

ABSTRACTS

Renáta Benedek

■ ***The Judgement Fulfilled in Christ: Representations of the Last Judgement in Romanian Wooden Churches from Máramaros***

Keywords: *Last Judgement, Máramaros (Maramureş), wooden church, Romanian church art*

The main topic of my paper is the representation of the Last Judgement in the churches from Máramaros. I offer an iconographic analysis of the representations of last judgement. After the First World War the new, enthusiastic Romania tried to investigate deeper into its own past and its art. As a consequence, from the beginning of the 20th century, several monographs have been published about Romanian wooden churches. The first historical works did not focus on the churches' painted culture. They only examined their architectural heritage. Scholarly works on the research of iconographic depiction have begun to appear from the mid-20th century onwards. Until the 18th century, murals and icons have been a permanent feature of wooden churches. They were arranged according to certain regularities. In Máramaros, nearly one hundred churches contain depictions of events recounted in the Old and the New Testament. The Doomsday or the Last Judgement is the most common and complex type of eschatological picture representation.

Zoltán Gergely

■ ***Christmas Traditions of the Transylvanian Plain***

Keywords: *Christmas tradition, carolling, Transylvanian Plain, Moldavia*

Until the middle of the 20th century, carolling was one of the favourite Christmas traditions in the Hungarian language area. Up to the end of that century, the tradition of carolling was alive in many communities in Transylvania and Moldavia, and in the region of the Transylvanian Plain it is still kept alive today. The work migration to nearby cities or even faraway countries gradually led to the disintegration of this tradition. As a result, Christmas has become an occasion for meeting family members. Consequently, on the 24th of December adults find it increasingly difficult to go to their neighbours' to carol.

Bálint Horváth

■ ***The Folk Custom System of the Romanian Colinda***

Keywords: *Romanian colinda, folk custom, Christmas time, Béla Bartók*

This paper is essentially the first part of a musical doctoral thesis that covers the issues of the Romanian and Hungarian colinda arrangements – and other compositions inspired by the colindas – in the second half of the 20th century. This part of the dissertation contains the description of the Romanian folk custom “colindat”, popular during Christmas time, but also associated with old pagan rites during the winter solstice and with the antique feasts of greeting the New Year. The description covers the origin of the word “colinda”, the delimitation of the genre, the detailed process of the folk custom and its spreading in the Romanian language area.

The next part of the study is about the basic characteristics of the folk texts and the melodies, which also carry archaic dimensions. It is followed by a two-part summary of the research history, from the first historical reports through the great colinda-monograph of Béla Bartók to recent Romanian researches. The present work is first of all a synthesis, but it contains some novel reflections on the field, pertaining especially to the musical arrangements of the colindas.

Zsolt Nagy

■ ***Fruit Festivals in Central Transylvania and Partium***

Keywords: *fruit festival, Central Transylvania, Partium, 19th century, invented tradition*

A few years ago the autor undertook to do research on fruit festivals that came into existence in the area of Central Transylvania and the Partium, and he managed to identify and document 25 festive fruit holidays in total so far. In his study he presents the 19th century preliminaries and the cultural, economic and social contexts of the formation of these festivals. He wants to prove that in the case of fruit festivals one can speak of *invented traditions*. Consequently, the author wishes to give a general overview, a coherent image about the circumstances of that century in which, in his opinion, one can seek the roots of the formation of the fruit festivals researched by him.

Gábor Szűcs

■ ***Sándor Petőfi's Supposed Grave in Székelykeresztúr***

Keywords: *Sándor Petőfi, Székelykeresztúr (Cristuru Secuiesc), folklore, legend, cult, reception*

This study examines the legend of Sándor Petőfi's grave in Székelykeresztúr (Romania). It illustrates the process of change that

is created by the uncertainty of memory and the characteristics of folklore narrative tradition. The paper examines the different versions of the myth from the first written record of the alleged grave (1902) until our present. The first written mention of Petőfi's death in Székelykeresztúr comes from an unidentified person and the grave that can be visited nowadays has been built by a mortician who hoped to give new impetus to his enterprise by making the locals believe that he buried the well-known poet. The overview of different legends of Petőfi can help literary historians understand why readers stick to different variations of refuted legends about Petőfi.

Vilmos Tánzos

■ **Four Stories of Imprisonment about the Essence of Ritual Holidays**

Keywords: *ritual holidays, the sacred, sacrifice, oral history, community, power*

The author presents through four stories of imprisonment recounted as oral history the general anthropological characteristics of ritual holidays: the conquest of time through ritual holidays, each holiday is centred around an idea, ritual holidays are connected to a sense of community, the holiday expresses a hope for the future, the ritual of the holiday is a sacred event of sacrifice, dictatorship always aspires to control ritual holidays, etc.

Erika Tasnády

■ **Children's Rite-Games in Szék (Sic)**

Keywords: *children's rite-game, Szék (Sic), wedding, funeral rite*

The present work proposes an analysis of a kind of popular child's game from the Transylvanian Szék (Sic) village in which children imitated wedding or funeral rites. In the beginning, these were formed spon-

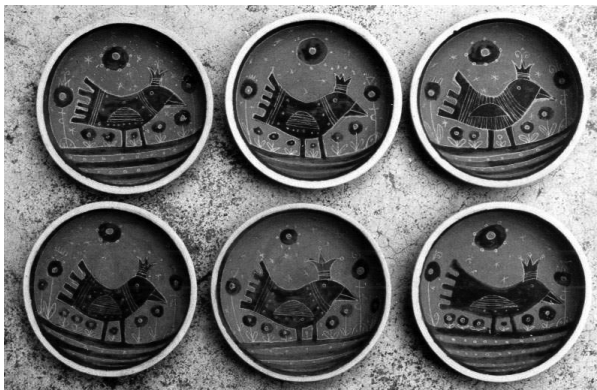
taneously; the children got together, shared the roles and played the rites from beginning to end: they walked around singing, dancing, reciting poetry, etc. Teenage girls had a similar game bringing more impishness and humour into their performance. In the communist era, the young people from Szék even performed their wedding rituals on the scene of the Opera House in Kolozsvár (Cluj). Although such performances weren't especially ideological, they were in accordance with the official attitude towards folklore at the time. Their function was different from that of the games performed spontaneously in the street. Beginning roughly from the 1980s we see another type of ritual game in which children act out weddings in front of their parents. This type of role play is different again and it reflects another approach.

Erika Tekei

■ **"Homo festivus" in the Second Series of the Korunk**

Keywords: *celebration, feast, "homo festivus", community life, socialism, Romania, Korunk*

The article examines the celebrations held by Hungarian communities in Romania in the years of socialism on the basis of the ethnographic and anthropological articles published in the second series of the journal *Korunk* (1957-1989). In addition to – or against – the compulsory holidays and political festivals, Christian religious holidays, feasts related to the agricultural calendar, and individual feasts had their role in creating and maintaining identity, strengthening and regulating community life. But ethnographers and anthropologists have drawn attention to signs of crisis and problems of modernization as a consequence of the expansion of the socialist culture and the new way of life.



SZÁMUNK SZERZŐI

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TÁMOGATÓK



nka
Nemzeti Kulturális Alap



„Az igazi ünneplésben mindig valamiféle pozitív jövőkép, bizakodás nyilvánul meg. Az ünnep tehát életigenlés, a jövő reménye. A jövő igenlésében egyszersmind benne van a múlt értékelése és természetesen a hálaadás gesztusa is.”

(Tánczos Vilmos)

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