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ABSTRACTS

Kristóf Bálint Bandi: *Aspects of the Application of Early Modern Antitrinitarian Bishop Records in Demographic Research*

This article provides an introduction to the transformation in the ethnic relations of the early modern Transylvanian plain. Drawing on resources from the era, it describes the processes of the population history of the Principality of Transylvania. Research into the early modern Antitrinitarian bishops' records, provides answers to many questions that have fallen into oblivion. In addition, explorations into records of villages provides insights into the early modern ethnic image of some micro-regions and the transformations that took place there.

Keywords: Antitrinitarianism, demography, ethnicity, history, population history, Principality of Transylvania, Transylvania

Tamás Illés: *Unitarians in the Counties of Székely Land – an Analysis of Geographic Distribution of Religious Groups (1850–2011)*

Research on Unitarians has a distinguished tradition, mainly focusing on the historical features directly linked to this denomination, with a special attention paid to the events of the second half of the 16th century. However, placing denominational changes in geo-spatial terms has been rather neglected so far and a comprehensive scrutiny aiming to contextualize the spatial dynamics of Unitarian communities on a regional scale is missing. In order to remedy this shortcoming, this article addresses the territorial aspects of Unitarians' population changes between 1850 and 2011, relative to other denominations in the area. Data from the 1850, 1880, 1910, 1941, 1992, 2002 and 2011 censuses are the primary sources, to which several quantitative methods have been applied. Additionally, fourteen thematic maps have been created. The analysis focuses on the counties of Mureş, Harghita and Covasna, the EU's NUTS 3 administrative units of Székely Land. The results show that Unitarians have increased their numbers in the region since 1850. However, they have lost space, in terms of

geographic distribution, to other denominations. And so the formerly prosperous Unitarian settlements have been gradually disadvantaged in the changing socio-economic milieu.

Keywords: census data, geographic distribution, population, religious spatial patterns, Székely Land, Unitarians

Sándor Oláh: *Changing Lifestyles: Work Migration Models in 20th Century Székely Land*

In the last part of the 19th century Transylvanian overpopulation resulted in a degeneration of lifestyle. The direction of internal migration changed from one of movement from villages to towns, towards one of movement to regions with better economic opportunities. For years many found jobs outside their settlement: the young population from villages served in towns. Around the turn of the century those who left the country chose to emigrate in the USA. It was a common phenomenon to move back and forth between regions and home settlements. For example, servants usually moved back after several years. These migration patterns lasted about a century, when the communist regime introduced its program to change the structure of society.

In the middle of the 20th century (from the mid-forties until the sixties) Transylvanian villagers migrated to big industrial centers, located far away in Romania, and experienced a permanent lifestyle change. The irreversibility became clear after the 1989 revolution: only a few descendants returned to their families' home villages.

In the second half of the nineteen sixties the communist government's aggressive urbanization and industrialization projects were launched in Transylvania. Villagers could change their profession without leaving their home settlement, choosing to commute from home to work. In a short period, towns from Székely land became crowded because of rapidly-built panel blockhouses, public utilities and institutions. Unlike the previous decades' habits to work in the same field throughout one's life, it became common to switch careers several times.

Keywords: 19th century, 20th century, career, city, industrialization, lifestyle, migratory patterns, mobility, population, Székely land, Transylvania, urbanization, village

Sándor Lakatos: *Demographic Research for Homoródszentmárton in the 18th and 19th Century Based on Archival Denominational Records and Census Data*

This article is a product of a Family Reconstitution research study in progress which focuses on the Transylvanian village of Homoródszentmárton (Martiniş) church and census data records. The article summarizes the original demographic sources of the nominal church records (Unitarian, Calvinist, and Greek Catholic), as well as the later official state census data, which began in 1895.

The article presents some of the relevant existing church records and the area's historical census data. It also includes information about the differences between these two data sources, including additional information about the local denominations. Data is included about both the protestant majority, as well as archival records of the greek catholic minority, which was always considered by the local majority a foreign-origin community.

The article highlights demographic details for the period between the second half of the 18th century up to the first quarter of the 20th century. In addition to data from church records and the later official censuses, the study also includes articles by well known researchers of the micro-region.

Original sources of local history include details of the foundation of a local Calvinist congregation unattached to the mother church, with the implication that it was founded by the noble families in the everyday life of the village community. Also included is an early Unitarian nominal census from year 1777, as well as later nominal and denominational censuses from 1868.

The article highlights inaccurate data of denominational rates that were published in a summary of the 1850 and 1857 census data, when compared to existing protestant church records for the same time period.

Keywords: Calvinism, census data, demographics, denominational records, Family Reconstitution research, Greek Catholicism, nominal census, Unitarianism