

Bogdándi, Zsolt

## **Protonotarial Notes and Litigation at the Transylvanian Princely Table in the Second Half of the 16<sup>th</sup> Century**

*Keywords: judicial system, Transylvanian Principality, charters, signaturae, protonotaries*

Those interested in the judicial system of Early Modern Transylvania can only rely on a limited scope of sources when analyzing the characteristics of a certain period. In order to understand the functioning of the so-called high (curial) courts, the notes made by the protonotaries at the back of the documents are therefore also necessary to study, besides the charters they issued and the formulary books they composed. The main aim of this study is to present and analyze these *signaturae* or notes that appear on the dorse of charters and give us important clues with regard to the stages of the litigation. From these, we could conclude that no kinds of minutes or records (*registrum*) were kept during the functioning of the Princely Table in the second half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century). The stages of a lawsuit were noted by the protonotaries at the back of the mandates (*mandatum*) and sentences (*litterae iudicariae*) and the letters of judgment were issued using those notes.

Demeter, Gábor – Mikle, György

## **Regional Differences in Transylvania Based on the 1750 Conscription Data**

*Keywords: Transylvania, regional differences, conscription, cluster analyses*

The study aims to describe and analyze the territorial differences in Transylvania in the middle of the 18th c. prior to the implementation of the new tax-system. Based on the critical analysis of socio-economic phenomena of the 1750 conscription, more than 1500 settlements were classified into groups based on the similarity of their features. Cluster analysis allows the researcher to identify spatial patterns (dispersed or concentrated), as well as to identify the specific, distinctive features of the generated groups. Though the method is rarely used in history research, especially in the case of old datasets, because of the inherent problems, we tried to exploit the advantages to investigate the following phenomena: (1) whether the spatial pattern of clusters coincides with the location of the three political nations (+Romanians), or not (in the latter case the socio-economic differences were not so explicit to create fault lines based on ethnicity); (2) based on the average values of socio-economic indicators, between-group differences in development level can also be investigated beside the level of similarity-dissimilarity; (3) finally, the spatial patterns of the clusters allow us to compare the generated sub-regions with existing administrative boundaries or with the boundaries of ethnographic regions and landscapes.

Erdős, Zoltán

### **Catalogue of Sins and Political Programme in the Sermons of Mihály Báthori**

*Keywords: Transylvanian Principality, sermons, court preacher, political discourse*

It is well known that the essential aim of the 16th–17th century Protestant catalogues of sins was to exhort the audience of the sermons and the readers of the prayers to moral renewal, and thereby to conduce the deliverance from God’s punishment. We can find one of the most sophisticated catalogues in the sermons of Mihály Báthori, court preacher of Ferenc Rhédey, delivered in January 1658, and printed six years later.

The goal of this study is to throw new light on the sermons, and to interpret them as part of the political discourse during the 1657–1662 crisis in Transylvania. In this context it seems to be clear that Báthori’s main aim was not only to urge the moral renewal of the nation: he articulated a very up-to-date political programme as well. He argued for the reign of the newly elected Prince, Ferenc Rhédey, and against the returning György Rákóczi II.; he defined the moral rebirth as a single political act, as standing for the “pious prince”.

Jakó, Klára

### **Further Details about the Death of the Transylvanian Prince István Bocskay and His Funeral in Gyulafehérvár/ Alba Iulia**

*Keywords: Transylvanian Principality, István Bocskay, princely funeral, miscellany volume, ceremony history*

The publication contains texts about the period between the death and burial of prince István Bocskay from a miscellany volume written in the early seventeenth century, also presenting the historical context in which they were originating. These sources contribute to the completion of our existing knowledge about the events of these almost two months (January and February 1607). Letters sent to Constantinople by the testamentary lords and the Transylvanian states announcing the prince’s death shed more light on the Ottoman Porte aspects of the Transylvanian power struggle. The ironic confession written on behalf of Chancellor Mihály Káthay, who was butchered, is trying to prove his guilt. The description of the funeral of prince István Bocskay in Gyulafehérvár/Alba Iulia (22nd February 1607) is a new contribution to the research of representation and ceremony history of funerals of Transylvanian princes.

Mátyás-Rausch Petra

### **“Prior to This Sir Mihali Lazar Adopted Sir Farkas Deli as His Son” – Farkas Deli and the Mines from Abrud**

*Keywords: Principality of Transylvania, treasury official, mining, adoption, testament*

This article enquires into the motivations of a treasury official – Farkas Deli – to have himself adopted by his own serf. There could be many reasons to justify this even in the case of serfs like Mihály Lázár such as his mineral properties, the legal privilege to freely dispose about his mines and other properties in his last will as a citizen of Abrud, albeit with some restrictions. Mihály Lázár’s life stands as evidence that on the territory of the Principality of Transylvania mining offered some opportunities for social and economic advancement not only for privileged social groups but also for serfs.

Murádin, Jenő

### **The Erdélyrészi Szépművészeti Társaság (Transylvanian Fine Arts Society) (1899–1904)**

*Keywords: Transylvania, art life, Transylvanian Fine Arts Society, painters*

This study describes the establishment and operation of the Transylvanian Fine Arts Society (1899–1904), emphasizing the organization’s commitment to the representation of the interests of artists living in the countryside and its contacts with the prestigious forums of Hungarian art life. The organisation was founded by a painter from Cluj, Róbert Peielle, who used his experiences at the Munich Academy and in the art camp in Dachau, near the Bavarian capital, as an example to follow.

The statutes of the association were approved by Gyula Wlassics, Minister of Religion and Public Education, who allocated a large sum of money to Cluj-Napoca to support the initiative. The debut exhibition of the society took place on 12 October 1902, at the inauguration of the Mátyás statue of Fadrusz, with the participation of painters from the Budapest Art Gallery. The exhibition was held in the Skating Hall in Cluj Napoca, which was remodelled by the architect Lajos Pákei with a glass roof and overhead lighting at the Society’s expense. This upstairs wing became the venue for numerous exhibitions and the first Transylvanian College of Fine Arts was opened here in 1925.

The Transylvanian Fine Arts Society ceased to operate after a few years due to lack of funds and weak social mobilisation, but it remained an example of self-organising initiatives for artists living in the countryside.

RÁCZ BALÁZS VIKTOR

## **The Function and Role of *Inquisitio Malefactorum* within the Transylvanian Criminal Justice System**

*Keywords: inquisitio malefactorum, criminal procedure, counties, sedes filialis, liber baronatus*

Although several researchers have already dealt with the institution of the so-called *inquisitio malefactorum*, the lack of systematic knowledge and the limited set of unfolded sources indicate the inevitability of a study which focuses on this institution. In this paper, after outlining the procedure itself, I will attempt to provide an adequate definition and to delineate the boundaries of the jurisdiction of the *inquisitio malefactorum*, as well as to address controversial issues such as the people who carried out the procedure, and also its place and time. In conclusion, we can state that the *inquisitio malefactorum* is in fact a form of inquisitorial criminal procedure, which operated in parallel with the *sedes iudicariae* in the 17th century and it did not become their preparatory procedure, as scholars previously assumed.

SZÁSZ, ANIKÓ

## **Writing and Issuing Documents in the Towns of the Seven Transylvanian Counties (1540–1600)**

*Keywords: market towns, protocols, privileges, documents, notary, seal*

Among the duties of the magistrates in the towns of seven Transylvanian counties (Cluj, Turda, Dăbâca, Solnocul Interior, Alba, Târnava, Hunedoara), the registration of protocols, the issuance of their own documents and letters had an important place. The biggest obstacle of the research is that the majority of the archives of the Transylvanian market towns were destroyed and only a small part of the archived resources survived. These documents and protocols were produced during the magistrates' judicial, administrative and economic activities (real estate, financial).