

Szegedi Éva

## BOOKSELLERS AND BOOKBINDERS IN THE 19TH CENTURY CLUJ

Keywords: booksellers, bookshops, printing, book purchase, Cluj

At the beginning of the 19th century book trading was first dealt by printing houses and bookbinders. Later, besides printing-publishing houses, editor-booksellers had a significant role in the production of books in Cluj. By 1830 there were three renowned booksellers in the town: János Tilsch, Pál Burián, Gábor Barra. Publications available in their shops were made known using lists of printed books, their stock consisting mostly of books in German, but writings in Hungarian were also offered. János Stein – former assistant of Barra – opened his bookshop in 1838, which operated throughout the century, his son Gábor continuing his work from the '70s. The history of these libraries is a significant factor and an integral part of the Transylvanian Hungarian culture and civilization. Through promoting the national culture as publishers and distributors, their work is representative for many commercial and political aspects, as well as for the scientific and public life of the 19th century.

Sófalvi Emese

## THE MUSICAL FACULTY OF THE HUNGARIAN ART INSTITUTE

(1948–1950)

Keywords: musical education, Cluj-Napoca, history of the institution

The study reveals facts of two academic years, the short existence of the Hungarian Art Institute in Cluj. Founded in 1948, the institution was actually the perpetuator of the long tradition of teaching music in Hungarian in the Transylvanian town, legacy dating back to 1819. By presenting some of its teachers (István Nagy, Albert Márkos, György Halmos, Júlia Szegő, Péter Zsurka, Max Eisikovits) and students (András Benkő, Ilona Szenik, Aladár Zoltán, Klára Dobó), presenting the musical events (concerts, tours, compositions) or the analogy with the Romanian Art Institute all contribute to ascertain subsequently the artistic and pedagogic level of the institution. Although reorganized in 1950, becoming part of the Gheorghe Dima Music Academy in Cluj, the principles and orientation of the Hungarian Institute of Arts determined for more decades the upbringing of the Hungarian musicians in Transylvania.

Pap Levente

## STENCHY PISO – AN ACCUSATION STRATEGY IN M. T. CICERO’S IN PISONEM

Keywords: Cicero, rhetoric, invective, smell

The invective against Piso constitutes one of the most important post-reditum speeches of Marcus Tullius Cicero. On his return from exile the former consul delivers a speech wishing to verbally express his “gratitude” to all those who either by means of their blissful actions have actively taken part in his banishment or merely by their silence have been accomplices in it. Piso was one of them and Cicero, in his invective, attempts by almost every possible means to destroy any remaining credibility of Piso. In order to do so the orator exploits all kinds of opportunities even those given by certain odour associations.

Tar Gabriella Nóra

## TIMIȘOARA/TEMESVÁR 300 – DRAMA MANUSCRIPT ABOUT THE SIEGE OF TIMIȘOARA FROM 1716

Keywords: Franz Xaver Girzik, Drama manuscript (1813), Prompt book (1825), The German stage in Buda and Pest, Prince Eugen cult

The present study is based on the non-autographed manuscript of Franz Xaver Girzik’s drama *Die Erstürmung des Prinzen Eugenio Th ores oder Temeswars Befreyung* (1813) to be found in the theatrical collection of the Széchényi National Library and tackles, after a comprehensive drama analysis, the text deletions from the prompt book from the year 1825. The author investigates the cultural environment in which the Czech actor, active in the Kingdom of Hungary, presented his play, why he chose this particular historical material and why the drama only came to the German stage in Buda for the first time in 1826. Girzik’s *Temeswar-Drama* constitutes an exciting example for the Prince Eugen cult in the 19th century.

Bartha Katalin Ágnes

## HOME-ESTABLISHING AMONG ACTORS IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY

Keywords: 19th century, actors, actress, social and professional identity, home, apartment structure, furnishing, lifestyle, Hungarian National Theatre of Pest

By looking at the career of the well-known Hungarian actress Kornélia Prielle, the study analyzes the elements of 19th century actors' and actresses' lifestyle in relation to their homes. The guiding questions include the following: in what lied the importance of having a home for such a well-known actress? Insofar as what one may call her or his home becomes a discursive space, how does the actress' home connects to one's professional identity? By reconstructing the home Kornélia Prielle had built and maintained together with her actor husband, Kálmán Szerdahelyi (near the National Theatre in Pest) on the basis of their correspondence and other documents from the era, the conclusions drawn reflect her position within the acting community, as well as her lifestyle and material situation.

Kereskényi Sándor

#### ENDRE ADY AND THE HUNGARIAN MODERNITY

Keywords: civism, love, individuality, modernity, patriotism

Endre Ady (1877–1919) was a turn-of-the-century poet, journalist, and the leading figure of Hungarian modernisation. He was noted for his steadfast belief in social progress and development and for his poetry's exploration of fundamental questions of the modern European perception: love, temporality, faith, individuality and patriotism. Ady belonged to an impoverished Calvinist noble family, but his social and cultural experience connects him to a radically critical and "urban" ideology. On the other hand, Ady, all the time, remained loyal to the despoiled, humiliated villagers and rural Hungary. Ady's mentality was characterized with an aching incompatibility between his civic and ethnic motivational basis. He had surely hoped that the ideology of triumphant modernity reconciles them. This conception penetrated his ideatic orientation and publicist activity, his everyday life and poetry.

Borgos Anna

#### PSYCHOANALYTIC AUTOFICTIONS AND LITERARY SELF-ANALYSES

Keywords: psychoanalysis, autobiography, fiction, women's writing

One of the “symptoms” of the 20th spiritual-cultural milieu is the flowing of psychoanalysis into the public discourse and literature both as a subject and as an approach. This produces genres overlapping between science, autobiography and fiction, speaking from different professional backgrounds, with partly different motivations and “implied readers”. Their common element is the need of self-reflection, with a desire and ability to textually record its result, moving from scholarly discourse towards fiction, or from fiction towards self-analysis. My paper explores through the examples of a few women psychoanalysts and writers, how some analysts use the autobiographical and fictional genres, how psychoanalytic knowledge can be the background/foreground of autobiography/autofiction and how literary skills and forms can become the field and tool of self-analysis. The analysed works include the autobiographical novel of psychoanalyst Edit Gyömrői, the diaries of psychoanalyst Alice Bálint, the autobiographical writings, portraits and short stories of Mrs. Kosztolányi Ilona Harnos, and two novelettes of Sophie Török.

Tapodi Zsuzsa

#### IN PURSUIT OF THE PAST – IMAGES REVIVED

Keywords: historical novel, Romanticism, postmodernism, didacticism, playfulness, myth, demythisation

How to build the virtual world of a historical novel? How to create the perception of reality? What does it suggest for the contemporary readers and how do posterity readers understand the evoked past having to face three timelines (their present, the present of the writing which has become past and the past evoked in the work)? The author is searching for answers to these questions by comparing the poetics of Romanticism with that of postmodernism, starting from the first historical novel of Hungarian literature, Miklós Jósika's *Abafi* (1836) and the postmodern novel *Halál Budán* (Death in Buda) by Gergely Péterfy published in 2008.

T. Szabó Csilla

#### THE HABITS OF WRITING AND PARLANCE OF THE POPULIST POET, ÚJVÁRI ANNA

Keywords: populist poet, habit of writing, method of working, motivation, parlance

In my study I analyse the populist poet's, Újvári Anna's habits of writing, method of working, the language of her poems and her parlance. The basic view of the analysis's method is that the usage of writing is a form of communication the role of which can be interpreted in the context of the one's path in life. In the research of the peasant habits of writing the question of the authorship, the dating, the execution of writing, the forms of the text's wording, the time, occasions and motivation of writing are really important. Újvári Anna's parlance totally reflects her mode of existence. In her texts orality becomes objectivized. The dialectal peculiarities still living in Szucság/Suceagu, the formal defects generally prevailing in the standard language appear in the writing, too. As regards her orthography and general written form, their level corresponds with her education, actually it surpasses that of the similar aged ones'. Her good descriptive talent and the fact that she writes frequently by comparison become visible on the leaves of the writing-books.

Csata Adél

ABOUT THE HUNGARIAN-ROMANIAN RELATIONS OF TRANSYLVANIAN  
INTELLECTUALS FROM THE XVIIIITH CENTURY

THE ROLE OF PUBLICATIONS AT UNIVERSITY PRESS FROM BUDA IN THE  
STRENGTHENING IDENTITY OF ROMANIAN CITIZENS

Keywords: Romanian-Hungarian relations, Lexicon of Buda, cultural development, dictionary

The first part of the study presents the indirect relations of Gh. Şincai, member of the Transylvanian School with the Society for the cultivation of the Hungarian language in Transylvania and with Aranka György. Through the presentation of relations, we have tried to outline how the Transylvanian Hungarian intellectuals could help the work of the Romanian scientist and how contributed to his nomination of reviser and censor of the University Press of Buda in the first place. The second part of this academic paper deals with the Romanians four languages Lexicon, paying attention especially to the strengthening of the Romanian identity.

Varga P. Ildikó

## BÉLA VIKÁR'S ROLE IN THE CULTURAL RELATIONS BETWEEN HUNGARY AND FINLAND

Keywords: Béla Vikár, Finland-Hungary relations, Kalevala, La Fontaine Literary Society

The purpose of this study is to give an overview of the role of Béla Vikár in the Hungarian-Finnish relations.

The study is divided into two: the first part examines the development of cultural relations between Hungary and Finland from the nineteenth century until 1937, when the first cultural agreement was signed between the two states. The second part focuses on Béla Vikár's key role in promoting relations: as the translator of the Finnish epic, Kalevala, as editor of newspapers and cultural journals, and as founder of literary societies.

Benő Attila

## MYTHS ABOUT TRANSLATION

Keywords: language myths, translation, bilingualism, lexical meaning, pragmatics of translation

The article presents and analyses some widespread myths about translation. After the interpretation of language myths in general, it describes such translational myths as the following: translating means replacing words; the word is the unity of the translation; translating is finding lexical meanings defined in dictionaries; any bilingual person can translate. The author presents scientific arguments against these misleading conceptions about translation, and emphasizes the necessity of describing other translational myths rooted in ordinary thinking.

Sófalvi András

## KING'S STONE CASTLE

Keywords: King's Stone, border castle, Teutonic Order, arrowheads

The King's Stone Castle (known by the resident population as 'Oratea') is situated under the mountain with the same name near the exit of the road that leads from the Bran Pass to Muntenia in the outskirts of Podu Dâmboviței village (Argeș county). The castle, mentioned

for the first time at the beginning of the 15th century as a royal fortification, after several decades came into the possession of Szekler comes. According to the historical documents it was used till the 16th century, fact proved by the results of archaeological researches made between 1968–1969 and 1971, too. The archaeological finds coming out from secondary position and kept today in the collection of Argeş County Museum (Piteşti town) are composed of iron objects, with a significant number of arms (for instance 40 arrowheads), confirming the assaults suffered by the castle in the 14– 15th centuries. The fortification's dimensions are very modest, having a layout of an irregular rhombus form with a semicircle tower on the eastern side and encircled by a ditch dug into the stone on the eastern side. The entrance of the castle was established on the southern side; two spaces dug into the stone were discovered inside the castle. By the analysis of the topographical position of the castle we can draw the theory that King's Stone Castle is the only fortification outside the Carpathian Mountains known today which corresponds with the contemporary descriptions referring to the fortification built by the Teutonic Order. This theory isn't excluded from archaeological point of view either; as certain early type arrowheads (with rhombus and barbed forms) could confirm our opinion.

Dáné Veronka

#### THE CHANCELLOR'S OTHER LIFE. THE EARLY PERIOD OF ISTVÁN KOVACSÓCZY'S POLITICAL CAREER

Keywords: chancellor, political career, administration of the Principality

The present study sets out to correct previous historiographic mistakes concerning the early career of István Kovacsóczy, who served as the Chancellor of Transylvania from 1622 until his death in 1634. The author's goal is to outline the history and relations of the family, ranging from 1594 – the execution of Farkas Kovacsóczy (father of István, also Chancellor of Transylvania) –, giving an account of the benefactors of the four orphans: three sons (Kristóf, Zsigmond and István, all converted to Catholicism) and one daughter (Zsuzsanna). The most prominent of these benefactors was Pongrác Sennyey, a politician loyal to the Habsburgs, who, by the end of the Long Turkish War, became one of the most significant figures of Transylvania. In 1608, after the *jus ligatum* afflicting the descendants of those executed in 1594 had been lifted, István (who, by 1603, was the only living son of Farkas) appeared in the political sphere as a member of a Habsburg-oriented group, thus adopting a political stance in

stark contrast with his father's. The leadership of the group included the aforementioned Sennyey, as well as István Kendy, catholicised son of Counsellor Sándor Kendy, also executed in 1594. Thanks to this circle – but also to political games that surrounded the succession of Gábor Báthory as the Prince of Transylvania –, István was appointed as *supremus comes* (főispán) of Fehér County, the most prestigious administrative region of Transylvania. Miklós Lázár, a 19th-century historian, has already referred to this fact (although with no sources cited), but Zsolt Trócsányi – an expert of the history of the Principality – deemed it improbable, based on István Kovacsóczy's earliest known title (*secretarius of the Chancellery*), only mentioning it in the notes of his fundamental work. Kovacsóczy's lowly outset as secretary, however, is perfectly explained by one of Lázár's facts: István Kovacsóczy became involved in a plot organised by his “party” – known as the conspiracy of Szék –, a fact doubtlessly proven by his recently found pardon letter. Thus, in 1610, Kovacsóczy's promising career was broken, resulting in the loss of all but one of his estates. He was forced to start anew after the election of Prince Gábor Bethlen, to build a life and career (whose post-1614 stages are largely known today) culminating in winning the title his late father had possessed before him.

Jeney-Tóth Annamária

## CAREERS IN THE COURT OF THE RÁKÓCZIS: THE CHEF AND THE STAFF OF THE KITCHEN

Keywords: Rákóczi, kitchen, chef, kitchen staff

The aim of this study is to examine a relatively small, yet important group of the princely court, namely the kitchen staff. Their responsibility was to provide food for certain members of the princely household: the family of the prince, the young men of the court, a part of the “familiar” (a specific type of vassals in Hungarian feudalism), and occasionally the envoys and their escorts. The kitchen personnel of the travelling household was smaller (around 20-40 persons) in Cluj-Napoca (Kolozsvár), than in Alba Iulia (Gyulafehérvár), the seat town of the Principality. The chefs (*konyhamester*) were responsible for the activity of the whole kitchen staff, and it was their duty, to provide the personnel and the necessary tools to the family of the prince at any time. In this respect, the role of Mihály Mikó, Gergely Aradi and especially of Gergely Ghillányi was of great importance during the time of the Rákóczi. They controlled the work of the stewards (*konyhasáfár*), of the chef (*főszakács*), of around 10



other cooks, of the pie maker (tésztamíves), as well as that of the apprentices of the kitchen. The bakers, the doorkeepers of the kitchen (konyhai ajtónállók), the outriders, the dishwashers, the kitchen carters and those guarding the carts also belonged to the staff of the kitchen.

Sütő Kálmán Zsolt

#### PIG FARMING AND PORK CONSUMPTION IN BAIJA MARE (NAGYBÁNYA) BETWEEN THE 17TH AND THE 19TH CENTURIES

Keywords: Baia Mare, pig farming, pork, bacon, Butchers' Guild

The study examines the pig farming techniques and the pork consumption in Baia Mare (Nagybánya) between the 17th and the 19th centuries. The most important sources of the study are the guild books and the statutes of the Butchers' Guild, the municipal accounts, the records of public administration and the records of council meetings. Until the middle of the 18th century there had been extensive pig farming in Baia Mare, the intensive pig farming techniques had been started to appear after that period. The pork was the most expensive type of meat, and until the middle of the 19th century was consumed seasonally, from autumn till spring. Salted meat, bacon and ham were consumed all year long. The bacon was the most important part of the pig, and played a very significant role in the alimentation of the lower classes. The upper classes used it for cooking. The pork consumption became widely spread by the middle of the 19th century.

Hermann Gusztáv Mihály

#### GYULA MIHÁLY SZIGETHI AND THE ISSUE OF THE SZEKLETS' ORIGINS

Keywords: Szeklers, Pechenegs, Hunns, forged chronicles

Gyula Mihály Szigethi was a professor of the Reformed College in Odorheiu-Secuiesc (Székelyudvarhely) at the turn of the 19th century. In his historical writings, which survived in the form of manuscripts, he established an opinion on the subject of the Szeklers' origins, combining two different. Into György Pray's theory stating that the Szeklers are descendants of the Pechenegs, he incorporated some elements of the chronicles forged in the 18th century. These chronicles, however, were forged exactly to prove the Hunnic origins of the Szeklers. It

seems that at the end of his life his standpoint had changed and he also became an unreserved supporter of the popular theory among the Szeklers, that of their Hunnic origins.

Kolumbán Zsuzsánna

#### MARRIAGE OR CONCUBINAGE? SOME IDEAS REGARDING THE PRESENCE OF CONCUBINAGE RELATIONSHIPS IN ODORHEI COUNTY PRIOR THE YEAR 1895

Keywords: Odorhei County, family, marriage, concubinage

In the 19th century, the society was family-centric. Both secular and ecclesiastical institutions sought to control the family due to its multiple functions in society. The gravest crimes, which jeopardized the institution of the family, were considered sins attached to the sexual life, including concubinage. Concubinage meant the illegitimate cohabitation of two persons, which was not accepted by the church or the secular authorities, because it lacked the formality of a public sanction by the Church. It presumed the existence of both physical and spiritual contacts between the parties, together with the maintenance of a common household. In the present paper we wish to explore the characteristics, the causes and the spread of concubinages. Temporally, the present study is limited to the period between the years 1801–1895, and geographically it focuses on Odorhei (Udvarhely) County. As a source of our assessments we have used ecclesiastical archival sources, principally registers of births, records on church visits and divorce papers.

Pakot Levente

#### SHORT-TERM ECONOMIC STRESS AND CHILD MORTALITY IN RURAL SZEKLERLAND, 1840–1910

Keywords: infant mortality, child mortality, grain prices, historical demography, living standard, Szeklerland, Transylvania

Using family reconstitution data from Transylvanian parish registers, this work examines child mortality responses to short-term changes in food prices in Transylvania from 1840 to 1914. Our results show that infant and child mortality was sensitive to short-term fluctuations of corn prices. Contrary to what other micro-level studies found across Europe and Asia, our

results show that not only children, but infants, too, were vulnerable to increases in grain prices, showing higher mortality in years with high food prices.

Sárándi Tamás

## SZEKLERLAND'S SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN INTERWAR HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC THOUGHT

Keywords: Szeklerland, interwar Hungarian economic thought, agriculture, self-sufficiency

The study is the synthesis of Transylvanian agriculture's situation and possibilities in the interwar period. Hungarian economic thought considered agriculture the basis of social organization and minority autarchy. The goal was the establishment of a minority autarchy that would have included every major institution (churches, schools, banks, cooperatives), their activity being coordinated by an Economic Council. Building a parallel society with all necessary institutions within Romania's borders would have been the final goal and its basis would have been self-sufficiency. Although both Transylvania and Szeklerland were considered self-sufficient at the time, in reality this was not the case. By means of statistical data, the study presents agriculture's condition in the epoch, suggestions for its development, as well as the reasons why these never materialized.

Gidó Csaba

## THE PLANS OF THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT AND THE LOCAL POLITICAL ELITE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RAILWAY INFRASTRUCTURE IN SZEKLERLAND BETWEEN 1940 AND 1944

Keywords: Szeklerland, II. World War, railway

Following the Second Vienna Award from 1940 Transylvania was divided in two different parts for the first time in history. The newly created Romanian–Hungarian border had an important effect on the railway system of Transylvania. The territories of the Szeklerland assigned to Hungary had no railway connections with the other parts of Hungary. By 1942 the railway line between Sărățel (Szeretfalva) and Deda (Déda) was completed, and it assured the connection between Hungary and Szeklerland, but still important territories were left without railway lines. Between 1940 and 1944 many railway construction plans were issued. This study aims to present these plans, their benefits and their disadvantages, too.

Both Noémi Zsuzsanna

“FOR A MARXIST SZEKLER HISTORY” PROGRAMMATIC WRITINGS FROM  
SOCIALIST ERA

Keywords: István Imreh, historiography, Szeklers, socialism

The work of István Imreh (1919, Sâncraiu/Sepsiszentkirály–2003, Cluj-Napoca/Kolozsvár) about the exploration of the history of the Szeklers is outstanding in a number of ways. We refer to his studies on economic and social history of Szeklerland, his decades long engagement with teaching that resulted in a number of disciples, and also to the programmatic writings aiming at the systematic exploration of Szekler history. In my paper, I undertake to present these latter works. This choice is not an arbitrary one. Although, a number of István Imreh's contemporaries and colleagues (such as Zsigmond Jakó, Ákos Egyed, Elek Csetri, Lajos Demény) had expressed their opinion about the situation of the historiography of the nationalities, I focus on Imreh's writings about Szekler history as they are unique in their deliberate and consistent nature. Moreover, Imreh's writings apparently served as reference, too.