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Thoughts on the Silver-plated, Icon-cased Icon of Christ from the Workshop of Goldsmith Anton Mikhailovich Chevarzin

Keywords: icon of Christ, silver icon covers, icon cases, goldsmith Anton Mikhailovich Chevarzin (Антон Михайлович Чеварзин)

The study deals in detail with the issue of silver icon covers and icon cases. It analyzes an icon of Christ from an artistic, theological and technical point of view.

Miklós Alpár

Antal Herrmann and His Schoolmates

Keywords: Antal Herrmann, Kolozsvár/Cluj, schoolmates, self-education circle

Antal Herrmann (1851–1926) was the first (associate) university lecturer of ethnology in Hungary, a school-founding ethnologist whom the history of scholarship recognizes as one of the founders and initiators of the most important Hungarian ethnological organizations and professional journals of his time. This study sheds light on a specific layer of Herrmann's network of relationships in Kolozsvár (Cluj), namely the student community whose members came to know one another while studying at the Roman Catholic High School of Kolozsvár and, in part, at the Royal Hungarian University of Kolozsvár. Several of these individuals closely observed—and in some cases supported—the professional development of their former classmate, Antal Herrmann, in Kolozsvár between 1890 and 1919. The study also provides insight into how Herrmann's philological sensitivity was formed, first within secondary-school, and later within university self-education circles.

Berki Tímea

Day Labourers of Public Education? The Distribution Network of the *Vasárnapi Újság* Magazine from Cluj

Keywords: countryside, distribution network, education, history of periodicals, intellectuals, Vasárnapi Újság (1834–1848), Sámuel Brassai (1797?–1897)

The Cluj-based magazine *Vasárnapi Újság* (1834–1848), edited by Sámuel Brassai, was not an individual business, as it included articles, some published under pseudonyms, reports from the countryside, and reprints from other magazines. Furthermore, the information in the magazine regarding purchase and subscription options indicates that there was also a distribution network. This study focuses on mapping this network. The analysis of this network, whose members were mostly Transylvanians, can highlight, firstly, the role it played in the magazine's publication and certain topographical aspects; secondly, the evolution of individual careers, the stage in the lives of these intellectuals when they encountered the magazine, and how this connected to their interest in people and the problem of mass and public education; and thirdly, how a community was organized thus within the magazine's sphere of influence and the importance of this community in the social and public life of Transylvania in the first half of the 19th century.

Kovács Karola

Ethnic Boundaries and Power Dynamics in Romanian–Hungarian Mixed Marriages in Cluj-Napoca

Keywords: ethnicity, mixed marriages, ethnic boundaries, bilingualism, Cluj-Napoca

Cluj-Napoca is one of the representative cities of multiethnic coexistence in Transylvania: it is inhabited by Romanians, Hungarians, Roma, and, to a lesser extent, Germans, each carrying their own cultural and social identity. In this context, the overlap of linguistic and religious differences can reinforce and intensify ethnic boundaries. This study is situated at the intersection of these

boundaries, where interactions between groups are most visible: within mixed marriages. The aim of the research is to highlight, through personal examples and life experiences, how boundaries between groups are formed, how permeable they are, and how power relations manifest within the family. The qualitative study is based on primary data collection, consisting of 11 semi-structured interviews conducted with individuals living in mixed marriages.

Molnár Angéla-Szilvia

Who Is the “Tyármagyar”? Boundary-defining Narratives in Gyimes

Keywords: ethnonym, interethnic relations, Gyimes Csángó and Moldavian Csángó communities, language ideology

The study examines how the meaning of the ethnonym “tyármagyar” shapes the linguistic mechanisms in defining symbolic boundaries between the Gyimes and Moldavian Csángó communities. Through content analysis of interview transcripts that explore the Gyimes Csángó perspective, research shows that the ethnonym “tyármagyar” can function simultaneously as a linguistic stigma, a tool for categorization, and a marker that maintains boundaries and hierarchies in interethnic relations, while also questioning ethnic authenticity.

Kürti Tünde

The Myth of Free Labour: Interpretations of Work Discipline and Freedom in the History of Labour

Keywords: work discipline, freedom, meaningful and pointless jobs, precariat, universal basic income

The study examines the relationship between work discipline and freedom from a historical perspective. Its starting point is the linguistic and cultural interpretation of the concept of work, as

well as its historical evolution. The historical overview proceeds from the conception of work in Antiquity, through Christianity and the Reformation, to the emergence of the modern work society. The theoretical overview is complemented by an analysis of 32 semi-structured interviews conducted with employees in various sectors in Romania. The study analyzes the techniques of labour discipline, particularly in terms of remuneration, control over time, personal relationships, and supervision. The question of control and freedom is examined through meaningful and pointless jobs, the situation of the precariat, and universal basic income.