

Theses of PhD dissertation

Szolnok in the First World War

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Introduction and the aims of the dissertation

„The first global and total war of human history”¹ remains in the focus of interest a hundred years after its end. It is worth explaining this introductory statement.

1. It is global, as we move from a fratricidal war in Europe to a confrontation that affects the whole world (e.g. the mobilisation of colonial empires, the entry of the United States or Japan).
2. It is total, as the boundaries between the war and home fronts are blurred. We can see this, even if there are no acts of war, invasions or air attacks on the territory of the belligerent country.
3. The year, in which this essay is written, 2023 marks the centenary of signing the final peace treaty ending the First World War. In addition to the Treaty of Lausanne (Switzerland), it is necessary to mention the half-decade that followed the autumn of 1918, which was anything but peaceful (in addition to the Greco-Turkish war, there were armed conflicts in Central Europe, the Baltics, Russia, Italy and Ireland, for example). Robert Gerwarth and John Horne have described the Great War as a „Greater War”,² saying that it was only the epicentre of a cycle of armed conflicts that took place between 1912 and 1923.
4. In addition to the countless books, studies and educational articles published on the First World War, a number of Internet portals have appeared in the last decade alone. Jay Winter, a researcher and much quoted expert on the subject, has drawn the analogy of the „Big Bang” in cosmology, in relation to the almost unmanageable amount of technical material on the subject. In his view, it is already impossible to read, understand and digest all the available writings on the First World War, and it will be even more so in the future.³

Of the almost infinite number of works, we should mention two projects – the result of cross-border collaboration – that we ourselves have used in our work: one is the three-volume *The Cambridge History of the First World War*,⁴ edited by Jay Winter, cited above, the other is an online encyclopaedia, *1914-1918-online. International Encyclopedia of the First World War*.⁵

In addition to the international collaboration, the usefulness of these works for us lies in their new research approaches and proposals, and in their methodological pluralism. Alongside

¹ Christoph Cornelissen – Arndt Weinrich: *Understanding World War I: One Hundred Years of Historiographical Debate and Worldwide Commemoration*. In: *Writing the Great War: The Historiography of World War I from 1918 to the Present*. Edited by Christoph Cornelissen and Arndt Weinrich, New York: Berghahn Books, 2021, 8.

² Robert Gerwarth – John Horne: *Háború béke idején. Paramilitáris erőszak Európában az első világháború után*. Ford. Váradi Péter, Schlakta Viktória. Budapest: L'Harmattan Könyvkiadó Kft. 2018.

³ Jay Winter: *Historiography 1918-Today*. Online: https://encyclopedia.1914-1918-online.net/article/historiography_1918-today (letöltés: 2021. augusztus 19.)

⁴ *The Cambridge History of the First World War*. Volume I-III. Ed. Jay Winter. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2014.

⁵ *1914-1918-online. International Encyclopedia of the First World War*. Online: <https://encyclopedia.1914-1918-online.net/home/>

diplomatic and military history, social, economic and cultural history have become equally important. New research has drawn attention to

- ❖ prisoners of war, refugees and internees,
- ❖ the changing role of women,
- ❖ the mental and physical condition of veterans,
- ❖ war enthusiasm and commitment and the role of propaganda in this context,
- ❖ places of remembrance,
- ❖ the activities of schools, churches, associations and hospitals during the war,
- ❖ the importance of personal histories, correspondence, diaries, memoirs, so-called ego documents,
- ❖ the great potential of databases.

In this sea of literature, my dissertation tries to be a drop of water that places Szolnok, one of the most sacrificial counties of the Great Plain during the years of the First World War, at the centre of its research.

The aim of my dissertation is to analyse the impact of the First World War on the city of Szolnok and its inhabitants, mainly on the basis of archival sources. The research deals with the hinterland, which was closely linked to the war front, and the economic, political, social and demographic changes that took place during the war years. In addition to the personal involvement, the realisation that the subject was 'untouched', beyond a few sentences of summaries, was even more important: not only was there no comprehensive monograph written with scientific ambition, but there was also a complete lack of partial research. My aim, therefore, was to produce a major historical work that would attempt to fill this gap.

The questions we wanted to answer were: Did the war change the economic, political and social structure of the city? How did support for the city government change during the war? How did the war change the political and economic structure of the city? How did the political and economic situation in Szolnok change during the war? In what way were the schools and the pupils affected by the war? Did previous attitudes change? How did this group of the local community (teachers, students) react to the war when it broke out and when it was over? To what extent were the institutions and their citizens affected by the war? How did those who were not conscripted participate in the war effort? What memorials were erected in the city during and after the war? How many people from Szolnok died in the war? How does this compare with the rest of the country? Can we give a comprehensive and detailed account of the losses?

Our work began in 2010 with a week-long tour of the county, during which we photographed and compiled a database of monuments, plaques and heroic graves in all the settlements.

This was pioneering work a decade ago, as it preceded the centenary celebrations and provided a good basis for subsequent community research and commemorations. Our unique and nationally acclaimed archive exhibition, which opened the following year, was designed to commemorate the heroes and victims of the First World War in the county, the hinterland and the ordeals of the years spent as prisoners of war. We realised then, that the creation of a county memorial and casualty database was justifiable. The database would be based on the most comprehensive research data possible, would be open to the public and would be constantly updated. The systematic research and processing of the archival documents relating to the hinterland, and eventually this entire dissertation, originated from this large-scale work, which involved all the settlements of the county in addition to Szolnok.

Outline of the methods used

I based my thesis on archival sources, mainly the records of the Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok County Archives.

The documents contain information on the public administration, the counties' and urban administration, public health, public safety, refugee affairs, secondary schools and elementary schools.

I have also included material from several other archives and museums. In the National Archives of Hungary we searched the Presidential Documents (K 148) and the so-called Reserved Documents (K 149) of the Ministry of Interior. In the Hungarian Franciscan Archives we had access to the *Historia Domus* of the Franciscans of Szolnok, which gave us a remarkable insight into everyday life in the city during the war.

We have used the records of the Episcopal Archive of Vác, which contains a census of the bells that were dismantled and taken away during the First World War. We used the documents of the Hungarian Jewish Museum and Archives. Research was carried out in the Synodal Archives of the Reformed Church of Hungary, in the Ráday Archives of the Danubian Reformed Church District and in the Ráday Collection. The result of this research was a piece of work on the life of the teacher, László Nagy from Karcag and the everyday life of the Protestant community established in Nikolsk-Ussurisk during the First World War. In the the MoD Military History Institute and Museum, we worked with the Szolnok-related material from the collection of

officers' personal records. We looked through the death records of the Imperial and Royal 68th Infantry Regiment, the Royal Hungarian 29th Honvéd Infantry Regiment, the Imperial and Royal 13th Jászkun Hussar Regiment, the Royal Hungarian 1st Honvéd Hussar Regiment and dozens of other regiments and hospitals. In the Damjanich János Museum in Szolnok, we found important data on local history. In order to complete the life story of László Pethes, we searched the Budapest City Archives. With the help of our archivist colleagues, we were able to access the relevant records of the Debrecen People's Court (Hajdú-Bihar County Archives).

In addition to the archival sources, the processing and analysis of articles in the local, county (e.g. *Független Lap*, *Függetlenség*, *Haladás*, *Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok Megyei Lapok*, *Tiszavidéki Újság*) and national press helped us to get a more complete picture. Here, too, we were confronted with gaps: the volumes of the *Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok Megyei Lapok* from the war years are almost completely missing from public collections.

The graves and monuments section of the essay is based on fieldwork.

The dissertation was also based on Hungarian and international literature, statistical data collections, gazettes and parliamentary documents.

A thematic approach has been chosen to structure the dissertation. This ensures that the chapters provide an independent analysis of each topic. This is a local history study, so we have tried to examine from a local perspective at the micro level how individuals and groups perceived the war and how its effects were felt in everyday life. We have also presented cases that might bring the period under discussion closer: the 'assassination' in Szolnok, the case of the doctor Lajos Urbán, the activities of László Pethes with refugees, the links to Szolnok of an Italian prisoner of war, Maroni Nazzareno, and his grandson Giorgio Tribotti, and the case of a boy who was awarded a medal at the age of thirteen, György Tresser. While we have examined local responses to the war, changing social attitudes and economic mechanisms, we have tried to avoid insularity and over-focus. In the spirit of a comparative approach and a broader perspective, the indicators of the county seat were compared not only with those of other towns in the county (*Jászberény*, *Karcag* and *Mezőtúr*), but also with those of towns with at least 20,000 inhabitants, also with status of a regular council, which were also considered to have a chance of obtaining the right of jurisdiction in 1912 (*Brasov*, *Eger*, *Nagykanizsa*, *Nagyszeben*, *Nyíregyháza* and *Szombathely*). These data (quantitative approach) have been further refined, when presenting the pieces of work discussing the hierarchy of cities - including Szolnok.

We have therefore tried to examine the life of a city in the hinterland with as broad an approach as possible, using as many sources as possible, knowing that we are still far from the proposal

and results of Roger Chickering's magnificent work, partly due to the lack of ego-documents.⁶ In some six hundred pages, Chickering has produced a comprehensive analysis of everyday life in the German city of Freiburg during the First World War. Alongside describing the reaction to the outbreak of war, changes in the workforce and the economy, the functioning of local government, problems of food supply, requisitioning, the black market and widespread charitable involvement (all of which can be found in this dissertation as well), he devoted a special chapter to the 'war on the senses'. The titles of the sub-chapters are also revealing: 'Nourishing and pleasant tasting', 'Cold and hot', 'Near and far', 'Now and then', 'Light and dark', 'Gray and other shades', etc.

The results of the research

In our dissertation, we studied the everyday life, the daily routine and the struggle of the lowland town of Szolnok during the First World War. Our aim was to present and analyse, mainly through archival sources, the social, economic and political life of a „physically” untouched hinterland during a conflict that had a strong impact on the processes beyond the front.

In addition, the blitzkrieg plans failed on all sides, forcing the participating states to involve not only the military but also the civilian population in carrying the burdens of war.

After the introduction, and the history and methodology of the research, the decades before 1914 in the city of Szolnok were reviewed. We decided to study the town in more detail, in order to see how it was affected by the war. We felt it necessary to introduce the local government and administration, since it was through them that the war measures were introduced into the town.

During the dualist period, Szolnok's population grew steadily, thanks to acquiring the position of railroad centre and county seat in 1876, as well as the resulting strong industrial and commercial development, the offices, factories and construction sites that settled in the town, and the improving public health system. We have tried to show how, in the four decades before the war, the town's mayors and other development agents sought to consolidate the central role they had won, and how the town, struggling for jurisdiction, was threatened by the tax that was imposed as a substitute.

⁶ Roger Chickering, *The Great War and Urban Life in Germany. Freiburg, 1914-1918* (Studies in the Social and Cultural History of Modern Warfare, number 24), New York: Cambridge University Press 2007.

We then presented the work of the city's leadership, which was doing a superhuman job. We pointed out that Mayor Gyula Harsányi had to navigate in a terrain heavily regulated by the state – which meant the introduction of extraordinary austerity measures, the halting of development projects, etc. From August 1914 onwards, most of the city's administrative activities were related to the war: the numerous new tasks had to be carried out by a dwindling number of officials due to conscription. In this chapter we discussed the so-called assassination attempt on the Crown Prince (later Charles IV) in Szolnok, which we have discovered and which, as a micro-historical addition, highlighted the state of war psychosis and the importance of propaganda. In connection to this, we examined the documents of the disciplinary proceedings against the municipal police chief, Ödön Kesik, and found that although the Minister of Interior had also found the assassination allegations to be unfounded, trust had been irretrievably lost and the police chief was dismissed.

In the next chapter we looked at the functioning of the economy. In Hungary, the state's intervention and active role in the economy was enshrined in Act LXIII of 1912. After the ultimatum to the Serbs and the outbreak of war, the state exercised its right of authority: the stock exchange in the Hungarian capital was closed (27-29 July), following the example of Vienna, a fourteen-day moratorium on credit and debt was introduced and, as in Germany, state-controlled centres ensured production and distribution. The state intervened and limited the supply to the hinterland by various means: official price maximisation, the introduction of a ticket system and requisitioning. We outlined the consequences of these measures, of a 'command economy adapted to total war', for the population: shortages, price gouging, food fraud and inflation. In this chapter we have discussed the growing shortage of agricultural labour. The government tried to solve the problems of this sector by introducing sowing and harvesting holidays, the employment of women and the use of military labour and prisoners of war. We have also reviewed the system of war loans, which were set up to cover the costs of the war, and were issued eight times between 1914 and 1918. Particular attention was paid to the conditions and results of the first war loan. We found that although the Mayor of the town described the town's underwriting record as excellent, it was rather average compared to that of the county and similarly sized towns with ordinary councils.

The next major chapter deals with war relief, war care and war charity. From the beginning of the war, Szolnok was intensively involved in social relief work, and various collections and relief actions were, at least in the early months, a lively topic of local public life. Wounded soldiers were cared for in the town's institutions, mainly in the school buildings set aside for this purpose. We have described the work of the nurses in the hospitals and we have detailed

the outstanding chapter in the history of nursing in Szolnok, the daily life of the convalescents in the holiday barracks built in 1915. In this context, we have reconstructed the names of Hungarian and non-Hungarian soldiers who died in the local hospitals.

The sacrifice of local society was demonstrated by the scale of the 'Gold for Iron' movement, an operation of the Augusta Quick Aid Fund, as well as the work of the Association for the Protection of Mothers and Infants – followed by the examination of the local press, and the vacation care program for children that took place during the last year of the war.

The charitable activities of the Alföld Masonic Lodge in Szolnok have previously not been studied in local history. This has now been accomplished by processing the reports and documents available to us. We have found that the members of the lodge did a great deal of work: they distributed clothing, supported war invalids, widows and orphans, and were deeply involved when it came to the problem of maternal and infant care.

In the next chapter, we have tried to map the fate of the internees, refugees and prisoners of war who were sent to the county and the city during the war years. After clarifying the concepts and the legal context, we have written in detail about the tasks involved in receiving refugees from Galicia, Bukovina and Transylvania and the social and political responses to them. The Refugee Office, set up at the Szolnok railway station, played a key role in caring for the tens of thousands of refugees who fled the Romanian invasion at the end of August 1916.

International conventions and national legislation regulated in detail the treatment of prisoners of war, including their employment. Based on the studied examples of Szolnok and the county, it can be concluded that the labour value of prisoners of war was lower than that of conscripts, but they still played an important role in maintaining the economy of the hinterland. We have tried to illustrate and nuance the everyday life of people living far from home by means of examining letters from landlords and factory owners, and reports taken after the prisoners' complaints.

One of the main results of our research is the description of the wartime involvement of the schools in Szolnok through documents and/or yearbooks, including their history, location, the fate of the buildings and the people who used them, the changes in the curriculum and teaching framework, and their war relief activities. Teaching and learning was severely hampered by the fact that three of the four institutions had been requisitioned for hospital purposes and several of the teachers had been called up for military service, leaving the burden of replacing them on those who remained at home. We looked in detail at the military service of pupils who were deemed fit and of age, the pre-military courses, the newly introduced examination arrangements and the system of qualifications for military service. We saw how the teachers and pupils of the

schools in Szolnok were involved in charitable work during the war in the field of war relief and war charities, and then we discussed the changes in the curriculum and the increase of behavioural problems caused by the weakening of the family background. At the end of the chapter we counted the losses suffered by the schools.

Next, we tried to answer the question of how the population of Szolnok changed during the war years, how the number of births, marriages and deaths were affected. In this section as well, we compared the data of the county seat with those of the towns with a regular council, which we had examined earlier. We found a decrease in the number of births and marriages and an increase in the death rate of the civilian population in the hinterland. We explained that these changes were due to a number of factors, such as shortages of food and medicine, the worsening economic situation, the conscription of men, the lack of doctors, and epidemics. In terms of social change, we have looked at the process of the declassification of the middle class and the changing status of women. With regard to the latter, the increase in the proportion of women in the workforce was highlighted.

The protracted war created very difficult conditions: after 51 months, we found stagnating public services and supplies, shortages of food and raw materials, inflationary pressures, deteriorating public health, impoverishment and an increasingly tense and impatient public mood. The social, economic and psychological situation was exacerbated by the collapse of the dualist political system and the Hungarian Revolution of 1918. The disintegration of the administrative framework, the breakdown of law and order and the disappearance of the authority of the state were also felt in Szolnok: alongside the departure of the head of the municipality, the criminal conditions of the autumn of 1918 were also revealed. Almost at the same time, the Spanish flu broke out in the county and the town, causing a considerable number of deaths in the hinterland.

In the final chapter of our thesis, we have not only listed the city's heroic dead, but also described in detail the World War I monuments and memorial plaques that have been found, as well as the graves of those who have found their final resting place in Szolnok.

This dissertation is the result of ten years of work. The main result of our primary research, based mainly on archival sources, is an in-depth study of everyday life in the hinterland of the city of Szolnok between 1914 and 1918, and partly in 1919. The novelty of the topic lies in the fact that previous urban history research has not dealt with the hinterland of the First World War. The merit of our work is that, while maintaining a local perspective throughout, we have not studied the development of the city and its changes during the war in isolation, but have placed the results obtained in a broader context: we have carried out a comparative study of

settlements with different qualities but similar legal status and the same objective, which could be extended in time. The main focus of our work was to collect and clarify data on the city's losses. Through extensive research of sources, we have managed to create a database that will serve the needs of the society well. In addition to the list of the dead heroes, we have achieved lasting results in deciphering the inscriptions on the unique Russian monument inaugurated on the 20th of August, 1918, moving the heroes' plot to a prominent place, and creating a dignified environment.

There are, however, several areas where further research could be worthwhile. Among these, the most important to us would be the collection and processing of diaries and letters, which we hope to find in the possession of the people and which have not yet been deposited in the archives.

Further research would be needed to examine the leaders and membership of the Masonic Lodge, to explore its various aspects, to investigate the allegations of corruption made in other localities in relation to enrolments and dismissals, to examine the biographies of the headmasters and, last but not least, to analyse the disciplinary cases of 1918-1919.

We hope that our work in local history will provide a useful basis for new researchers and those interested in the history of Szolnok.



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List of publications related to the dissertation

Hungarian books (1)

1. **Bojtos, G.:** Szolnok és az első világháború. Hátország, hősök, emlékezet. Magyar Nemzeti Levéltár Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok Megyei Levéltára, Szolnok, 312 p., 2017. (Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok Megyei Levéltár Közleményei, ISSN 1219-5049 ; 14.) ISBN: 9789637244209

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2. **Bojtos, G.:** F. Bede, Pálffy, Szamuely és a többiek: Iskolanevek nyomában.
In: Populizmus és emlékezetpolitika.. Szerk.: B. Kádár Zsuzsanna, Wesley Egyház- és Vallásszociológiai Kutatóintézet, Budapest, 32-49, 2020. ISBN: 9786155048593
3. **Bojtos, G.:** Újratervezés: Adatok a Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok vármegyében új életet kezdő menekült tisztviselők pályafutásához.
In: Trianon és a magyar közigazgatás. Szerk.: L. Balogh Béni, Magyar Kormánytisztviselői Kar : Magyar Nemzeti Levéltár, Budapest, 153-169, 2020. ISBN: 9789636312961
4. **Bojtos, G.:** Menjek vagy maradjak?: Tisztviselői dilemmák 1918 őszén Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok vármegyében.
In: 1918: vég és kezdet. Szerk.: Gál Máté, Péterffy Gergely, Eszterházi Károly Főiskola Liceum Kiadó, Eger, 43-56, 2019, (Régióink története ; 1.) ISBN: 9789634961079
5. **Bojtos, G.:** Erdélyi menekültek Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok megyében (1916-1917).
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6. **Bojtos, G.:** I. világháborús emlékek és hősi sírok Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok megyében.
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7. **Bojtos, G.:** Vitéz Nagy László élete és tevékenysége.
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9. **Bojtos, G.:** Should I leave or should I stay?: Dilemmas of state officials in the Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok county in the fall of 1918.
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10. **Bojtos, G.:** Történetek 1919-ből.
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11. **Bojtos, G.:** A szolnoki "merénylet" 1914 karácsonyán.
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12. **Bojtos, G.:** Első világháborús hősi sírok Kisújszálláson.
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13. **Bojtos, G.:** Hátországban: Kecskemét az I. világháború idején.
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14. **Bojtos, G.:** Egy hősi halott tanár: Békési Gyula.
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16. **Bojtos, G.:** "Hősök voltak mindannyian?": Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok megye a Nagy Háborúban.
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17. **Bojtos, G.:** A Bathó-kerti út szövevényes története.
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18. **Bojtos, G.:** Adalékok az elemi iskolák történetéhez.
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19. **Bojtos, G.:** Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok megye vezető tisztségviselői 1876-1990 között.
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Szerk.: Fülöp Tamás, JNSZ Megyei Levéltár, Szolnok, 188-192, 2013. ISBN:
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20. **Bojtos, G.,** Csöngé, A., Mákos, J., Mucsi, L., Szabóné Maslowski, M., Szikszai, M., Vincze, J. F.:
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23. Béres, M., **Bojtos, G.:** Zsidó kitelepítettek Tiszaföldváron (1951-1953).
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25. **Bojtos, G.:** Világot látó jászságiak az útlevelügyi iratokban (1918-1945).
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