

**Hegyi Géza**

**Distribution of Episcopal and Chapter Tithes in the Medieval Transylvanian Diocese**

*Keywords: diocese of Transylvania, bishopric, chapter, tithe, modeling*

The secondary literature unanimously states, regarding the distribution of the tithes among the holders in Hungary, that three-quarters of the tithe of each settlement went to the diocesan bishop, while the remaining quarter (*quarta*) was shared in various proportions between the cathedral chapter and the local parish priest. The present study aims to demonstrate, through hundreds of sources, that a different system prevailed in the Diocese of Transylvania. Here, tithes were not distributed vertically but horizontally between the two parties: in most places, they were indeed paid to the bishop, but in certain regions (on their own estates and in the archdeaconries of Hunyad/Hunedoara and Küküllő/Târnava, as well) they were paid to the chapter instead, while the *quarta* appears to have been in the hands of a third party, the local archdeacon.

**Bogdándi Zsolt**

**On the Estates Assembly as a Court of Justice based on a 17th-Century formulary from Transylvania**

*Keywords: Formulary, Principality of Transylvania, Court of Justice, Princely Table, trials*

In this study, we present a formulary compiled in the first half of the 17th century and analyze the documents that refer to the activity of the estate's assembly as a court of judicature and the functioning of the princely table during the diets. The presented manuscript consists of two distinct parts: the first part contains model documents on the activity of the princely court of justice, i.e., related to the activity of the so-called „small chancery," while the second part is more of a legal treatise. Based on the analysis of the sentence letters, we deduced that, in cases of lese-majesty trials, the diet constituted the court of justice, and the sentence was pronounced by those present

at the assembly, not by the princely table. Several examples copied in the formulary book contain information about the activity of the princely table during the diets when the estates assembly essentially functioned as an octave court of judgment for specific causes.

**László Andor**

### **The Confederation of the Transylvanian and Hungarian Estates during the first years of the Principality of Gabriel Bethlen**

Keywords: *Principality of Transylvania, Kingdom of Hungary, Gabriel Bethlen, Confederation, Political relations*

Settling the relations between the two Hungarian states by means of a confederation was an important element of István Bocskai's plans. In addition, it was one of the central ideas of his last will. After his death, the idea of confederation, the constant and mutual aspiration to confederation, was the main principle defining the relationship between the Kingdom of Hungary and the Principality of Transylvania. During the nearly five and a half years of Gábor Báthory's rule, four agreements were concluded to establish close relations between the two states. Báthory's excessive rapprochement with royal Hungary eventually led to his fall. The first years of Gábor Bethlen's rule were characterized by mutual distrust, accusations, and even some minor armed clashes. Despite these differences, both sides were equally interested in maintaining cooperation, which was confirmed even at the General Assembly of the Estates at Linz in 1614. In the next years, two more agreements settled the relations between the two states and Bethlen successfully consolidated his power.

**Mátyás-Rausch Petra**

### **Watermills in the Metaliferi Mountains (16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries)**

Keywords: *water mills, precious ore mining, ore grinding mills, Metaliferi Mountains*

One of the most profitable branches of precious metal mining in 16th- and 17th-century Transylvania was the so-called *porondbányászat*, which in today's terms could be called open-pit mining. In almost all cases, successful open-pit mining required water-powered ore grinding mills, known as *stomp*. These were largely built by noble families living in the area and were usually rented out to serfs living in Abrudbánya (Abrud, RO) or in the surrounding villages. The operation of the grinding mills provided an excellent opportunity for social advancement, and we have also found the example of a fiscal serf who built and operated his own mill with the permission of Abrudbánya or a landlord. In addition to the grinding mills, a prominent role was played by the grain mills in the immediate vicinity of Abrudbánya or in the town itself, which were also powered by water. They played an important role in feeding the town and villages.

**Szalai Ágnes**

**The Last “Battles” of the “Kemény Party”. Transylvanian-Habsburg Diplomatic Negotiations in 1662**

*Keywords: Principality of Transylvania, Simon Kemény, Mihály Apafi I, Leopold (Habsburg) I*

The “Second Crisis of Power” (1657–1662) was one of the most turbulent periods in Transylvanian history. Prince György Rákóczy II’s campaign to seize the Polish throne without the permission of the Sublime Porte led to a retaliatory campaign by the Ottoman Empire. The war situation was aggravated by the chaotic internal political situation. In addition to the new prince candidates of the Sublime Porte, János Kemény also entered politics, asking for and receiving help from Leopold I, King of Hungary and Holy Roman Emperor. The presence of the imperial-royal armies in Transylvania, however, threatened the authority of the Sublime Porte over Transylvania, so Köse Ali Pasha entered the country in several times, and then made Mihály Apafi I the Prince of Transylvania. Although Apafi defeated János Kemény and his troops in January 1662, the circle that had previously supported János Kemény continued to see the Habsburg orientation as the key to the survival of Transylvania. The aim of this paper is to show how the “Kemény Party”, relying on the imperial-royal military forces that remained in Transylvania, tried to maintain and strengthen its position against Mihály Apafi I through (diplomatic) negotiations.

**Fejér Tamás**

**From the Past of Archival Protection in Transylvania (II.) (Reports by Zsigmond Jakó, Géza Entz, and Attila T. Szabó from 1945)**

*Keywords: Archives of the Transylvanian National Museum, Transylvanian Museum Society, family archives, archival science, archival reports*

The aim of this article is to publish, alongside other documents, the report compiled by Zsigmond Jakó, archivist and professor at Bolyai University, on the activities of the Transylvanian Museum Society's former archive – the Archives of the Transylvanian National Museum – in 1945. This report, which has remained in manuscript form, serves as a primary source for the history of the archives and, by extension, for Transylvanian archival science. Like earlier reports, it primarily informed the General Assembly of the Transylvanian Museum Society about the operation of the archives – which were then housed in a temporary shelter – including details on the growth of the archival collection, the systematization and organization of archival material, personnel matters, and other related topics. The documents published after the aforementioned report, also from 1945, provide first-hand insight into the Transylvanian Museum Society's efforts to save and preserve Transylvanian archives during the war years. As a result of these endeavours, a vast amount of archival material was saved from dispersal or complete destruction during that year. These reports, which have also remained in manuscript form, can therefore be regarded as unique sources of Transylvanian archival history, containing essential information for both archival science and historical research.