

ABSTRACTS

Ákos Egyed

■ ***The 1848 Revolution in Transylvania***

Keywords: *Cluj/Kolozsvár, Transylvania, revolution, Habsburg rule, Transylvanian diet, civil war*

Cluj/Kolozsvár has been the capital of Transylvania and a focal point of the contemporary political life. After receiving the news on revolutions in Vienna and Bratislava, the Hungarian politicians have elaborated the program of future actions in Transylvania. The program comprised the abolishment of feudalism and the transition towards a civil society. The Hungarians from Transylvania have put the re-unification with Hungary at the top of the list of future actions, because they thought that Transylvania on her own would not be able to liberate from the absolutist regime of the Habsburg-rule. On the 30th of May, 1848, the last diet (the Transylvanian parliament) of the era of noble privileges convened at Cluj/Kolozsvár. After the diet has voted the necessary bills, and the unification with Hungary, the representatives of the Transylvanian diet have participated in the general assembly of all Hungarians (the Hungarian parliament), organized in Pest. Up to this moment, the revolution in Transylvania has been a peaceful one, in a constitutional spirit, but after the autumn of 1848, due to a number of reasons, a civil war has broke out between the different nations in Transylvania.

László Fazakas

■ ***Community and Confrontation at the National Casino in Cluj/Kolozsvár***

Keywords: *National Casino, Cluj/Kolozsvár, community, confrontation*

The social life of the National Casino of Cluj/Kolozsvár between the two world wars was influenced by many factors, mainly by the political and economic developments, the financial difficulties and the minority status. The socially invigorating measures introduced over the years, compared to the changed situation, significantly increased the popularity and the attendance of the institution, thus the National Casino was able to remain attractive among the urban Hungarians. But after the 1929 economic crisis, a number of internal problems arose. The goal of the study is to present the history of this period, especially the social life of the casino and to examine what

measures were attempted to reorganize the institution.

Ágnes Flóra

■ ***“Wash the Dog You Have Formerly Washed!”: The Aspects of a Scene in a 16th Century Public Bath***

Keywords: *public bath, action for libel, Cluj/Kolozsvár, everyday life of an early modern town*

In 1584 a seemingly unimportant action for libel was brought in front of the court in Cluj/Kolozsvár. The story that unfolds in front of our eyes is a quarrel among three women of the high elite in the public bath of the town. The story in itself catches one's eye, but the aim of this short survey was not to make a bald statement of facts, but to search for small details that tell something about the everyday life of an early modern town, or reveal some facts about the town dwellers. Besides the court case, the development of public baths, their equipment, character, and running are discussed, and further on the family ties of the actors and their marriages are expounded. Whenever possible, analogies were brought to support the aspects under discussion. Compared with other urban centers, the bathing habits or social phenomena of Cluj/Kolozsvár might have not differed much; the only perceived differences might be caused by the lack of sources.

Annamária Jeney-Tóth

■ ***Morals and Guilds in the Everyday Life of the Early Modern Kolozsvár***

Keywords: *guild statutes, Cluj/Kolozsvár, guild master, norm following, fornication, defamation*

The members of the guild in Kolozsvár had to live their lives not only within the confines of the city regulations, but also according to guild statutes. These statutes regulated all domains of everyday life, from the learning of the craft to charitable tasks and the process of becoming a master, with the purpose to impose norm following on them also in everyday life. If someone violated these statutes, he had to prove in front of the guild or the city tribunal that no crime has been committed. Some of the incidents include the case of Sixtus Kannagyártó, who continued to obey the statute of his guild from Szeben while in Kolozsvár, of János Udvarhelyi, who has secretly worked silver, an act strictly forbidden for goldsmiths. These cases all seem to have belonged in the category of minor mis-

demeanour, which the guilds tended to settle within their own limits. Fornication represented a much graver misdemeanour, so it comes as no surprise that those accused with it have tried to produce as much witnesses as possible for their innocence. István Szatmári, the father, and his son, who have been admitted together in the guild of the cobblers, have become involved in a malicious defamation process, in which the court ruled that the son is not of Gypsy origin (otherwise, he would have been excluded from the guild). Viewed in the context of the shoemakers' aspiration for independence, of which István Szatmári has been one of the strongest supporters, one can see that these attempts to thwart his son's admittance in the guild of the cobblers has been no accident.

András Killyéni

■ *Sports Life in Cluj/Kolozsvár in the Hungarian Age of Reform*

Keywords: *Cluj/Kolozsvár, sports life, age of reform, Ádám Kendeffy, Gaetano Biasini, fencing school*

During the age of reform, the traditions of Hungarian sports have led a group of young aristocrats to lay down the foundations of modern sports life in Cluj/Kolozsvár. Gaetano Biasini, born near Milan, has opened his fencing school in the Redut Palace in 1818. His establishment was visited by Count Ádám Kendeffy, one of the leading personalities of the Transylvanian reform movement, Baron Lajos Jósika, Count Ferenc Béldy, and often, even by Miklós Wesselényi. The ground rules of the fencing school have been worked out by Farkas Sándor Bölöni, who – together with a significant part of the city's aristocracy – also supported the sports institution, which has become public from the middle of the century, with generous monetary donations.

András Kiss

■ *From a "Wealthy Kolozsvár" to a "Deteriorated Kolozsvár"*

Keywords: *Cluj/Kolozsvár, free royal city, II. Rákóczi György, noble city, Renaissance, deterioration*

The citizens of Kolozsvár, which became a city at the beginning of the 14th century, then a free royal city in 1405, lead a wise and diligent life, due to the privileges given to it by the Hungarian kings. As a result, the city was named "Transsilvaniae civitas primaria", respectively "metropolis Transsilvaniae" in the 16th century, and the

contemporaries called it "wealthy Kolozsvár". However, the flourishing, growing city had to share the fatal destiny of the country lead to ruin by the unlucky Polish campaigns of II. Rákóczi György. Thus, at the end of the 17th century, the wealthy Kolozsvár was only a memory for its citizens; the leaders of the city subscribed their letters in the name of the "deteriorated Kolozsvár". The author presents the process that lead to the assessment of the city as a "wealthy" one, and then describes the catastrophe that reached the country, as a result of which Kolozsvár lost its free royal city status, together with its "wealthy" title, and eventually occupied a lower status in the hierarchy of the settlements: it became a noble city. The author also presents the growing fortunes of the guild merchants, the vineyard owners, the farmers, together with the documents certifying these facts. He also describes the influences of the Renaissance in the Transylvanian architecture, interior decoration, clothes, culture, as well as in the lifestyle of the citizens. Eventually, being a result of the entire country's deterioration, we witness the deterioration of the city, its damages and losses of population.

András Kovács

■ *The House of Humanist Parson, of Astrologer Mayor and of Princely Diplomat*

Keywords: *Wolphard-Kakas house, Gothic style, Renaissance architecture, Adrian Wolphard, Stephen Wolphard, Stephen Kakas, John Honterus, astrology*

The most representative monument of Renaissance architecture in Cluj/Kolozsvár is the Wolphard-Kakas house. A Gothic building with cellars and ground-floor consisting of three premises was transformed beginning with the constructions of the last Catholic parson of Cluj/Kolozsvár for the Reformation, former student of Wien and Bologna, Adrian Wolphard (1491-1544) and continued by his nephew Stephen, former student of Wittenberg, a famous astrologer mayor of Cluj (1533/1534-1585/ 1586), and finalized by his successor, diplomat of Transylvanian Principality in England, Polen and Rudolphian Prague, Stephen Kakas (1561-1603), former student of Bologna and Padova. All the three of them contributed to the enlargement and decoration of the house, which was considered to be the most beautiful and valuable building of the town in 1603. The decorations of the so-called zodiac-room, were inspired from the

cuttings of John Honterus, humanist and Lutheran reformer of Transylvania, printed in Basel in 1541 and 1551. The orderer, Stephen included the coat-of-arms of King Matthias “Cor-vinus” (1458-1490), the great son of Cluj/ Kolozsvár into the series of zodiac signs carved in the consoles. His interest for astrology is illustrated by his two sundials carved in stone too.

Gyöngy Kovács Kiss

■ ***The Rollicking City of the 16th Century Kolozsvár and the Impish Fiddler Women***

Keywords: *Cluj/Kolozsvár, Renaissance, meretrix, fiddler woman, adultery*

The study analyses a segment of Renaissance leisure culture in Cluj/Kolozsvár, the practice of rollicking on a society scale and making merry in the taverns with musical accompaniment. The so-called “fiddler women”, the meretrices, the prostitutes, and the “respectable” citizens’ wives who put their bodies on sale, committing thereby adultery, a deadly sin according to the standards of the epoch, have been frequent participants of this form of social contact. Our most relevant sources concerning them lie in the records of the city council.

Katalin Orbán

■ ***“For Me, Television Means Sándor Csép”: The Intellectual Attitude of the First Lead Editor of the Hungarian Program from Cluj/ Kolozsvár of the Romanian Television***

Keywords: *the Hungarian Program from Cluj/Kolozsvár of the Romanian Television, 30th anniversary, Sándor Csép*

The article offers a detailed synthesis regarding the system of ideas and principles based on which the first regional public service television was created in Romania 30 years ago. As we all know, institutions are born as a result of the efforts of the people who found them, the pioneers whose spirituality is to be eternally ingrained in the atmosphere of said institution, as well as in the mind and soul of those who work there. One such pioneer was Sándor Csép, the first lead editor of the minority department office of the regional studio from Cluj/Kolozsvár of the Romanian Television. The article was written in his memory. About three months after the studio had been established, he gave an interview to Péter Cseke, the editor of the *Korunk*, in which he presented the system of concepts and principles based on which the work in the studio was to be organized. From a 30-year perspective, I wondered how many traces of this spirituality could still be found in the atmosphere of the studio and whether the institution met or indeed, meets the hopes and expectations that had been expressed upon its creation, both by the creators and the audience.