdom of Hungary, have, as a rule, not been

included. The references are to those passages in the laws, where the given term appears in a relevant context, containing some explanation or decision on the subject. Thus, it is not a general *index verborum* or *index rerum*. As we hope to be able to publish a complete digitalized version of the five volumes, users of that will be able to browse, search, and find any word—and then turn to this Glossary & Index explanation. Peculiar “Hungarian” features that occur through the centuries (or at least through some of them)—such as the royal officer called *ispán/comes*—will be glossed, but it would be useless to add “*passim*” to them. Many details of legal procedure and some other technical matters occur only in vol. **5** (*Tripartitum*= Trip.); in these cases, complete Glossary/Index entries from there have been transferred to the present one.