

FOREWORD

THE PRESENT BOOK is a revised and expanded version of a Hungarian monograph on the life of Prince Coloman's published in 2017. The core arguments of the authors have not been changed, but the explanation and development of certain problems have of necessity been altered to cater for a wider readership, whose members may not be familiar with the intricacies of Hungarian and, in a broader sense, Eastern European medieval history. The bibliography has been changed, to include studies both in Eastern-European languages and in world languages. This shows how Hungarian and other Eastern European historians are increasingly publishing the results of their research in foreign languages, although these papers may not always be known to the Western scientific community. In addition, the number of citations has been reduced in order to make the text easier to read.

Coloman, the main character of the book, it is important to recognize, is a significant figure in the historiography of several contemporary countries, which means that we as historians need to be aware of sensitivities around his heritage. His role in Galicia makes him interesting for Ukrainian and Russian historical researchers; his Polish wife has the same importance for Polish scholars, while his years in Scepus are of note for Slovak historians and his role as the duke of Slavonia engages Croatian and Bosnian historians. But as a member of the Árpáadian dynasty, Coloman's life was organized and led by the rules of the medieval Kingdom of Hungary, and so we need to examine him carefully in the context of the kingdom of the Árpáds. So, while the authors utilized information found in the historiography of various countries, a secondary aim of this book has been to make available the results of recent Hungarian research, especially as this has previously been somewhat neglected internationally due to the language barrier.

The fact that Coloman is a key historical figure in Russia and the Ukraine, Croatia and Bosnia, Poland and Slovakia, as well as Hungary today justifies this first monograph on Coloman in English. We hope that this work will resonate among scholars in our neighbouring countries as well as among medievalists worldwide, and we hope that this publication draws more scholars into the fascinating world of medieval east-central Europe.

It is quite a challenge in the case of a study on Eastern European history written in English to handle the diverse spellings of toponyms and personal names in different versions in both historical sources and modern languages. The personal names and toponyms of Slavic languages using Cyrillic letters complicate this picture even further, especially because the rules are not the same regarding the English transcription of each language (Russian, Ukrainian, Serbian, Bulgarian, and so on). One cannot rely exclusively on spelling in sources either, because the name of a single person can appear in different versions, not to speak of the difference between the languages of the sources (especially the medieval Eastern Slavic chronicles) and those used in today's countries. Even when a set of rules exists for the transcription of Cyrillic in scientific publications, in practice one can find more than one version in historical works written in English. It seems clear to us that there is no single solution, which would not be open to criticism, which is why we have produced below a pragmatic table of alternatives and our preferred forms.

We have had to face other challenges beyond transcription and transliteration, particularly the usage of geographical and personal names in general. For toponyms for places which lay within the borders of the Medieval Kingdom of Hungary, generally Hungarian versions have been adopted, although their current names in other languages, if outside present-day Hungary, are also supplied at the first mention. Rivers are referred to in their English form (for instance, Danube, Vistula).

Furthermore, the medieval practice regarding the names of certain territories is often inconsistent, and the size of some of the territories has changed over the course of time. In certain cases, the medieval term has been used (for instance, Scepus), but in other places a different approach has proved necessary. For instance, to distinguish between the medieval principality and the settlement, the term "Galicia" is used exclusively for the principality, while "Halych" is used for the settlement, even though Eastern Slavic Chronicles did not make any distinction. The term "Poland" is also used, although the authors are aware of the fragmentation of the territory in the twelfth to thirteenth centuries. So, Poland refers in this study to a particular territory, not a single political entity. We have also added nicknames for certain persons, to help identify people with the same forenames, even if in several cases they are not historically adequate, for instance Iaroslav "the Wise," Mstislav "the Mute," and so on.

The book is in two parts. Part One focuses on Coloman's life in the Principality of Galicia and on the circumstances and events leading up to his coronation and on his reign as a Hungarian royal prince in this Rus'ian principality. Part Two concentrates on his life and actions as duke of Slavonia, when he ruled the southern territories of the Realm of St. Stephen (medieval Hungary) at the grace of his father, Andrew II, and later his older brother, King Béla IV.

The rationale for this division is that Coloman's life falls into two separate phases. He became ruler of the Rus'ian principality of Galicia as a child as a result of his father's political achievements and Hungarian expansion in the region, but after a few years he was forced to leave Galicia and move back to the Kingdom of Hungary. At this point a new phase of his life began. He became the duke of Slavonia in 1226 and consequently the second mightiest person in the kingdom, with power over several territories (Slavonia, Croatia, Dalmatia) as well as Hungarian counties. The first part of the book has been written by Márta Font, the leading expert of Hungarian-Rus'ian relations in the early and central Middle Ages, who discusses this period of Coloman's life in its broader political context. The second part has been written by Gábor Barabás, whose research on Coloman has focused on papal-Hungarian contacts in the early thirteenth century, due to the duke having an especially good relationship with Pope Gregory IX. This book combines the fruit of their separate researches, providing new insights into both phases of Coloman's life.

The bibliography consists of a full list of primary sources and selected secondary literature. Where necessary, titles have been provided in English in square brackets. Short forms are provided in the footnotes where the full reference is in the bibliography. All other secondary material is cited in full in the footnotes.

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The authors

Transliteration and Forms of Placenames

Form used in this book	Current names	Common English form	Hungarian form	Versions used in sources
Bács	Bač		Bács	ecclesia Bachyensis / Bachiensis
Belz	Belz	Belz		Бельз
Berestie	Brest	Berestie		Берестье
Čazma	Čazma		Csázma	Chazma
Chernigov	Чернігів	Chernigov	Csernyigov	Чернигов, Щернигов
Cherven'	Czermno	Cherven'		Червен, Чернен
Đakovo	Đakovo		Diakóvár	Дуаџоу
Dniester	Дністр	Dniester	Dnyeszter	Днестръ
Esztergom	Esztergom		Esztergom	Strigonium
Galicia (principality)	Галичина		Galicia	Галичь, Galicia
Gorodok	Horodok	Gorodok		Городок
Gömör County	Gemer		Gömör megye	Gemer, Gumur
Halych (city)	Галич		Halics	Галичь
Holm	Chełm	Kholm		Хольм
Iaroslavl	Jarostaw	Iaroslavl		Ярославль
Jasov	Jasov		Jászó	Jazow
Kalocsa	Kalocsa		Kalocsa	ecclesia Colocenensis
Kecerlipóc	Kecеровský Lipovec		Kecerlipóc	Lipov
Kraków	Kraków	Cracow	Krakkó	Cracovia, Korokau
Limnica	Лімніца	Limnitsa		

Form used in this book	Current names	Common English form	Hungarian form	Versions used in sources
Liubachev	Lubaczów	Liubachev		Любачевъ
Liubech	Любеч	Liubech		Любск, Любець, Любы
Lutsk	Луцк	Lutsk	Luck	Лоугцьк, Луческ, Лючьск
Lukva	Луква	Lukva		Луква
Lvov	Львів	Lvov	Lemberg	Львов, Lwów, Lemberg
Macsó	Mačva		Macsó	Macho
Mazovia	Mazowsze	Mazovia	Mazóvia	Masovia
Našice	Našice		Nekcse	Neccha
Nyitra	Nitra		Nyitra	Nitra
Omiš	Omiš	Almissa	Almissa	Almissa
Ozora	Usora		Ozora	Usora
Pereiaslavl	Переяславль	Pereiaslavl		Переяславль Южный
Petrinja	Petrinja		Petrinya	Petrina
Ponizhie	Понізія	Ponizhie		Понижье
Poprád	Poprad		Poprád	Poprad
Peremyshl	Przemyśl	Peremyshl		Перемышль
Požega	Požega		Pozsega	Posega, Posaga
Rogozhino	Рогожно, Рогізно	Rogozhino		Рогожина, Погожино
Rovišće	Rovišće		Rojcsa	Riucha
Samobor	Samobor		Szamobor	Zumbur
Sanok	Сянік, Sianik	Sanok		Санок
Sáros, County	Šariš		Sáros	comitatus Sarossiensis
Scepus (district)	Spiš	Szepes	Szepesség	Scepus, Scepusium
Senj	Senj		Zengg	Senia
Slavonia	Slavonija	Slavonia	Szlavónia	Slavonia
Só	Tuzla		Só	Soli
Spiš castle	Spišský hrad	Szepes	Szepesi vár	

Form used in this book	Current names	Common English form	Hungarian form	Versions used in sources
Spišský Štiavnik	Spišský Štiavnik		Savnik	monasterium B. V. de Scepus, de ordine Cisterciensi
Split	Split		Spalato	Spalato
Suzdal'	Суздаль	Suzdal'	Szuzdal	Суздаль, Суждаль
Szepeshely	Spišská Kapitula		Szepeshely	Capitulum Scepusiense
Szepesolaszi	Spišské Vlchy		Szepesolaszi	Latina villa
Szepestamásfalva	Spišské Tomášovce		Szepestamásfalva	villa Thome
Szepesváralja	Spišské Podhradie		Szepesváralja	suburbium Scepus
Trepol'	Тернопіль	Trepol'		Трыполь
Topusko	Topusko		Toplica	Toplica
Torchesk	Торческ	Torchesk		Торчъскъ Торочъский град
Trogir	Trogir	Trogir	Trau	Trau
Terebovl'	Теребовля	Terebovl'		Теребовль, Trembovlia
Transylvania		Transsylvania	Erdély	Transylvania, Ultrasilvania
Várad	Oradea		Nagyvárad	Warad, Varadinum
Varaždin	Varaždin		Varasd	Worosd
Virovitica	Virovitica		Verőce	Wereuche, Vereuce
Vistula	Wiśła	Vistula		Visla, Висла
Vladimir Volynsky	Владимир	Vladimir Volynsky	Vlgyimir	Владимир, Володимир
Vladimir	Владимир на Клязьме	Vladimir	Vlgyimir	Владимир, Володимир
Volhynia	Волинь	Volyn'	Volhínia	Волынъ, Lodomeria, Ladomeria
Vukovar	Vukovar		Valkóvár	Walkow, Wolcou

Form used in this book	Current names	Common English form	Hungarian form	Versions used in sources
Wieprz	Wieprz			Вепрь
Wrocław	Wrocław	Breslau	Boroszló	Wratislav
Zadar	Zadar		Zára	Zara
Zagreb	Zagreb		Zágráb	Zagrab
Zvenigorod	Звенигород	Zvenigorod		Звенигород, Звинигород

Recurrent Individuals

Form used in this book	Common or alternative English form	Alternative form(s)	Dates, Title or description
Andrew II	Andrew of Jerusalem		King of Hungary (1205–35) and father of Coloman
Prince Andrew	Andrew of Hungary		Prince of Peremyshl (1224–34), Prince of Galicia (1227–34), third son of Andrew II and younger brother of Coloman
Béla IV	Béla the Great		King of Hungary (1235–1370) and older brother of Coloman
Coloman the Learned	Coloman the Learned		King of Hungary (1095–1116)
Daniil	Daniel Romanovich of Galicia	Daniil or Danylo Rurikovich	Prince of Vladimir Volynsky (1218–38), Prince of Galicia (1230–53), King of Galicia (1253–64)
Domald	Domald of Sidraga		ca. 1160–1243, Count of Split, Zadar, and Šibenik
File		Füle, Filja	military leader in Galicia, master of stewards in the court of Hungarian queen (wife of King of Béla IV) (1231–32)
Duke Friedrich	Frederick II the Quarrelsome	Friedrich II der Streitbare	Duke of Austria and Styria (1230–46)
Emperor Friedrich II	Frederick II of Sicily	Friedrich II	Holy Roman emperor (1220–50)
Grzymisława of Sandomierz	Grzymisława of Luck		ca. 1185/95–1258, duchess of Sandomierz, wife of Leszek the White, mother of Salomea, and mother-in-law of Coloman

Form used in this book	Common or alternative English form	Alternative form(s)	Dates, Title or description
Henry the Bearded	Henry I the Bearded	Henryk Brodaty, Heinrich der Bärtige	Duke of Silesia (1202–38), Prince of Kraków (1231–38)
Henry II	Henry II the Pious	Henryk Pobożny	Duke of Silesia and Kraków (1238–41)
Leszek the White	Leszek the White	Leszek Biały	Duke of Kraków and Sandomierz (1202–27)
Mstislav Udaloy, Mstislav Mstislavich	Mstislav Mstislavich the Daring		Prince of Novgorod (1210–18), Prince of Galicia (1221–27)
Roman Mstislavich	Roman II Mstislavich, the Great		Prince of Volhynia (1170–99), Prince of Galicia–Volhynia (1199–1205)
Salomea	Salomea of Kraków		1211/12–69, Wife of Coloman
Bishop Stephen	Bishop Stephen II of Zagreb		Bishop of Zagreb (1225–47)
St. Stephen	Stephen I of Hungary		King of Hungary (1000–38)
Stephen V	Stephen V of Hungary		King of Hungary (1270–72)
Thomas of Split	Archdeacon Thomas of Split, Thomas the Archdeacon	Thomas Archidiaconus	ca. 1200–68, author of the <i>Historia Salonitanorum atque Spalateninorum pontificum</i>
Vasilko	Vasilko Romanovich		Prince of Volhynia (1238–69), younger brother of Daniil Romanovich
Volodislav	Volodislav Kormilichich	Vladislav or Ladislaus Ruthenus	Leader of the <i>boyars</i> in Galicia from 1206 to the 1220s

Timeline of Coloman's Life in Galicia

1213 (September)	Andrew II's interrupted campaign; Boyar Volodislav's government
1214 (fall)	The meeting or Council of Scepus
1214 (end)	Coloman and Benedict in Galicia
1214 (end) to 1215 (early)	Coloman's coronation in Hungary
1215	Coloman in the besieged Halych; Leszek fails to send help; Andrew II asks for the mediation of the Pope
1215/16	King Andrew takes Peremyshl from Leszek
1216 (early)	Coloman's coronation in Galicia
1219 (early)	Coloman's expulsion; Mstislav's first campaign
1219 (summer)	Renewal of the Polish–Hungarian alliance
1219 (October)	Mstislav expelled by the Polish–Hungarian army
1220/21	Mstislav's second campaign
1221	File's campaign from Galicia to Volhynia
1221 (August)	Mstislav's third campaign; Coloman and his wife Salomea's captivity in Halych
1221 (end) to 1222 (early)	Mstislav's pact with King Andrew; captives are released; Prince Andrew is engaged in marriage

Timeline of Coloman's Life in the Kingdom of Hungary

1221/22 to 1226	Coloman and Salomea living in the Scepus region
1226	Coloman becomes duke of Slavonia and visits the Dalmatian cities
1233	Coloman is entrusted by Pope Gregory IX to become lay guardian of two widowed Polish duchesses
1235	Coloman participates in his older brother's coronation as sword-bearer
1236/37	Coloman's assumed campaign in Bosnia
1241 (early)	Coloman joins forces with King Béla IV against the Mongol invaders; takes part in the battle of Muhi
1241 (April)	Coloman's death in Slavonia