

**Erdélyi Múzeum 2008/3-4**  
**Abstracts**

Soós Amália

## Istenfilozófia, szerelemfilozófia és esztétikai lehetőségek Boccaccio számára

(*A Dekameron és a Dante dicsérete kapcsán*)

**Philosophical Conceptions in Boccaccio's Dekameron.** The present study wants to be a short presentation of the philosophical conceptions identified in Boccaccio's *Dekameron*. This analyses presents the conceptions of Boccaccio's work about God, love and individual person, using the traditional philosophical points of view that can be recognized in the medieval way of thinking, in Plato's or Ficino's theories about Eros or in medieval social relations and the concept of person in Middle-Age. My study tries to reveal also the esthetical possibilities that Boccaccio had for making his works acceptable by the censure of the catholic church.

Császár Krisztina

## A szakrális tér Csíkrákoson

**The Change of the Sacral Configuration of a Village from Felcsík (Csíkrákos).** In my essay, I have undertaken to reveal and to describe the sacral configuration of Csíkrákos, a settlement on the Land of the Szeklers. I have kept in view the fact that this space imbued with sanctity is not only a network of inanimate objects, but it is a changing, living reality, which joins in itself the divine and the human. According to my assumption the region is formed and shaped by the people, who live there, and by the transcendental reality. My aim is to offer a whole image of the sacral space network of the village, of its changing in time, revealing also the reason of the changing. From the point of view of the methodology I followed the idea, that says that one of the aspects of the human being is striving for communication, but at the same time because of the limited character of the language not everything can be explained by means of words, language.

My fundamental written sources: *História (History)* (1661-1711) written by the historian Mihály Cserei, the period included by *Domus Historia* 1698-1987, which is at the parish. The manuscript contains the notes of the parsons that served at Csíkrákos. The line of the written sources is closed by the work written by the teacher László Császár – who was born and taught in the village –, with the title *Csíkrákos monográfiája (The Monograph of Csíkrákos)*. During my work I also relied on the local traditions, legends, and life stories.

I have applied the diachronic and synchronic methods for the same region, this way there have become visible the modifications of the limits of the saint region, as well as sometimes the sacral centres are indicated at different points of the region. The human community that settles down in the region, as the first act of the settlement, establish the sacral centre of the region, in case of Csíkrákos we can also observe that the community takes possession again and again of the same region, rearranging by this the region used by the ancestors. Inside the same region the saint and the profane are present at the same time. In the essay I have followed with attention the relation of the saint region and profane time, as well as the profane region and the time impregnated with the saint. At Csíkrákos there also appeared the sacralised objects of the identity building, and following the change of the places of the sacral centres I have also followed the problem of desacralization.

B. Kis Attila

## Egy európai ívű 17. századi „karrierregény”: Adam Franck (1639–1717) pályája

**A 17th Century "Career Novel" with a European Horizon: an Insight into the Life Course of Adam Franck (1639-1717).** Adam Franck is a key figure of the Hungarian-related historical events occurred at the turning decades of the 17–18th centuries. He had important role in publishing literary works gaining Europe-wide reputation and was one of the most committed envoy of the Transylvanian book printing in the contemporary capital of book industry, Amsterdam. Though not returning home he continued to keep his close contacts with his birthplace for all his life and out of the Transylvanian peregrini he made the most impressive career, with European horizon, in the countries of maritime powers. Through the sources passed down to us by him we can come to the conviction that the Dutch, Prussian and following the glorious revolution, English decision-makers, not without in consideration of their own interests, showed more and more understanding to the contemporary Transylvanian and Hungarian endeavours. Adamus Francus Transylvanus' letters are data-full sources on the less known chapters of the 17th century's Transylvanian history and the Rákóczi movement.