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Abstracts and keywords

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The Works of Protestant Reformers in the Library of the Lutheran Gymnasium in Sighișoara

Keywords: history of reading, theology of the Reformation, Transylvanian Saxons, Sighișoara, confessionalisation

The library of the Lutheran Gymnasium in Sighișoara, with its 227 editions of the works of the most famous theologians of the Reformation, is one of the richest collections of its kind in Transylvania. The distribution of the works by authors and theological genres highlights some peculiarities of the book acquisitions of the Transylvanian Saxons in the 16th century: 1. There is a much higher number of local acquisitions before 1550 than in Hungarian libraries (Reformed, Anti-Trinitarian and Roman-Catholic). 2. While the works of Protestant theologians in the libraries of the other historical confessions have come a long way, both geographically and confessionally, the book acquisitions of the Saxons seem to be quite internal, one can hardly find owners who are not Saxons and not Lutheran. 3. In the last three decades of the 16th century, the works of Swiss the Calvinist theologians are overrepresented. The results of the research significantly contribute to a better understanding of confessionalisation in Transylvania.

Gálfi Emőke

The Retinue of Stephen Báthory during His Visit to the Saxon Territories in 1572 (Notes on a Much Needed Early Modern Archontology)

Keywords: princely retinue, Bekes rebellion, Saxon territories, Stephen Báthory, archontology

At an important moment of his reign, at the beginning of 1572, Prince Stephen Báthory visited the main Saxon towns to win the Universitas Saxonum over to his side in his conflict with Gáspár Bekes. Members of his entourage are known from his visits to the towns of Brașov and Sibiu. The study analyses the moment and circumstances of the visit and describes the members of the prince's entourage, mainly from an archontological point of view. The study gives an idea of the small group of people who held the power, their relationship with the prince and sometimes also manages to unravel the more or less close relationships between them.

László Andor

The Confederation of the Transylvanian and Hungarian Estates during the Principality of Gábor Báthory

Keywords: Transylvanian Principality, Hungarian Kingdom, Gábor Báthory, Confederation, Political relations

Settling the relations between the two Hungarian states by means of a confederation was an important element of István Bocskai's plans. In addition, it was one of the central ideas of his last will. He wanted to ensure good neighbourly relations by means of a treaty, providing for mutual assistance and the keeping of the Peace of Vienna, concluded at the end of the Fifteen Years' War. After his death, the idea of confederation, the constant and mutual aspiration to confederation, was the main principle defining the relationship between Hungary and Transylvania. Both sides were equally interested in establishing and maintaining cooperation. This took place at a time when confederations between estates were spreading in Central Europe. During the nearly five and a half years of Gábor Báthory's rule, four agreements were concluded to establish close relations between the two states. Báthory's excessive rapprochement with royal Hungary eventually led to his fall.

Czagány Zsuzsa

The Missal from Gheorgheni

Keywords: Gheorgheni, Sibiu, sources for the mass, Gregorian chant repertory, Late Medieval local practices

The study presented here deals with the manuscript missal which, according to the colophon, was copied in 1428 by *Petrus filius Wencessaly de Wischschaw*, a scribe presumably of Moravian origin. The missal has been kept in the Collective Archives of Gheorgheni/Gyergyószentmiklós of the Archdiocesan Archives of Alba Iulia since 2021. Prior to this, it had been regarded for a long time as one of the precious treasures of the parish of St. Nicholas Church in Gheorgheni. However, it is unknown when, under what circumstances or with whose contribution the manuscript arrived there. Relying on Hungarian and Central European sources, our analysis focuses on the chant repertory of the missal, paying special attention to the Post-Paschal and Post-Pentecostal series of Alleluias, as well as certain layers of the Sanctoale. As a result of the study, the Missal of Gheorgheni can be considered a newly identified member of the group of sources for the Mass representing the late medieval use of the Sibiu missal (*Missale Cibiniense*).

Hámori Nagy Zsuzsanna

The Formation and International Status of Transylvania in the Mirror of its Dynastic Strategies (1526–1576)

Keywords: Transylvania, dynastic relations, Szapolyai, Báthory, Jagiellon

Through the analysis of dynastic strategies, the article describes how the international status of Transylvania changed during the 16th century. While Transylvania had a crucial regional importance for the Habsburg and Jagiellonian political entities, the case study of French contacts shows that the shrinking country in Ottoman orbit lost its attractiveness for the European society of princes.

Faragó Dávid

The Career of János Horvát of Vingárt

Keywords: Jagiellon era, court history, government, nobility research, prosopography

János Horvát of Vingárt is an unknown figure in the 16th century history of the Hungarian Kingdom. Although his son, János is remembered for his baronial functions and his activities in Transylvania after the Battle of Mohács, little is known about his father. The aim of the study is to describe János Horvát's life and to show how he managed to become one of the wealthiest Transylvanian nobles through his network of contacts, his persistent efforts to acquire land and his service at the royal court after he left Croatia due to the Turkish occupation.

Demeter Gábor – Tompa László:

A Statistical Analysis of Socio-Economic and Demographic Differences in 18th C. Transylvania

Keywords: settlement size, denominations, statistical analysis, Transylvania, 18th c.

In our previous study we examined the role of natural geographic and ethnic features and administrative boundaries in influencing the development patterns and the distribution of settlement types (clusters) in 18th century Transylvania, using cluster analysis based on the 1750 census and the 1785 census data. In the present study, instead of spatial differentiation, two other factors, the role of settlement size and denominational differences are investigated, also including the Regnicolaris Conscriptio of the 1720s in our statistical analysis in addition to the abovementioned statistical sources. Our aim is to answer the following questions: (1) What kind of differences can be observed between settlements of different size, and to what extent; (2) whether the differences characteristic from the end of the 19th century to the present day, have their early roots in the 18th century, or not; and finally, (3) we also intended to quantify the differences of socio-economic and demographic characteristics of denominations (and thus indirectly the socio-economic differences between ethnic groups) i.e., whether the living conditions of the peasant population were ethnically determined in the 18th c. or not.

Buza János

From Cluj-Napoca to the Board of the Hungarian National Bank. The Career of Dr. József Judik (Cluj-Napoca, 1891 – Budapest, 1951)

Keywords: foreign loans and their use, currency policy, financial and credit crises, financial background of national economic plans

József Judik (1891–1951) was born in the Kingdom of Hungary, in Cluj-Napoca, where he completed his university studies. Since Cluj-Napoca became part of Romania, Dr. József Judik moved to Budapest in 1920. He worked as a bank clerk and later became a lawyer. He received Hungarian state scholarships to study in Berlin (1917/1918) and in the United States (1930/1931, Rockefeller Foundation). From 1925, he served as an official of the Hungarian National Bank, later becoming one of its directors and an honorary professor of "Monetary Theory and Credit Policy" (1940). He published numerous studies in prestigious professional journals (*Közgazdasági Szemle*, *Külügyi Szemle*, *Gazdasági Jog*, *Ungarisches Wirtschaftsjahrbuch*, etc.); his manuscript legacy is very significant. After World War II, he was demoted and politically persecuted.