

Voigt Vilmos

JÁNOS HONTI AS RESEARCHER OF RELIGION

János Honti died at a young age, but the respect of his memory and oeuvre had been uninterrupted to the 1960s. In 1975 Tekla Dömötör published a monograph on him in Hungarian. Anyway, afterwards the scientific reference to Honti has been declining drastically, in fact scientific interest is limited on his role as a researcher of folk tales. However, his activity on the field of the research of religion is also important, as working under the coordination of Károly Kerényi he knew very well the international elite of the discipline. The present study explores the role of Honti in this domain of research.

Verebélyi Kincsó

FROM TOPONYMY TO ETHNOGRAPHY OF RELIGION. THE SCIENTIFIC

ACTIVITY OF ELEMÉR SCHWARTZ

The present study presents the endeavors of Georg Schreiber, L. A. Veit and contemporary German ethnography of religion, respectively their impact on Elemér Schwartz. The latter was not only a scholar and a university professor, but also the initiator of the movement which organized the placing of nativity scenes in the public spaces of the capital of Hungary and of the other major cities. After World War II this act as a communal activity led to the appearance of such forms in some countries, which can be situated between cult and the collecting of objects.

Kis-Halas Judit

FROM WARRIOR EVANGELIZER TO GRACIOUS HEALER? CHANGING FORMS

OF HOLY MARY IN THE LIGHT OF THE 18TH CENTURY MIRACLES FROM

MÁRIAGYŰD

The present study describes the way how members of the local rural and urban communities dealt with the different systems of healing in the 18th century. The author analyzes three types of sources: the 18th and 19th century documents on witchcraft, the documents on miracles registered at Máriagyűd in the 18th century, and the city and county registers on epidemics of the same century. The sources are interconnected in several points, thus they offer the possibility for the author to describe the changing condition of hygiene from several viewpoints, but also to deal with the dynamic coexistence of medical systems in the local societies. Moreover, it can

shed some light on the changing attitudes that arise at situations of social crisis (epidemics, witchcraft or the miraculous events at the birth of the cult).

Takács György

“WOUNDED HEALERS” IN THE INCANTATION PRACTICES OF THE OLD CIUC REGION

The specialists of the old Ciuc region used to have heartache or to yawn during incantation. This might be related to a pre-Christian, shamanistic tradition combined with a kind of “paraliturgical, folk” religion, but also with “pagan” soul concepts of antiquity and the related ancient and medieval medicinal theories. One can find some parallels at the related nations of Eurasia, although there are some European similarities as well, with some elements being older than Christianity, dating back to the old Greek world. It seems that the yawn can be related more to the former, while the heartache to the latter strata of tradition. Furthermore, the tradition of healers taking over pain and sickness is closely related to the biblical form of “vir dolorum”, respectively with the widely spread aspect of imitatio Christi, but also with the ancient mythical concept of the “wounded healer”.

Kész Margit

ARCHAIC FOLK PRAYERS IN THE INDIVIDUAL RELIGIOUS PRACTICES IN THE 21ST CENTURY SUBCARPATHIA

In this rimland situated in a contact zone between east and west the majority of the population has kept its faith even in the hardest periods of religious persecution. The connection with the highest power was realized on the verbal level, through prayer, in the regularly limited public occasions and in the secret inner periods. In the private sphere people were telling also archaic folk prayers that were not approved by the church, and this has survived to our days in the laical religious practice. These texts are present in the verbal automatisms, but much more among the prayers from the manuscripts, being read from these booklets. The author analyzes these more and more rare sacred texts from the perspective of individual religious practice.

Harangozó Imre

THE MEMORIES OF HEALING ANALOGY MAGIC AT ÚJKÍGYÓS

An important contribution to the history of the religious life of Újkígyós was found written by hand on an empty page of an old, used book of prayers, probably the collection of Lajos Takácsy called *Orgonavirágok*. The text related to the ritual practice was written by a woman, thus the handwriting is nice, calligraphic, but the orthography is casual and inconsequent. A majorly different variant of the incantation as well as the practice of the ritual was recorded later on, from the daughter of the woman who wrote it down. The daughter was 87 years old at the time of the recording. The study offers a presentation of the cultural background, the religious and historical importance of this text, with its numerous variants being discovered before.

Szulovszky János

POSSESSION: INTERPRETATIONS, PROBLEMS, CONSIDERATIONS

Since the now-classic book of Erika Bourguignon was published in 1976, a whole library of works has been written on the issue of the so-called demonic possession by representatives of different scientific disciplines and approaches. Rather than clarifying the phenomena, this variety of works resulted in chaos within the domain. By means of philological data, this study demonstrates how the researchers of Christian culture disregarded the experiences of Christian literature about supernatural phenomena, which eventually led to numerous misunderstandings and misinterpretations.

P. Szalay Emőke

RELIGIOUS ART RESEARCH IN THE REFORMED EPARCHY OF TISZÁNTÚL IN THE 20TH CENTURY

The study presents the religious art researches from the Reformed Eparchy of Tiszántúl in the 20th century, respectively the most eminent scholars who initiated these activities. The author states that in the region in question the research of religious art was initiated – following the Transylvanian example – by theology professor Endre Illyés in the 1940s. Another pioneer of this field was Béla Takács, who was also the one to organize – among others – the Museum of Religious Art in Sárospatak at the end of the 1950s.

Kovács Mária-Márta

THE BIRTH OF THE REFORMED MUSEUM OF TRANSYLVANIA AND ITS ROLE
IN THE PATRIMONY PRESERVATION ACTIONS OF THE REFORMED EPARCHY
OF TRANSYLVANIA

The study presents the antecedents and the circumstances of the founding of the Reformed Museum of Transylvania, opened in September 2017, its activities and objectives. The institution opened its gates with a temporary exhibition related to the 500 years old history of reformation, entitled Piety and/or Representation. The Reformed Heritage of Transylvania, which aims to present the relation between the social characteristics of certain regions of Transylvania and the objects donated to the congregations. Besides the presentation of the exhibition the author offers an insight to the collecting activity that started in 2018, and which represents a major cornerstone in the patrimony preservation activity of the Reformed Eparchy of Transylvania.

Szőcsné Gazda Enikő

SACRED SPACE – PRIVATIZED CHURCH SPACE. DECORATIVE KERCHIEFS IN
THE CONGREGATIONS OF THE HUNGARIAN LUTHERAN DIOCESE OF
BRAȘOV

Ecclesiastic textile use has its own specific types of objects, which can be found in any church (textiles used to cover the altar, the pulpit, the benches, the Eucharist etc.). In the congregations of the Hungarian Lutheran Diocese of Brașov we can find such embroidered or woven kerchiefs, which are not a regular presence in the church, but mostly characteristic to laical spaces. The study explores the specific variants of the kerchiefs found in the churches, and looks for an answer to the question: how did these items got into the property of the church? The research leads us to special ecclesiastic customs, to church wearing and to the interconnection of everyday and ritual object use. In the same time it draws attention to the fact that at the investigation of religious art one should not stick to the object definition and description of museology, as very often secondary information will help us to understand the function and ritual role of objects or the interesting customs and order of a village or another.

Simon András

SACREDNESS IN THE LANDSCAPE – RELIGION IN THE LIFE OF A MODEL
FARM FROM THE FIRST THIRD OF THE 19TH CENTURY

At the beginning of the 19th century István Vedres, the engineer of the city of Szeged, obtained a large piece of land through drainage on the left bank of the Tisza river, and he founded a model farm there by settling even some gardeners. Thus we can speak of the settlement of Vedresháza (Torontal County, Banat region), and on the southern border of it in 1823 Vedres erected a crucifix together with a lightning rod and a well. The sanctification took place on Visitation (July 2) and in the following years, on the same day, predications and pilgrimage was organized there. The study uses previously unreleased written sources to present and interpret (based also on the paradigms of spiritual ecology and landscape philosophy) the religious importance of this location and the related events.

Gyöngyössy Orsolya

FORMATION OF MEMORY – CONSTRUCTION OF IDENTITY.
REHABILITATION OF THE ST JOHN OF NEPOMUK STATUES IN THE SOUTH
OF THE GREAT HUNGARIAN PLAIN (1989–2018)

During socialism the sacred objects suffering of weather and vandalism could hardly be restored. In the southern part of the Great Hungarian Plain the statues of Saint John of Nepomuk had been very popular, but most of them were destroyed, thrown into the Tisza, relocated to the courtyard of the churches or put to safe in the basement of these edifices. After the political turn in 1989 many settlements started to restore these statues. The specificity of the initiating institutions (touristic, cultural), the motif of the actions (religious, landscape, political), the locations (park, river bank, roundabout), the specificity of the revealing festivities (village day, commemorative festivity) all raise the question: what is the “new” role of these statues in our days? Besides the viewpoints of cultural heritage preservation and the consolidation of local identity can we still find the “original” religious message and content? The present study deals with all these aspects on the example of the statues from the south of the Great Hungarian Plain.

Limbacher Gábor

THE GREATNESS, CULT AND ACTUALITY OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST

The study attempts to present the cult of St John the Baptist, but also the visual representations inspired by it. The author states that on the iconostasis of oriental Christianity St John the Baptist has a mandatory and eminent position. The study outlines the history of the cult of St John the Baptist, furthermore it identifies the presence of his cult in the region of Palócföld.

Szacsvey Éva

ST CATHERINE OF ALEXANDRIA: LEGENDS, CULTS, OBJECTS

Sacred verbal and nonverbal communication presents the memory and feasts of the saints in complicated structures. St Catherine of Alexandria, the virgin martyr, woman of knowledge and teacher, a symbol of goodness and courage, one of the Fourteen Holy Helpers (died on the 24th of November 305), has a very rich legendary, which starting with the Middle Ages, through Renaissance and Baroque, to the popular culture of the 19th –20th century shows a similarly rich material universe, stratified in different interpretations and functions of congregational and social relations. The aim of the study is to present this universe of objects that appears within the communicational system of the legend. It analyzes the messages of texts, prayers, pictures, images, sculptures and reliefs inspired by the legend of the saint, but also the rites, events, customs reflecting social differences and the process of becoming profane.

Kicsi Noémi

AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH OF THE ROLE AND STATUS OF A CANTOR. REFORMED CANTORS IN MUREȘ COUNTY AFTER 1948

The present study is an attempt to outline the life and career pattern of the Transylvanian cantors after 1948. The analysis tries to reveal the possibilities, demands and performances given by the institutional frames of the church based on archive material. After a theoretical, interdisciplinary approach of the notion of role, the author interprets the personal archive collections of the cantors discovered at the archive of the Reformed Diocese of Mureș County.

Örsi Julianna

REFORMED PRIESTS UNDER THE PRESSURE OF POLITICS

Within the Hungarian Reformed Church the movements of renewal had been periodically emerging in the 20th century, especially among the younger generations. In the interwar period the same priests were the ones to look for a way to solve the social problems. As result the Love Union was founded, whose “travelling secretary” was Béla Pap from Gilău. Because of his editing activity – enabling younger intelligentsia of the third way to publish– he was imprisoned by the political power after WWII. Similar was the fate of the other Hungarian priests who were active beyond the borders of Hungary after 1956 (Béla Tőkés, Kálmán Sass and others). Their attachment to their congregation and the Hungarian nation, their social sensitivity situated them in opposition with the political power, therefore their life was in danger and their career broken in half.

Kész Barnabás

LAJOS HORKAY, A POLYHISTOR PRIEST OF SHALANKY

The study presents the career, communal activity and the present memory of Lajos Horkay, a special personality, a priest who had played and outstanding role in the economic and cultural life of a settlement from Subcarpathia. He was not only the pastor of the Reformed majority of the village, but also a teacher, a pedagogue, a chronicler and a politician. After an exemplary research he wrote the historical and ethnographic monograph of the village. The author would like to present his respect for the memory of this personality based on written sources, photographs and the narratives which have survived in the memory of the local community.

Mohay Tamás

UNDER PRESSURE. LUKÁCS DACZÓ, THE FRANCISCAN GUARD OF THE SHRINE FROM ȘUMULEU CIUC (1957–1970)

Franciscan father Lukács Daczó had become the priest of the Franciscan church from Șumuleu Ciuc in 1957, serving here until 1970. He did not serve for such a long period of time in any other place, and he was missing no other place like this, with such pain of the heart. For a Franciscan living in a community solitary service was a tragedy, while for the church which had been missing a Franciscan for years his arrival was a blessing. In his paper the author presents the activity of the church and the formation of the pilgrimage from Șumuleu Ciuc based on the personal notes of Lukács Daczó written in the 1960s. He also refers to the social and emotional

constraints of this period of almost a decade and a half as well as to the hopes that were born from personal endeavors and the change in the social environment.

Molnár Beáta

THE RECEPTION OF THE VOLUME CSÍKSOMLYÓ TITKA WITHIN THE CHURCH, ETHNOGRAPHY AND NEO-PAGAN MOVEMENT

The scientific work and the Babba Maria theory of P. Árpád–Lukács Daczó was seen and commented in different manners within different social frames. The author of the study presents the reception of the book Csíksomlyó titka (The Secret of Şumuleu Ciuc), with its multiple editions, within three different institutions: the church, ethnography (Krizsa János Ethnographic Society) and the neo-pagan movement. The presented and analyzed reactions, opinions were brought to light from the personal archive of P. Árpád–Lukács Daczó, donated to the Kriza János Ethnographic Society. In 2014 took place the digitization of the archive (film and audio recordings, correspondence, documents, photographs, diaries) and the making of a data base consisting of abstracts. With their help we can get a detailed and nuanced picture of the reactions to the book, respectively of the thoughts, reflections of father Lukács on all these aspects.

Fábián Gabriella

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SZEKLER ANTECEDENTS OF THE LUMINOUS MYSTERIES

In October 2002 Pope John Paul II recommended an additional set called the LuminousMysteries to the basic structure of the Holy Rosary, consisting of the Joyful Mysteries, The Sorrowful Mysteries and the Glorious Mysteries. Researches of ethnography of religion have revealed the fact that at the middle of the 20th century, in Szeklerland there was already a similar rosary in use, evoking the life and teachings of Jesus. The sources refer to this as the Rosary from “Ciuc”, the “Szekler” Rosary or the “New” Rosary, and we can still find it in our days. In one village of Szeklerland there are a few elder women who know this rosary, and one of them is still using it in her everyday religious practice. The present study would like to synthesize the memories on the appearance and survival of this rosary in Szeklerland, respectively the sources and scientific results obtained so far.

Tatár Erzsébet-Tímea

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES WITHIN THE MARIANUM GIRLS' SCHOOL FROM
CLUJ-NAPOCA

The Marianum Institute was the first congregational girls' gymnasium of Hungary. The events of the school year related to the Christian calendar and the activity of the religious societies – especially the adoration of the saints – were serving the moral and religious education of the girls, in the wider meaning of the notion, respectively were raising occasions to a deeper experience, an inner experience of religious life. The present study presents the occasions and forms of the adoration of saints within the institutions.

Kész Réka

RELIGIOUS PRACTICE OF WOMEN FROM SUBCARPATHIA WORKING
ABROAD

In her study the author examines the religious practices of Subcarpathian women who –after the system change from Ukraine in 1991 and the opening of the borders – were/are working abroad taking care of elder people. She presents the way how religious life concept appears in a foreign environment, functioning as a defensive mechanism and an integration strategy during work. Through individual examples she demonstrates how the connection with the transcendental helps the believer to cross the difficulties and obstacles which arise during her work.

Peti Lehel

MIGRATION AND PENTECOSTALISM IN A BEGGAR ROMA COMMUNITY
FROM THE EAST OF MOLDAVIA

The study analyzes the religious and social changes of a Pentecostal Roma community from a multiethnic village, respectively the relations between the migration processes and conversion to Pentecostalism. In the first part the author presents the Roma community and outlines the circumstances of the appearance of Pentecostalism in their case. Then follows the description of the two types of migration of the Roma: the one oriented to-wards Scandinavia, for the practice of begging, and the other one to Western Europe, with the target of a long term staying or settling. The analysis points out the importance, the role of Pentecostalism in the emergence of modernization processes within the Roma community.

Balatonyi Judit

WHITSUN AT THE THOUSAND YEARS' OLD BORDER FROM GHIMEȘ-FĂGET.

ETHNICAL AND CONFESSIONAL RIVALRIES AND FESTIVE COOPERATION

The analysis presents the annual Roman Catholic Whitsun pilgrimage from Ghimeș-Făget, organized since 2008, and the Orthodox Whitsun Festival, organized on the same day or on different days since 2011. It has two major aims: on the one hand it focuses on the Hungarian and Romanian Whitsun festivals from Ghimeș-Făget, on their mutual influences and on rivalry conflicts put on stage through these events. It also enlists the local or non-local groups and personalities who organize and activate the Hungarian and Romanian events, the way how they shape the festive rites, how they formulate the festive interpretations and the different public discourses. The second and most important aim is to analyze how the public festive rites and discourses shape the individual and communal festive experiences and identities.

Hoppál Bulcsú

A LIMINAL RELIGIOUS PHENOMENON IN FORMATION: NATIONAL

PILGRIMAGE AT GHIMEȘ-FĂGET ON WHITSUN

In the modern period of the several centuries' old history of Whit pilgrimage from Șumuleu Ciuc, in the last eleven years a new phenomenon has arisen: on Sunday tens of thousands of people go to the Chapel from Contumaț, at Ghimeș-Făget, situated at the so-called thousand years old border, following a new ritual. That is how a specific "second pilgrimage" has appeared. In his study the author seeks for an answer to the question: to what extent can the traditional categories of social sciences describe this phenomenon, and in general if something is related somehow to religion, doesn't it necessarily include elements which we call, using the term of Mircea Eliade, essentialism? The author also argues that in social sciences we think as essentialists even where we explicitly deny the existence of religious fundamentals.

Vass Erika

CONFESSIONAL COEXISTENCE THROUGH THE EXAMPLES OF SIX

UNITARIAN CONGREGATIONS FROM SZEKLERLAND

The study analyzes a part of the results of the author's research in the Unitarian villages of Szeklerland (Cechești, Filiaș, Merești, Gălești, Nicoleni și Secuieni), research that was started in 2008. On the one hand the author analyzes the written sources found in the parishes and archives,

on the other hand she interprets the interviews taken to locals belonging to the Unitarian, Reformed, Greek Catholic and Baptist confession. She focuses on the issues of mixed marriages, use of the church building (at Fíliaş the church has been used by Unitarians as well as by Reformed for centuries), the order of the mass, and confessional and ethnic identity.

Vass Noémi

THE WHITSUN KING AND QUEEN AT LĂZAREA, 1947–2019

The study presents a folk custom which is quite rare today, a revival, the election of the Whitsun king and queen in the village of Lăzarea. Besides historical data, the author analyzes such specific local variants of the custom, which had been in use until 1949 (a village and a pilgrimage variant), then in 1991 were resurrected, but only the pilgrimage version of it. During the descriptions the author analyzes in detail the symbolic use of objects in the variants, but also the spatial and time dimensions, the roles and texts of the custom. Finally she formulates the question: in what genre(s) could be this folk custom included?

Prikler Szilvia Beatrix

SOCIAL-HISTORICAL ASPECTS OF THE PROCESSION FROM SAINT MARTIN'S DAY AT HALÁSZI

The study presents a folk custom which is related to the patron saint's pilgrimage at Saint Martin's Day in the settlement of Halászi, a procession with decorated horses. The changes of the procession reflect in fact the 20th century changes of the rural society, the giving up of agricultural traditions, the endeavor of socialism to transform peasantry. The presentation follows a chronological order, starting with the end of the 19th century up to present day conditions, including the folklorization of the custom or taking over by other communities.

Perger Gyula

MARIAN APOCRYPHA WITHIN THE PULP LITERATURE OF A PILGRIM LEADER FROM THE LITTLE HUNGARIAN PLAIN

The study analyzes the pulp literature of György Gitzy, a "saint" man from the Little Hungarian Plain, who was active in the last third of the 19th century, respectively the influence of these writings on the cult of Mary. The author states that the most important of his writings are the

collection of verses on the death of the Virgin. These descriptions and thoughts were not following the official teachings of his era, but the reviving Apocrypha, transmitted by the 17th century “folk books”. The author underlines the fact that these writings were known all around Hungary at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, influencing the laic cult of Mary at such extent that it has been “re-canonizing” almost unobserved the apocryphal sequences from the life of Mary.

Sándor Cecília

MEDIA AND THE SACRED. ORAL, WRITTEN AND VISUAL IN THE RELIGIOUS
LIFE AND FOLK BELIEFS OF A PERSON – CASE STUDY

Based on the results of the research of folk religiosity and local media history the author seeks an answer to the question: how does the media – as a new register of knowledge – integrate into the religious life and folk beliefs of a Christian believer, respectively what is the role of the oral, the written, the secondary oral and the (new) visual register in the everyday living of the sacred?

Kedves Anett

THE HUNGARIAN MYTH ON 20TH CENTURY PHOTOGRAPHS

The study analyzes the influence of the so-called “Hungarian style”, a specific style of photography quite popular at the middle of the 20th century, on the visual representation of the Hungarian landscape in the public sphere, outlining also its romanticizing-mythicizing character. At the same time the author tries to find answers to the question: what does the term “Hungarian” mean in the Transylvanian context of the interwar period?

Séra László

HUMOR AND RELIGION THROUGH THE LENSES OF PSYCHOLOGY

We consider humor a universal cognitive/emotional experience, which includes the inner redefinition of sociocultural reality, and creates a funny state of mind expressed by reactions of laughter and smile. The research of religious humor is quite neglected, although there are some interesting results, for example it seems that humor is welcomed at the message boards of churches in the USA, and the puns from these differ from other play on words. Or the research on the theory of humor concluded that religious jokes represent a well-defined subtype of

Christian humor. The present study analyzes the relation between humor and religion based on the parodies and travesties of Hymn and Our father, respectively on the funeral parodies.