

Géza Hegyi

The Term *Plebanus* in Transylvania in the 14th Century

Keywords: Transylvania, privileged parishes, exemption, tithe, election of the priest

According to the literature, the term *plebanus* referred in the 13–14th century Hungarian Kingdom only to those Catholic priests who were at the head of parishes with a special status, while their unprivileged colleagues were named by other notions (*rector ecclesie, sacerdos, presbiter*). This local terminology differed from that found in Western Europe, where parish priests were uniformly called *rectores ecclesie*, while the unofficial term *plebanus* was used to denote other functions in the church hierarchy (in Italy a kind of dean, in German territories the vicar of a parish priest).

András W. Kovács

The Representative of the County in Transylvania in the Middle Ages

Keywords: Transylvania, middle ages, noble magistrate of the county, legal procedures, representative of the county

This article aims to clarify what were the attributes of the county representative in medieval Transylvania. Documents issued by county courts in medieval Transylvania sporadically mention a representative (*nostrum hominem*) who, in the course of legal procedures, was sent out by the county in order to carry out certain investigations on their behalf. This representative would witness and certify the performance of certain actions, such as settlements between litigants, requests for compensation, taking oaths, or appointments of legal representatives. He could also summon defendants to court on behalf of plaintiffs. He accompanied the noble magistrate (*iudex nobilium*) when commissioned by the county court to carry out inquiries or hearings of witnesses ordered by voivodes or vice-voivodes. On such occasions, the representative of the county appears in a role very similar to that of the trustworthy man sent by the places of authentication (*loca credibilia*). This representative of the county was not a permanent member of county authorities (permanent members were only the *comes/ispán* and the two *iudices nobilium*). According to the regulations adopted by the congregation of Transylvanian estates at Turda, in 1540, the representative of the county was chosen by the plaintiff (and not by the *iudex nobilium*) to investigate minor cases. He was to carry out a commission when the noble magistrate was either too busy to do it personally or the distance between the noble magistrate's home and the place of inquiry was too great.

Mihai Kovács

The Career of Dionysius of Gyalu (Gilău), Bishop of Argyas (Argeș), Auxiliary Bishop of Transylvania and Precentor (Canonicus Cantor)

Keywords: Dionysius of Gyalu, parish priest, precentor, suffragan of the Transylvanian bishop

The main purpose of the paper is to present the biography of Dionysius Gyalui (+ 1526), parish priest of Gyalu (Gilău, Julmarkt) and Szászfenes (Florești, Fenesch), who became in a few decades precentor of the cathedral chapter and suffragan of the Transylvanian bishop. His biography sheds light on the steps which one had to take in order to become a canon in the Transylvanian chapter. Although Gyalui obtained his canonry from the palatine of Hungary, who held the right of patronage as tutor of his minor son, the bishop of Transylvania, it seems that the idea of making him a canon was formulated inside the chapter. Gyalui was one of the most important members of the cathedral chapter, despite being a man of humble origin, this fact proves that the origin of a canon didn't influence his relationship with his fellows. His career contradicts the spreaded stereotypes about clergy in the 16th century, in his last years Gyalui gave up his incomes and possessions to become a Pauline friar.

Emőke Gálfi

The Relation Between Gyulafehérvár (Alba Iulia) and the Market-Towns Around it in the Second Half of 16th Century

Keywords: Gyulafehérvár, Sárd (Șard), Igen (Ighiu), Krakkó (Cricău), market-town, noblemen, citizens

Gyulafehérvár and the small market-towns situated in the vicinity of the Princely Residence such as Sárd, Igen and Krakkó were closely connected in the second half of 16th century. Before the secularization (1556) the landlord of these market-towns and of Gyulafehérvár as well has been the Bishop of Transylvania. After 1556 all these urban centers were owned by the treasury of the elected king and later of the princes. The various donations of the princes in favor of the court nobility have created the strongest connection between the Princely Residence and the market-towns situated in its vicinity. This habit has increased the number of the noblemen in the market-towns and as a result the number of the conflicts that took place between the noblemen and the citizens has been also increasing. The study focuses on the changes which took place in the life of the market-towns after the secularization of the ecclesiastical properties, and after the establishment of the princely court in Gyulafehérvár.

Anikó Szász

Market-Town Management in Dés (Dej) Between 1541–1600

Keywords: social history, market town management, council, privilege, juridical competences, institution

Based on the documents preserved in the archive of Dej market town (Inner Solnoc county), this study offers a general presentation of the market town management. Beside other settlements with salt mines in Transylvania, like Turda, Ocna Sibiului, Sic și Cojocna, Dej enjoyed wide administrative and juridical autonomy due to the many privileges received in the previous centuries. By analyzing data on the composition of the institutions entrusted with the market town management (senate and council), as well as those relating to their competences and duties, inferences can be inferred, namely that in this respect Dej largely resembled the other towns (civitas) in Transylvania. The council had many duties: the members had juridical powers with enlarged competences; they defended the interests of residents before other institutions, authorities or settlements.

Kálmán Zsolt Sütő

The Structure of the Local Government of Nagybánya (Baia Mare) in the 16th-18th Centuries

Keywords: Nagybánya (Baia Mare), local government, judge, jurors, inner council, outer council

The aim of the study is to present the structure of the local government of Baia Mare. During the 16th–18th centuries the free royal mining town of Baia Mare was led by an inner and an outer council. The outer council was made up of sixty members. They elected the judge and the twelve jurors of the inner council. The first and the second juror were called consul jurors, they acted as the judge's substitutes. From the end of the 17th century the central power was trying to narrow the self-government of the town.

Hermina Gesztelyi

Kata Bethlen's Church Donations

Keywords: Kata Bethlen, donations, reformatted churches

In this paper table cloths, textiles, tin and precious metal works are presented, which donated by Kata Bethlen for several reformed churches. Some items have survived until now, but others are only known from church history or ecclesiastical notes. In the attached table these donations are shown with their descriptions, primary and secondary sources.

Levente Nagy

Social Disciplinisations and/or Calvinistic Prozelitism. Some Data on the Impact of the Reformation on the Romanians in Fogarasföld (Țara Făgărașului, Fogarascher Land) in the 17th Century

Keywords: reformation, calvinian prozelitism, Fogarasföld, social disciplinisation

In the paper, the author describes the ecclesiastical relations of the Romanians in Fogarasföld (Țara Făgărașului, Fogarascher Land) in the 17th century. It analyzes primarily the urban conscriptions made during the reign of the two Rákóczi princes. The purpose of the conscriptions was to ensure that those who cannot certify their noble privileges (the status of boyar) should be obligated to deposit (depotus) and they should be forced into serfdom. Besides these, it is clear from the conscriptions that in the Romanian villages there was a surplus of priests. It is not unusual for a village where three or even five priests served in one place. In order to settle the situation, György I. Rákóczi ordered the canonical visitation that in every village there may be only one priest. The author also describes the history of the Romanian school in Fogaras, founded by Lorántffy Zsuzsanna, and he presents the role of social disciplinisations of this school, and of the canonical visitation.

Orsolya Száraz

Challenges and Solutions. On Jesuit Penitential Missions in the 18th Century Transylvania

Keywords: Transylvania, 18th Century, Jesuit Penitential Missions

In the period between 1708 and 1730, known in the literature on the history of Transylvania as “the second establishment of Habsburg rule”, Catholics were gradually acquiring majority in all governmental, administrative and judicial bodies. Thanks to Habsburg support, which often adversely affected other denominations, the Catholic Church gained more and more ground in Transylvania. After Bishop Mártonffy had taken possession of his episcopal seat in 1716, the restoration of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Transylvania could begin. Religious orders, including the Jesuits, were actively involved in this process. This article, through the examination of three Jesuit popular missions (from 1727, 1728, 1729), aims to present how Jesuit missionaries tackled the ethnic, linguistic and denominational diversity of Transylvania and how they contributed to the strengthening of Catholicism in this region.

Mária Péter H.

Women at University. The First Female Doctors and Pharmacists Graduated from the Franz Joseph University in Kolozsvár (Cluj) and Budapest

Keywords: female doctors, female pharmacists, Franz Joseph University in Kolozsvár, University in Budapest

Until the end of the 19th century women were struggling to gain rights for attending University which was a privilege just in a few countries in Europe. In 1895, 31th of December, Wlassics Gyula, the minister of Religious Affairs and Public Education, published a government regulation which allowed women to attend superior education in philological, medical and pharmaceutical sciences and to obtain a degree in these domains. Sarolta Steinberger was the first woman who successfully graduated medical Faculty in 1900 at Budapest, then five years later, in 1905, Erzsébet Légrádi obtained a diploma in pharmacy. Proceeding Budapest, at Kolozsvár the first woman attended in 1897 the Faculty of Mathematics and Nature sciences at Franz Joseph University, later in 1903 Szerafin Thinagl, originary from Nagyszombat (today Trnava - Slovakia) became a pharmacist. She was followed in 1905 by the Transylvanian born Vilma Hints. 110 years ago, in 1907, Gizella Kárpáti was the first woman who became a doctor at Kolozsvár. In our scientific work we will commemorate the women's effort for their rights and the first female graduates in medicine and pharmacy at Franz Joseph University in Kolozsvár and Budapest.

János Kristóf Murádin

The Dominancy of the Transylvanian Party and the Motherland Parties' Bids for Headway in Northern Transylvania Between 1940 and 1944

Keywords: Transylvanian Party, political life, Northern Transylvania, 1940-1944

The study entitled *The dominancy of the Transylvanian Party and the motherland parties' Bids for headway in Northern Transylvania between 1940 and 1944* deals with the theme of political life in Northern Transylvania reannexed to Hungary during the Second World War. After the reintegration of the region into the Hungarian state following the Second Vienna Arbitration, all of the existing Hungarian parties made a bid for take over the political power in Northern Transylvania. The Hungarian inhabitants were in slight majority in the returned territories, and shortly appeared the necessity of Hungarian political unity in the region. For this reason the local Hungarians established their own political party, the Transylvanian Party, with powerful local characteristics. In these years the Transylvanian Party became the most important Hungarian political formation in Eastern Hungary. The paper concentrates on the analysis of the Transylvanian Party, it presents its foundation, its local organisations network, and its relations with the Hungarian Government and with other Hungarian political parties. Finally in the study there are described the rising of the extreme right parties after the German invasion in March 1944 and the decline of the Transylvanian Party. The source material of the paper consists of archival data, special books, studies, memoirs, and articles of the contemporary Transylvanian press.