

## András Kovács

**The Medieval Chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary on the Confines of Cluj (Koložsvár).** Among the documents referring to the city of Cluj (Koložsvár) in the late Middle Ages, there are some that mention the Compol/Rokonad Chapel built sometime before 1521. The author reviews the history of the patron family of the Compols during the 15-16<sup>th</sup> centuries. According to historical evidence, the Compol family was one of the wealthiest in the city; its members belonged to the Hungarian ethnic group and played an important role in the running of the city. The Rokonad name that appears in the medieval documents refers to the patron saint of the chapel. Searching for the title of the chapel from the castle in Cehu Silvaniei (Szilágycseh), the historiography etymologized this unusual Hungarian name decades ago: in both cases Rokonad refers to Rocamadour, an important pilgrimage site in Southern France which is very popular for its statue of the Black Madonna. The chapel from Cluj was built as a result of a completed or just planned pilgrimage. Although the chapel disappeared without any trace during the Reformation, its name still reminds us of the erstwhile pilgrimage of George Compol and his wife, Scholastica.

## Vilmos Erős

**The Hungarian Historiography between the World Wars.** The above study is part of a historical synthesis to be prepared. The essay analyses the historiography in Hungary between the two world wars. In the first half the author depicts the paramount institutions, periodicals, source collections, syntheses ... etc. and gives a picture about the development of auxiliary, respectively allied sciences of history too.

In the followings the author features the main streams of the period. For example the famous Geistesgeschichte school (represented mainly by Gyula Szekfű), the ethnohistory of Elemér Mályusz, the agricultural researches initiated by Sándor Domanovszky, the constitutional history school of Ferenc Eckhart and the universal history with a sociological vein, represented by István Hajnal.

The study summarises briefly some other, less dominant historians and schools also and treats some representatives of the nonofficial historical thinking. F. e. the national romantic school, the liberal-radicals, the populists (with László Németh in the centre) and the basically marginal marxism.

## Zsuzsa Demeter

**Additional Contributions to the Background of a Planned Edition. The most Important Sources of the Gyöngyösi Receptions in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century.** Although an authentic edition of the complete works of István Gyöngyösi, based on revised autograph manuscripts and editiones princeps was only published in the twentieth century, the project had not been unknown for the researchers of Gyöngyösi in earlier centuries, either. The first planned edition is connected to the name of Baron Gedeon I Ráday, who asked István Nagy Szerencsi to complete this task. Beside Szerencsi, two writers from Marosvásárhely, Sándor Kovásznai and Sámuel Zilai also join in in the preparing work of the edition. The planned edition was not completed because of the death of Ráday and Kovásznai in 1792, yet the letters exchanged during the preparatory stage, as well as the explanatory notes of more than nine hundred pages written by Kovásznai to the Porábúl megéledett Főnix (The Phoenix Revived from Ashes) have constituted the most important sources of the Gyöngyösi receptions in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Our paper tries to provide additional contributions to the background of this planned edition.

## Ildikó Varga P.

**The Hungarian Kalevala. The Jubilee Edition of the Finnish Epic.** My paper deals with the Hungarian jubilee edition of Kalevala. It analyzes the Hungarian-Finnish analogies, which appear in the second volume of the edition of 1935, entitled *Magyarázatok a Kalevalához (Explanations to Kalevala)*. As a theoretical frame I have used André Lefevere's article, which deals with the English translations of Kalevala. The analysis proves that both the Hungarian-Finnish analogies and Dezső Kosztolányi's essay have contributed to the canonization of the Kalevala in Hungarian literature.