

text). They include the number of the chapter of Várad, vicars, ordinary and auxiliary bishops, deans, ordinary canons, the catchment area of the chapter, the studies of the canons at the universities, the duration of their studies, degrees acquired by them, accumulation of benefices, promotion from the chapter of Várad, the books of the canons and bishops. She compared it with findings about canons from Köblös and Fedeles, for example the origin of canons and their studies. She also made maps (in the text) for example about the origin of the canons from cathedral and collegiate chapter, their further prebends and their university studies. She also enclosed an index with the locations (territories, counties and stations) and people (ecclesiastic and secular people, historiographers and historians) (309–312) and ended with a summary in English (313–318).

Ilona Kristóf joined the initiative encouraged by József Köblös and Tamás Fedeles that an archontological and prosopographical edition should be made about the Hungarian chapters. Her writing could become a basic source for church, law and culture historians who study Várad in this period. As the historical records of the Bishopric of Nagyvárad (Oradea) should be modernized, the reorganization of the *diocesis* would guarantee adequate database for it.

Tamás Bélfenyéri
Babeş-Bolyai University



The Papacy and Hungary in the First Half of the 13th Century

Papal influence – cooperation – clash of interests

Gábor BARABÁS: A pápaság és Magyarország a 13. század első felében.

Pápai hatás – Együttműködés – Érdekellentét

Thesaurus Historiae Ecclesiasticae in Universitate

Quinqueecclesiensi 5.

Pécs. 2015. 353. p.

The present work is the first Hungarian monograph of Gábor Barabás and the edited version of his dissertation submitted in 2013 to the University of Erlangen (Friedrich-Alexander Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg) as a contribution to the research project called „Päpstlich geprägte Integrationsprozesse in Ost- und Westeuropa (11.–13. Jh.) – Universale Einheit oder vereinheitlichte Vielfalt“. This work is the Hungarian publication of the dissertation that was edited in the series of the Medieval Church History Research Center of the University of Pécs as the fifth book of the series in 2015. Gábor Barabás is a fellow researcher at the University of Pécs, besides a researcher of medieval church history.

The author analyzes in his book the papal-Hungarian relations in the first half of the 13th century (the selected period covers the pontificates of Innocent III, Honorius III, and Gregory IX (1198–1241)), based on the old sources, but with new questions and aspects. The central question is: which concrete tools were used in

Hungary among the possible papal devices of the era (for example: *legati*, canon law, letters or papal delegate jurisdiction).

In this monography Barabás analyses the earlier mentioned aspects in two large chapters, those fall into ten subsections, which are composed of (aggregately) 37 other subsections that is showing the work's complexity. This is framed by a preface and a summarising chapter, which are well contextualized and also suitably sum the issues of the research.

The author presents the aspects of the papal-Hungarian connections in the first bigger part, while in the second one he analyses those connections in a thematic way. After the main parts 18 pages of appendix improve the work, which are connected to the thematic synthesis. They can supplement the earlier presented results of the research and summarize the described points.

After the preface, – which reviews the aims and methods of the original project together with the frame of the work, and gives a summary about the earlier results of the papal-Hungarian researches – in the first larger thematic part the author begins with the theoretical foreground, which is followed by the specialities of the papal legations. After that the spread of the canon law, the operation of the papal delegated jurisdiction and the influence of the papal chancellery are analysed, as their eventual relevance for Hungary and their specialities. In the next chapter the focus is on the diplomatic analyses, which is the lockup of the next larger thematic part.

In this next unit the papal-Hungarian connections are thematically analysed. At the beginning of the chapter the diplomatic aspects of the mentioned relations are described: quarrels within the royal family, primarily the fight of King Emery with Prince Andrew, but also the latter's quarrel as king with his son, the future King Béla IV. The issue of the crusade can be associated with these conflicts, as the popes themselves also did so. The problems of the non-Christian inhabitants of Hungary also represent an important topic of the relations; which matter besides the religious issue has economic and financial aspects too. The Hungarian episode in the history of the Teutonic Order provides an example of a scenario when papal actions could be undesirable for the Hungarian king. The papal protection of laymen and the effects of the Mongol invasion are the last topics of the chapter.

The next bigger part includes the issues of the unity of the faith, the fight against the so called heretics and the idea of uniting the eastern orthodox churches with Rome. The conversion of the Cumans living south-east from the Carpathians together with the creation a new bishopric for them, and finally the so-called Syria-question are dealt with as well.

In the last chapters the cases related to the Church administration, litigations and apostolic examinations in cases of breaking the discipline of the Church, legal disputes between certain churches and clerics before papal courts and finally the role of laymen in the papal litigations are analysed.

After the conclusion the reader finds the list of used sources and literature, which is followed by various charts helping to understand the nature of the research. The charts are as follows: 1. Papal representatives in Hungary (1198–1241). 2. Papal charters to their legates (1198–1241). 3. Charters of the legates (1198–1241). 4. Litigations examined by papal judges-delegate (1198–1241). This is followed by an English and a German summary.

It typifies the complexity of the work that it contains over 300 pages and 2674 notes, so there are 9 notes per pages to help the readers. The notes are not simple references, since in many cases the cited sources can be found there as well, so the appreciative reader can follow the author's conclusions, and there is no need to even turn the page. The thematic synthesis of the work contributes to its transparency, which is especially important, since the book is a large work. The author published his own dissertation as the present volume, – as quasi a fine tuning – what made an effect on the genre and structure of the book unconventionally.

The present work of Gábor Barabás was published in German as well,¹ so the book will be more popular also abroad.

István Kovács
University of Pécs



Barbara J. SHAPIRO: **Political Communication and Political Culture in England, 1558–1688.**

Stanford. Stanford University Press. 2012. 403 p.

The monograph of Barbara J. Shapiro (University of California, Berkeley) published recently on the theme of early modern political communication and political culture, analyses the topic from a wide range of horizon (from the angles of genres, means and the public). The book consists of 10 chapters beginning with an *Introduction* in which the author lays down the method of the analysis, stating that the concept of genre itself has to be understood widely because the works falling into the field of political discourse did not always fit into a strict category, and in addition to that, the genres themselves were also changing during the period in question.

The nature of political communication and its impact, similarly to political participation, was to a great extent determined by the level of literacy and the years of education one received, but even the illiterate and those with lower level of education were not excluded from having information on political events. News spreading by the words of mouth, gossips and verse-like formulations of public events, celebrations, processions and even executions were burdened with a political message understandable to all. The reasons for the chronological limits pinpointed in the title are also justified in the introduction.

Chapter 2 bears the title *News, Information and Political Controversy* and underlines the common interest of the age in information on political events which is attested even by the widespread use of the phrase as a general form of address, "What news?" among all layers of the society. London played a key role in printing and spreading news, with the neighbourhood of the stock exchange and St

¹ Gábor BARABÁS: *Das Papsttum und Ungarn in der ersten Hälfte des 13. Jahrhunderts (ca. 1198–ca. 1241). Päpstliche Einflussnahme – Zusammenwirken – Interessengegensätze.* Wien. 2014. (Publikationen der ungarischen Geschichtsforschung in Wien. Bd. VI.)