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Edited by
Alice M. Choyke and Daniel Ziemann



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Department of Medieval Studies

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EDITORS' PREFACE

Lectori salutem!

We are happy to present the 17th volume of our *Annual of Medieval Studies at CEU*. In it you will find some of the main research results from the 2009–2010 academic year. As usual, the first section contains articles based on the most innovative MA theses of 2010 as well as other papers presented by some of our students at conferences. As befits the multi-disciplinary nature of our department, the topics covered in these student papers are wide-ranging, reflecting the main intellectual strands within the department itself. The first paper deals with early medieval dialectics in Frankish ecclesiastical texts. The second paper concerns aspects of the foundation of physics in medieval philosophical thought, followed by an assessment of the degree of climatic deterioration in the Hungarian Kingdom in the fourteenth century, mostly using charter texts as a primary source material. A medieval borderland is the central point of the next paper, followed by observations concerning the use of wall-paintings on exterior church walls as political propaganda in late medieval Moldavia. The final contribution to this first part contains an examination of military elites in Byzantine Histria.

This year we are proud to present two interesting thematic blocks. The first one is dedicated to the question of ethnicity and ethnogenesis, a topic that has been in the focus of historical research for some decades now. Most of the articles are based on discussions in a PhD seminar in the 2009 Fall Term. Participants in the seminar reviewed state of the art research questions related to the notion of ethnicity in history and archaeology and discussed the outcomes and consequences for future research.

Special focus was placed on various models of ethnicity, for instance the ones developed in the so-called Vienna and Toronto Schools. Interestingly, the debate surrounding this topic was sparked off a few years ago in a study of the Goths and their “ethnogenesis”. The debate not only revealed the different approaches to the topic or a certain diversity of opinions but ignited a debate on what constituted the basis of historical research. The question at stake is about nothing less than the limits of historical methodology. How much do the sources tell us about past societies and how much does the form of our interpretation tell us about our own academic or political environment? Given the history of our own discipline we need to be constantly aware of the limits in our capacity to understand past societies. Talking about ethnicity always implies adoption of our own concepts of society transplanted onto past societies that had a different perception of social reality. Nevertheless, recent discussions have produced

**MEDIEVAL MONASTIC REGIONS IN CENTRAL EUROPE –
THE SPIRITUAL AND PHYSICAL LANDSCAPE SETTING OF
MONASTIC ORDERS AND RELIGIOUS HOUSES**

József Laszljowszky – Hedwig Rückelein

Joint Research Project of CEU and Georg-August University, Göttingen
Supported by the DAAD (German Academic Exchange Service) and
MÖB (Hungarian Scholarship Board) Research Scheme (2009–2010)

The Aim of the Project:

Traditional studies in the field of medieval monasteries have focused mainly on individual monastic orders or on the regional topography of monastic foundations, yielding histories of various orders and regional *monasteriologia*-type monographs. These studies have produced significant results and have contributed to positivist data collection concerning medieval monastic institutions. Recent monastic studies, however, have started to focus on other aspects of medieval monastic cultures such as the social and economic background of the foundation process, the landscape setting of the monasteries, and gender-related aspects of monastic life based on interdisciplinary studies of monastic complexes (monastic architecture, monastic landscapes, archaeological investigations of monastic complexes, etc.).

At the same time, comparative, regional approaches, taking into account all the monastic foundations from all monastic orders, have contributed to an understanding of various historical-geographical regions in medieval Europe. In these studies, different types of monasteries were used as indicators for understanding complex historical processes and characteristic regional features. Amongst the issues most frequently discussed are royal patronage and monasteries, mendicant orders in the context of royal power and urban development, female monasticism, regional, social, and economic conditions and monastic orders as vehicles of intellectual, spiritual, and technical innovations. These new approaches have produced significant results in the form of large European comparative studies, such as the process of Christianization and the monastic mission in the contexts of Northern and East-Central Europe.

No such studies have been carried out, however, in the historical-geographical framework of Central Europe, including the southern and eastern parts of the Holy Roman Empire and the regions of Latin Christianity in East-Central Europe,

including the medieval Kingdom of Hungary. This project therefore aimed at comparing these areas and studying the above-mentioned research questions in five research fields. The results of these research areas constitute a new monastic map for Central Europe, especially for selected areas of medieval German and Hungarian monasticism.

Previous Studies:

The Georg-August University of Göttingen and CEU have long dealt with the complex investigation of monastic history. Individual research projects, masters' theses, and doctoral dissertations have been produced on this topic. Faculty members at these two centers have published extensively in the area of medieval monastic studies and have organized externally financed research groups. Previous research projects at these centers include a study of nunneries and canonesses houses (Göttingen) and the complex *monasteriologia* of medieval Hungary (CEU). The project results formed the methodological basis for this joint project. Based on previous research, five main research targets were selected for a comparative approach.

The Five Research Areas of the Project:

1. *Benedictine monasticism and the houses of female canonesses: The mission and Christianization of the countryside (ninth to twelfth century).* Early Benedictine monastic foundations and female canoness' houses in Central Europe played a crucial role in the process of Christianization. Benedictine monks contributed significantly to early missions in German, Austrian, and Hungarian areas, as did canoness' houses in northern German areas. This part of the project took into consideration the economic and social factors of major Benedictine foundations and compared them within a regional and chronological framework. A parallel development chart for some selected abbeys and convents (such as Fulda, Corvey, Herford, Essen, Werden, Gandersheim, Quedlinburg, Pannonhalma, Bakonybél, Tihany, Somogyvár, and others) was assembled, including their economic and architectural history. A similar set of questions was applied to analyze the main periods of development (foundation conditions, patronage, the estate system, the economic system, literacy and the book culture as well as the architectural and artistic programs). For these case studies, two major questions were addressed in the context of the history of Benedictine and canoness' houses: their role in missionary activity and their contribution to the transformation of the social and economic systems between the ninth and the twelfth centuries.

2. *Monastic reform movements of the twelfth century and the spatial distribution of new foundations.* Medieval monastic reforms can be connected to a number of monastic orders, the most important of which were the Benedictines, Cistercians, Premonstratensians, Augustinian canons, and Carthusians. Recent monastic studies on these orders have shown that the spatial distribution of the orders, the hierarchy of the order, and the connection between monastic and canons' houses (e.g., the Cistercian filiation system) can reveal significant regional differences and attitudes toward the creation of new monastic communities. The expansion of these orders from Western Europe to different parts of Central Europe indicates different expansion strategies based on local ecclesiastical, economic, social, and political factors. Comparative mapping of these monastic foundations in different parts of Central Europe showed how these orders adapted their monastic ideas to local conditions and to what extent the monastic landscapes (spiritual and physical) of these monastic houses reflected the tension between the idea and reality of their foundation goals. The comparative study in this case was not based on individual case-studies, but on the spatial analysis of all foundations belonging to these orders in the study area, and on the cross-overs between convents belonging to different orders (e.g., Augustinian canon houses and female Benedictine houses).

3. *Female monasticism.* Recent monastic studies have started to focus on the gender-related aspects of medieval monastic culture. Female monasteries, or nunneries, are now seen not only as the counterparts of male monastic ideals, but as special institutions for different types of female religiosity. Particularly innovative studies were carried out in the context of early medieval female nunneries and canoness' houses that depended on the aristocracy and on female religious houses established by royal and princely courts. Comparative studies can shed light on changes in monastic orders and concomitant changes in spiritual ideas. It has been noted recently that there were major differences in the number of female monasteries and their ratios compared to male monasteries in different parts of Europe. Two areas, medieval Hungary and Bavaria, display a very low number of nunneries whereas a high number of canoness' houses were established in Saxony. The aim of this part of the project was to analyze social (family structure, inheritance system, etc.) and economic factors that contributed to the development of this particular pattern. At the same time, how medieval courts influenced the emergence of large female monasteries attached or connected to rulers' courts was examined as well as what happened to the intellectual and spiritual orientation of female houses after the reform period of the twelfth century. Libraries and scriptoria were used as the most important indicators.

4. *Mendicant orders in the context of urban development and royal patronage.* Research based on Jacques le Goff's seminal work on urban development and mendicant orders has been in the front line of monastic studies for the last three decades. More recent investigations, however, have shown that using the general pattern of a mendicant presence as an urban indicator should be modified or at least partially modified in some areas, particularly East-Central Europe. Comparative study of German and Austrian towns and medieval Hungarian towns with significant German populations is particularly important in understanding urban development in the Central European region. Comparisons were based on the general chronology of mendicant foundations and on particular studies of mendicant institutions where a courtly influence can be seen (Munich, Vienna, Buda, and Visegrád). These examples and the comparative studies highlight the problem of residence and mendicant foundations, and also the different approaches of the Franciscan and Dominican orders in Central Europe.

5. In all these research areas, quantitative methods were used for the analysis based on already-existing computer databases and additional development of these data sets within the context of the research project. Programs for spatial analysis were applied to the Göttingen-based "FemMoData" database covering 2700 female monasteries in Europe, and regional characteristics were studied with the help of the "Monasteries and Chapters in Medieval Hungary" database and CD-ROM *monasteriologia* developed by a research team connected to CEU. The results of these project elements will be published on internet-based home-pages, with links to similar quantitative, large-scale monastic databases.

The five project elements were discussed in four workshops, where faculty members, post-docs and doctoral students of the two centers presented their research results, and discussed the results of the regional comparative studies. During these workshops, academic field trips were also organized to major monastic centers studied within the framework of the project (Gandersheim, Quedlinburg, Pannonhalma, and Visegrád).

The Project and its Relevance for the PhD Programs at the two Institutions

Doctoral education plays a crucial role in the academic activity of both institutions. PhD students played an active role in the research projects. The joint research proposal was based on their doctoral research. The mobility element of the project was worked out so that PhD students were able to spend intensive well-targeted research periods at the two research centers. Their research periods were long enough (1 month each) to enable them to work with faculty members and other doctoral students at the host institution. Their research focused on two activities.

One was the collection of new source materials (primary and secondary) for a comparative approach and the other was comparative work in the given research areas. The academic visits of the doctoral students were organized together with workshops. Thus, senior researchers from both institutions were able to discuss a research target and schedule with the entire group of PhD students. The academic visits of the doctoral students started with joint workshops where special sessions were devoted to their research topics. After they returned to their home institutions, their individual research results were also presented as papers in one of the later workshops. Thus, the research project can be seen as an integral part of the two PhD programs and the most important research outputs (workshop publications, internet-based publications) will also be based on the work of the PhD students. Mobility periods and expenses were designed so that doctoral students were able to spend fairly long research periods in the other center, while senior researchers' visits were only connected to the workshops.

Workshops Organized in the Framework of the Project:

I. Monastic Landscapes – Physical and Spiritual

CEU, Budapest, March 5–7, 2009

Organized by:

the Department of Medieval Studies of CEU

in co-operation with

the Centre for Medieval and Renaissance Studies, Göttingen

Supported by:

DAAD-Hungarian Scholarship Board Project Support Scheme

CEU, Rector's Fund

Monastic Landscapes – Approaches, Methods, Problems

Bond, James (University of Bristol): *The Monastic Contribution to the English Landscape – The Concept of Monastic Landscape*

Laszlovszky, József (CEU, Budapest): *Monastic Regions and Monastic Landscapes in Medieval Europe*

Aufgebauer, Peter (Georg-August University, Göttingen): *Changes of Monastic Landscapes in the Northwest Area of the Hansa*

Emerging New Monastic Ideas – Emerging New Monastic Landscapes

Sághy, Marianne (CEU, Budapest): *The Social Setting and Urban Topography of Asceticism in Fourth-Century Rome*

Röckelein, Hedwig (Georg-August University, Göttingen): *Twelfth century Canonical Reform and Its Impact in Canonesses Houses, Female Augustines and Benedictines*

Snyder, Parker (MA'09, CEU): *Network Analysis – Road Map to the Cistercian Expansion, 1098–1153*

Female Monasticism and the Gendered Landscape of Medieval Monasteries

Kirschberger, Timo (Georg-August University, Göttingen): *FemMoData – Structure, Applications and Possibilities of a Database on Female Medieval Monasticism*

Hoven, Jasmin (Germania Sacra, Göttingen): *Dukes and Their Veiled Daughters in the Duchies Mecklenburg and Pomerania: In Search of a Suitable Cloister at the Periphery of the Reich*

Kreutz, Jessica (Georg-August University, Göttingen): *The Libraries of Wöltingerode. Religious Women and Their Books in the Later Middle Ages*

Theological, Spiritual and Intellectual Landscapes of Medieval Monasticism

Kleine, Uta (FernUniversität, Hagen): *Saints, Pilgrimage and Property: Imagining Landscapes in Twelfth-Century Monastic Literature (Germany: Rhineland)*

Krampe, Jochen (Georg-August University, Göttingen): *The Fifteenth-Century Library of the Canon Regulars at St. Georgenberg near Goslar (Lower Saxony) as a Mirror of Monastic Life and Learning*

Geréby, György (CEU, Budapest): *The Intellect and the Emotions: Prayers and Cognitive Psychologies from Evagrius to Ignatius of Loyola*

Religious and Ecclesiastical Landscape of Medieval Monasteries

Szőcs, Péter Levente (CEU, Budapest and Museum of Satu Mare): *Parishes in a Monastic Landscape: Ecclesiastic Topography in East-Central Hungary in the 12–14th Centuries*

Wheatley-Irving, Linda (CEU, Budapest): *Saints and Their Landscapes on the Euphrates*

Pogossian, Zara (American University in Rome): *Female Monasticism and Piety in Medieval Armenia*

Monasteries in the Urban Landscape

Szende, Katalin (CEU, Budapest): *Monastic Presence and Absence in the Early History of Hungarian Towns*

Soós, Zoltán (CEU, Budapest and Museum of County Mureş, Târgu Mureş): *Franciscans in the Transylvanian Urban Landscape: The Case of Cluj and Târgu Mureş Friaries*

Kozubska, Olha (Ukrainian Catholic University, Lviv): *Monasteries in the Urban Environment: Lviv (Lemberg)*

Mendicants in Different Religious Landscapes – Latin Christians, Eastern Christians, Heretics and Pagans

Mersch, Katharina (Georg-August University, Göttingen): *The Devotion to the Infant Christ in the Dominican Convent Maria-Medingen: A Result of Religious Interchange between Austria and Suebia in the Later Middle Ages*

Klaniczay, Gábor (CEU, Budapest): *Mendicant Orders as Missionaries and Mediators on the Margins of Latin Christianity*

Lyublyanovics, Kyra (CEU, Budapest): *Cumans and Franciscans in Medieval Hungary: Monastic Landscape of an Unurbanized Area*

Reception for the participants of the CEU Medieval Studies 15-Year Reunion and for the participants of the Monastic Landscapes workshop
Welcome on behalf of the organizers: Marianne Sághy (CEU), opening remarks by Neven Budak (University of Zagreb), Patrick Geary (UCLA), and József Laszlovszky (CEU)

Selecting, Transforming and Building of Monastic Landscapes

Gaşpar, Cristian (CEU and Istituto di Studi Avanzati–Alma Mater Studiorum, University of Bologna): *No Place for Young Men: Reinventing the Desert in Ps.-Ephraem's "Sermones paraeneticus ad monachos Aegypti"*

Kostova, Rossina (SS Cyril and Methodius University of Veliko Turnovo): *Monastic Landscapes in Medieval Bulgaria: the City, the Coast and the Sea*

Szabó, Péter (Czech Academy of Sciences, Brno): *Monastic Orders and Royal Forests*

Ferenczi, László (CEU, Budapest): *A Topographical Study of Cistercian Granges in Hungary: Approaches and Problems*

Social, Economic and Spatial Factors of Monastic Landscapes

Romhányi, Beatrix (Károli Gáspár Calvinist University, Budapest): *Social and Economic Aspects of Monastic Activity and Landscape: The Example of the Paulines in the Late Middle Ages*

La Salvia, Vasco (Gabriele D'Annunzio University, Chieti): *Early Medieval Italian Monastic Possessions in Mining Districts*

Hunyadi, Zsolt (University of Szeged): *Urban Commanderies – Rural Commanderies: Spatial Considerations of the Military-religious Orders*

Excursion to Saint Martin's Abbey in Pannonhalma

II. Benedictine Monasticism and Religious Houses in Central Europe Monks and Nuns, Monasteries and Canonesses Houses

Bad Gandersheim / Kloster Brunshausen (Germany), 4–6 October, 2009

Organized by:
the Department of Medieval Studies of CEU
and
the Center for Medieval and Renaissance Studies, Göttingen
in co-operation with:
Research Group Frauenstift Gandersheim, Göttingen;
Portal zur Geschichte, Bad Gandersheim;

Röckelein, Hedwig (Georg-August University, Göttingen) – Laszlovszky, József (CEU Budapest): *Introduction*

Laszlovszky, József (CEU, Budapest): *Monastic Regions as Monastic Landscapes? Monasticism, Mission, and Rulers*

Sárosi, Edit (CEU Budapest – Cultural Heritage Office, Veszprém): *Early Monastic Complexes in the Danube-Tisza Interfluvium Region in Hungary: Problems of Identification and Localization*

Aufgebauer, Peter (Georg-August University, Göttingen): *The Handbook of Lower-Saxon Monasteries and the Dynamic of Monastic Landscapes*

Matzke, Ulrike (University of Göttingen – Ducal Library Wolfenbüttel): *Convent Life and Princely Rule in Late Medieval Lower Saxony: Fifteenth-Century Monastic Policy in the Harz Region*

Bond, James (University of Bristol): *Premonstratensian Houses in England with a Comparative View to the Continent*

Zirm, Matthias (University of Halle-Wittenberg – Research Program Frauenstift Gandersheim): *New methodological Approaches to the Archeological Ceramics of the Brunshausen Monastery – a Re-evaluation*

Popp, Christian (Germania Sacra, Göttingen – Research Program Frauenstift Gandersheim): *Relics and Saints of the Gandersheim Convent*

- Hartgen, Maria Julia (Georg-August University, Göttingen – Research Program Frauenstift Gandersheim): *Elisabeth Ernestine Antonie von Sachsen-Meiningen (1681–1766), 51st Abbess of the House of Canonesses in Gandersheim*
- Beckmann, Inke (Georg-August University, Göttingen – Research Program Frauenstift Gandersheim): *The Digital Reconstruction of Material Remains of the Religious House in Gandersheim with the Inventory System OPAL (Online Portal of Digitized Cultural Assets of Lower Saxony)*
- Excursions to Gandersheim, Medieval Canonesses' Church and Baroque Abbesses' House; Brunshausen, Museum in the Gothic Monastery Church; Clus, Rural domain and Convent Church
- Richter, Michael (University of Constance): *The Early Medieval Irish Monastic Landscape: a World without Benedict*
- Sághy, Marianne (CEU, Budapest): *Monks to Hermits: Saint Güntber and the Eremitic Revival in 11th-century Hungary*
- Duluş, Mircea (CEU, Budapest): *Norman Kingship and Monastic Orders in Sicily: Roger II (1130–1154), Benedictines and the Foundation of San Salvatore in Messina*
- Beach, Alison (University of Trier): *The Reform of Petershausen in a Changing Religious Landscape*
- Griffiths, Fiona (New York University): *Inseparable Companions. Women and the Apostles in the Twelfth Century*
- Labusiak, Thomas (Portal zur Geschichte, Bad Gandersheim – Research Program Frauenstift Gandersheim): *Illustrations in Benedictine Rules*
- Czoma, Eszter (Museum of Fine Arts, Budapest): *The Sculpture Program of the Cloisters Ss. Pietro et Orso in Aosta*
- Szakács, Béla Zsolt (CEU, Budapest): *Regional Aspects of Romanesque Monastic Architecture in Hungary*
- Mersch, Katharina (Georg-August University, Göttingen – International Max-Planck Research School Göttingen): *Baptismal Fonts in Benedictine Nunneries and Canonesses' Houses in 12th-Century Germany: Liturgy, Objects and Social Meaning*
- Kuzmová, Stanislava (CEU, Budapest): *The Holy Bishop, the Monks and the Canons. The Cult of St. Stanislaus of Cracow in a Monastic Landscape*
- Röckelein, Hedwig (Georg-August University, Göttingen) and Laszlovszky, József (CEU, Budapest): *Conclusion*

III. Monastic Topography and Ecclesiastical Topography

University of Göttingen, 9–10 April, 2010

Organized by:

the Centre for Medieval and Renaissance Studies, Göttingen
in co-operation with

the Department of Medieval Studies of CEU
Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen

Germania Sacra, Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen
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Research Methods and Approaches

- Hoven, Jasmin (Germania Sacra, Göttingen): *What is the 'Germania Sacra'?*
- Röckelein, Hedwig (Georg-August University, Göttingen – Germania Sacra): *Monastic and Ecclesiastical Topography – the Germania Sacra Perspective*
- Laszlovszky, József (CEU, Budapest): *Results of the Hungarian Conference on Ecclesiastical Topography*

Space, Place, and Topography

- Kruppa, Nathalie (Germania Sacra, Göttingen): *The Early and High Medieval Monastic Landscape in the Diocese of Hildesheim*
- Szöcs, Péter Levente (CEU, Budapest – Museum of Satu Mare): *Monasteries within the Parish Network and Estate System. Case of North-Western Hungary during the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries*
- Homza, Martin (University of Bratislava): *The Parish Network in Zips during the Thirteenth Century*
- Kröger, Bärbel (Germania Sacra, Göttingen): *Digital Maps for the Germania Sacra*
- Szende, Katalin (CEU, Budapest): *Monastic Topography and Urban Topography: the Series of the Historic Towns Atlases as a Research Tool*
- Jaritz, Gerhard (CEU Budapest): *The Visual Representation of Monastic Space*
- Bücheler, Anna (University of Toronto): *Textile Topography: Eastern Silk in Western Monastic Contexts*
- Excursion: The Monastic and Ecclesiastical Topography of Medieval and Early Modern Göttingen. Guide: Peter Aufgebauer (Georg-August University, Göttingen)

- Hartgen, Maria Julia (Georg-August University, Göttingen – Research Program Frauenstift Gandersheim): *Elisabeth Ernestine Antonie von Sachsen-Meiningen (1681–1766), 51st Abbess of the House of Canonesses in Gandersheim*
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Homza, Martin (University of Bratislava): *The Parish Network in Zips during the Thirteenth Century*

Kröger, Bärbel (Germania Sacra, Göttingen): *Digital Maps for the Germania Sacra*

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IV. Centers of Power and Spiritual Life in the Middle Ages and in the Early Modern Period: Mendicant Orders in the Context of Urban Development and Royal Patronage

CEU, Budapest, and King Matthias Museum, Visegrád, October 17–19, 2010

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Academic field trip to Visegrád

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