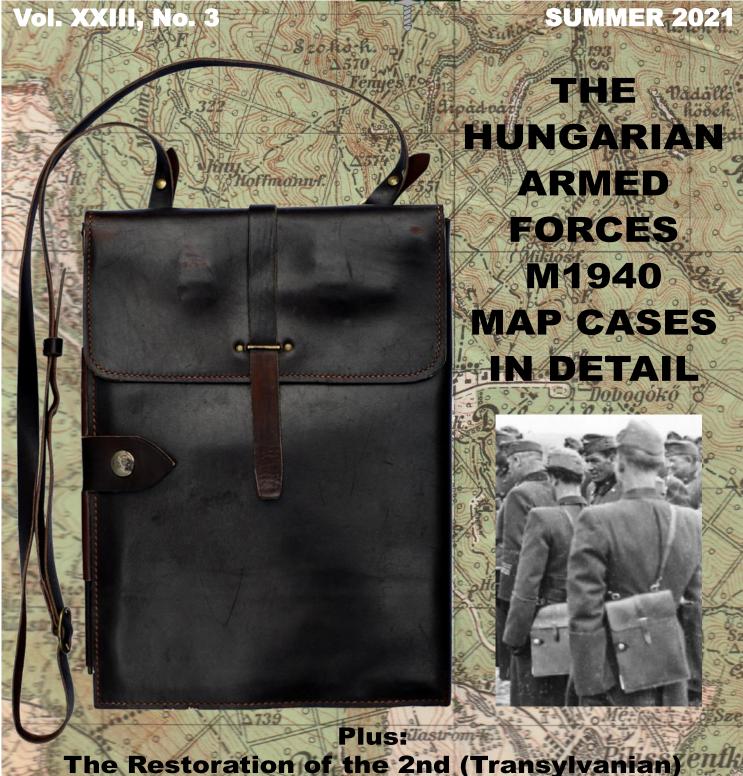
MAGYARIERONT



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**Hussars Monument in Budapest** 



#### MAGYAR FRONT VOLUME XXIII, ISSUE 3 SUMMER 2021

Published quarterly by **Peter Czink, Editor-Designer** 

#### The New Front:

(International Hungarian Military History Preservation Society)

"To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield."

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Membership in the International Hungarian Military History Preservation Society is \$40.00 annually, and includes the *Magyar Front*.

The original Magyar Front was the weekly newspaper of the Frontline Fighter's Association, and was published from the early 1930s until the end of the Second World War.

# A note from the Editor

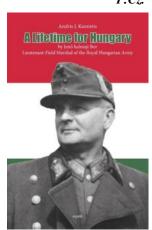
Some people might find eleven pages dedicated to a map case a little excessive, however, I would only feel obligated to apologize if one could find that much information on the Model 1940 map cases elsewhere. Original regulations or related documents are not known to exist, as is the case with many Hungarian military artifacts, despite the efforts of legions of historians, both professional and amateur who have been hard at work preserving our heritage. I was fortunate to acquire the featured examples, and I hope that presenting them here may be of some service to anyone interested in Hungarian military artifacts. IHMHPS member Major Dr. Tamás Baczoni shared his wealth of knowledge (and patience) with me as usual, to make this article possible. Gergő Bacskai was very helpful with information regarding stamps and markings. The photo on our cover is courtesy of Gábor Vidákovich.

The *Magyar Front* always seems to have more than its fair share of good fortune - on page 14 writer László Prohászka, no stranger to our readers, continues to share his passion for Hungarian military monuments.

For further reading about General Jenő Bor (his map case is featured from page 9), his wartime diary is available in English, presented by IHMHPS member Andris Kursietis. Although it's no longer in print, copies can be found online.

P.Cz.

"A Lifetime for Hungary is the memoir of General Jenő Bor. He experienced the history of the 20th Century in the making, having participated as a combatant in both world wars. His autobiography, translated from its original Hungarian, chronicles his experiences in the service of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and later as an officer in the Hungarian Army. The narrative covers his life as a cadet before WWI, his combat experiences during the Great War, and his steady rise through the ranks of the post-WWI Hungarian Armed Forces to become a senior general during Hungary's occupation by Germany and subsequent fall to the Soviets. The final part of the book deals with the General's life as a POW, before his eventual emigration to the USA."



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Commemorative Cross.)

Shown actual size.



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**2008-2018 Badge** (Left) \$10.00\* each

<sup>\*</sup>Donations and payments can be made via Paypal (czink@shaw.ca). Postage not included.

# Hungarian Defence Forces Map Cases

by Feter Czink

#### PHOTOGRAPHY BY LORRAINE WEIDEMAN

A military map case is as essential as any other piece of kit, however, it can also serve as an army's complex tactical or logistical centre. Two types of the M1940 map case were used by the Hungarian Defence Forces during World War II: a large and a small version. Officers on the front line generally used the smaller and less cumbersome variant, while commanders could choose the large type which would serve them like a remote office – the "laptop" of its day.

Like other pieces of uniform and equipment, officers had to purchase their map case. Several manufacturers were necessary to supply the demand and variations exist, from very fine quality examples to late-war cases made of artificial leather. Today they are quite rare, especially the large version. Very little in the way of regulations or documents exist concerning these map cases - indeed, even photographs of them in use are very scarce, considering they were often worn slung over the shoulder and towards the back of officers in the field.



CZINK COLLECTION



Above and at right:
The front and back of the
M1940 Small Map Case.
A repair is evident on the
back, and part of the
leather trim is missing from
the bottom of the clear
celluloid map pocket.

(Actual size: 18cm x 27cm.)

#### Left:

A portion of the stamp that covers the reverse side of all of the leather used to make this example - HR stands for *Honvéd Ruhatár* (Defence Forces Clothing Depot). This stamp was rolled onto leather that was reserved for military use.







### "BAJTÁRS" táska. /:Használati utasitás:/

#### I. A terepen mint TÉRKÉPTÁSKA:

1./ A táska nyitása:
A táskát fedelével a testünk felé nyitjuk fel és mint könyvet hajtjuk szét, ugy hogy a fehér irómappa jobbfelé legyen kihajtható.

2./ A táska berendezése:
a./ A két nagy térképablak alá 2 darab térképet helyezünk avagy
l darab térképet teszünk teljes hosszában a két térképablak alá. /: Ez esetben a táska kétszer akkora térképfelületet mutat egysikban, mint a csukott

táska eredeti mérete:/

b./ A kihajtható /:kivehető:/ fehér irómappa lapjai közé, vagy lapjaira 1,2, vagy mind a 4 oldalon: intézkedések, parancsok, jelentések, vázlatok, valamint az ezek szerkesztésére szükséges ürlapok - sőt még további térkép is helyezhető a gumiszalagok alá. /: Gyors jármódban a papir esetleges kicsuszása ellen egy gumiszalagot hosszában alkalmazhatunk.:/

c./ A nagy táskazsebben segédletek, jelentési tömb, iróeszköz
doboz,stb. részére van hely.

d./ A kis táskazsebet és gyürüit a munkaközben használt iróesz-közök, térképmérő, idomlap,stb. számára használjuk.

3./ A táska használata:
A táskát ugy menetközben /:gyalog, lovon, kerékpáron és jármüvön:/ mint pedig megállásnál /:bármely testhelyzetben:/ a sokféle igénynek megfelelően használhatjuk:

a./ Nyitva, 1 térképablakkal és behajtott irómappával.
b./ Nyitva, 2 térképablakkal és kihajtott irómappával,
c./ Nyitva, 2 térképablakkal és kihajtott lapozható iró-

mappával.

d./ Csukva, - de <u>kivül hagyott</u> /:a táskafedélre hajtott:/ <u>irómappával</u>. Ez esetben a mappát az egyik gumiszalaggal a táskához szo-ritjuk. /:Igy használjuk a táskát gyors jármódban, félkézzel, gyors fel-jegyzésekre, avagy ha a mappa átlátszó lapja alá térképet helyezünk - térkép olvasásra. Ez esetben a mappa egy külső térképablak szerepét tölti be:/
e./ Külön a táskát és külön az irómappát tetszés szerint.
/:Ehhez a rézrudacskát gyürüiből kihuzzuk s a mappát kiemelve a rudacskát

ismét helyére tólva visszagomboljuk.:/

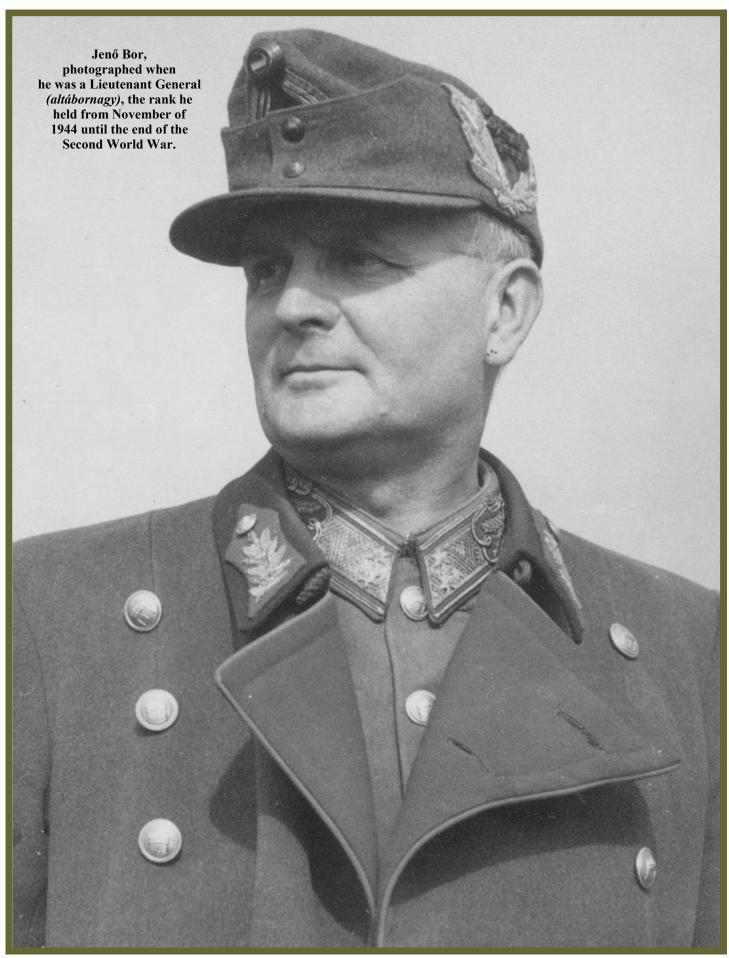
#### II. Városban és utazásnál mint IRATTÁSKA:

A hordszijat legomboljuk, s hordszij nélkül mint aktatáska tiszthez illő tetszetős darab. Iratok a térképablakok alatt és az irómappában. Irattcsomó és egyéb apróságok tetszés szerint a nagy táskazsebben.

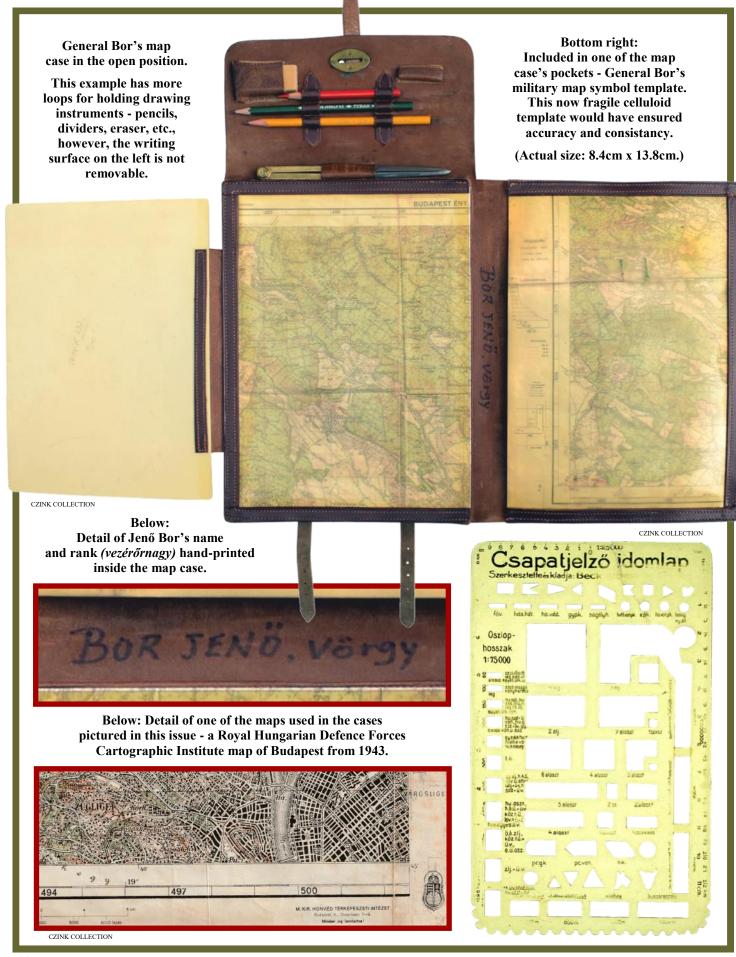
#### III. Irodában vagy otthon mint IROMAPPA és IRATTÁRCA:

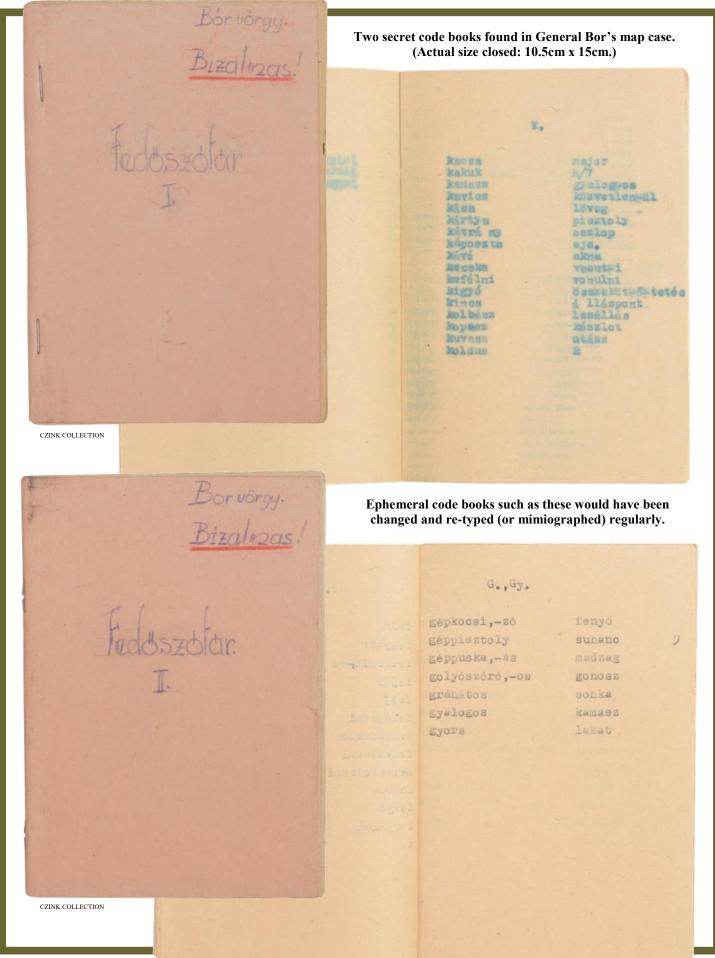
Ugy teljesen csukva, - mint csukva, de kivül hagyott iromappával vagy külön a táska mint irattárca és külön az irómappa az iróasztal hasznos darabjai. Személyi okmányok, levelezés, iratok - esetleg fénykép a térképablakok alatt, tömblevélpapir és iróeszköz a táskazsebekben. Az irómappában papir és itatós a gumiszalagok alatt. Berendezés különben egyéni izlés és rendszeretet szerint.

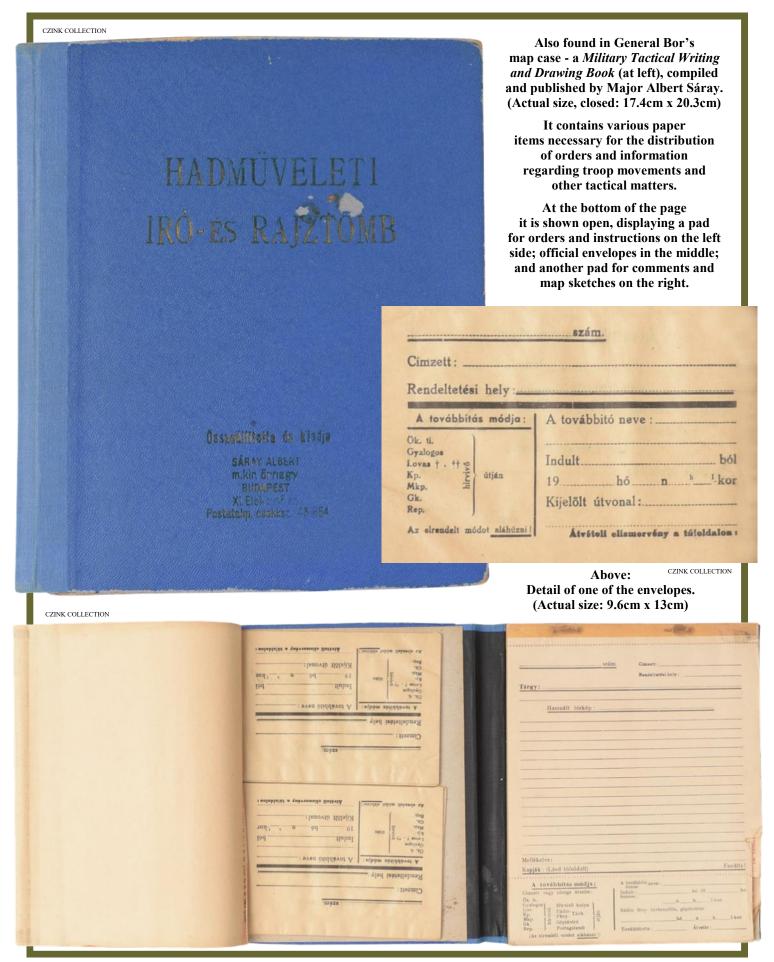












A továbbítás médja:	A továbbító neve :						
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Kp. Rádió-Távb.	Rádió- fény- távbeszélőn, géptávírón						
Mkp. Géptávíró	hó	nh	I-kor				
Rep. Postagalamb  (Az elrendelt módot aláhúzni!)	Továbbította :	Átvette:					

Details of two of the forms provided in the *Military Tactical Writing and Drawing Book*. Above: Instructions regarding the mode of transmission of information, which included "mounted or dismounted personel, bicycle, automobile, airplane, motorcycle, radio, light signal, telephone, currier dog, or carrier pidgeon."

Below: Sheets were also made available for sketching maps and other details.

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# Restoration of the Monument of the 2nd (Transylvanian) Hussars in Budapest

## by László Frohászka

Equestrian statues are the aristocrats of monuments erected in public spaces. Given the huge expense, the consignor normally hires the best artists of the period. In Budapest the monument of the Imperial and Royal 2nd (Transylvanian) Hussar Regiment by Lajos Petri (1884–1963) was erected on June 23rd, 1934 in Count István Bethlen Promenade (now Árpád Tóth Promenade), at the edge of the Castle of Buda. The basic idea of the composition is a naked male figure riding a rearing horse with man and horse turning their heads in opposite directions; a feature emphasising the dynamism of the piece. It is no coincidence, that this description would be equally applicable to a treasured possession of the Budapest Museum of Fine Arts - Leonardo da Vinci's bronze statuette featuring a horse and its rider. A notable difference though (albeit one which does not alter the composition to any significant degree), is that the figure in the Castle wears

The monument before restoration.

a First World War helmet in place of the winged headgear of its archetype, and holds a hussar trumpet rather than a sword and shield.

The basic idea of the two, however, is identical. The small statue by Leonardo is full of Renaissance vigour, whereas the monument of the 2nd (Transylvanian) Hussars was conceived in the classicising of modernity in an age whose monuments are dominated by historicism in Hungary.

The erection of the monument was initiated by the former officers of the regiment and financed from the proceeds of a public fund-raising campaign. The pedestal, designed by Károly Weichinger (1893–1982), deserves special mention. This excellent architect, who was later to publish a study devoted to the architectural and spatial problems of positioning the statue, did a very fine job. In conformity with the reddish hue of the castle walls, the pedestal is built of Dutch clinker. Rather than placing it in the middle of the bastion, Weichinger pushed the monument to the edge of the rampart. By doing so he achieved a smooth fit between pediment and wall and a silhouette which is clearly visible from both the promenade and Lovas Street below.

The base of this exceptionally dynamic and powerfully suggestive piece was originally decorated with two bronze reliefs. One showed the regiment marching in formal military greeting before its founder, Queen Maria Theresa of Hungary, while the other presented the hussars as they took leave of a Transylvanian village during World War I. After 1945, one of the reliefs was preserved at the Museum of Military History - the other's fate is unknown.

In 2020, the Budapest Gallery started arranging for the replacement of the missing parts. The relief preserved at the Museum of Military History was sampled and the other one was reproduced by artists. In the autumn of the same year, the equestrian statue was removed and taken away for restoration. It returned to its original place in January, 2021. At the same time the accurate copies of the two bronze reliefs were also placed on the right and left side of the pedestal.

A copy of the original bronze plaque presenting the title of the monument was also reinstated at the front of the pedestal. This bronze relief reads:

#### IMPERIAL AND ROYAL 2nd TRANSYLVANIAN HUSSSAR REGIMENT 1742-1919

Under these lines there is a portrayal of the Imperial and Royal 2nd Hussar Regiment's cap badge from the Great War period. With the restored reliefs, the monument once again shows its original beauty. On June 26th, 2021, with the participation of hussar re-enactors, a wreath laying ceremony took place at the restored monument.





# FROM THE PIAVE TO THE DON, FROM THE DON TO THE DANUBE

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