



The Abstracts

Balogh, Piroska (Eötvös Loránd University of Budapest)

Latin, National Identity and the Language Question in Hungarian Journalism: Cultural Intentions of Ephemerides Budenses (1790-1793)

What were the Cultural Intentions of Latin Journalism in Hungary and in Habsburg Monarchy around the Turn of 19th Century? - That is very complicated and interesting question. The aim of my inquiry is to explore the background of using Latin language in Hungarian Journalism. There is a good exemplar to show it: the weekly Latin newspaper, titled *Ephemerides Budenses*, edited by Mihály Tertina and Pál Spielenberg, between 1790-1793, in Buda. I try to give answers to the following questions: Why have chosen the editors the Latin language for their newspaper? What was their vision of organising the diversity of languages in their country? What kind of roles and functions intended they to give to Latin language? Can we find relationship between language question and national identity in the text of *Ephemerides Budenses*? What can we discover about the readership of this newspaper? What were the cultural and political intentions of it? To find answers, maybe only hypothetical answers for these questions, we get an important point of reference: the other weekly Latin newspaper, titled *Ephemerides Vindobonenses*, edited by József Keresztúry, in Vienna, between 1776-1785.

Coroleu, Alejandro (ICREA-Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona)

Latin and National Identity in eighteenth-century Catalunya

Latin played an important role as the language of political propaganda in early-modern Catalunya. In this paper I would like to examine the ways in which Latin assisted Catalan scholars and politicians in the construction of a political identity at times of conflict with Castile. My contribution will focus first on a series of tracts produced in the aftermath of the War of Spanish Succession which ended in 1714. Catalunya's defeat forced a large group of Catalan scholars and politicians into exile in Italy, the Low Countries and Vienna, where they worked towards restoring the state of affairs which had existed before the hostilities. This task was undertaken primarily by two jurists, Josep Plantí and Domènec Aguirre. Active in Milan after 1713, Plantí is the author of a number of historiographical works in which he attacked the centralist policies of the Bourbon dynasty. For his part, Aguirre – a member of the “*concilium Hispanicum*” in Vienna – attempted to preserve the memory of Catalunya's constitutions and privileges in his *Discursus super officiis venalibus Generalitatis Cathaloniae*, published in 1721.

Demo, Šime (University of Zagreb)

New Wine into Old Wineskins: Macaronic Poetry and National Identity

The paper will examine the manifestations of new national identities in Central Europe as mirrored in the vicissitudes of macaronic poetry. It is a literary and linguistic phenomenon that originated in Renaissance Italy, but was soon spread throughout the Europe and lasted

until 20th century. Its basic features include language mixing (with Latin as a basic language) and a humorous/satirical/burlesque content. As always, in such poetry the choice of linguistic varieties and their distribution is associated with their social status, i. e. with the relations between speech communities that use them. It places Latin and vernacular in the closest possible connection, thus sharply contrasting them and bringing to light all social tensions between them. So far, researchers have been focused on the origins of the genre in the specific sociolinguistic context of 15th century Northern Italy, having disregarded later instances, especially those in Central and Eastern Europe, as mere uninventive epigonism. However, the fact that an old linguistic and literary form was taken up to be employed in new circumstances, in the period when the relative power of varieties involved was entirely different and when modern national identities were arising, is itself intriguing and demands a discussion.

Gregl, Mislav (Croatian Institute of History, Zagreb)

The impact of political turmoil on professors and students of Academia Zagrabiensis in late 18th and early 19th century

In the early 19th century the attractiveness of Zagreb as a secondary-school centre was of relative limited scope, but still the number of students who came to Zagreb from different parts of present-day Croatia, Slovenia and Bosnia and Herzegovina was not insignificant. Events and processes of this era, such as Napoleonic wars, frequent changes of political borders and the pressure of Magyarization had their impact on Academia Zagrabiensis cum Archyginasio. For instance, many students of the Academia, stemming from the newly formed Illyrian Provinces, now had their places of origin transferred to another political entity. At the same time, Hungarian was introduced as a subject in the school curriculum and the question about the future status of Latin in the education system was raised. The impact of these circumstances, as well as some other issues concerning the language question and national identity within the Academia - How did the professors understand the column Natio in the school directories, and does it have anything to do with national identity? What were the motives of those (few) students who chose to attend Hungarian as non-obligatory subject? How did education in this era influence on students who would eventually leave their mark on the political, cultural and social life of Croatia in the period of the national awakening? – shall be considered in this paper, with special consideration on the Latin-written school directories as a source.

Hónich, Henrik (Eötvös Loránd University of Budapest)

How To Imagine Communities? - The Variety of Concepts about the Importance and Functions of Language in Making Collective Identities at the End of the 18th Century in Hungary

After the death of Joseph II the Hungarian public sphere underwent profound structural transformations. This decisive change took place mainly in the explicit political discourses reflecting upon the position of Hungary in the Habsburg Monarchy. However, it seems to be inseparable from the slowly beginning process of the profound modification of conceptions made about the essentials of collective-social dimensions of human existence. In this

complex of processes the language and the discourses about it belong to the most important factors and indicators.

The transformation is detectable both in quantitative and qualitative dimensions. In one respect, an immense increase in the production of political pamphlets can be observed, and new semantic fields emerge in the rhetorics of conceptualizing collectivity, in the other. In early modern Hungary, Latin played an important role in the symbolism of the noble identity: it was one of the basic elements of the system of notions concerning the autonomy and independence of the *natio Hungarica*. This tradition can be found definitely in the documents. On the other hand, new conceptions about the relations between language and community appear, too. The ethnolinguistic principle, which considers language as the exclusive sign of a (national) community, has the highest importance among the latter. In this stratum of the discourse the arguments for the use of the vernacular (Magyar) prevail.

My aim is to explore the various interactions among the different variants of both conceptions, furthermore I intend to show the diversity of the argumentations regarding the language question in the pamphlets.

Jovanovic, Neven (University of Zagreb)

Profiling cultural literacy of Croatian Latin writers

Around 1980 E. D. Hirsch developed the concept of "cultural literacy", defining it as the body of background knowledge that is taken for granted in literate communication. Hirsch represented this general knowledge lexicographically, as a list of words and phrases, and from a national (in that case, American) perspective. Intuition tells us that the Europe-wide community of people who wrote in Latin during the early modern era must have shared a body of background knowledge as well; but what constituted it? Works such as Helander's study of Neo-Latin literature in 17th-century Sweden (2004) suggest that it is possible to extract a list similar to Hirsch's from the Latin texts of our cultural heritage. But how did this general Latin knowledge change over centuries? How did it overlap with specifically national cultural literacy? Would a list of key terms in Latin differ from its equivalent in a national language?

We approach these questions through a digital collection of texts by Croatian Latin writers, the *Croatiae auctores Latini* (CroALa, <www.ffzg.unizg.hr/klafil/croala>). CroALa invites such an experiment because it currently makes searchable over 170 files and 440.000 words by some 115 authors connected with Croatian culture who wrote different kinds of texts in Latin from 1200 to 1900.

Jurikova, Erika (Trnava University)

Multilanguage works of the Hungarian scientist Matthias Bel

The paper deals with circumstances of creating the works of the Hungarian men of letters Matthias Bel (1684 - 1749). The author is trying to answer the question why Bel wrote his work in several languages, although all of them were addressed to a Hungarian reader, what inspired him to writing, what objectives he pursued and last but not least, what the response to his works was. Moreover, she focuses on the influence of Bel's work on further

development of the Hungarian historiography and its meaning for the development of multi-language literature in the Kingdom of Hungary.

Kamusella, Tomasz (University of St Andrews)

The History of the Opposition 'Language vs Dialect:' From Its Graeco-Latin Origin to Central Europe's Ethnolinguistic Nation-States

The concept of 'a language' (that is, one of many extant languages) and its opposition to 'dialect,' seen as a 'non-language,' and thus subject-able to an already recognized language as 'its' dialect is the way people tend to think about languages in the West today. It seems so obvious that it appears 'natural,' and for that matter to such a degree that the concept of 'language' was not included in Kant's system of categories or in the famous *Geschichtliche Grundbegriffe - Historisches Lexikon zur politisch sozialen Sprache*. The paper sketches the rise of the 'dialect vs language' opposition in classical Greek, its transposition onto classical Latin, and its transfer, through medieval and renaissance Latin texts to the early modern period. On the way, the Greek and Latin terms for 'language' (and also for 'dialect') sometimes functioned as synonyms for peoples (that is ethnic groups), which contributed to the rise of the equation of language with nation in the early 19th century. It was the beginning of the ethnolinguistic kind of nationalism that prevails to this day in Central Europe.

Klint, Paweł (University of Wrocław)

The Process of Supplanting Latin with Polish Language in Gentry Court Registers in the 17th and 18th Century

This paper will show the stages of replacing Latin by the native language (Polish) during XVII and XVIII century, based on the court registers kept only for the gentry.

In this process three stages are apparent: wider appearance of Polish language in court registers (the first half of XVII century), coexistence of both of the languages (the second half of XVII and the first half of XVIII century) and finally marginalisation and the expulsion of Latin from the official court protocols.

It is worth showing whether Latin was a functioning language only in official court documents (e.g. forms) or perhaps in narrative documents i.e. witness testimonies, testaments, court protests. This analysis will show the process of domination of Polish over the Latin language in private as well as public sphere of Polish gentry.

Kontler, László (Central European University, Budapest) and **Aspaas, Per Pippin** (University of Tromsø)

Before and after 1773: Central European Jesuits and the politics of the Latin language in the late eighteenth century Habsburg Monarchy

The eighteenth century is widely regarded as having inaugurated the advent of multi-lingual modernity in European culture. Even learned communication within the republic of letters seems to have been gradually but decisively shifting towards the use of modernized

vernaculars. Yet, amidst the competition with French as an emerging international lingua franca, and as well as with local rivals, Latin demonstrated a strong resilience; and even those who played a role in its slow decline, included some who lamented the process and its results. Jesuit scholars were foremost among those who continued to champion the cause of Latin in learned communication, for reasons that are partly obvious, but also for ones central to the ethos of the international *respublica litteraria*; their decision to do so was commended by enlightened writers not necessarily sympathizing with the order on other points. The suppression of the Society of Jesus which culminated by Pope Clemens XIV's bull of 1773, therefore, marks a watershed in the contest of Latin with European vernacular languages for the control of learned discourse. In the Habsburg Monarchy the suppression of the order was tied up with the efforts of the rulers and their governments at the administrative consolidation of their territories. Accordingly, the fate of Latin as a hitherto privileged language of intellectual culture, higher level instruction and administration was also embraced in the pursuit of this agenda, which met especial challenges in the vast Hungarian provinces. Our paper will explore the complex realignments thus occasioned around the status of Latin (versus German, versus vernaculars) through the shifting positions taken by the famous Viennese Imperial and Royal Astronomer Maximilianus (Maximilian) Hell. Hell's advocacy of Latin and strong "Hungarus" cultural allegiances were salient, but his reputation among the Hungarian political elite was ambivalent – partly because of his association with his assistant Joannes (János) Sajnovics' work on Hungarian and "Lappian" linguistic kinship, which supposedly undermined that elite's discourse of origin and social distinctiveness.

Lachner, Višnja and Roškar, Jelena (University of Osijek)

Latin Language as a Constitutive Part of the Identity of the Croatian Nobility

The purpose of this paper is to point out the role and importance of Latin language in the first half of the 19th century which was in Croatia a part of municipal law (*iura municipalia*) of Croatian nobility, therefore estate "natio croatica" (classes and orders were the kingdom and natio that forms the kingdom and that carries name after him - *natio croatica*), and that means the Croatian kingdom. Croatian estates and orders were defending Latin as the official language not only to protect their privileges of the feudal written in these language, but also primarily to defend Croatia "municipal" law, or their right to decide about anything that falls under its own autonomy, therefore and the question which will be the official language in Croatia. By introducing of another's language, Croatian nobility would remain without their official language, the one of its rights. Croatian nobility, defending the use of Latin language, also defended from the dangers that could rip off the administrative unity of the Triune Kingdom. In fact, it would be happened by leaving the Latin in the situation in wich the Banal Croatia does not have built linguistic standard of Croatian language. Latin is the language of a centuries-old use and it has become a part of the Croatian constitution, and thus a part of that core which defines the estates position of the Croatian nobility as defender of Croatian statehood. The abolition of feudalism in 1848th is the formal end of the "nationis croaticae" and also is an affirmation of the Croatian nation, which included the nobility under the notion of people and formed a new type of community – free from class differences. The struggle for national language then conducted at two different levels, one that has resisted the introduction of the Hungarian language in schools and administration,

and one that has sought to link "membra disjecta", scattered parts of the Triune Kingdom by introducing a common language who had replaced Latin and take his function in the construction of the Croatian national identity.

Margócsy, István (Eötvös Loránd University of Budapest)

Als Sprache zur Ideologie wurde: Ungarn im 18. Jahrhundert

Am Anfang des achtzehnten Jahrhunderts versuchte es zum ersten mal ein ungarischer Lehrer, in einem Gymnasium ungarisch zu sprechen, und den Lehrstoff ungarisch zu lesen – sein Versuch endete mit einem kläglichen Fiasko, und der Lehrer musste seine Stelle verlassen; aber nach einigen Jahrzehnten, schon am Ende desselben Jahrhunderts, im Jahre 1792, der ungarische Landestag ein allgemeines Gesetz verabschiedete, das vorschrieb, in allen Schulen, Gymnasien und Hochschulen Ungarns auch die ungarische Sprache offiziell zu unterrichten. In diesen Jahrzehnten in Ungarn veränderte sich ganz die Gesinnung über die Rolle der Sprache in der Kultur (sowohl in kulturellen als in politischen Kreisen) – anstatt der alten Auffassung, die die Sprache nur als „Vehiculum“ der Gedanken und der allgemeinen Kommunikation vorstellte, und in der Verschiedenheit der Nationalsprachen nur praktische Probleme sah, die neue Philosophie die Sprache als wichtigstes Zeichen der Nationalidentität propagierte. Alle Theorien der gesellschaftlichen Erneuerung Ungarns beruhten auf der Überzeugung, dass das Ziel der Modernisierung nur durch die Ausbildung und Kultivierung der Heimatsprache zu erreichen ist; man glaubte, dass die alte Priorität der lateinischen Sprache in allen Bereichen der Kultur und des gesellschaftlichen Lebens abgeschafft werden muss. Diese Bewegungen begannen in den Schulen und Gymnasien, in einigen schriftstellerischen Versuchen -- aber endigten in politischen Debatten: als ob zwischen der Kultur und Politik die Sprache eine Verbindungsrolle zu spielen imstande gewesen wäre.

Meine kurze Abhandlung beschäftigt sich mit dem langen und langsamen Vorgang dieser Sprachideologie, und versucht es, den ideologischen und praktischen Kampf zwischen den Sprachen zu präsentieren. Am Anfang des achtzehnten Jahrhunderts Ungarn eine ruhige und sichere Heimat der lateinischen Musen war – am Ende des Jahrhunderts war es eine patriotische Pflicht, mit den Musen sich nur ungarisch zu unterhalten.

Matasović, Maja and Tvrtković, Tamara (Croatian Institute of History, Zagreb)

Latin at the Crossroads of Identity

The purpose of this paper is to explore, on the basis of the chronicle (Protocollum) of the Franciscan monastery in Našice, the role of the Franciscan order in creating and preserving national identity. The chronicle is an internal document, written in Latin (except during the period of national revival 1848-1856, when the writers of the chronicle, interestingly, decided to use Croatian). This document gives us insight into multiplicity of nations and languages that have made a part of the Franciscan community in the small Slavonian town in the 18th and 19th century. A great part of those Franciscans, apart from Croats, were also Hungarians, Germans, Slovaks, etc. They came from and served in parishes throughout the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and so they were exposed to different cultural, scientific and social influences, as well as carrying their own values into other areas where they worked.

Latin was a language that enabled their communication and cooperation, governed their daily schedule in prayers and masses, brought them orders from higher instances, and described their history and daily life in their own words. Latin also made them a part of a much larger international group, the Catholic Church, giving them another, not national kind of identity.

Ristović, Nenad (University of Belgrade)

Latin-Vernacular Relation in the 18–19th Centuries: The Serbian Case

Among the Serbs Latin language became unavoidable element of education, culture and communication very late, not until the beginning of the 18th century, when exclusive status of Latin seriously began to change. However, as the Serbs' integration in the Latin language world was the result of their migrations in the Hungarian part of Habsburg Monarchy where Latin remained school and administration language almost until the mid of the 19th century, the large number of them was intensively oriented to learning and using Latin for more than a century. The Enlightenment views on vernacular were of current interest of the Serbs, the language of which was in radical transformation, and these views also were reflected in their perception of Latin, though it remained their primary language in the high-level communication and secondary language of literary expression (after Serbian). Another Serbian specificity of Latin-vernacular relation was Latinist reaction on classicistic efforts at applying classical metrics in Serbian and increasing production of Serbian Latin poetry thereafter.

Sechel, Daniela (University of Vienna)

The Politics of Medical Translations in the Habsburg Monarchy 1770-1830

In all European countries the eighteenth century was characterized by efforts to improve the vernaculars. The translations of the medical books from Latin to other vernaculars spoken in the Habsburg Monarchy, including, German, Hungarian, Romanian, Polish, Czech etc. There were also translation from vernaculars to Latin. These translations had a great influence upon medical knowledge and practices on the eastern fringes of the empire. They made manuals and books published by the professors at the Viennese medical Faculty accessible in all the Monarchy. The usage of the same manuals and books implies that more or less the same medical knowledge was shared by the medical practitioners. Thus, medical and scientific translations were also an important instrument for standardization of the medical educations in the Habsburg Monarchy.

My paper looks at the politics of medical translation from Latin to vernacular and from vernaculars to Latin in order to show the complexity of knowledge production and circulation in the intercultural and multiethnic contexts of the Habsburg Monarchy

Seidler, Andrea (University of Vienna)

The impossibility of abandoning Latin: The learned journals in German language in the kingdom of Hungary during the late Enlightenment period

Mein Vortrag beschäftigt sich mit der Genese der ersten Gelehrten Zeitschriften des Königreichs Ungarn, die in deutscher Sprache erschienen und sich den Anspruch stellten, das Aus- und Inland über Ergebnisse der Forschungen auf dem Gebiet der Human- und der Naturwissenschaften zu unterrichten. Dabei spielte die Entscheidung über die Verwendung des Deutschen eine wesentliche kultur- und bildungspolitische Rolle. Ob dadurch das Lateinische als Gelehrtensprache überwunden oder umgangen werden konnte, beziehungsweise wie die Autoren und Herausgeber auf das "Dilemma" der Dominanz des Lateinischen in der Wissenschaftswelt des Königreichs Ungarn reagierten, darüber möchte ich einige Reflexionen anstellen.

Sikiric, Zvezdana (University of Zagreb)

In Defence of Latin Language and Homeland: Latin Speeches in 1832 Croatian Parliament

In 1832 two speeches in Croatian parliament marked the beginning of a more confrontational stance of the Croatian Estates towards the aspirations of the Hungarian national movement. In his speech Count Ivan Sermage treated the question of extension of civil rights to the protestants, while Count Franjo Vojkffy spoke against the introduction of Magyar as the official language instead of Latin. The paper presents the complex conditions in which these speeches were presented as well as their consequences.

Sipekiová, Nicol (University of Trnava)

Language Culture with insight to Latin and Vernacular Languages according to a handbook of elementary stylistics (Syntaxis ornata, Tirnaviae 1773)

Language education carried out in school is considered to be an important element making effect on language culture. In terms of Jesuit school system secondary grammar schools of gymnasium type provided Latin teaching and a great number of didactic literature for educational aims was produced there. One of these was a handbook of great importance titled *Syntaxis ornata seu de tribus Latinae linguae virtutibus, puritate, elegantia, copia* repeatedly edited in a lot of Hungarian towns throughout the 18th century. The author of this book of elementary Latin stylistics was a French Jesuit F. Pomey and it considers various demands of the inhabitants arising from the multi-ethnic character of the region in which the grammar was used.

Latin constantly coexisting with vernacular languages was affected by their mutual interference mainly in lexical and syntactical level of the language. The above mentioned book discusses issues of correct and incorrect daily Latin working with method of the confrontation of language virtues with linguistic mistakes between classical and contemporary Latin on one side and between Latin and vernacular languages on the other side.

My paper is dealing with questions of grammar correctness and peculiarities according to a trilingual (Latin-Hungarian-German) version of the mentioned handbook.

Stefanek, Paweł (Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin)

Roman Law and Latin terminology at the Faculty of Law at the University Dorpat (1802-1914)

During the XIX century Uniwersitat Dorpat (nowadays University of Tartu in Estonia) played a very crucial role in the raising of the many new nations in the Central and Western Europe. Thanks to the German autonomous Landestaats in the Baltic provinces only here in Russian Empire Poles, Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Ukrainians, Belarusians, Jews and even Georgians could find a unique atmosphere of freedom. German character of this university also allowed them in learning roman law and Latin legal terminology. The best proof of it are two Estonian Law Journals *Õigus* and *Juridica*, which were published after the Great War and contain many Latin words. We should also know that Roman Law was another factor who could separate Central Europe from Russia. This is why the aim of my article will be to show how roman law and Latin legal terminology helped in creating modern society in this part of Europe.

Szabó, Ádám (University of Szeged)

Entwining of feudalism, Enlightenment and Catholicism in Hungary: The cultivation of language by Bishop Ferenc Barkóczy

Ferenc Barkóczy (1710-1756) was one of the most important supporters of culture in the Catholic Church. Being on the confines of two historical eras and two political systems, he displayed a various activity to increase the level of culture to a European level both in his own diocese, and in the whole country. For this purpose, he found it necessary to develop not only the Latin, but (in that time almost first) also the Hungarian language, equally for political, cultural and religious reasons. He improved language teaching, patronized literature, ran a printing press for Latin and Hungarian books; and above all, he tried to succeed within the Catholic Church. Of course, religious works had already been widespread, but he was the first, who initiated to assist the education of the clergy with Hungarian writings, which meant the broadening of the borders of theological language. The purpose of my lecture is to demonstrate these happenings by the practical activity and the Latin and Hungarian writings of the bishop: to delineate the beginning of the process that made the Catholic theology bilingual in Hungary.

Török, Zsuzsanna (University of Konstanz)

Disciplining the political space: Staatenkunde in Hungary around 1800

The suggested presentation will deal with the institutionalization and appropriation of the discipline of Staatenkunde, the descriptive science of Staatsmerkwürdigkeiten, in higher education and the larger educated public in Hungary around 1800. Officially labelled as Statistik (German) or Statistica (Latin), the discipline was integrated in the course of the Theresian reforms in the improved curricula of legal education in the royal academies and

in the only university of the country. It was also adopted in the educational curricula of the higher tiers of protestant highschoools (Calvinist colleges and Lutheran Lycees) and enjoyed a broad popularity in the educated circles in the Monarchy and beyond. Professors teaching in the former, state-controlled institutions, published Staatenkunde textbooks almost exclusively in Latin, whereas their counterparts in the Protestant schools published mostly in Hungarian and German, respectively. The analysis of a selection of books written in the vernaculars and in Latin in from the time span 1790-1848 will seek an answer to the question if significant difference in method, contents and political perspective can be discerned in the two groups. Can Latin be associated with theoretical and political „conservatism“? Was Staatenkunde and its Hungarian counterpart, honismeret, designated for a broad audience, conveying modern, up-to-date and socially useful knowledge? Was the latter bound in any ways with agendas of nation-building in Hungary? The discussion will also provide an opportunity to reflect on the various ways Staatenkunde „imagined“ the political territory as a legal space but also on its specific ways of defining and analysing „statistical“ data at the onset of scientific and scholarly professionalization.

Tóth, Sándor Máté (University of Szeged)

Lateinische Staatssprache – ungarische Nationalsprache: Zeitschriften auf Latein um die Jahrhundertwende des 18-19. Jahrhunderts für die Sache der ungarischen Sprache

Die Traditionen des Journalismus auf Latein – obwohl man schon sowohl deutsche als auch ungarische Blätter findet – waren noch in Ungarn des 18. Jahrhunderts, sogar in der ersten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts lebendig. Der Erfolg der adeligen Bewegung nach dem Tod von Joseph II. brachte nicht nur für die ungarische Sprache Ergebnisse, sondern die Rolle der lateinischen Sprache hat sich auch verstärkt. Dafür ist eine neue Zeitschrift auf Latein ein Beweis, die verhältnismäßig kurze Zeit, von April 1790 bis März 1793, mit dem Titel Ephemerides Budenses erschien. Es ist vielleicht eine widersprüchliche Frage, dass die Zeitschrift auf Latein verlegt wurde. Das Blatt unterscheidet sich von dem Merkur von Ungarn auf Deutsch, das für die Vorgeschichte der Zeitschrift und ihr wirklich für ähnlich gehalten wurde. Aber Ephemerides zeigt nicht nur mit Merkur eine Verwandtschaft, sondern mit zahlreichen anderen lateinsprachigen Zeitschriften des Zeitalters, wie zum Beispiel Ephemerides Vindobonenses, Nova Posoniensa, oder Ephemerides Posonienses, die bis 1838 großes Ansehen genoss. Die umfassende Untersuchung dieser Blätter hilft einem die Frage zu beantworten, mit was für einem Zweck die Zeitschriften auf Latein am Ende des 18. und in der ersten Hälfte des 19. Jahrhunderts starteten, und was für ein Leserpublikum anstrebten, sowie wovon die Lebensdauer und die Popularität einer solchen Zeitschrift abhängen konnte. Es scheint auch ein Paradox zu sein, dass Ephemerides Budenses mit seiner Lateinsprachigkeit einer der Wortführer der Sache der ungarischen Sprache ist. Was ist der Grund für den Anreiz, dass die Redakteure die lateinische Sprache wählten? Vielleicht die Verordnung von Maria Teresia im Jahre 1777 über collegium novorum publicorum, um zu lehren. Wollten sie vielleicht im Kreislauf der europäischen Kultur mit Fortsetzung der lateinischen Traditionen bleiben? Ist es eventuell dem anzurechnen, dass die lateinische Sprache die Funktion der Staatssprache erfüllte?

Zavarský, Svorad (Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava)

Early nineteenth-century defence of Latin: some thoughts on cultural continuity and discontinuity in the Kingdom of Hungary (with special regard to the Slovak national movement)

In the first half of the 19th century, there appeared a number of texts, both Latin and vernacular, written in defence of the use of Latin as a common tool of communication in the multinational Kingdom of Hungary. In these, the Latin language was looked upon not only as a vehicle of high culture, education and moral values but, even more importantly, it was considered to represent the very bond of Hungarian society. As an anonymous advocate of Latinity put it, the historical and legal sources on which the constitution of the Hungarian state was based had been inseparably tied to Latin tradition ever since the beginnings of the Hungarian Kingdom. Once these ties get disrupted, the constitution of the state would be disturbed. Thus, the future disintegration of the Hungarian state was foretold several decades before it actually happened.

The period of transition from a predominantly Latin culture to one that became predominantly vernacular was, in the case of Slovakia, very short. Besides, some representatives of the young Romantic generation of the early 19th century explicitly rejected Latinity regarding it as an obstacle for national development. The rapid transition together with a hostile attitude toward the Latin past resulted in a cultural programme that could not embrace the rich and centuries-long heritage of Latinity. Consequences are still felt today. In this respect, Neo-Latin philology is a key to rediscovering and redefining the cultural and historical identity of the Slovak nation.