

32nd György Ránki Hungarian Chair Symposium

**Hungary on the border-land
of two world powers:
the Habsburgs and the
Ottomans**

Saturday-Sunday March 23-24, 2013

**Dogwood Room, Indiana Memorial Union,
900 East Seventh Street, Indiana University, Bloomington**

The György Ránki Hungarian Chair Symposium is sponsored by
Indiana University György Ránki Chair in Hungarian Studies
Department of Central Eurasian Studies
Office of International Programs
Inner Asian and Uralic National Resource Center
Russian and East European Institute

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SATURDAY, March 23, 2013

9:00-9:30 Continental Breakfast

9:30-10:00 Welcoming Remarks

Patrick O'MEARA, Vice President Emeritus and Professor of Political Science and Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University

Anna STUMPF, Congressional Liaison and Political Attaché, Embassy of Hungary, Washington, DC

10:00-12:00 **Panel I: Devastating Wars between Habsburgs and Ottomans**

Chair: **György KARA**, Professor, Central Eurasian Studies, Indiana University

The Transitional Empire

Charles INGRAO, Professor of History, Purdue University

The Ottoman-Habsburg Wars: A Reassessment

Gábor ÁGOSTON, Associate Professor of History, Georgetown University

Towns, Villages, Depopulated Settlements – Population Movements in Ottoman Hungary

Géza DÁVID, Professor of Turkish Studies, Eötvös Loránd University, Director of Oriental Institute

Questions/remarks

12:00-1:30 Buffet Lunch, University Club President's Room
IMU first floor, across from Whittenberger Auditorium

1:30-2:30 **Panel II: Life in War and Peace**

Chair: **Toivo U. RAUN**, Professor, Department of Central Eurasian Studies, Indiana University

The Ottoman Danubian Serhad in the Early 16th century: Challenges and Policies

Nikolay Atanasov ANTOV, Assistant Professor of History, University of Arkansas

The Hungarian Campaign in 1566, and the Battle of Szigetvár in Ottoman Sources

Snjezana BUZOV, Associate Professor of Near Eastern Languages and Cultures, The Ohio State University

2:30-2:45 Coffee Break

2:45-4:15 **Panel II, continued**

Cultures at Odds? Trickster narratives from the borders of the Muslim-Christian world

Gabriella ERDÉLYI, Senior Research Fellow, Institute of History, Hungarian Academy of Sciences

The Kingdom of Hungary in the "Long" 16th Century

Szabolcs VARGA, Senior Lecturer, College of Divinity of Pécs

Questions/remarks

4:15-5:45 **Panel III: Transylvania: Between Two World Empires**
Chair: **Géza DÁVID**, Professor of Turkish Studies, Eötvös Loránd University,
Director of Oriental Institute

*At the border of two worlds: the legal status of the Principality of Transylvania
between the Habsburgs and Ottomans*

Teréz OBORNI, Senior Fellow, Institute of History, Hungarian Academy
of Sciences, and Associate Professor, Eötvös Loránd University

*Together or apart? The Family Strategies of the Hungarian and Transylvanian
Political Elite in the 16th Century*

Ildikó HORN, Head of Department of Medieval and Early Modern
Hungarian History, Eötvös Loránd University

Questions/remarks

SUNDAY, March 24, 2013

9:00-9:30 Continental Breakfast

9:30-11:30 **Panel IV: Aftermath of the Ottoman Period**
Chair: **Lászlo BORHI**, Hungarian Fulbright Professor, Central Eurasian Studies
Department, Indiana University, and Senior Research Fellow, Hungarian
Academy of Sciences

From "alla Turca" to "style hongrois:" Musical exoticism on the borderland

Lynn HOOKER, Associate Professor, Central Eurasian Studies Hungarian
Program, Indiana University

*Enthusiasm for a Hereditary Enemy: Demonstrations for Turkey in Budapest
during the 1877-78 Russo-Turkish War*

Iván BERTÉNYI, Jr., György Ránki Hungarian Chair Professor, Indiana
University and Assistant Professor, Eötvös Loránd University

*The Turanian Language Concept in Late Nineteenth- and Early Twentieth-
Century Hungary*

Matthew CAPLES, PhD Candidate, Central Eurasian Studies Department,
Indiana University

Questions/remarks

11:30 Closing Remarks

Lászlo BORHI, Hungarian Fulbright Professor, Central Eurasian Studies
Department, Indiana University, and Senior Research Fellow, Hungarian
Academy of Sciences

CHARLES INGRAO

Charles Ingrao is Professor of History at Purdue University and has held visiting appointments at Brown, Cambridge, Chicago, Indiana and Washington. He has served as Editor of *The Austrian History Yearbook* (1995-2006), Senior Editor of Purdue University Press's Central European Studies book series (1997-), and Director of the Scholars' Initiative (2001-), an international consortium of 300+ historians and social scientists that produced a common, transnational narrative of the Yugoslav conflicts. His publications include three authored books in early modern history, including *In Quest & Crisis: Emperor Joseph I and the Habsburg Monarchy* (1979), *The Habsburg Monarchy, 1618-1815* (1994, 2nd ed. 2000), and nine scholarly collections, including *State & Society in Early Modern Austria* (1994), *A Guide to East-Central European Archives* (1998), *The Germans and the East* (2007), *Confronting the Yugoslav Controversies: a Scholars' Initiative* (2009, 2nd ed. 2012), and *The Peace of Passarowitz, 1718* (2011). Since 1995 his work has focused primarily on ethnic coexistence and conflict in modern central and southeastern Europe, during which time he has made over 45 trips to the Yugoslav successor states, presented nearly a hundred public lectures and seminars to university, governmental and military audiences across Europe and North America, and been a regular commentator for print, radio and television media, including *The News Hour* with Jim Lehrer (PBS), Voice of America, BBC, and *The New York Times*. In 2011 he served as a Fulbright Fellow in Cyprus, where he taught at universities on both sides of the Green Line, while exploring with Greek- and Turkish-Cypriot scholars the potential for constructing a common narrative of the island's recent history.

The Transitional Empire

Abstract: Taken within the context of European history, the Habsburg monarchy was a quintessentially "transitional empire" in both time and space. Although every country's evolution is punctuated by signal events and conjunctures, virtually every ruler felt constrained to make significant changes in the course plotted by his predecessor; indeed, for a state as diverse and disparate as the monarchy, it was the ruler himself who provided the most dynamic variable in determining the path forward. No less central to the monarchy's development were the challenges inherent in its location in the heart of Europe. Whereas diplomatic and military historians have long identified the tensions between "Easterners" and "Westerners," its statesmen were also compelled to articulate domestic policies that distinguished between the Austro-Bohemian Bohemian *Erblande* and Hungarian crownlands. Moreover, four centuries of engagement with the Ottoman empire impacted both spheres to the point of intensifying the distinctiveness of the two worlds that conjoined one another on the banks of the Leitha.

GÁBOR ÁGOSTON

Gábor Ágoston earned his M.A. and University Doctorate from the University of Budapest (ELTE) and his Ph.D. from the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (1994). Between 1985 and 1998 he taught Hungarian, Ottoman and Balkan history at the Universities of Budapest and Pécs (Hungary). Since 1998 he has been a faculty member of Georgetown University's History Department, where he teaches courses on Ottoman and Middle Eastern history. In 2003 he was *Gastprofessor* at the Institute of History, University of Vienna (Austria). His field of research

includes Ottoman military, economic and social history from the fifteenth through the late eighteenth centuries, early modern Hungarian history, and the comparative study of the Ottoman and Habsburg empires. He is the author of *Guns for the Sultan: Military Power and the Weapons Industry in the Ottoman Empire* (CUP, 2005; Turkish and German editions, 2006 and 2010), and co-author and co-editor with Bruce Masters of the *Encyclopedia of the Ottoman Empire* (Facts-On-File, 2009). In addition to his books in Hungarian and Turkish, he has published numerous scholarly articles and book chapters on early modern Ottoman, European and Hungarian history.

The Ottoman-Habsburg Wars: A Reassessment

Abstract: The paper examines the impact of the Ottoman-Habsburg wars and related military and fiscal-administrative transformations of the two empires. It claims that Ottoman military might in the sixteenth century forced the Habsburgs to modernize their defense system in Hungary. In turn, enhanced Habsburg military capabilities from the late seventeenth century onward led to adjustments in Ottoman military strategy and administration. The paper also maintains that other military challenges and domestic developments significantly influenced the trajectories that the two empires took with regard to the evolution of their military and fiscal-administrative systems, which in turn resulted in the emergence of the Habsburg military-fiscal state and a limited Ottoman monarchy characterized by military devolution. The paper cautions against overstating the impact of the “military revolution” on the Habsburg military, and argues that the divergent military trajectories and their consequences regarding enhanced Habsburg and weakened Ottoman military capabilities became pronounced only in the eighteenth century.

GÉZA DÁVID

Géza Dávid is full professor of Turkish Studies at University of Budapest (ELTE) and since 2010 he has been the Director of Oriental Institute. He earned his M.A. (1973) and University Doctorate (1975) from ELTE and became a Doctor of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences 1997. Since 1973 he has taught at ELTE among other courses the history of the Ottoman Empire and the Turkish Republic, the history of Ottoman rule in Hungary, Ottoman paleography, and Turkish language. He spent several months in Turkey, supported by various funds. He has been a co-editor-in-chief of *Keletkutatás* (Hungarian Oriental journal) since 1995. He served as secretary, then vice-president of the Csoma de Kőrös Society, Budapest. He has been president of the Hungarian-Turkish Friendship Society for 13 years. He is also president of the Hungarian-Turkish Joint Committee of Historians. His main fields of research are history of demography, administration, within this also issues of the prebendal timar system, and economy during the Ottoman rule in Hungary, primarily through interpreting Ottoman but also Hungarian, German, and Latin sources. He has published more than 300 scholarly works in English, Turkish, French, German, and Hungarian.

Towns, Villages, Depopulated Settlements – Population Movements in Ottoman Hungary

Abstract: The main points which will be dealt with are as follows: 1. The sources (Ottoman, Habsburg, other); 2. Changes in settlement types (proportion of “town” population, average village size, ratio and size of depopulated places); 3. An attempt at classifying towns in Ottoman Hungary; 4. Migration patterns; 5. Estimated total population of the country and of its three parts, the Hungarian kingdom, Transylvania and the Ottoman ruled territories, respectively.

NIKOLAY ATANASOV ANTOV

Nikolay Atanasov Antov specializes in the history of the early modern Ottoman Balkans (15th-17th centuries). Having been trained previously at the American University in Bulgaria and Bilkent University in Turkey, he completed his doctoral studies in 2011 at the University of Chicago. His research interests include the formation of Muslim communities and the relations between Muslims and non-Muslims in the early modern Ottoman Balkans in the context of the expansion of the Ottoman state in southeastern and central Europe. Since 2011 he has been assistant professor of history at the University of Arkansas.

The Ottoman Danubian Serhad in the Early 16th century: Challenges and Policies

Abstract: This paper has a two-fold task. First, it will discuss the historical development of the Danube river as an Ottoman frontier zone (serhad) in the 15th and early 16th centuries, highlighting the major political and military aspects of the nature of this frontier zone, and specifically the central position the Ottoman Danubian serhad occupied in the development of the Ottoman ghaza state, as it came to essentially separate territories under direct Ottoman control (to the south) from tributary and enemy territory (to the north). Secondly, it will deal with several concrete examples of Ottoman garrison towns along the Danube, such as Semendire (Smederevo) in Serbia and Silistre (Silistra) on the lower Danube in the first half of the 16th century, comparing and contrasting the dynamics between garrison towns and their hinterlands, the different position such towns occupied in the greater Ottoman Danubian frontier zone strategy, the challenges originating from different demographic, ethno-religious, and economic conditions, and the policies the Ottomans applied to meet such challenges.

SNJEZANA BUZOV

Snjezana Buzov is an associate professor in the Department of Near Eastern Languages and Cultures at The Ohio State University (Columbus). She studied at University of Sarajevo (B.A. in Turkish and Arabic), University of Zagreb (M.A. in History, and at the University of Chicago (Ph.D. Near Eastern Languages and Civilizations). Her scholarly interest includes Ottoman cultural and intellectual history, Ottoman legal history, and the history of the Balkans under Ottoman rule.

The Hungarian Campaign in 1566, and the Battle of Szigetvár in Ottoman Sources

Abstract: In regard to important international affairs Ottoman chronicles, as well as documents issued in Ottoman central offices share a specific type of secrecy. They reveal very little about the reasons and imperatives behind major military campaigns, and political and military strategies. The secrecy was not about preventing public knowledge. Even the records kept in the court registries were terse and ambiguous.

The last campaign of Süleyman the Magnificent in 1566 is one such affair. While detailed preparations, including the planning of the entire itinerary, and travelling and military supplies, are documented in the Ottoman Muhimme registers, the correspondence between the Ottoman sultan the Habsburgs only hint at something going on between the Nikola Šubić Zrinski (Miklós

Zrinyi/Zerin Oğlu) and the Habsburgs and the interest of Ottomans in the affairs of Zrinski. Why, exactly, this Croatian nobleman was of interest, we do not learn even from the Ottoman chronicles. The silence of the latter is strange, considering the fact that they were, of course, written after the campaign, when secrecy was no longer necessary. This is not to say that chronicles do not provide plenty of information in this regard. But we do not find much of it in the introductory parts, or rather, we learn nothing about Zrinski and his significance before the entire Ottoman army approaches the fortress of Szigetvár.

In my analysis and comparison of some narratives and documents containing information about the 1566 campaign, and especially the battle of Szigetvár, I juxtapose and examine the regimes of speech and silence in various sources. I focus primarily on the account of the Ottoman chronicler and eyewitness of the campaign Mustafa Selaniki, as well as a series of summaries of letters and orders recorded in the Mühimme registers. As a result of such analysis, I hope to understand and explain the way in which the politics, strategy and conventions of chronicle/history writings define speech and silences about an important military campaign. I also reconstruct the reasons for this campaign- the issue that has not been resolved by modern Ottoman historians in spite of the fact that the sixteenth century, in general, and the Suleyman's rule, in particular, has been the subject of numerous scholarly works.

GABRIELLA ERDÉLYI

Gabriella Erdélyi is a Senior Research Fellow in the Institute of History, Research Centre for Humanities, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, in Budapest. Her research focuses on the cultural history of late medieval and early modern East Central Europe, with particular interest in the social context of religion and the process of Reformation in Hungary, the history of family and marriage as well as of crime, violence and justice. She published two monographs (*A Convent Trial: Religious Culture in Late Medieval Hungary*, 2005; *Violence and Youth in Late Medieval Hungary*, 2011, both in Hungarian) and two volumes of Latin source editions. Her essays and reviews have appeared in *Social History*, *Journal of Ecclesiastical History*, *Sixteenth Century Journal* and *Analecta Augustiniana*.

Cultures at Odds? Trickster narratives from the borders of the Muslim-Christian world

Abstract: The paper intends to render more comprehensible the ways ordinary people experienced and interpreted the encounter of different cultures, and how they developed various strategies to turn both the perils and the possibilities inherent in the situation to their own advantage. How did contemporary people experience the Muslim world – in their empire's heartland or on its borders – and explain their lot, which often meant the everyday experience of violence? Is it at all possible to adequately answer this question? The paper also aims to understand their attitude to collective violence itself. How did laymen and clerics feel about their own participation in wars and portray afterwards their own violent deeds? The paper will approach the experiences, interpretations and memories of war of the ordinary man by reading their petitions of pardon addressed to the pope and administered – read, registered, judged and answered – by the office of Apostolic Penitentiary in the Curia in the 15th and 16th centuries.

At one level, these pardon tales reflect the „big picture” of Turkish invasions and conquest: they speak about destruction, the captivity of huge masses of people and the desolation of entire regions. The Turks appear in these stories as the destroyers of Christian culture. The pardon

stories, however, as the paper argues, have a different reading attainable by changing the perspective and the problem. The narratives of those who moved between the ottoman and Christian world out of their own initiative make it possible for us to pose questions related to the personal identity and self-fashioning of ordinary men in the 15-16th centuries. The trickster stories relating cross-cultural movement suggest that the reshaping of personal identity and dissimulation were common strategies of survival in situations of crisis. The paper will consider the ways people reshaped their religious identities, which happened either out of necessity or free choice, and proved to be either temporal or definitive, but it was always a life-saving strategy of survival rather than pure gambling. Thus the paper proposes to interpret religious identity as situative.

SZABOLCS VARGA

Szabolcs Varga is a senior lecturer at the College of Divinity of Pécs. His research focuses on early modern religiosity and the history of Slavonia and South Transdanubia under Ottoman rule. In his works he has investigated popular religiosity, the mutual influence of different cultures, as well as the local impacts of Catholic revival. He has published a book showing the history of Pécs under the Ottoman rule. He has published several scholarly articles in Hungarian, English, German and Croatian.

The Kingdom of Hungary in the “Long” 16th Century

Abstract: Hungarian historiography claims that the early modern era in Hungary lasted from 1526 to 1790, and can be divided into shorter periods. The decades from 1526 to 1699 are characterized by the Ottoman conquest whose negative effects are strongly emphasized. I would wish to argue that the early modern era in the Kingdom of Hungary started as early as 1450, and the one hundred and fifty years from 1450 to 1600 can be considered as an integral sub-period. The negative socio-economic processes started already in the middle of the 15th century and they intensified after the battle of Mohács in 1526. These changes included stagnation of the population, decline of the tax base and decelerating pace of urban development. All these factors influenced intellectual culture, as fewer and fewer students enrolled at foreign universities even in the early 16th century. In parallel to it, the royal court impoverished and then moved from Hungary. Thus, royal patronage and construction also stopped in the country.

However, one also has to consider some positive facts. Hungarian society did not break down even during the Ottoman wars and in most places the population held out as late as the end of the 16th century. Economic division of labor survived among the torn apart parts of the kingdom and therefore, the Carpathian Basin remained a common economic and cultural space. Due to considerable cattle export and wine production, the population of Hungarian market towns prospered. The dismembered Kingdom of Hungary was still one of the most significant provinces of the Habsburg Monarchy as Hungary supplied the Habsburg defensive system with food and the tax revenue also remained considerable. The Hungarian estates retained their influence in spite of the fact that the political scene moved to Vienna and Bratislava. Art and intellectual culture flourished in the period between 1450 and 1600: Hungarian church and secular literature were born as well as the first histories and Bible translations. In compliance with the European trends and despite the Ottoman conquest, the first part of the early modern era did not give the population of the Kingdom of Hungary a shock.

The decline of Hungarian nationality, the breaking down of medieval settlement network and the gradual impoverishment of the society started during the Long War in the end of the century. However, they were partly compensated by the advance of the estates and the renewal of the Catholic Church. Nevertheless, they created fundamentally different conditions in the Carpathian Basin, which marked the beginning of a new sub-period of the early modern era.

TERÉZ OBORNI

Teréz Oborni is senior fellow at the Institute of History of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and associate professor at the University of Budapest (ELTE). She completed her graduate studies at the ELTE, and earned her PhD (1998) from the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. (*The Financial Administration of Transylvania under the Rule of Ferdinand I (1552-1556.)*) The principal focus of her research is on the political, economic and constitutional history of the Principality of Transylvania. She is the author and co-author of five books and several scholarly articles.

At the Border of Two Worlds: the Legal Status of the Principality of Transylvania Between the Habsburgs and Ottomans

Abstract: The Principality of Transylvania lasted almost 150 years, existing because of the rivalry between the Habsburg and the Ottoman Empires created a favourable political climate, as neither empire could or wanted to incorporate Transylvania into its respective administrative structure. The Princes of Transylvania, in their delicate position between the two empires, were forced to carry out a balanced policy. While Transylvania was an Ottoman vassal state, its princes repeatedly acknowledged that the Principality existed as a province of the Kingdom of Hungary. The Hungarian kings considered Transylvania to be an integral part of the Holy Crown of Hungary, and thus never relinquished their claim to it. Thus, the legal status of the Principality was determined by its double dependency on its neighboring empires and its sovereignty was limited by both Vienna and Istanbul.

ILDIKÓ HORN

Ildikó Horn is Head of Department of Medieval and Early Modern Hungarian History at the University of Budapest (ELTE). She completed her graduate studies at ELTE in 1986 in History and French Literature and also holds an MA in Turkology. She obtained her PhD degree in History in 1997 and her habilitation in 2008. Her research focuses on the history of the Principality of Transylvania. She has published widely on early modern Hungarian social, religious and intellectual history. She is the author of seven books, and she has published more than fifty scholarly articles and book chapters in Hungarian, Polish, German, French, English and Romanian.

Together or Apart? The Family Strategies of the Hungarian and Transylvanian Political Elite in the 16th Century

Abstract: By the middle of the 16th century the Ottoman conquest split the ancient kingdom of Hungary into three parts. My lecture will discuss the situation of noble families who were

separated by the new boundaries, how they experienced being suddenly forced to live in separate territories that were frequently in conflict with each other and their survival strategies. Besides the obvious disadvantages I shall discuss the advantages and advancement opportunities that arose from the duality of the Transylvanian and Hungarian state. I will examine the conscious development the familiar/dynastic networks across the border, especially the education of the young generation in a different territory from their own. With the help of a few concrete examples I will show how the impacted families consistently increased their room for maneuvers by acquiring lands and offices in the other side of the divide between the territories.

LYNN HOOKER

Lynn Hooker is Associate Professor of Hungarian Studies at Indiana University, with adjunct appointments in IU's departments of musicology and ethnomusicology. She earned her M.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. Her book *Redefining Hungarian Music from Liszt to Bartók* is forthcoming from Oxford University Press. After beginning her scholarly career working on the history of music and culture through historical documents, she began in 2000 doing systematic fieldwork in both Europe and North America in Hungarian folk and popular music scenes, focusing on the role of Romani performers. At Indiana, she teaches courses on Hungarian, East-Central European, and Roma music and culture. She spent spring 2012 in Hungary, supported by a Fulbright Research Fellowship, doing oral history interviews and archival research on the changing environment for "Gypsy music" in Hungary in the socialist and post-socialist periods.

From *alla Turca* to *style hongrois*: Musical exoticism on the borderland

Abstract: Turkish music became a favored exotic in Europe in the aftermath of the Habsburg victory over the Ottomans. In the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, many composers, including Mozart, Beethoven, and Rossini, referred to the sounds of Ottoman janissary bands in their compositions. The sonic resources of these bands were relatively limited, however, and beginning in the late eighteenth century, Hungarian-Gypsy style became increasingly popular. Like the Turkish style, the Hungarian-Gypsy style similarly drew on the allure of the Oriental, but was more flexible both musically and dramatically. Interestingly, however, even well after the displacement of the Turkish style, there was some dramatic and musical overlap between the Turkish and the Hungarian Gypsy to be found in Central European operetta. I illustrate the persistence of Ottoman Turkish imagery in Johann Strauss' *The Gypsy Baron* and Jenő Huszka's *Gül baba*.

IVÁN BERTÉNYI, JR.

Iván Bertényi, Jr. earned his M.A. (1998) and Ph.D. (2006) degree at the University of Budapest (ELTE). Between 2000 and 2009 he taught at the Péter Pázmány Catholic University as a lecturer, since 2009 he has been an assistant professor at ELTE. For the 2012-13 academic year he is visitor professor and Hungarian chair at Indiana University, Bloomington. His fields of research include the history of political life in Central Europe and the history of ideas in the long 19th century in Hungary. He made archival research works in Austrian and Romanian (Transylvanian) archives, supported by various Hungarian, Austrian and international funds.

Between 2007 and 2011 he was member of the directing board of the Hungarian Historical Society. Since 2012 he has been a member of the Hungarian section of the Hungarian–Bulgarian Joint Academic Committee of Historians and a member of the Committee for Cultural History at the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. He has published almost 50 scholarly articles and book chapters in Hungarian, German, English, Russian and Slovak languages.

Enthusiasm for a Hereditary Enemy: Demonstrations for Turkey in Budapest during the 1877-78 Russo-Turkish War

Abstract: For Hungarians today it is more than obvious that Ottoman rule over broad parts of the country was one of the main factors which ended the Central European power of the Kingdom of Hungary. It is clear that the long wars between the Christian Habsburgs and the Muslim Ottomans played an important role in the decline of the whole area. From this point of view it can be called a surprising phenomenon that there was an increasing sympathy towards the Ottoman Empire from the second part of the 19th century. These emotions had their first peek during the 1877-78 Balkan wars between Russia and the Ottoman Empire. The paper examines the rather heterogeneous effects of this war to the Hungarian public, showing some examples for the various feelings among Hungary's nationalities. On the other hand, I will make an effort to describe the political roots of this pro-Turkish movement, looking back to the first couple of phases of modern Hungarian nationalism. The paper focuses not only on the works of contemporary Hungarian historians, but some well-known examples of literary works and paintings, too, assuming, that these factors could have had a more significant effect to the Hungarian university students who were for the victory of the Turkish armies.

MATTHEW CAPLES

Matthew Caples studied at McGill University in Montreal (BA, History and Slavic Studies) and Indiana University (MA, Hungarian Studies). He is currently a PhD candidate in the Department of Central Eurasian Studies at Indiana University. An experienced translator of scholarly works from Hungarian to English, his current research focuses on the history and ideology of the Finno-Ugric kindred peoples' movement and Hungarian-Finnish-Estonian relations, with an emphasis on the interwar period.

The Turanian Language Concept in Late Nineteenth- and Early Twentieth-Century Hungary

Abstract: The middle third of the nineteenth century witnessed the emergence of the idea of a "Turanian" family of languages, an assortment of allegedly related tongues spoken across the Eurasian land mass, from Central Europe to the Far East. First formulated by Western (i.e., "non-Turanian") philologists and linguists, most notably Max Müller, the concept from the outset conflated linguistic origins with the origins of the speakers, defining the latter in unequivocally negative terms. Despite this, as well as the fact that the Turanian language family was almost immediately subjected to severe criticism by scholars (including Hungarian scholars), the idea would gain a degree of acceptance and even popularity in Hungary. At the same time, it proved incompatible with the work of linguists who promoted the more scientifically valid Finno-Ugric theory of linguistic origins. In addition to tracing the spread of Turanism in Hungary, the paper will provide some additional data on the history of this linguistic concept.

Indiana University Hungarian Chair History

The György Ránki Hungarian Chair at Indiana University is funded by the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and Indiana University to ensure teaching and research focused on Hungarian Studies, including history, politics, culture, language and literature, art, and other topics relevant to Hungary's past and present. The Chair functions within the Department of Central Eurasian Studies, offering courses that form an integral part of the curriculum of the Department and of Indiana University.

Papers from many of the symposia can be found in the journal *Hungarian Studies*, published by the Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest. A listing of Hungarian Chair appointees and their sponsored or co-sponsored IU conferences/symposia:

1980-1981	György Ránki	Apr-81	"Hungarian History-World History"
1981-1982	György Ránki	Mar-82	"Hungarian Economy in International Perspective"
		Apr-82	"Béla Bartok Symposium"
1982-1983	György Ránki	Oct-82	"The Image of the Hungarians in the United States"
1983-1984	György Ránki	Oct-83	"Habsburg-Ottoman History Conference"
		Apr-84	"Hungarian Studies Conference for Graduate Students"
		Apr-84	"Beginning a Third Century of Tibetan Studies: A Conference Honoring the Birth of Csoma de Körös in 1784"
1984-1985	György Ránki	Oct-84	"Hungarians in the US: Population Figures and Social Structure"
		Feb-85	"Conference for Young Hungarian and American Economists"
		Apr-85	"Hungary in European Civilization"
1985-1986	György Ránki (fall)	Oct-85	"Latin Sources on Medieval Hungary"
	Kálmán Kulcsár (spring)		
1986-1987	György Ránki (fall)	Oct-86	"New Perspectives on the Renaissance in Hungary"
		Dec-86	"Public Education in Hungary and USA: A Comparative Study"
	Mihály Szegedy-Maszák (spring)		
1987-1988	György Ránki (died Feb-88)	Oct-87	"Political Thoughts in Hungary"
	Tamás Bácskai (spring)		
1988-1989	Mihály Szegedy-Maszák		
1989-1991	Mihály Szegedy-Maszák	Mar-90	"National Identity and Culture: Hungarians in North America"
1991-1992	Csaba Pléh	Apr-92	"The Structure of Hungarian: Contemporary Approaches"
1992-1993	László Csorba	Apr-93	"Religions and Churches in Modern Hungary"
1993-1994	Ignác Romsics	Mar-94	"20th Century Hungary and the Great Powers"
1994-1995	Ignác Romsics (fall)		
	Mihály Szegedy-Maszák (spring)		
1995-1996	Ignác Romsics		
1996-1997	László Borhi (spring)	Apr-97	"Hungarian Contributions to Scholarship"
1997-1998	Ignác Romsics		
1998-1999	János Mazsu (spring)	Apr-99	"Hungary NATO, and the European Union"
1999-2000	László Borhi	Apr-00	"Political Transitions in Hungary in Comparative Perspective"
2000-2001	János Mazsu (fall)		
2001-2002	Pál Hatos	Apr-02	"Lajos Kossuth in Changing Context: History, Freedom and Memory in Modern Hungary, 1848-2001"
2002-2003	Ignác Romsics	Apr-03	"Between East & West: Hungarian Foreign Policy in the 20 th C."
2003-2004	Pál Hatos	Apr-04	"Imre Kertész in Perspective: Hung & Jewish Culture in 20 th C."
2004-2005	Csaba Pléh	Apr-05	"Creativity, Mind, and Brain in Hungarian Scholarship: Past and Present"
2005-2006	László Borhi	Mar-06	"The 1956 Hungarian Revolution and War of Independence: 50th Anniversary Conference"
2006-2007	Ágnes Fülemile	Apr-07	"Strategies of Identity Construction: Ethnic Politics, Minorities, and European Integration in Transylvania"
2007-2008	Ágnes Fülemile	Apr-08	"Folk Music Revival/Dance-House Movement in Hungary"
2008-2009	Ágnes Fülemile	Apr-09	"Landscape, Environment and Society: Environmental Issues in Hungary Past and Present"
2009-2010	Balázs Ablonczy	Apr-10	"Mapping History - Shaping Space and Identity in Eastern Central Europe"
2010-2012	László Borhi	Apr-11	"Hungary and Post-communist World Two Decades After 1989"
2012-2013	Iván Bertényi, Jr.	Mar-13	"Hungary on the border-land of two world powers: the Habsburgs and the Ottomans"