

Demeter Volkán Júlia

A DEDICATED SCHOLAR AND TEACHER – MIHÁLY SZATMÁRNÉMETI'S (1638–1689)
'LITERARY PROGRAM'

Keywords: early modern history, religious (Calvinist) literature, interpreting a preacher's role

The study proposes the method of close-reading in order to define the core objective of the literary program formulated by Mihály Szatmárnémeti (1638–1689), a Reformed priest. As key elements in his activity, we could name the role of a prophet (he himself and his contemporaries identified him with this role, too) and his emphasis on promoting science. The method he chose for his objectives is presented using different examples from his oeuvre.

Papp Kinga

ANDRÁS TARPAI SZILÁGYI'S UNKNOWN FUNERAL ORATION: 'JÓL
MEGHALÁSNAK MESTERSÉGE'

Keywords: puritanism, funeral oration, ars moriendi, ars in Deo vivere, Tarpai Szilágyi András

The paper focuses on the puritan priest, András Tarpai Szilágyi's funeral oration: Jól meghalásnak mestersége, presented in 1659 at the funeral of Moktsai Balázs and printed (published) at Kassa in 1668. Until now, Tarpai's work was unknown. The oration presents the condition of dying well – based on the puritan ethics and pietism.

Kerti József

'THE FLOWERS OF THE HUNGARIAN PARNASSUS'. THE PARATEXTS OF GYÖRGY
ARANKA'S COLLECTION OF POETRY

Keywords: paratexts, reception history, manuscript, collection of poetry, history of sources, source criticism

One of the most active figures of the Hungarian and Transylvanian Enlightenment literary movement was the judge from the Royal Table of Târgu-Mureş, György Aranka. A large part of his poetic work lies in manuscripts in the archives of Cluj-Napoca (Kolozsvár) and Budapest. The dissertation, on the basis of reception history, history of sources and archival research analyses the paratexts of György Aranka's collection of poetry entitled The Flowers of the Hungarian Parnassus.

Sófalvi Emese

THE PEDAGOGICAL LEGACY OF A MUSIC TEACHER IN CLUJ
(KOLOZSVÁR/KLAUSENBURG), GEORG RUZITSKA

Keywords: Georg Ruzitska, Musical Conservatory of Cluj, History of Musical Pedagogy, Curriculum and Method

Director for more than thirty years of the local Conservatory, Georg Ruzitska (Vienna, 1786–Cluj, 1869) played a great role in the cultural and pedagogical life of the Transylvanian town Cluj. Initially a foreigner to the Hungarian national aspirations, his Viennese training, compositional skills and pedagogical abilities made the professor an acclaimed leader of the musical institution starting from 1835 until his death. Founded in 1819 with both Philanthropic and Utilitarian goals, the school of the Musical Society was among the first institutions in the region to provide children of both sex proper musical training. Ruzitska extended the curriculum and introduced new methods, thus linking Cluj to the circulation of the developing professional educational system in Europe. His pedagogical works (singing and instrumental methods, elementary notes on musical theory) along with the creations dedicated to disciples are subject to research for the first time.

Ilyés B. Hajnalka

EXCERPTS FROM THE HISTORY OF THE LYCEUM PRINTING HOUSE FROM CLUJ (KOLOZSVÁR) (1861–1864)

Keywords: 19th century, Roman Catholic, Printing House, Lithography, Cluj, Imre Szentpéteri

The article's aim is to present the problems faced by the Roman Catholic printing house in Cluj in the second half of the nineteenth century. By working with the documents written or received by Imre Szentpéteri, the director of the institution from that period, we managed to reconstruct what meant his everyday job and how he managed to deal with the various issues that appeared during the administration of the printing house and the lithography. These documents not only helped us in gathering information related to printing, but they also facilitated an insight into the mentality of those years.

Mészáros Zsolt

THE MAGYAR BAZÁR AND THE NEW PERSPECTIVES OF THE 19TH CENTURY HUNGARIAN FASHION MAGAZINE RESEARCH

Keywords: modernity, emancipation, journalism, fashion magazine, women's work.

I examine in my study the fashion magazines of the second half of the 19th century compared with the modern social and cultural processes of the age. I show the previously valued as an isolated potential press genre company's possible join points, interactions, importance, new approach manners through the Magyar Bazár at the time of the Wohl sisters' editing (1873–1901). In Hungary the endeavours concerning the reformation of the research about press began in the last decade. The lack of the basic researches in the field calls for an urgent widening of the investigations in topics related to the functioning of the publisher houses, of the presses,

the relations between the market and the political and cultural life, to the press consumption, journalism or to the regional and international context. To this renewed view about press it is worthy to fit the re-evaluation the genre of the fashion magazines. The fashion magazines are connected with several other urban cultural institutions and shops, and – on a different level – are also related to the emancipation of the women, in the case of Magyar Bazár one might think about the women's jobs, education, sport and domestic industry. By their supplements, gifts, illustrations, columns and articles, the fashion magazines had a noteworthy effect on the visual and the design culture of the homes. The fashion magazines played an important role in the women's professional formation as writers or journalists, as well. The study of these journals point out the multiple and complex relations between the fashion magazines of the second half of the 19th century and the modern literature, art, lifestyle or commerce. The fashion magazines are not isolated journals, through them one can catch sight of the different networks of the modernity.

Varga P. Ildikó

PATTERNS, MODELS, ORIGINALITY. THE CASE OF A HUNGARIAN DRAMA AT THE FINNISH NATIONAL THEATRE

Keywords: Béla Vikár, Sándor Hunyady, André Lefevere, manipulation, re-writing

The study analyses the circumstances of translating into Finnish and presentation of Sándor Hunyady's *The Black Stemmed Cherry*. The subject is mainly justified by a debate over the (translator's) authorship, in which the arguments presented regarding the issue of authorship provide an answer that is exceeding the translation, as well as source and target language competences. The parties in dispute are Béla Vikár and Jalo Kalima. The Finnish translator Jalo Kalima got into this system as an outsider. He came into contact with the play only through his family relations and experiences as translator. He also used in the debate his experiences as translator, arguing in favor of a native target language speaker as translator. On the contrary, Vikár formulates ideologized arguments that are not related to the text and target language competence: his own central role and authority in the two systems.

Biró Annamária

LAJOS HATVANY'S TRANSYLVANIAN QUESTS

Keywords: Lajos Hatvany, Gábor Gaál, emigration, *Korunk* journal, early 20th century ideologies

Lajos Hatvany emigrates to Vienna in 1920, where he continues to be engaged in publishing and studies the questions of Hungarian literature, but feels an unappeasable desire to return to Hungary. Because he has an arrest warrant there, in order to live in dominantly Hungarian environment he chooses Transylvania, where he repeatedly travels to. This study investigates the types of activities he pursues in the emerging minority culture. By the current state of the

processing of Hatvany's legacy, the posed problem can be studied on three levels: 1. his Transylvanian relations, based on the correspondence published and on some of his letters remained in form of manuscripts; 2. his writings appeared in Transylvanian periodicals, the reception of his work in Transylvania; 3. nurturing of Ady's memory and the Partium/Transylvanian threads of this.

Balázs Imre József

THE REPRESENTATIONS OF TRANSYLVANIA IN THE WORKS OF TIBOR DÉRY

Keywords: authenticity, Transylvania, alien, interculturality, tourist gaze

For Tibor Déry, Transylvania meant an important life experience although it never became central in his books published during his lifetime. His representations of Transylvania can be discussed based on short stories or shorter novels that appeared only in literary magazines or peripheral publications and collections, and also in his posthumous works. Déry cannot be considered a naive traveller in Transylvania, he was concerned with the multiple perspectives of the land's inhabitants. In his works Transylvania appears as a multicultural space ((inhabited by a Hungarian, Romanian, German, Jewish etc. population), but also as a place where class interaction takes place. The article focuses on the short novel *A Kriska*, discussing the specific perspective of the narrator, based on the tourist gaze theory.

Mercs István

'A LEGLESS MAN, FOR INSTANCE, STUMBLES NOT AT ALL...': AN ESSAY ON LAJOS NAGY'S VOLUME, ENTITLED NONSENSICAL NATURAL HISTORY

Keywords: Lajos Nagy, Nagy Lajos, Képtelen természetrajz, Nonsensical Natural History, humour, sketches, natural history, encyclopaedia, bestiary, proverb

Lajos Nagy (1883–1954) is one of the most outstanding personalities of the 20th century Hungarian prose. He worked for the endurance, artistically significant not only in belle letter, but also in the genres of publicities. He came up with his brief, humoristic stories about animals in the beginning of the 1920s and in 1922 a collection of these short humoresques was published under the title *Nonsensical Natural History* (*Képtelen természetrajz*). Even after the first publication he made a great number of these humorous sketches – which enchants the reader with their fresh ideas and witty jokes. Not only the ingenious descriptions are making easier the reception of the reader, but also the fact that those typical texts he mocks are well known by both the reader of his age and that of the recent years. In the first part of my paper I examine the genres of Lajos Nagy's sketches – the connections between his texts and the genre of the text in the encyclopaedia and in the bestiaries. In the second part, I intend to highlight the method he makes this kind of thinking ridiculous by using these disguised fables as subterfuge to mock the human thinking and behaviour building on schemes and schematic thinking.

Széman Emese Rózsa

A FORGOTTEN LIFE – WHO MARGIT ADORJÁNNÉ WERESS WAS?

Keywords: the interwar period, poetry recitation, Transylvania, history of culture, history of literature Although Margit Adorjánné Weress is an almost unknown personality of the interwar period, her figure is essential for any thorough research concerning the period's cultural history. This statement is increasingly accurate in my case, given that my research focuses on the history of poetry recitation in Transylvania in the 1920s and '30s, and, in addition to being a Hungarian-German teacher, Margit Weress was also a well-known and respected performer of poetry. In my study I present her life, touching upon, in addition to her private and professional career, two very important persons in her life, namely Lajos Áprily and Sándor Reményik, who involved her even more in the intellectual life of her time and with whom she maintained an intimate friendship throughout her life. Their previously unprocessed correspondence and the memoirs of Margit Weress, unpublished as yet, have (or may have) a high cultural historical significance, which not only render her figure and the mentioned sources essential for my own research, but, in my view, are unavoidable for other researches dealing with this time period as well.

Berki Tímea

EDITORIAL PLANS AND THE EXPORT OF THE ROMANIAN LITERATURE IN THE
1970S

Keywords: publishers and policies, Hungarian and Romanian literature, opinions of lecturers, quality, translation

The present study is based on a bibliographic data collection, as a result of a postdoctoral grant. Taking into consideration the bibliography of Hungarian–Romanian literary contacts, and finding a monthly publication of the Európa Könyvkiadó in Budapest (Hungary), the study deals with the interpretation of lecturers on the Hungarian reception of Romanian literature. By categorizing these interpretations and opinions, the study builds a catalog of aspects that helps at the microscopic observation of the literary export. The study analyzes the possible results of the bilateral joint editing between Romania and Hungary during this period, as well as the related problems, namely the non-equivalency between the author and his opera, respectively the translator and his literary translations. It also indicates that the role of the translator and translation – secondary in the process of literary creation – in the literary selection process and export

Pieldner Judit

SEBALD, THE TRAVELLER – SEBALD'S TRAVELLERS

Keywords: travel, reflection, history, transition

W. G. Sebald's works are preeminently related to the motif of travel, both concretely, spatially and in an abstract sense, as incessant rambling in the spaces of writing and reflection. Sebald's „ambulatory” prose is characterised by manifold connections between the concrete, physical journey and the sphere of reflection. The study is aimed at presenting the traversed historical, geocultural and medial spaces and at exploring Sebald's enigmatic routes.

Molnár Bodrogi Enikő

LANGUAGES, IDEOLOGIES AND MINORITIES IN THE WRITTEN MEDIA

Keywords: language ideology, minority language journal, relationship between language and identity, inferiority, pluralism

The topic of this study is language ideologies in minority language journals. It analyses the language ideologies expressed in four journals of three minorities: speakers of Csángó, Meänkieli and Kven. I am mainly interested in what language ideologies are reflected in the relation of minorities to their own language, the majority language, bi- and multilingualism; what they think about the importance of language standardization and about the relationship between language and identity. The journals researched are the Moldvai Magyarország, written in Hungarian and Romanian; the Ruijan Kaiku, written in Finnish, Kven and Norwegian; the Met, which publishes articles in Meänkieli and Swedish, as well as Meänmaa, publishing in Meänkieli. The text corpus shows the following ideologies: the ideology of inferiority, of pluralism or liberalism and the ideology which considers language the basis of identity. A difference can be made among the journals as the ideologies the texts represent are concerned. In the case of the Csángó journal, for example, the emphasis is laid on the unity with the Hungarian language standard; at the same time, in the Meänkieli and the Kven journals this kind of ideology is totally absent, as Meänkieli and Kven speakers do not identify with the Finnish language standard.

Tapodi Zsuzsa

REAL, VIRTUAL-IMAGINARY AND FICTITIOUS IN TWO NOVELS FROM THE 21ST CENTURY

Keywords: real, fiction, imaginary, magic realism, Láng Zsolt, Bodor Ádám, novel

According to the philosophy of language, understanding and interpretation are bound to language, historicity and reason. How do such terms as real, imaginary and fictitious defined by Wolfgang Iser, or the components of the syntagm magic realism booming from the seventies and the concept of natural sciences, the virtual, becoming part of daily life due to the development of the computer technology, relate to each other? I have tried to provide an answer to these questions in connection with two contemporary novels, Zsolt Láng's *Bestiarium Transylvaniae*.

The Animals of Fire and Water (2003) and Ádám Bodor's The Birds of Verhovina (2011). In both novels we have to do with an apparently real image of the contemporary Eastern European society, but the postmodern poetics and the postcolonial discourse activate such poetic and rhetorical elements that turn the imaginary reality into a fictitious, virtual one.

Nyárádi Zsolt–Gáll Erwin

SOME REMARKS ON THE 'WESTERNISATION' OF THE TRANSYLVANIAN BASIN

Keywords: westernisation, acculturation phenomenon, migration, female wear, female headdress

Our research tries to reconstruct the hairdress of the Arpadian Age based on archaeological artefacts found in the Arpadian age churchyards in the Transylvanian Basin. The hairpins used throughout the 5–9th centuries in Western-Europe in the Anglo-Saxon speech-area were part of a hairdress fashion formation which later, in the 12th century, spread in the whole Christian Europe. Looking at the Transylvanian artefacts and their context we can notice that the copper alloy hairpins with gilded globular heads often appear with S ending lock rings. Their appearance is in strong relation with the Christian mentality and the western fashion of this age, which are obviously connected with the 'westernisation' of the Hungarian state institutions. Going into the most detailed analysis of the archaeological artefacts the results rise a lot of questions, some of which were answered only after other (especially anthropological) researches. It looks sure that these type of artefacts are not the heritage of any foreign people. The expanding of this study and the excavation of the earliest cemeteries in the future should complete our knowledge on this topic. In the 12th century the archaeological signs of 'westernisation' appear in all segments of life in the Transylvanian Basin. This can only mean one fact: besides the migrations mentioned by the written sources, the Hungarian Kingdom – including its Eastern half – was integrated into the Western culture.

Zsoldos Attila

THE INSURGENT FROM TRANSYLVANIA: MOJS OF ÁKOS KINDRED

Keywords: oligarch, political career, genealogy, insurgent

The paper presents the political career of Mojs of Ákos kindred, who was an important actor of the political life of Transylvania in the second half of the first decade of the 14th century. After clarifying his genealogy the author identifies his estates in Kolozs and Doboka counties. As a characteristic of his struggle against king Charles I the author notices the fact that Mojs always faced the king's armies in open battle, because he didn't own any castles. This fact made for him impossible to strictly control a region, as the oligarchs did around their castles, but on the other hand it provided him a kind of flexibility in action. Another characteristic is the fact that he always faced Charles together with his father-in-law Kopasz of Borsa kindred. From these

characteristics the author deduces that although Mojs of Ákos kindred can't be considered an oligarch, based on the support of Borsa kindred he was able to keep his independence in the province of László Kán. His presence in Transylvania also meant that the Borsa kindred succeeded to keep a part of his influence in this region even after they had to resign from the office of the Transylvanian voivode.

Weisz Boglárka

THE COMITES CAMERARUM SALIUM FROM TRANSYLVANIA UNTILL THE END OF THE 14TH CENTURY

Keywords: salt mining, comes camerarum salium, salt depository, trade with salt

From the beginnings the salt mines from Transylvania represented a very important revenue for the Kingdom. In the Arpadian age depositories were established where the salt was administrated by specialized officials (*salinarii*). Initially the Transylvanian mines were supervised by the voivode and the camerarii (*kamaraispánok*), with the support of the officials (officials of the king and of the camerarii). The first administrative reform took place in the 1350s, as the salt mines and the depositories have been reorganized under the jurisdiction of the comes camerarum salium, who was helped in his work by the vicecamerarii. A new reform took place at the beginning of Sigismund's reign: he decided to establish new salt-chambers (*camerae*). This reform was necessary because before 1397 there were no chambers to the West of the river Tisza. As a result of this re-organization the salt could reach even the western parts of the country and the import of foreign salt was no more allowed.

Hegyí Géza

DECIMA VOLAHORUM. THE QUESTION OF TITHING OF ROMANIANS LIVING ON CHURCH PROPERTIES

Keywords: Transylvania, tithe, Romanians, church property, source criticism

According to the scholarly literature, the Romanians from Transylvania, followers predominantly of the Orthodox rite, did not pay tithe to the Western Church in the 13th–14th centuries. However, it is considered that two groups of them – those living on church properties and those who had moved on settlements formerly inhabited by Catholics (*terrae Christianorum*) – were obliged to pay this tax starting from the 1400s. This study deals with the issue of the first group, analyzing the only source that would support the thesis in question, namely a partially dated letter of King Sigismund of Luxembourg (which in some editions was dated to 1398, in others to 1425 or 1426). Although the facts described in the document would correspond to realities from 1426, the contradictory date-formula, the confusing language, and the absence of the original (the earliest manuscripts of the text are from the 18th century) arouse suspicions. Even if we accept it as authentic, the phrase *decima Volahorum* cannot be interpreted as ordinary tithe, but only as a royal tax. Nor the late medieval registers of revenues of the Alba Iulia chapter, neither

the urbaria of the estates of the Transylvanian bishopric support the thesis of the tithes paid by Romanians living on church properties.

W. Kovács András

WAS THERE A COUNTY SEAL AND PROTOCOL IN MEDIEVAL TRANSYLVANIA?

Keywords: Transylvania, Middle Ages, protocols (protocolla), county seal, Hunedoara/ Hunyad County, Torda/Turda County.

This article attempts to answer the question regarding the existence and usage of county protocol and county seal in medieval Transylvania. In 1547, Mihály Damokos of Cernatu de Jos/Alsócernáton, the supposed descendant on the mother's line of László Bogáti, presented the transcript resuming the contents of an undated document which, allegedly, had been copied by the officials of Turda/Torda county from their protocols in the year 1494, at the request of the Transylvanian voivodes Ladislás Losonci and Bartholomew Drágfi . Data referring to the conveyance of the estates mentioned in the transcript do not appear in any other medieval documents; the transcript is undated and does not mention the names of the issuers but contains a number of typical diplomatic formulae. The sixteenth-century charter which preserved all these earlier documents is not authenticated with a seal. Except for this questionable case, Transylvanian county protocols from this period are not known. Reliable data confirming the keeping of such protocols can be produced only from the second half of the sixteenth century. The original seal of Hunedoara/Hunyad County, allegedly from 1490, is missing at present and it does not appear on any county documents issued before 1542. The impression of this seal is known from nineteenth-century collections of seal impressions and drawings; based on the stylistic features appearing on these drawings and seal impressions, the seal is not from the medieval period.

Dáné Veronka

THE LIBER BARONATUS IN THE PRINCIPALITY OF TRANSYLVANIA (1541–1658)

Keywords: liber baronatus, history of law, Principality of Transylvania

The essay explores the development and the history of liber baronatus throughout the first century of the independent Transylvanian state. In order to rectify the errors of preceding scholarly literature and to supplement sound but partial claims, the author primarily assembled – based on the acts of Parliament and on other kinds of sources from a wide spectrum – the inventory of territories and private individuals practicing their privileges of liber baronatus (either granted by the monarch or not). By the analysis of every known case, it is apparent that this concerns domains which, already before the division of the Kingdom of Hungary into three parts, on the one hand, belonged to the monarch, the treasury or the church (Görgény, Fogaras and Gyalu); or, on the other, possessed a special borderland status (Karánsebes, Máramaros). The research has also made it clear that one must separate a full-right liber baronatus (that is, the

entirety of immunities of jurisdiction, administration and taxation) from one that uses/abuses one of the immunities listed. The liber baronatus can be considered as a consequence of the actual political situation, not as a result of organic development. Thus, it is not surprising that the recipients of such privileges (considered as alien by the Transylvanian estates of the realm) or their status of liber baronatus usually came to a violent end; and when the troubled times, that is, their heyday, had ended, the liber baronatus of private individuals practically ceased in Transylvania in mid-17th century

Jeney-Tóth Annamária

‘... THERE ARE TOO MANY UPSET PEOPLE ...’ PRINCE GYÖRGY RÁKÓCZI I. AND HIS MERCHANTS FROM CLUJ

Keywords: Kolozsvár/Clausenburg/Cluj, merchants, protestant, examination of witnesses, trial

The present paper is based on a series of examinations of witnesses conducted between December 1636 and May/June 1637 in Transylvania and in the Kingdom of Hungary. The questions asked from four merchants from Kolozsvár/Klausenburg/Cluj (János Boytos, Antal Kapusi, Jónás Debreceni/Jónás deák, and Miklós Váradi) concerned their support of István Bethlen and their anti-Rákóczi feelings. The merchants went to Vienna through Lower Hungary (for supplies and to sell the prince’s cattle), and discussed the fate of the country on the way, as their examinations show. They were anxious about their homeland, and, as it turned out, possessed a substantial amount of information. Their connections both with Gábor Bethlen and György Rákóczi exceeds the frames of a simple, civil citizens life. They served as merchants for the prince, and they preferred working for the Bethlens. They also carried out diplomatic missions, in this case, for Rákóczi. This paper gives a detailed presentation of their position among the merchants of Kolozsvár/Klausenburg/Cluj; of the role they played in municipal society; of their life; of their family background and social status; as well as of their career.

Papp Klára

THE WRITINGS AND PUBLIC ACTIVITY OF BARON ANTAL JÓSIKA

Keywords: aristocracy, the Jósika family, aristocratic career, the Jesuit Order, estate administration

A year ago, together with Orsolya Tóth, we have published a separate volume about the activity and preserved manuscripts of Antal Jósika (1745–1803). Previously only Jósika’s connections with the Freemasons were known, but the material preserved in the archives outlines a very active career of a talented and busy aristocrat, who in his youth was a member of the Jesuit Order. Between 1759 and 1761 the young baron Anthony attended the Jesuit grammar school and later the academy of Cluj-Napoca (Romania). His works reveal that he studied at Trnava

(Slovakia) and taught at Székesfehérvár. In 1773, after leaving the Order, the 28 year old Jósika married the sister of Ferenc Teleki, Mária Jozefa and as a result of this decision his life took an entirely new direction. On the one hand, he had to regain his family estates and set their economy in order, and on the other hand he needed to overtake more serious political and public responsibilities. After leaving the Order, Antal Jósika moved to Transylvania and in 1773 he immediately demanded the split of the family estates between him and his elder sister in order to be able to overtake his due share of the estates. Being the Lord Lieutenant of Kolozs county, Article LXIV of the Diet of 1791 enabled him to be the member of the regular Committee of Urbarial and Educational Issues. Due to his views on the importance and use of the Hungarian language, Antal Jósika became an active member of those useful ambitions in Transylvania and Hungary, which, after the death of Joseph II, also appeared at the diets, in the pursuits of the orders and in the intellectual initiatives of both parts of the country and which in fact resulted in educational achievements. His manuscript entitled „Thoughts on the Education of the Catholic Youth” was probably written at the beginning of the 1790s and is in reality much more than a simple notion about the establishment of an education system. Jósika’s proposal about education closely correlates with the summary and proposal describing the contemporary state of the Catholic Church which is entitled „About the Compensation of the Deficiencies of the Transylvanian Roman Catholic Clergy, 1797”. Jósika died on January 16, 1803 in Cluj-Napoca. He was buried in the crypt of the Jesuit Church of the town and his widow found her final resting place there as well in 1815.

Fodor János

CAREERIST CONSPIRATOR? GYÖRGY BERNÁDY AND THE FREEMASONRY

Keywords: György Bernády, freemasonry, Marosvásárhely, political career

In this article, the author analyzes György Bernády’s relations with the freemasonic movements from Budapest and Târgu-Mureş/Marosvásárhely. To understand the essence and the problematic of the freemasonry movement a circumspective approach is needed. The modern movement of the masonry can be dated back to the early decades of the 19th century, along with liberalism and its ideology, which has been present ever since. Dr. György Bernády has become known to posterity as founder mayor of the modern city of Târgu-Mureş/Marosvásárhely, prefect and prominent Transylvanian politician. He was mayor of the city between the years 1902–1912, and he was the one who brought the ideas and foundations of masonry in the town, being the founder of the Gábor Bethlen lodge. During this period of Bernády’s mayorship the town discards its rural character, becoming a city on its way to modernity. The last years of peace and prosperity before the world war have meant an economic and demographic growth to the cities through the Monarchy. Bernády’s masonic relations have played an important role in his political and administrative actions. His political work cannot be understood properly, without a thorough analysis of his masonic work and relations.

Toth Szilárd

THE RELATION BETWEEN THE HUNGARIAN PARTY AND THE TRANSYLVANIAN
PEASANTRY: ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN AND ITS EFFICIENCY IN THE INTERWAR
HUNGARIAN RURAL COMMUNITIES

Keywords: Hungarian Party, Hungarian People's Community, Hungarian People's Party, press campaign, Hungarian People, Oriental Newspaper, Hungarian Minority, Gyallay Domokos, the Reformist Group of the Hungarian Party, Kós Károly, Paál Árpád, Krenner Miklós.

The study of the relation between the Hungarian Party and the Hungarian peasants in Romania during the interwar period still remains an area still opened to research. Even on behalf of Romanian and Hungarian historiography, several studies discuss only superficially this relation between the Hungarian Party and the Hungarians from Romania, but these are presented very stereotypically and superficial. The current thesis, according to which the elite of the Hungarian Party was made up only of barons and counts, and that it was not at all representative for the Romanian Hungarians, not supporting their interests, has become embedded in Romanian historiography and journalism as far back as during the interwar period, and was further emphasized later during the communist period. In spite of the fact that the greater part of the Romanian Hungarian political elite was comprised of barons and counts, the image is not so unitary as shown by Romanian historiography. The formation of regional political clusters may be observed, with the orientations inside the Hungarian Party (conservative rightist, reformist leftist), the differences between the political strategies of the two orientations, and the differences towards the Hungarian peasants in Romania. Such differences occasionally lead to separations from the Hungarian Party (Bernády György, Kós Károly), but these did not threaten the party's position on the political stage. This study aims to analyze the attitude of the Hungarian Party towards Hungarian village society in Romania, the Hungarian peasantry in Romania. In this study I will try to analyze the attitude of the Hungarian Elite towards the Hungarian peasantry and the press campaign of the Hungarian Party in the interwar period. I hope I have managed to answer some questions, but I am aware of the fact that there are still many other questions waiting to be answered.

Murádin Jenő

THE SCULPTOR FERENC KOLOZSVÁRI-SZESZÁK

Keywords: Szeszák family, external statues of Cluj National Theatre, Guardian of Carpathians, funeral monuments in Házsongárd cemetery

The artist Ferenc Kolozsvári-Szeszák (1881–1919) from Cluj was one of the most instructed Transylvanian sculptors at the beginning of the 20th century. His parents, wealthy craftsmen, didn't prevent him from building an artistic career, so he could study at the Academy of Applied Arts from Budapest (Iparművészeti Iskola), and after one year of studies in Paris, he became for five years (between 1903 and 1907) the disciple of Alajos Stróbl, a well-known sculptor and pedagogue from Budapest. In his short creative career he worked mostly in Budapest, where he

attended many sculptural contests, but he had orders from his native town, Cluj, too. At Budapest he modelled two statues which ornamented the front of the National Theatre of Kolozsvár, the figures of Transylvanian Maecenas Miklós Wesselényi and writer Miklós Jósika, creations which “disappeared” in the year of 1919. On the top of the two towers of the theatre one can see the two triumphal chariots pulled by three lions, sculpted by him with the help of three other colleagues from the workshop of Stróbl. In the year of 1906 he made the statue of Hungarian poet János Arany at Szalonta. The statue of Jesus Christ in art nouveau style was erected in the town Kanjiža, in Vojvodina (Serbia). He came back definitively to Cluj when the director of the National Museum of Transylvania, dr. Béla Pósta offered him the position of the restorer of the museum, and warranted a flat and a workshop in the building of the institute. Here he modelled the Guardian of Carpathians, a wooden statue placed in the central square of the town in 1915, which “disappeared”, too, after 1919. He sculpted some beautiful funeral monuments that can be visited in the famous Házsongárd cemetery in Kolozsvár (those of Farkas Gyalui’s wife, Gyula Dietrich’s, composer Ödön Farkas’s etc.) Sculptor Ferenc Kolozsvári-Szeszák died prematurely of t.b. in 1919.