

**SUMMARIES OF**

**ASSOC. PROF. D.Sc. PENKA PEYKOVSKA'S PUBLICATIONS**

**for participation in the competition for the academic position of PROFESSOR at the Institute for Historical Studies – BAS, Department of Auxiliary Sciences of History and Informatics, in Area of Higher Education 2. Humanities in Professional Field 2.2. History and archeology, scientific specialty “Documentation science, archival science, paleography, including historiography and sources of information in research” (Demographic Aspects of Population Migration in the Third Bulgarian State); the procedure announced in the State Gazette issue 66, dated 20 Aug. 2019**

The scientific publications selected for my participation in the competition for professorship reflect the main focus of my research work. I present 36 scientific publications: 2 monographs, 1 book (compilation), where I am the author, compiler and co-translator, 1 encyclopedia (co-authored), 1 book (compilation of articles, result of a project) with my conceptual design, of which I am a co-compiler and scientific editor, and 31 studies and articles.

My main scientific interests are in the field of historical demography, (quantitative) methods of source analysis and the sources of historical demography, and my research period is the nineteenth century (with priority to its second half) to the mid-twentieth century. The focus of my research is the history of migration in Bulgaria and various aspects of it – reasons and impact factors, legal regulation, reception, adaptation and integration, results and effects, formation of migrant diasporas, preservation of migrants' identities. In my scientific work I have special interests in Hungarian issues, so have dealt a lot with Hungarian studies and a prerequisite for this is that I have good command of the language and knowledge of Hungarian history and culture. This “Hungarian line” is also visible in the publications with which I participate in the promotion to professor.

A common feature of the presented here research works is that they are either based on new, unknown, records I have searched in the Bulgarian and Hungarian archives or on the analysis of statistical sources not interpreted in science so far. As for the new archival and published statistical sources, introduced for the first time in scientific circulation, they either reveal unknown facts and give new knowledge about the migration processes and phenomena in Bulgaria in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century or lead to the rethinking and clarification of other ones.

Thematically the other publications refer to the historiography of migration issues with a focus on Hungarian scholars who studied the migration of Bulgarians to (Austro-) Hungary and of Hungarians to Bulgaria (2, 3, 4), the factors of migration in Bulgaria, in the Balkans and in Central Europe and the conditions in which they occurred (2, 8, 23, 27, 34, 35), internal migration in Bulgaria (5), the role of external and internal migration in the development of the urbanization process in Bulgaria (6, 7), the emigration from the country (9) and the formation of Bulgarian diasporas with a special view to the Banat Bulgarians and Bulgarians (mainly market-gardeners) in Hungary (15, 16, 21, 26, 28, 31), immigration and refugee waves of Bulgarians, Russians, Armenians and others (13), as well as individual migrations of Hungarians (22, 29, 32, 33) and immigrant groups - Hungarian (14, 31, 18, 19) and Russian immigration (17, 24) in Bulgaria. One of the studies (11) examines the immigration and refugee waves in Hungary in the 1920s with the purpose to draw some parallels with the

migration situation in Bulgaria and to outline the place of Bulgarian market-gardeners' emigration on the labor market in Hungary.

In general the scientific problems developed in the works submitted here are new for the Bulgarian historiography and only some of them are partially investigated.

1. **Демографски аспекти на миграциите в България, 1912–1944 г. [Demographic Aspects of Migrations in Bulgaria, 1912–1944].** С.: ИИСТИ–БАН, 2019, 350 с. ISBN ISBN 978–954–2903–37–6

The monograph is the first attempt to study migration in Bulgaria in the period under consideration from a demographic point of view, including with regard to the effects of this migration in the past and present. The study consists of three parts, devoted respectively to external/international migration (emigration and immigration) and internal migration in Bulgaria and their role in the urbanization process of the country. The causes and factors of (voluntary and forced, labor etc.) migration, the migration policies of the central authority in Bulgaria, the dynamics, ethnic structure and spatial orientation of migration flows, the concentration of immigrants and their socio-economic integration have been examined. The study is based on the quantitative analysis of the data coming from the population censuses and current demographic statistics (Bulgarian and foreign). In addition to quantitative methods and analyzes, it also describes the characteristics of the statistical sources examined, with the aim of establishing their information possibilities for obtaining factual information about migration processes in Bulgaria. For the purposes of the study “narrative” historical sources (diplomatic reports, official correspondence, and other records accumulated in the documentary heritage of various institutions) have been researched at the Central State Archives of Bulgaria and the Hungarian National Archives. An integral part of the analysis are the 51 tables (two of which are in the annexes), 20 charts and 7 graphs prepared by the author.

2. **Българо-унгарски научни взаимоотношения (XIX – средата на XX век) [Bulgarian-Hungarian Scientific Relations, 19th-mid 20th Centuries].** С.: Акад. изд. „М. Дринов”, 2005, 288 с. ISBN 954-322-040-9

The study reveals the bilateral Bulgarian-Hungarian relations in a large period of time when modern science and scholarship in Europe was institutionalizing, professionalizing and winning recognition. Mutual exchange of knowledge between experts in different fields was motive power in the development of science. In this respect the constructive interaction between Bulgarian and Hungarian scientists contributed to the advance in some fields of European studies in general and of Bulgarian, resp. Hungarian studies in particular. The subject of the monograph has not been studied in historiography. It is based entirely on unknown sources entering the scientific circulation for the first time and researched by the author in the Hungarian and Bulgarian archives. The book deals with the issues of the competition by addressing the following issues: 1. the history of short-term external mobility of scientists involved in bilateral creative relationships, such as scientific travel on various occasions (participation in conferences, fieldwork, scientific expeditions) has been revealed; 2. the versatile (scientific) activity of the immigrant professor of archeology Géza Fehér, and some of his relations with Russian emigration were examined; 3. the research work (often pioneering) of scientists on the migrations of Bulgarians to (Austro-) Hungary and of Hungarians to Bulgaria and the diasporas arising from these migrations has been presented.

3. **Унгарски учени за България (XIX – средата на XX в.) [Hungarian Scientists about**

**Bulgaria, 19<sup>th</sup> - Mid 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries].** С.: Унгарски културен институт – София – Изд. „Отечество”, 2003, 455 с. ISBN 954-9878-14-7

The book presents 12 Hungarian scientists working in the field of Bulgarian Studies (including ones unknown or poorly known in Bulgarian science) and significant scientific works of theirs, not published in Bulgarian language, among them dedicated to the migrations of (Proto-)Bulgarians and (ancient) Hungarians, their diasporas, some linguistic structures and cultural interrelations that migrated with them as well as descriptions of their scientific trips around Bulgaria. The author has made a selection of materials he has researched, has written an introductory study for the Bulgarian-Hungarian scientific relations in the period under examination and 12 biographical articles for the Hungarian scientists included in the collection; she has compiled a unique complete bibliography of the Bulgarian studies of all Hungarian scholars who worked in that period (315 titles) and has translated some of the materials (in particular the ones, concerning historical science, ethnography, demography, statistics) and has prepared a name and geographical index, and is a scientific editor of the book.

4. **Чуждестранна българистика през XX в. Енциклопедичен справочник [Foreign Bulgarian Studies in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Encyclopedia].** С.: Акад. изд. „Проф. М. Дринов”, 2008, 798 с. (co-author) ISBN 078-954-322-290-2

For the encyclopedia the author has prepared 7 articles (texts and selected bibliographies) for Hungarian scholars working in the field of Bulgarian Studies, among them are scientists studying migration or migrating themselves (Gyula Németh, Géza Czirbus, Lajos Thallóczy, etc.).

5. **Вътрешна миграция на местното население в България през 1910–1934 г. (по данни от преброяванията за месторождение в страната) [Internal Migration of Native-born Population in Bulgaria in 1910–1934 in the Light of Census Data].** – Население, 2019, № 5, с. 5–31. (*under print*) ISSN 0205–0617

The study examines the internal migration of the native-born population in Bulgaria between 1910 and 1934 (it is done for the first time in historiography from demographic point view). Its volume and dynamics, gender and ethnic specificities, distance, directions and spatial orientation are revealed by quantitative analysis of the statistical information on the birth place of the native-born population in Bulgaria, drawn from the four censuses realized during the period under consideration (1910, 1920, 1926 and 1934). Due to the lack of current statistics on settlements and displacements, they are an indispensable historical source of spatial mobility within the country. In foreign research practice this method has been widely used to similar examination of internal migration – in this case it is applied for the first time with regard to Bulgaria and to Bulgarian statistical material.

6. **Migration and Urbanization in Industrializing Bulgaria, 1910–1946.** – *Hungarian Historical Review* 8, 2019, № 1, pp. 179–207. ISSN 2063–8647

The processes of urbanization and internal migration in Bulgaria in 1910–1946 have not often been made the subject of rigorous study, perhaps because the scale of urbanization at the time was small and the pace slow compared to the period after World War II. At the same time, however, the first half of this period was characterized by intensive waves of refugees and immigrants (Bulgarians, Russians, and Armenians). Having in mind the lack of attention which this question has been given in the secondary literature, in this paper the author examines the urbanization processes in Bulgaria at the time and the role of migration to and within the country in these processes. In particular, she monitors the significance of gender, nationality/“nationalité ethnique” in urbanization in Bulgaria and the roles of

smaller and larger cities and the capital, Sofia; the extent to which urbanization through migration was related to the modernization and industrialization of the country is considered too. The author relies heavily on the five censuses carried out between 1910 and 1946, which drew a distinction between local born and non-indigenous populations, including people who had been born abroad. This study is an expanded and supplemented version of the article under No. 7 in the present list.

7. **How was Bulgaria Urbanizing in the War and Interwar Periods (1912–1938): the Evidence of Historical Census Statistics.** – **Papers of BAS, Humanities and Social Sciences, Vol. 5, 2018, No. 2, pp. 170–184. ISSN 2367–6248**

Urbanization theorists see the process as a manifestation of three mutually impacting processes: migration, natural growth and reclassification, whose relative contribution to it varies depending on the environment. The present paper is devoted to the urbanization process in Bulgaria in the War and Interwar periods. In particular, the author monitors the role that migration played in it as well as the contribution of small and big cities and the capital of Sofia. Even in our time, a small number of countries are collecting statistics that are appropriate for a thorough measurement of urban phenomena. For this reason, this quantitative analysis is based on the data of urban population's birthplace from the censuses carried out in Bulgaria in 1910, 1920, 1926 and 1934. It shows that in the studied period the ascending (albeit at a slow pace) urbanization process in Bulgaria was due mainly to migration and in particular to internal migration, although it was undoubtedly closely related to the war- and post-wartime refugee wave and immigration, which strengthened the expansion of cities.

8. **Външномиграционни политики и демографски ефекти в България (1912–1920 г.) [International Migration Policies and Demographic Effects in Bulgaria, 1912–1920].** – **In: Current Issues in Law and Beyond on EU Level. Vol. III. Eds. Ember, A., I. Vishogradska. Sofia: St. Kliment Ohridski University Press, 2018, pp. 99–122. ISBN 978–954–07–4549–7**

The study presents Bulgaria's state policies that affected and influenced the type, character, directions and quantitative parameters of its international migration processes in 1912–1920 or in other words during the Balkan Wars and World War I, when the ethnic policy of “un-mixing peoples” starts working). The purpose is to determine The role of the state in the international migration process has been determined as well as whether and how the international migration policies of Bulgaria as a host and sending state influenced the size, direction and nature of international migration in the country, how and how large its demographic effect was. The statistical source for the quantitative dimensions of international migration flows during this period is the 1920 Bulgarian population census. The contribution of the article is the measurement of the impact of Bulgaria's state policies concerning migration on the volume of migration inflows and the territorial distribution of refugees and immigrants in Bulgaria.

9. **Емиграцията от България през 1931–1943 г. по данни от текущата статистика [The Emigration from Bulgaria in 1931–1943 according to the Current Statistics Data].** – **В: Миграции на хора и идеи / Migrations of People and Ideas in Bulgaria and Hungary, 19<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> Centuries. Съст. Пейковска, П., Г. Деметер. С.: Изд. „Парадигма”, 2018, с. 304–342. ISBN 978–954–326–369–1**

The study deals with the evolution of emigration processes from Bulgaria in the second half of the interwar period and the years of World War Two (till 1943). The quantitative analysis is based on the statistical information derived from the current demographic

statistics on the mechanical movement of the population in Bulgaria. With regard to the emigration process in Bulgaria, this represents a new moment in the study of the problem. The characteristics of the emigration from Bulgaria during the envisaged period are predetermined by the indicators reflected in the analyzed source base. Among them are the temporal dynamics of the emigration process, the ethnic structure of the emigration flow – with a special look at the exodus of the Bulgarian Turks as well as the emigration behavior of the Jews, the sectoral employment of emigration – with emphasis on the (seasonal) labor migration of Bulgarian market-gardeners, the exit points and the destinations of emigration.

10. **A munkavállalási engedélyek mint a nemzetközi migráció forrásai – az 1930-as évekbeli Baranya megyei bolgárkertész bevándorlók kapcsán [Work Permits as Sources of Information on International Migration – with Reference to the 1930s' Bulgarian Market-gardening Immigrants in Baranya County].** – In: **Миграции на хора и идеи / Migrations of People and Ideas in Bulgaria and Hungary, 19<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> Centuries.** Съст. Пейковска, П., Г. Деметер. С.: Изд. „Парадигма”, 2018, с. 343–383. ISBN 978–954–326–369–1

The seasonal migration of thousands of Bulgarian market-gardeners (gourbetchii) from Northern Central Bulgaria to different points of Europe and the world was the most significant economic and human resource labor migration for the country in the 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. This paper examines the work permits as a historical source for labor migration. Its subject of research are the ones issued to Bulgarian market-gardeners by the Hungarian authorities in the 1930s and the dossiers compiled resulting from the circulation of the official correspondence, i.e. papers on this procedure. The envisaged records were researched by the author being preserved in the documentary heritage of the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture and kept at the Hungarian National Archives. Here their characteristics, the specifics of their information, positives and negatives, dis/advantages have been analyzed and used for the first time in historiography in order to determine the model of this seasonal labor migration from Bulgaria to Hungary based on example of the Bulgarian market-gardeners in Baranya county. At the end of the article a list of the Bulgarian market-gardeners in Baranya County is attached, which contains their (migrant) personal data derived from the 1930s work permits.

11. **A bevándorlók és munkaerőpiaci beilleszkedésük a két világháború közötti Magyarországon [Immigrants and Their Integration into the Labour Market in Interwar Hungary].** [Co-author Demeter Gábor]. – **Történelmi Szemle, 2017, № 2, pp. 261–281.** ISSN 0040-9634

The study aims at investigating the socio-demographic characteristics of immigrants arriving to Hungary and their integration into the labour market in the Interwar period. Based on the original data sheets (as the material remained unpublished) of the Central Statistical Bureau from 1930 the authors have analyzed, whether the newcomers occupied separate niche, or there was a conflict between the indigenous and immigrant society for occupations. Immigration and refugee waves in Hungary in the 1920s have been examined for the first time in the historiography by analyzing these data. Demographic characteristics of refugees and immigrants by mother tongue, citizenship, gender, religious affiliation, knowledge of the language of the host country has been made, their territorial distribution has been presented, factors affecting their adaptation and economic integration to the local labor market have been considered, the degree of their economic integration has been analyzed by the coefficient of their economic activity and their concentration in individual sectors and sub-sectors of the then Hungarian economy. The results show, that the language skills and religion helped the integration of this stratum (including their children born in

Hungary), which was overrepresented in certain occupations. Some parallels with Bulgaria have been highlighted and the quantitatively important place of Bulgarian horticultural migration at the labor market in the country has been outlined.

12. **A határon túli bolgárokat érintő jogi szabályozás 1989 és 2004 között [Legal Regulation affecting Bulgarians Abroad between 1989 and 2004]. – In: Current Issues in Law an Beyond on EU Level. Tanulmányok. Ed. Ember A. Szeged, 2017, pp. 71–76. ISBN 978–615–00–0359–7**

The article examines the Bulgarian legislation related to the Bulgarian diaspora abroad in the period of transition from one political system to another until Bulgaria's accession to the European Union. It analyzes the relevant clauses of the Constitution, the laws on the Bulgarian citizenship, foreigners in Bulgaria, the election of deputies, transactions executed in foreign currency, the economic activity of foreigners, the protection of foreign investments, as well as the regulations on the education of Bulgarians living abroad, the admission of young people with Macedonian citizenship to Bulgarian higher education institutions.

13. **War and Migration in Bulgaria from 1912 to 1926: the Refugee Inflows in the Light of Census Data. – Bulgarian Historical Review, 2017, N 1–2, pp. 218–259. ISSN 0204-8906**

The subject of the present study is the mass exodus of Bulgarians (and people of other nationalities) to Bulgaria generated by the armed conflicts from the second decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, namely by the Balkan Wars and World War I including the 1917 revolution and civil war in Russia, the Aster Revolution in Hungary, and accompanying events. The study reveal for the first time in Bulgarian historiography the demographic impact of refugees' intensive influx to Bulgaria between 1912 and 1926. In fact the latter was observed to 1928 and its quantitative dimensions covered about 200 000 people – mainly Bulgarians, but Russians, Armenians and others too poured into Bulgaria; meanwhile thousands of Turks and Greeks left it. Here certain aspects of refugee waves of the time are examined, in particular the ethnic structure, temporal dynamics, points of departure, destinations (points of attraction) of the refugee inflow to Bulgaria, refugees' territorial distribution and concentration, and it is done by the means of quantitative reseach methods of statistical data, namely the statistics for refugees in Bulgaria coming from the 1920 and 1926 population censuses.

14. **Аптечното дело в България през втората половина на XIX век в документи от фонда на унгарския аптекар Георги Силаги [Pharmacy in Bulgaria in the Second Half of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century in the Documentary Heritage of the Hungarian Chemist György Szilágyi]. – В: Из живота на европейските провинции на Османската империя през XV–XIX век. Сборник изследвания в памет на проф. д.и.н. Елена Грозданова. Съст. и ред. Ст. Първева, О. Тодорова. София: Гутенберг, 2016, с. 700–726. ISBN 978-619-176-088-6**

The material contains an original introduction to the life and work of the Hungarian emigrant, Lajos Kossuth's comrade-in-arms and pharmacist by profession György Szilágyi, who settled in Bulgaria and established in Shumen and later moved to Rousse one of the first modern pharmacies in Bulgarian lands. A piece of contribution is the reconstruction of his biography based on his documentary heritage. 13 records coming from his personal fund are included too and attesting to the historical development of pharmacy business in Bulgaria in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The documents have been published for the first time; the foreign language ones have been translated by the author.

15. **Русская интеллигенция в Болгарии в 20-е годы XX в.: социально-профессиональная структура [Russian Intelligentsia in Bulgaria in the 1920s: Social and Professional Structure].** – В: Историческая болгаристика. К 100-летию со дня рождения проф. Л.Б. Валева. Редколл. Е. Л. Валева, Т. В. Волокитина. М., 2016, с. 270-284. ISBN 978-5-7576-0360-5

This is the first demographic study on the White Russian emigrant intelligentsia. In the article the Russian immigrant intelligentsia in Bulgaria has been studied through the analysis of a specific statistical historical source, which until now has not been in the view of the researchers – the Bulgaria population censuses from 1920 and 1926. The labor statistics contained therein make it possible to make a thorough and comprehensive quantitative description of its participation in the various branches, sub-sectors, groups of professions and individual crafts within the Bulgarian economy, as well as of its social structure and in particular to outline the role and place of Russian women immigrants in labour and society.

16. **Literacy and Census: The Case of Banat Bulgarians, 1890–1910.** – In: Juhász József (főszerk.). *Kelet-európai sorsfordulók. Tanulmányok a 80 éves Palotás Emil tiszteletére.* Budapest : L'Harmattan : ELTE BTK Kelet-Európa Története Tansz., 2016, pp. 146–158. ISBN 978-963-414-139-6

This article is a shortened and revised English version of the study under No. 28 in this list and aims at presenting its results to the foreign scientific community.

17. **Mixed Marriage Trends in Interwar Bulgaria (with Special Reference to the Russian Immigrants).** – In: *Current Issues in Law and Beyond on EU Level.* Ed. Ember, Alex. Sofia: St. Kliment Ohridski University Press, 2016, pp. 91–104. ISBN 978–954–07–4123–9

This paper is an attempt to reveal briefly mixed marriage trends in Bulgaria over a fifteen-year period beginning in 1920 and ending in 1935 and relate them to the local ethnic groups as well as to the Russian immigrants. Actually the author has described and compared the marriage choices of the main ethnic groups in Bulgaria, and examined group differences in intermarriage based on the Bulgarian statistics on population movements. The latter published data on the absolute number of concluded marriages per year, by ethnicity of spouses and separately for urban and rural population. The study has been provoked by the fact that intermarriage has scarcely been an issue in the Bulgarian scientific literature especially in terms of ethnic relations and integration of ethnic groups or immigrants. Actually in Bulgarian historiography the problem of mixed marriage has been studied for the first time from a demographic point of view and in historical perspective. The author shares the widespread view in the humanities and social sciences of mixed marriage as one of the main factors for integration and natural assimilation of immigrants.

18. **Щрихи към политическата активност на Кошутовата емиграция и на унгарската общественост във връзка с Руско-турската война от 1877–1878 г. [Outlines of Kossuth emigration's and Hungarian Public's Political Activity concerning the Russo-Turkish War of 1877–79].** – В: *Shared Pasts in Central and Southeast Europe, 17<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> Centuries: Hungarian and Bulgarian Approaches.* Eds. Demeter, G., P. Peykovska. Sofia-Budapest, 2015, pp. 94–104. ISSN 0205–2504, ISBN 978–954–2903–22–2

The text deals with events that are poorly known in both Bulgarian and Hungarian historiography – perhaps, because they are rather ideological endeavors with no fateful

results, but are of scholarly interest as they are part of the political diversity in Hungary and Bulgaria during the fateful Russian-Turkish war of 1877-78 in our country, and related to the idea of restoring Hungarian statehood. In essence, the expression of the attitude of Kossuth emigration and of the Hungarian society to the war and the political actions taken at that time was presented through an analysis of Bulgarian sources (bearing in mind that almost no new archival documents for this popular emigration were found anymore) – the personal correspondence of the Hungarian emigrant György Szilágyi was analyzed.

19. **A Kossuth-emigráció mindennapi élete az 1860-as–70-es években: egy Bulgáriában letelepedett magyar önkéntes irathagyatékából** [**The Everyday Life of Kossuth Emigration in the 1860s–70s: Records from the Documentary Heritage of a Hungarian Volunteer – a Settler in Bulgaria**]. – In: (Re)Discovering the Sources of Bulgarian and Hungarian History. Eds. P. Peykovska, G. Demeter. Sofia-Budapest, 2015, pp. 38–64. ISSN 0205–2504, ISBN 978–954–2903–22–2

In the publication the examination of Kossuth emigration has been approached through the methods of everyday life studies analyzing some records coming from the personal archival fund of György Szilágyi. 14 documents have been published, containing many new and unknown so far facts about the residence of Kossuth emigration in Bulgaria and its participation in the construction and moderniyation of the Third Bulgarian State. The documents have been published in their original language.

20. **Грамотността на българите в Австро-Унгария по данни от преброяванията на населението в Унгария** [**Literacy of the Bulgarians in Austria-Hungary in the Light of Hungarians Census Data**]. – В: *Gazdaság és kultúra: a nemzetiségek gazdasági és kulturális tevékenysége Magyarországon a 19. és a 20. században.* / Стопанство и култура. Очерци за стопанската и културната дейност на националните общности в Унгария през 19 и 20 век. Ed. K. Menyhárt. Budapest, 2014, pp. 57–82. ISBN 978–963–08–5730–7

In this paper the author examines the literacy of the two Bulgarian diasporas in Austria-Hungary – the Banat Bulgarians and the Bulgarian (seasonal) market-gardeners, analyzing the relevant data from the Hungarian population censuses of 1890, 1900 and 1910 and presents some of its characteristics in the context of its social aspects and its relationship with gender, age, religion, ethnicity, migration. The literacy rate of Bulgarians in Austria-Hungary is outlined in comparison with the then education level of the population in the dual empire and in Bulgaria.

21. **Етнодемографско развитие на банатските българи в Унгария през втората половина на XIX и началото на XX в.** [**Ethnodemographic Characteristics of the Banat Bulgarians in Hungary in Late 19<sup>th</sup> and Early 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries**]. – В: *Личност, народ, история. Национално-освободителните борби през XV–XIX в.* Съст. А. П. Каменова-Борин, Т. Дончев. С., 2014, с. 88–118. ISBN 978–954–9496–19–2

The study represents the first attempt in native historiography to characterize the ethno-demographic development of Banat Bulgarians, though only in a single historical period. The ethnographic characteristics of the Banat Bulgarians include an analysis of the dynamics of their number, their structures by sex, age and marriage, their internal and overseas migration. Statistical data analyzed originates from the Hungarian population censuses of 1890, 1900 and 1910, refers to the Banat district and its population of Bulgarian nationality and religious affiliation to Catholicism. Their re-emigration was analyzed on the basis of data from the population censuses in Bulgaria from 1900 and 1910 for the four compact settlements, founded by re-emigrated Banat Bulgarians (Asenovo, Gostilya,



Bouldarski geran and Dragomirovo).

22. Проф. Геза Фехер в България (1922–1944) [**Prof. Géza Fehér in Bulgaria (1922–1944)**]. – В: Унгаристични изследвания. 30 години специалност „Унгарска филология”, СУ „Св. Климент Охридски”. Съст. Й. Найденова, Л. Лесничкова, И. Маркова. С.: Изд. „Изток–Запад”, 2014, с. 187–219. ISBN 978–619–152–483–9

In the study the subject of research is the multifaceted activity of the Hungarian archeologist protobulgarist Géza Fehér during his stay in Bulgaria. The sources analyzed have been researched and discovered by the author in the archival funds of Bulgarian scientists, stored at the Scientific Archives of the BAS and the Manuscript Department of the Archives of the HAS. The documents in question have been published in the material under No. 32 in this list.

23. България и външната политика на Австро-Унгария в дневника на д-р Лайош/Лудвиг Талоци (1887 – 13 януари 1909 г.) [**Bulgaria and the Austri-Hungary’s Foreign Policy in Dr. Lajos/Ludwig Thallóczy’s Diary (1887 – 13 January 1909)**]. – В: ИДА, 2012 (2014), Т. 103–104, с. 367–417. ISSN 0323-9780

The present publication contains an introductory article about the author of the diary, who has remained unknown to the Bulgarian professional guild, and the extremely interesting story of the creation of the diary itself. Excerpts from the diary of the Hungarian historian, archivist and high public servant Lajos/Ludwig Thallóczy (1857-1916) are included. The diary’s author was an excellent expert in Eastern European and the Balkan affairs, founder of the modern Hungarian Balkan Studies. Firstlz he was as a secretary and closest assistant of Benjamin Kallay. Subsequently L. Thallóczy was head of the Court Chamber Archives to the Austro-Hungarian common ministry of finance, a professor in Hungarian history and law at the prestigious Austrian schools of Terezianum and Consular Academy. Since 1908 he had been head of department at Austria-Hungary’s common ministry of finance. Thallóczy began to write his diary in 1887; his notes were almost daily until his death in 1916; he put them down with a clear conscience and ambition that his diary would become an invaluable historical source for future generations. The manuscript consists of several thousand pages and contains unique information coming from “kitchen” of political life in Austria-Hungary and concerning Monarchy’s foreign policy, its fight against Russia in the Balkans and its relations with the great powers, political life within Hungary and some Balkan countries (Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Albania, Montenegro). Thallóczy’s diary is kept at the Manuscript Department of the Szechenyi Hungarian National Library and is a historical source well known within the scientific community in Central Europe, but little used so far.

24. Социально-экономический облик русской эмиграции в Болгарии в 20-е годы XX в. (по данным переписи населения) [**The Socio-Economic Profile of the Russian Emigration in Bulgaria in the 1920s (according to Population Census Data)**]. – В: Российско-болгарские научные дискуссии. Российская и болгарская государственность: проблемы взаимодействия. XIX–XXI вв. Редкол. Козлов, В. П. (отв. Ред.), Е. Л. Валева, Т. В. Волокитина, М. М. Фролова. М.: Институт славяноведения РАН, 2014, с. 163–184. ISBN 978–5–7576–0325–4

In the study the author has analyzed the labor statistics for the population of Russian nationality from the Bulgarian population censuses of 1920 and 1926., the economic and social integration of Russian immigrants and refugees in Bulgaria in the 1920s has been revealed for the first time in historiography, tracing their economic activity, sectoral

employment, social structure and sectoral employment in different social groups.

25. **A bánsági bolgárok és a magyar adminisztráció integrációs stratégiai (1778–1849, 1860–1918) [The Banat Bulgarians and the Integration Strategies of the Hungarian Administration, 1778–1849, 1860–1918].** – **Bácsország. Vajdasági Honismereti Szemle, Szabadka/Subotica, 2014, 68/1, pp. 91–97.**  
ISSN 1450–6831

In the article the author has investigated the relationship between the self-governing bodies of the Banat Bulgarians and the Hungarian administration in the Banat region, the initiation of studies of Hungarian scholars with a view to their integration, and the way in which their cultural revival in the context of the Hungarian aspirations for integration nationalities in the multinational empire.

26. **Literacy and Illiteracy in Austria-Hungary. The Case of Bulgarian Migrant Communities.** – **Hungarian Historical Review, 2014, N 3, pp. 683–511.** ISSN 2063–8647

The study is an English-language, revised and supplemented version of the study at No. 20 in this list. It aims to contribute to the clarification of the question of the spread of literacy in East Central Europe and the Balkans in the Late 19<sup>th</sup> and Early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries by offering an examination of Bulgarian migrant diasporas in Austria–Hungary and, in particular, in Hungary, i.e. the Eastern part of the Empire. The study of literacy among migrants is important, because immigrants represent a possible resource for the larger societies in which they live, so comparisons of the levels of education among migrants (for instance with the levels of education among the majority community, but also with the levels of education among the communities of their homelands) may shed light on how the different groups benefited from interaction with each other. Here the author has analyzed data on literacy, illiteracy and semi-literacy rates among migrants on the basis of the Hungarian censuses of 1890, 1900 and 1910. She has presented trends and tendencies in levels of literacy or illiteracy in the context of the social aspects of literacy and its relationship to birthplace, gender, age, confession, migration, selected destinations and ethnicity. She also has compared literacy rates among Bulgarians in Austria–Hungary with the literacy rates among other communities in the Dual Monarchy and Bulgaria and investigated the role of literacy in the preservation of identity.

27. **Дневникът на д-р Лайош Талоци за България и външната политика на Австро-Унгария през Балканските войни (2 юни 1912 – 26 ноември 1913 г.) [Dr Lajos Thallóczy's Diary about Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary's Foreign Policy during the Balkan Wars (2 June 1912 – 26 November 1913)].** – **B: Bulgaria and Hungary at War (1912–1918). Collected Studies.** Eds. P. Peykovska, G. Demeter. Sofia-Budapest, 2013, pp. 97–120. ISBN 978-954-2903-09-3

This publication is a continuation of Lajos Thallóczy's diary "covering" the period of the Balkan wars. During the Balkan wars he was a Real Internal *Privy Counselor*. Shortly thereafter Thallóczy entered the department of 3<sup>rd</sup> rank - the highest official level for a civil servant in the monarchy. In 1915-16, he was the civil counselor of the military administration in occupied Serbia. The original notes were shorthand written because of the classified information and were subsequently deciphered by Thallóczy's secretary Janos Peregrényi. The author has done only a selection from this particular converted typewritten version, since there except the information on the Balkan Wars a lot of other events from domestic political life in Hungary and the Balkan states, author's everyday life, etc. were simultaneously recorded. Author's starting point for the selection of information was the way Thallóczy's diary reflected Bulgaria's participation in the Balkan Wars on the

background of Austria-Hungary's and other great powers' policies. The text selected is translated into Bulgarian by the author and is being published for the first time.

28. **Грамотност и неграмотност сред банатските българи в края на XIX и началото на XX в. [Literacy and Illiteracy of the Banat Bulgarians in Late 19<sup>th</sup> and Early 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries]** – ИПр, 2013, № 1–2, с. 152–181. ISSN 0323-9748

The present study aims at contributing to the clarification of the problem of spread of literacy in Eastern Europe and in particular in Austria-Hungary in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, taking as an object of study the diaspora of the Banat Bulgarians. The author has analyzed data on their literacy or illiteracy derived from the Hungarian population censuses of 1890, 1900 and 1910 and presented some characteristics of their level of (il)literacy in its relationship with gender, age, ethnicity and migration. Her conclusions are based mainly (but not exclusively) on the data for population of age for compulsory education and over, because they reflect the degree of literacy more accurately than those relating to the total population. Banat Bulgarians, here examined in relation to the spread of literacy in Austria-Hungary, are Western rite Catholics. At that time they had already been settlers in the Habsburg Empire for a century and a half. The Banat Bulgarians' level of literacy has been outlined compared to the then educational status of the population in Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria. Banat Bulgarians were characterized by a higher proportion of literates (for both sexes) than the average for the Eastern part of the Dual Monarchy – Transleithania or Hungary, and by a lower proportion of literates compared to the Western one – Cisleithania or Austria.

29. **Egy magyar gyógyszerész a Közép-Balkánon a 19. század második felében. Az indentitás Szilágyi György élettörténete és személyes iratai fényében [A Hungarian Pharmacist in the Central Balkans in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Half of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Identity in the Light of György Szilágyi's Personal History and Private Records].** – Bácsország (Vajdasági Honismereti Szemle), Szabadka/Subotica, 2012, 61/2, pp. 91–92. ISSN 1450–6831

The article is devoted to the problem of the integration of the Hungarian immigrant pharmacist György Szilágyi into the Bulgarian society through the method of life history and the analysis of his letters and other records of personal origin, coming from his documentary heritage.

30. **Унгарци в българските земи през 60-те и 70-те години на XIX в. [Hungarians in the Bulgarian Lands in 1860s-1870s].** – В: Унгаристиката в България. Език, история, литература. Съст. Найденова, Й. София: ИЦ „Б. Пенев“, 2004, с. 209–232. ISBN 954–8712–33–4

The the immigration of Hungarians into Bulgarian lands in the 1860s and 1870s has been examined for the first time – on the base of some unknown records searched by the author at the Hungarian National Archives archives and already published travel notes. The factors of this immigration have been investigated and discussed too.

31. **Demographic Indicators of Ethnic and Cultural Identity within the Bulgarian Minority in Hungary in the Late 20<sup>th</sup> Century.** – In: **Regions, Borders, Societies, Identities in Central and Southeast Europe, 17<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> Centuries.** Eds. P. Peykovska, G. Demeter. Sofia–Budapest, 2013, pp. 111-123. ISBN 978-954-2903-10-9

The paper reveals ethnic processes that were passing within the Bulgarian community in Hungary throughout the 20<sup>th</sup> century by analysis of data coming from the Hungarian censuses, in particular the 1990 and 2001 Censuses. The last decade of 20<sup>th</sup> century's

changes in statistical data are used as a criteria for establishing the interethnic processes; the information contained shows their basic tendencies and gives a trustworthy picture of them; since these interethnic changes reflect the social, economic, political and cultural processes going on within the Bulgarian community, the author has taken into consideration some specific characteristics of its formation and development.

32. **Из епистолярното наследство на Геза Фехер като учен-българист [About Géza Fehér's Epistolary Heritage as Bulgarian Scholar].** – ИДА, 1998, Т. 70, с. 74–108. ISSN 0323-9780

The name of the Hungarian archeologist and proto-Bulgarian scholar Géza Fehér is known in a very narrow scholarly circles and his versatile activities for the mutual acquaintance of the Bulgarians and the Hungarians and for the development of the Bulgarian-Hungarian relations has remained poorly known. During his 22-year stay in Bulgaria he became a very important figure for the development of the Bulgarian-Hungarian cultural relations, and the evidence of all that are the letters written by him to his Bulgarian and Hungarian colleagues between 1922 and 1948 and published within the study. The originals are kept at the Archives of the Bulgarian Academy of Science, at the Department of Manuscripts of the Hungarian Academy of Science and at the Department of Manuscripts of “Széchényi” National Library in Budapest. They reveal some unknown moments of his life and some details of his creative career.

33. **Политическата дейност на Янош Асталос в българските земи през 1869–1870 г. [The Political Activities of János Asztalos in the Bulgarian Lands, 1869–1870].** – ИДА, 1994, Т. 68, с. 213–248. ISSN 0323-9780

The records about the history of the Bulgarian movement for national liberation from the autumn of 1869 to the spring of 1870 are rather scanty. The publication presents newly-found documents from the National Archives of Hungary, which throw light upon important facts of its organization. They reveal unfamiliar facts concerning the formation of secret committees in the Bulgarian lands at that time, the echo of the Dalmatian uprising in the Balkans and the chance of a general uprising as well as the idea of a Danubian confederation. The revolutionary activities of the Hungarian emigrants János Asztalos and Vilmos Madarász, the foundation of Hungarian-Slav committees and of Hungarian-Bulgarian Secret Committee in Vidin, whose existence was doubted for the lack of adequate documentary sources, had been particularly alluded to.

34. **Спомени на унгарския дипломат Шандор Киш-Немешкери за България и българите [Memoirs of the Hungarian Diplomat Sándor Kiss-Nemeskéri of Bulgaria and the Bulgarians].** – ИДА, 1993, Т. 66, с. 251–282. ISSN 0323-9780

S. Kiss-Nemeskéri was the first diplomat of Hungary to Bulgaria (1920–1929) and is one the forgotten personalities of the interwar period. The publication contains an original introductory section presenting the biography of, which was reconstructed partly on the basis of his diplomatic dossier and partly on the interview with his daughter. His book of memoirs entitled “In a hurry. From the Memoirs of a Hungarian Diplomat” was published in Budapest in 1940. A part of those memoirs is published here, although in a concise form, with a view to its importance for the Bulgarian history. They reveal the history of Austro-Hungarian-Bulgarian diplomatic relations as well as the Hungarian-Bulgarian ones of the period from 1912 to 1929 and contain information about Russian and Hungarian immigration to Bulgaria, about immigration from Macedonia. The memoirs are being published in Bulgarian for the first time.

35. Българският дневник на Михай Юнгерт-Арноти, унгарски пълномощен министър в София през 1939–1944 г. [The Bulgarian Diary of Mihály Jungerth-Arnóty, Hungarian Ambassador in Sofia in 1939–1944]. – ИДА, 1992, Т. 63, с. 87–139. ISSN 0323-9780

The diary of the Hungarian Ambassador in Sofia Mihály Jungerth-Arnóthy during the Second World War is an invaluable source of information on the development of bilateral Bulgarian-Hungarian political relations during the war as allies of the Third Reich and on their beneficial influence on the migration processes between the two countries. At that very time the Foreign Ministry of Hungary, contemplating a revision concerning Transylvania, found it necessary to establish closer contacts with Bulgaria, which on its part had similar intentions towards Romania concerning Dobrudja. Jungerth considered his major task to assist the coordination of the revisionist plans of the two countries. The diary is being kept in the ex-Archives of Political History in Budapest. It is being published for the first time and it is a sort of a continuation of his Moskow diary.

36. Миграции на хора и идеи в България и Унгария (XIX–XXI в.) / Emberek és eszmék migrációi Bulgáriában és Magyarországon (19–21. század) / Migrations of People and Ideas in Bulgaria and Hungary, 19<sup>th</sup>–21<sup>st</sup> Centuries. Eds. P. Peykovska, G. Demeter. Sofia: Paradigma, 2018, 458 p. [Series Publications of the Bulgarian-Hungarian History Commission, Vol. 4] ISSN 2535–0757, ISBN 978–963–416–127–1 (IH–RCH–HAS), ISBN 978–954–326–369–1 (Paradigma) (co-compilation and co-editorship)

The book is the result of an international project on migration of the Institute for Historical Studies at the BAS. The compilation of this collection of studies was provoked by the current migration situation in the EU and the challenges faced by Member States (including Hungary and Bulgaria) as a result of the large refugee waves and other migratory flows from Africa to Europe, and from the experiences of both countries to join forces in tackling the refugee crisis. Moreover, the migration history of Bulgaria and Hungary has numerous parallels, points of contact and interactions, testifying to several centuries of shared historical experience. The volume includes 21 texts by Bulgarian, Hungarian and Russian scholars. The subject of research in the developments are political and labor, mass and individual international migrations, refugee waves, which are approached from the point of view of the immigration-emigration dichotomy. Some socio-anthropological and ethno-cultural aspects of international migration in Bulgaria and Hungary are also being studied, such as migration and ethno-geography, processes of acculturation, adaptation and integration, “transfer” of knowledge, age and gender structures, employment abroad etc. The book has been selected for the applied scientific achievement of the IHS–BAS for 2018.

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