

**MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, RESEARCH, YOUTH AND SPORTS
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**THE ROMAN-CATHOLIC ECCLESIASTICAL
ARCHIVES IN TRANSYLVANIA AND THE
AUXILIARY SCIENCES OF HISTORY (1715-1918)**

(DOCTORAL THESIS)

ABSTRACT

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Alba Iulia

2012

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KEYWORDS:

archives, loca credibilia (authentic places), parish archives, archivists, archival, archivologie, canon, chapter, collective archives, diocese, documents, archontology, registers of births, marriages and deaths, records, Roman Catholic, the eighteenth century, the nineteenth century, sigillography, ecclesiastical seal, parish seal, St. Barbara, St. Elizabeth, St. Leonard, St. Martin, types of documents, Transylvania

ABSTRACT**Foreword**

Enthusiastic work done in the archives more than a decade, urges us to share knowledge and experiences during practice of the profession, to awaken interest in the future and other researchers involved in this area, but also those concerns us and calls us to clarify way forward in further professional efforts. During the work of ordering archival documents belonging to the Roman Catholic Church in Transylvania, the core being the true treasures of our collective memory preserved in writing we can not show indifference to the value created by our predecessors and to the countless possibilities to value them. The archival studies followed at the University "Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem" in Budapest, with deep and intense study of applied auxiliary sciences of history, I realized that the auxiliary sciences, taught at universities in Romania and practiced in the country compared to the western countries is in a less developed stage. On this phase of development of the related auxiliary sciences of history, consider that from the perspective of the history of the oldest archives' institution of Transylvania, but also in the entire Romania, the Archive of the Chapter from Alba Iulia will ultimately justify the archivistics to gain autonomous status of historical science, and to cease to be treated as auxiliary science. In fact the very motivation of this thesis draws its origin here, going further on the analysis of other auxiliary sciences, dependent on archives, practiced too little or not at all in our country. Some of these auxiliary sciences, such as genealogy, in Western Europe has a well founded tradition, and a comprehensive development and deployment, and in Transylvania, but also throughout the country, only after the regime change began to develop. If most of the researchers neglect this auxiliary science practice even unwittingly, the registers of births, marriages and deaths are considered to be the very primary sources of Churches, consisting primarily of registers prepared for canonical status of parishes with a continuity of more than four centuries, so in the presentation we focused on these works. History and evolution of its registration by the different religions in Transylvania is also a presentation that seeks to contribute to knowledge about them until now.

Belonging to two cultures, that we have access by nationality and education and vocation because we have allowed to process a varied and consistent source of objective information, sources and unpublished literature, can express interest in archival science and other related ancillary to it over time. In this work, like others, we find vocation, gives us confidence in such a way that we can never thank enough to know details of increasingly thorough. The entire doctoral thesis aims to analyze the relationship between Roman Catholic archives and the matching auxiliary sciences specific to Transylvania. Research conducted during this PhD project strengthened our conviction that there is no history research without archives and neither supplement of auxiliary sciences. If we consider only the archives considered in Romania still an auxiliary science, then this statement, said earlier, will become immediately obvious and explicit. Sigillography and ecclesiastical heraldry are auxiliary sciences of history, their debut stationed throughout Europe, with the secular, as in these two areas of research was published a few specialized studies in the ecclesiastical sphere. Other auxiliary sciences that can be investigated especially with archives such as paleography (Latin, Hungarian, German, Cyrillic, etc.), diplomatics, papirology, historical chronology, genealogy and archontology, except the first two auxiliary sciences, not can hardly boast of scientific publications. In the archival sciences, comparing academic traditions in the West (including Hungary) and in Romania, we found that Archontology also dependent on its method of working and of primary sources in archives, is an auxiliary science still "undiscovered" by the guild history sources and

research specialists in the historiography of the country. Because of this situation we conducted bibliographic and archival research to detect the existence of the practice of this science within our proposed geographical area. As a result of this effort we made, that even if unconsciously, but there are some early and recent publications showing interest in listing the names of officials with relevant biographical data, without the authors of these volumes (except one case) to be specified (even the title) has been developed that the basic personal data. Archives of the ecclesiastical institutions and secular sources abound in personal data, with raw material for a conscious development of the auxiliary branches of history, called archontology. In the following we will briefly present the whole sentence structure, stated purposes.

I. Loca Credibilia (Authentic Places). Appearance of the Loca Credibilia (Authentic Places) in Transylvania

In this paper obey occurrence analysis, development and decay of institution places and features of their work. Here we can get acquainted with the medieval institution of public credibility, the *pristav*, because, then, to follow a chronological history confirmation. In this speech reflect on publications, writings, documents, in a word written on the creation and heritage of an institution, founded nine hundred years ago. The causes and the manner in which the Chapters formed a task requiring attention, but it is certain that they have played an important role in the history of Church government, in church history, but especially in writing the history of the Hungarian kingdom. During the Middle Ages, knowledge of writing by the clergy meant a right of ownership of a spiritual values. In doing so we considered confirmation that activated sites in Transylvania today. When it comes to Transylvania socio-political epoch, we tend to mean that the Banat and Partium, although the latter two, in terms of historical geography, are independent territories of Transylvania until today. With the formation of Greater Romania in 1920, they are considered as part of Transylvania. Therefore, this chapter places the confirmation we know that once worked within the four Roman Catholic Dioceses of Transylvania: Alba Iulia, Bihar / Oradea, Cenad / Timisoara and Satu Mare. Place of confirmation as general historical institution of the office of notary public, took root only in the Roman Catholic Church in medieval Hungary. Places the confirmation arose after the Reformation, but only under the administration of the Convents and the Chapters, or restored or newly established after the time of Mohacs. Regarding the Diocese of Transylvania, in a chapter, we refer to confirmation of the main chapter places in Alba Iulia, the Benedictine convent of Cluj-Mănăstur, the Knights of St. John of Turda and confirmation in smaller places run by the Augustinian monks, the Dominicans and the Crusaders in Alba Iulia. For the Diocese of Oradea we detain information on the confirmation of four places: the cathedral of Oradea managed by the Chapter at the Benedictine Convent of Sâniob, the monks and the collegiate Chapter of the premonstratenses of Váradelőhegyfok. In the Diocese of Cenad current bishop of Timisoara, confirmation have worked two authentic places in the Middle Ages: the cathedral Chapter and the collegiate Chapter in Cenad and Arad. The diocese established in the modern era based in Satu Mare, was set up only one place with ward confirmation. All these institutions are presented in this part of the thesis one by one.

II. The Alba Iulian Chapter's Archives

The more voluminous chapter is dedicated the to the analysis of the archives in Alba Iulia, that is actually an institutional history divided into three periods, both belonging and professional knowledge, specifically to the archives' history as auxiliary science of history. The history of the Chapter's archive of Alba Iulia is closely related to the history of the diocese. The beginnings of the three historical periods are based on the chronology of the diocese. The first step, one that followed the creation site confirmation, incorporates nearly three centuries, the second period includes time between religious reform and restoration of the bishopric, presenting the rich history of a period of 160 years, because then, the the third and last period also refer to the archive development over 160

years yet. Another segment of this chapter presents the current status and structure of the Chapter's archive of Alba Iulia with the current storage places of its funds: the Archdiocesan Archives, the Batthyaneum Library in Alba Iulia and the Hungarian National Archives in Budapest.

III. Parish Archives

After presenting the history of the Roman Catholic parish archives in Transylvania, treat first histories of professional knowledge, all Roman Catholic Churches, typology sources making up the parish archives today. This includes the issue and define special terms of records, parish recorded documents, marriage documents, economic documents (reports, register of reckoning), school papers, thematically ordered volumes (historia domus, protocols and chair meetings of the church school, episcopal orders and royal protocols, crown protocols), pious foundations acts, acts arranged thematically (family records, assessments of souls, visitatio canonica etc.) and personal bequests.

The official correspondence of ecclesiastical administrative structures hierarchy at lower canonical scale, the dusty papers of our ancestors, hidden in the large parish in wet vestry and dark towers of the churches, whose bells are drawn increasingly less, can be analyzed and investigated by several criteria. But, above all the result of these steps must be housed in a safe place with a suitable microclimate and specially arranged for the permanent preservation and archiving. These archival materials requires emergency rescue and expect their recovery by processing both archival and historical.

After information on the types of documents kept in parish archives are, in turn, Collective Archives of the Archdiocesan Archives of Alba Iulia established in the last eight years in Alba Iulia, Gherla (a Roman Catholic and an Armenian-Catholic), Sfantu Gheorghe, Targu Mures, Gheorgheni, Odorheiu Secuiesc and Cluj. In this presentation are included the histories of the parishes where are collected from the archival documents preserved in the new specialist center up. Establishment of these collection-centers within the Archdiocesan Archives means a serious concern proved by the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Alba Iulia to documentary evidence of its past. Institution even millennial experience in delivering, storing, copying and preserving documents of the country and the Church (example site confirmation of the cathedral Chapter of Alba Iulia), it has maintained until now increasing interest in sustainability written testimony.

Upon receipt of these funds should be made official archives of ecclesiastical terms. If the funds belong to the area of jurisdiction of said State, to follow the rules in force in the country. This initiative taking private archives is not new, as Archdiocesan Archives and capitulation just testify to the fact that during the last millennium, took in large quantities for storage of personal bequests. Eight Collective Archives created in the last eight years (2003-2010), with 400 meters archival material already ordered and made available to the public, with the appearance of repertoires of five archives (Alba Iulia, Gherla, Gheorgheni, Sfantu Gheorghe and Gherla - Armenian Catholic), assumed the foundation, each year, each of Archives, after storage and processing criteria established. Material and intellectual efforts made to establish such centers at the archdeacon archival and documentation activities in the ordering, proves the interest shown by the Archdiocese to the preservation and accessibility of documentary memory of the entire Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Alba Iulia. These collective archives, which operates under the Archdiocesan Archives of Alba Iulia and the Chapter's Archive with the Diocese, is the main source for practice and development of auxiliary sciences of history as genealogy, sigillography or even archontology.

IV. The Roman Catholic Archives Regarding the Auxiliary Sciences of History

Archivistics

The purpose of the chapter, which brings about the archive as a science is the study of archival standards and regulations, administrative rules and laws of the eighteenth century and nineteenth century that largely led to its destination, and functioning the secular and ecclesiastical archives. Structuring and drafting of the paper itself was possible after completion of archival research and browsing literature and legislation, otherwise the subject of the work required. The research looked at materials from the archives of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Alba Iulia, Hungarian National Archives, the archives of the Unitarian Church, as well as the Reformed and the Evangelical Church from Transylvania.

The episcopal correspondence, episcopal circulars, published regulations, the chapter's correspondence, records and indexes, these funds were the subject of research conducted in the Archdiocesan Archives of Alba Iulia.

The next step in this field of research was to study the secular and the ecclesiastical legislation related to the archiving and simultaneous characterization and analysis of archival records themselves. In the secular law, we investigated the regulations issued in the archive in the eighteenth and the nineteenth century, on the theme, the chapters work of Sándor Szilágyi, *Corpus Juris Hungarica*, published in several volumes, containing decisions of the Transylvanian diets. In terms of general ecclesiastical archives, we studied the documents of the Holy See (Apostolic Acta Sedis), papal decrees processed in the first part of the twentieth century by Béla Bottló, archives canons referring to canon law (Codex Juris Canonical) and published works of Catholic ecclesiastical administration. The Catholic Church's order and government rules we have investigated in more detail, because doctoral thesis aims to reflect the very relations and development of Roman Catholic archives in Transylvania. Locally, we investigated those episcopal orders, regulations and internal instructions of the episcopal chancellery of administration and the chapter archives. Regarding the archives of the secular institutions, the Jakó Zsigmond's research results conducted in 1970 were very helpful, data that we have borrowed from him in reference notes. As the archives of the Catholic Church, we think, once the research, processing and publication was made possible through the study of several novel data.

Structuring the work conforms the double target of the archives: conservation / preservation and accessibility.

The first short chapter explores the concept of archive and analyzes the different definitions of Romanian and Hungarian experts. The second chapter, more widely, have the primary purpose of the archives, systematization and ordering documents and protection of collections of documents in two centuries. Are strung alternately secular and ecclesiastical rules and legislation related to archival institutions. Protestant archives are presented briefly, but in the above mentioned reasons, we give more extensive detail about the Catholic archives. The development of the administration of Catholic archives was through the analysis of Papal Bulls, the canonical requirements and diocesan local provisions. It's also included here the subordinated ecclesiastical units, the requirement to keep register of births, marriages and deaths and parishes to parish chronicle writing, called *domus historia*. Since these two types of acts constitute the main source of parish archives, and the diocesan canonical prescriptions concerning them appear in a separate section.

Scientific and practical uses of archives, the possibilities to access them in the 18th and the 19th centuries are analyzed in more detail in another chapter. In this segment are processed those prescriptions, internal rules, regulations that have facilitated or limited access to certain documents, both of practical interest, as well as scientific interest.

We dedicated a special chapter to the archivists as secular jurisdiction and examined the archival sources abound in provisions for archivists, even in the professional requirements and job descriptions. I mention that this study sought mainly specialized character, and presented somewhat superficial, because the subject itself may be the subject of another PhD project.

The diplomataries today would be poorer and less valuable, without the written heritage of the Convents' and the Chapters' archives, and their institutions as places of authentication.

Today the chapter has remained an ecclesiastical institution - the advisory body of the head of the diocese (bishop or archbishop) - whose characteristic role was largely influenced by changes in time. The chapter works longer today in the Archdiocese of Alba Iulia, pews (*stallum*) are available by now, but the tasks and its role diminished while Canons in the medieval or early modern age. The Chapters in the Hungarian Kingdom, are the unique and special institutions, this Chapters were different from other European countries, they have functioned as places of authentication over 700 years, distinguished thus canons tasks in Hungary compared to the canons from other countries.

In medieval and modern age the Chapters functioned as places of authentication, so that documents were issued on property relations, social and cultural issues related to land. In fact, they have fulfilled the functions of a notary public, because only there they could prepare wills, they could testify, and here the parties have failed to ask about the documents or copies certified. Thanks to places we have confirmation documents stored in large quantities, from which we find rich information about the history of the territory of competence.

Archives, addressing the needs of society and different social classes because of the service performed, gradually turned into a scientific institution and administration. The development started from a simple network storage and reached modern professional archive, accessible to anyone else, was difficult and long. Archivist, the professional worker with a well defined task, such institution in part a result and also became a requirement arising from changes in the functioning of existing permanent archives correlated with company requirements.

Like all business establishments and public institutions, functioning of the archive was prescribed and defined by the expectations raised in internal and external rules and regulations. In the Transylvanian archives, the most extensive changes have occurred just in the eighteenth century. During the period of Maria Theresa and Joseph II there have been emitted multiply instructions and regulations issued by administrative official for the central institutions of government, who founded the modern bureaucracy. Catholic ecclesiastical institutions - places of authentication, specifically Hungarian settlements and beyond -, from the Middle Ages possessed the knowledge of writing, came in somewhat naturally, at the request of the parties to maintain and preserve public and secular documents. The House of Habsburgs' modern aspirations have resulted in strengthening the state apparatus including a documentary and archival reform. Increased internal instructions of various offices, the central secular Hungarian and Transylvanian offices tried to follow the Austrian system, the Court of Vienna wanted to achieve the necessary aim of unification and consolidation rule, which resulted in the formation and institutionalization of secular authorities and ecclesiastical archives and reform their administration. The eighteenth century can be named even a century of a real archival movement as regular registration documents to offices, decreed in 1764 by *nova manipulatio*, that may be considered even a revolution in current archives, which defined the order of government authorities at that time. This system, for two centuries and a half, until today, has proven to be reliable and valid. The basic principle leading - origin - also proves this statement. Of the two principles of ordering archive - origin and relevance - is the first priority in choosing the method of ordering archival material, this principle reconstruction following the initial order and the original creator of the archive's current background body. Only if, for whatever reason, this is not possible, then performing archival ordering character appeals to fund training of relevance, the collection formed by adding documents that have a common point of order issues.

In addition to the introduction and to registration documents, which, through the Transylvanian Chancellery, our territories have entered into force after 1775 and in the chancelleries of Catholic and Protestant Churches, the eighteenth century expressed claim to hire new staff specializing in top management of these archives. The emergence of this new employee, the law made and expectations regarding its competence: excellent knowledge of Latin and Hungarian, calligraphic skills, knowledge of law and loyalty to the office especially, confidence and ability to keep the secret service. Later in the nineteenth century, with public respect, the archivist

was associated with dignity and entitled to vote at general meetings and membership of the predecessors.

The thesis presented to the public for the first time in Romanian historiography, some information about the rules and regulations secular archives and the history of their documents and ordering instructions on the protection of funds, because the volumes of archives directories appeared in many secular institutions large amounts in Hungarian we meet with a more professional and detailed presentation, so we did not intend to repeat or take over the published results of famous authors (Trócsányi Zsolt Hungary, Romania, Jakó Zsigmond). The catholic archival administration, the ecclesiastical archives, as well as the development of institutions studied centuries, the bishops attitude to their archives have so far been researched and original themes and areas of historical archives in Transylvania. This reason we tried to offer a more detailed activity of the Catholic ecclesiastical records, to regulate their functioning by rules and papal and episcopal orders. Ecclesiastical administration, current and deposit archive in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries presents a similar system development and operation of the secular. Using archive for scientific purposes, which is associated practical accessibility of documents for administrative purposes, also takes place in the nineteenth century. This development, in fact is a first step in transforming the ecclesiastical archives in scientific institutions exemplified in the chapter on.

Th spread of official administration and registration of the documents, the internal and external regulations concerning the operation of current and archive the deposit and the instructions and rules related to individual archivists, all provide evidence of the centuries studied a well-developed institutional system of archives in Transylvania.

Genealogy

Perhaps the most developed and cultivated auxiliary science in the Archives of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Alba Iulia is genealogy. The primary sources of genealogical research– the register of births, marriages and deaths, tax assessments parishioners, family records, etc. - parish archives funds offer a gold mine in establishing a family tree descendants, who belonged to a confession. For a more extensive scientific view we also resorted the practice habits of other Roman Catholic dioceses in the country (bishoprics of Timisoara, Oradea and Satu Mare) and the Reformed, Evangelical and Unitarian Bishoprics, too.

Catholic dioceses, obeying strictly the canonical prescriptions, records a similar history, even identical, while the Protestant churches are presenting differences in preparation habits of these registers, so the practice of recording registers.

In Romania, only after the turn of the millennium, began to publish stories of families in independent volumes, and applications research, ie themes of historical inquiry of the applications show increasing number of people who resort to ecclesiastical archives sources in order to establish origin and family tree. This category of researchers, although often not part of the historic band intellectuals and their work is exhausted by browsing the archives of several volumes of registers, however, contribute to the development of this branch of auxiliary sciences of history, called genealogy. The primary scientific resources is a very special place with registers lined ecclesiastical archives, and other related sources.

Archontology

Archontology, perhaps the most neglected science among the auxiliary sciences of history, not taught in the faculties of universities from our country, is presented based on Hungarian bibliography and on several recent works appeared in ecclesiastical archontology in Romania.

As regards the cultivation of archontology as an auxiliary science of history, the public opinion of the historians differ from case to case. Above all, be noted that since the church archives full of data sources (various personal records), which contribute to the development of archontology enough, it must be recognized as auxiliary science and its existing subsidiary should be given pride

of place among the auxiliary sciences of history. Furthermore, we propose that it must be included in the range of auxiliary sciences of history taught in the Faculties of Romania. The archival sources kept in the churches, unique in this respect could be the points of support for those interested in this field.

Archontology is therefore an activity consisting of several steps: first step is purely nominal data collection of individuals who worked in an administrative domain, developing and completing these data with the biographical data, then it is followed by recovery activities of all persons turn, which is the end product of the archontological research.

Sigillography

The auxiliary science of sigillography is fortunately experienced a widespread practice in both West and in Transylvania, but without further research of ecclesiastical seals. Therefore we proposed to repeat that without general ideas already known from literature, to emphasize the importance of developing and presenting certain seals of ecclesiastical sigillography. During ordering the parish documents, when collecting and organizing their collective centers of the Archdiocesan Archives of Alba Iulia at the archdeacon, we had the opportunity to admire and to study numerous seal impressions in wax, applied on documents of parishes and archdeaconries. This area of the ecclesiastical parishes merges perfectly parallel study of hagiography, parish offices seals as symbols of authenticity of documents issued by the parish seal bearing the image matrix as the central figure of the patron saint of local churches, which is also the symbol of village identity.

This research area of seal impressions of the roman catholic parishes has also been started with our work, it can take advantage of a lesser number of images analyzed in terms of sealing the saints represented on them.

On the ecclesiastical sigillography of large amount of research material, offers four case studies, two approaches to this issue, setting aside the completeness of research field, being thus an analysis seals debut in Roman Catholic parish. The first three case studies based on the representation of some sacred (protective) or a particular saint, and research all these representations on the seals of various parishes in the Archdiocese. The second study is a starting point of sigillography all representations of a certain selected parish. Both types of case studies, carefully designed research in this area supports continual practice analysis from any point of time the seals so fascinating, used by roman catholic parishes in their official administration of the nineteenth century.

The inclusion of sigillography in this thesis could not be avoided, even if we made only a brief example of some specific situations, a presentation of seals of two approaches, without repeating information about the definition, history and working methods of the auxiliary sciences already known from literature. We believe that the auxiliary science of sigillography is so complex and impressive in scale so that this issue deserves to be treated as an independent subject, in another sentence with deep research. Looking at some pictures sealing of the documents of the Roman Catholic parishes, we noticed that the ecclesiastical seal and the secular authorities, with a sign, are equivalent to a symbol that represents a local identity. Patron saints of churches in different localities gave a true status of that community, even the most toponymy derived from the names of these saints protectors (patrocinii, patrons). We observe, then, that beyond the symbiotic merging of hagiography with ecclesiastical sigillography, the role beyond the means of authentication and validation of official documents, symbolic representation of various saints also defines the sealing patterns and identity of a Christian community.

After analyzing the two types of approach parish seals, we realized that the 630 Roman Catholic churches and other churches existing in the archdiocese have a total of 73 types of patrons (patron saint / patrocinii). Sigillography, on the other hand, is closely linked to hagiography, which can address the representations on seals, from artistic images of the patrons of the church patrons. Starting from the fact that the official seal of the parishes bearing images representing the saint

patron of the parish church, then we have to deal with hundreds or even thousands of seals, sealing different images. This is especially true when one considers that certain patterns and seal were changed after use in several decades. Thus, counting patterns 5-6 in 100 years of parish life, we arrive at this considerably figure. However, we hope that the brief introductory chapter on historical sigillography and the four case studies we were able to provide a consistent picture of large ecclesiastical sigillography played so fascinating. Obviously, during the cultivation of this auxiliary science of history is indispensable the document support. In the future we hope to be able to process images and other sealing representations of saints protectors of churches.

Conclusions

The main purpose of this work has aimed to promote archivistics the affirmation of self-reliant way of professional knowledge in the historical sciences, acquiring an autonomous status as science. Corresponds to the first chapter on the presentation of Alba Iulian Chapter's archive, not only as institutional history, as we have seen, but as the scientific basis of essential professional knowledge in the development of Hungarian and Romanian archivistics.

The Archive of the Alba Iulian Chapter itself played a significant role over a period of time almost millennial (XI-XIX centuries) in the history of Transylvania, as the creator and also the preserver of collective memory. Activity and functioning of this authentication place of Alba Iulia, presented in detail in the first part of the thesis proposal, justifies the right of archivistics to become an independent science.

In Western countries, due to scientific development, including immediate neighboring country, Hungary, already more than a century of professional knowledge, the science of archivistics is a science that is practiced independent and autonomous, so it is not lined between the auxiliary sciences of history. The intention of our approach is based on the release of Aurelian Sacerdoțeanu published in parchment, the erudite archivist, the former director of State Archives in Romania, who had said the auxiliary sciences of history are in fact also the auxiliary sciences of professional knowledge.

Obviously the fact that archivists Sacerdoțeanu statement based on a thorough knowledge in the field, and a correct view of structure and cultural administrative institution then auxiliary science of history - the professional knowledge.

The fourth chapter of the thesis aims to analyze the relations between the Roman Catholic archives in Transylvania and auxiliary sciences (sigillography, heraldry, archontology, genealogy, historical timeline, etc.), Provides sufficient evidence and arguments on this bold aspiration, on which science professional knowledge in Transylvania could qualify as an independent scientific branch. This is precisely the institution that provides the basis for analysis and archival study of seals and coat of arms, series dignity, family history, techniques and methods of dating, not to mention the paleographies (Latin, Hungarian, etc.), as well as practice and ontological development of auxiliary sciences of professional knowledge.

Archival units arranged thematically within a few types of sources have emerged so far undefined terminology of professional knowledge, as they are sources of a specific religious institutions: historia domus, protocols and chair meetings of the church and the school, episcopal orders and royal protocols, crown protocols pious foundations' acts, records of families, assessments of parishioners, canonical visitations etc. and personal bequests. These types of sources have tried to provide a description as close to the rigors of archival, as well typology, taking birth the chapter of presentation of these types of springs kept in the parish archives funds, or in the archdeaconry's funds.

We believe, however, that archontology, similarly to the genealogy, is a science related to history, which is the subject of research by itself - that officials or carriers of a particular function in an office. So archontology deserves worthy place in the auxiliary sciences of history in our country.

As auxiliary historical concern, these lists with the names of various dignitaries, completed with career data and biographical information of persons whose data are processed, occurring either

in separate publications dedicated or as annexes to various institutional history books, they are really meant to support and promote historical research based on archival documents.

Auxiliary sciences of history can not be conceived without using the archival sources. This shows that our approach provides archives "fertile ground" for evolution and development sigilografiei.

Presentation of the main creators of the Roman Catholic funds of Archdiocese of Alba Iulia, the operation site in Alba Iulia confirmation and collection of membership records, preserving the memory written smaller ecclesiastical administrative structure provides definitions of research knowledge and institutional history administrative and ecclesiastical, but also contributes to the arhivology of Roman Catholic Church in Transylvania. The related auxiliary sciences of history, dependent as working method of archival material, such as genealogy, and sigillography or archontology in this sentence, without repeating information from well known general literature, are reflecting new contributions in the field, still unknown in the Romanian historiography.

Auxiliary sciences terminology and the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical administration is explained at the end of the sentence in a specially prepared glossary.

Finally, with scientific research conclusions, are processed unpublished archival sources and literature used.

Photo annexes at the end of the thesis provides unique images of several sections processed archival sources work.

ARCHIVISTICAL SOURCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

Unpublished archival sources

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Periodics

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Curriculum vitae Europass



Informații personale

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Naționalitate(-tăți) Maghiară
Data nașterii 29 iunie 1977
Sex Feminin

Locul de muncă vizat / Domeniul ocupațional

-

Experiența profesională

Perioada iunie 2000 – prezent
Funcția sau postul ocupat arhivist arhidiecezan
Activități și responsabilități principale Conducerea Arhivei Arhiepiscopale și a Capitlului de Alba Iulia, coordonarea și supravegherea Arhivelor de Colecție ale Arhivei Arhidiecezane de Alba Iulia
Numele și adresa angajatorului Arhiepiscopia Romano-Catolică de Alba Iulia, 510010 Alba Iulia, str. Mihai Viteazul, nr. 21.
Tipul activității sau sectorul de activitate Arhiva Arhidiecezană de Alba Iulia

Educație și formare

Perioada 2001-2004
Calificarea / diploma obținută Diplomă de arhivist
Disciplinele principale studiate / competențe profesionale dobândite Științele arhivisticii (arhivologie, arhivotehnie, documentaristică), istoria instituțiilor regatului maghiar, istoria instituțiilor ecleziastice, geografie istorică, științele auxiliare ale istoriei (paleografie latină, maghiară și germană, diplomatică, arhondologie, sigilografie, genealogie, cronologie istorică, heraldică etc.), practică în Arhiva Națională din Ungaria
Numele și tipul instituției de învățământ / furnizorului de formare Studii postuniversitare, Universitatea „Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem” Budapesta, Facultatea de Filozofie
Nivelul în clasificarea națională sau internațională
Perioada 1998-2001
Calificarea / diploma obținută Diplomă de istoric-arheolog

Disciplinele principale studiate / competențe profesionale dobândite	Istoria și arheologia României, istorie universală etc., practică în biblioteca Institutului Teologic Romano-Catolic din Alba Iulia
Numele și tipul instituției de învățământ / furnizorului de formare	Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” Alba Iulia, Facultatea de Istorie și Filologie
Nivelul în clasificarea națională sau internațională	
Perioada	1995-1998
Calificarea / diploma obținută	Diplomă de muzeolog
Disciplinele principale studiate / competențe profesionale dobândite	Muzeologie generală, tehnici de conservare și restaurare etc., practică în Biblioteca Batthyaneum din Alba Iulia
Numele și tipul instituției de învățământ / furnizorului de formare	Colegiul de Muzeologie, Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” Alba Iulia
Perioada	1991-1995
Calificarea / diploma obținută	Diplomă de bacalaureat
Disciplinele principale studiate / competențe profesionale dobândite	Matematică-fizică
Numele și tipul instituției de învățământ / furnizorului de formare	Liceul Teoretic „Salamon Ernő”, Gheorgheni

Aptitudini și competențe personale

Limba(i) maternă(e) **Maghiară**

Limba(i) străină(e) cunoscută(e)

Autoevaluare

Nivel european (*)

Limba engleză

Limba germană

Limba latină

Limba italiană

Înțelegere				Vorbire				Scriere	
Ascultare		Citire		Participare la conversație		Discurs oral		Exprimare scrisă	
C1	Utilizator experimentat	C1	Utilizator experimentat	B2	Utilizator experimentat	B2	Utilizator experimentat	C1	Utilizator experimentat
B2	Utilizator independent	B2	Utilizator independent	B1	Utilizator independent	B1	Utilizator independent	B2	Utilizator independent
B1	Utilizator independent	B1	Utilizator independent	B1	Utilizator independent	B1	Utilizator independent	B1	Utilizator independent
A2	Utilizator elementar	A2	Utilizator elementar	A1	Utilizator elementar	A1	Utilizator elementar	A1	Utilizator elementar

(*) [Nivelul Cadrului European Comun de Referință Pentru Limbi Străine](#)

Competențe și abilități sociale

Competențe și aptitudini organizatorice

- Președinte al Asociației pentru Biblioteci și Arhive: din aprilie 2008 până în prezent
- Membru-referent pentru arhivele romano-catolice din Transilvania în cadrul Asociației Arhiviștilor Ecclesiastici din România: din noiembrie 2004 până în prezent
- Membru al Asociației Maghiare de Heraldică și de Genealogie: din mai 2004 până în prezent
- Membru al Asociației Arhiviștilor din Ungaria: din octombrie 2001 până în prezent
- Membru al Asociației Arhiviștilor Ecclesiastici Maghiari: din octombrie 2001 până în prezent

Competențe și aptitudini tehnice

Competențe și aptitudini de utilizare a calculatorului

Cunoștințe foarte bune de operare pe calculator: Microsoft Word, Powerpoint etc.

Competențe și aptitudini artistice

Alte competențe și aptitudini

Permis(e) de conducere Categoria B

Informații suplimentare

Activitate științifică:

a) Participare la conferințe internaționale:

- Conferința „Matricolele și cercetările genealogice” organizată de Asociația Maghiară de Heraldică și de Genealogie, Budapesta, octombrie 2011
- Conferința itinerantă a Asociației Arhiviștilor din Ungaria, Debrecen, august 2010
- Conferința itinerantă a Asociației Arhiviștilor Ecclesiastici Maghiari, Győr, iulie 2010
- Conferința itinerantă a Asociației Arhiviștilor Ecclesiastici Maghiari, Alba Iulia, iulie 2009
- Conferința itinerantă a Asociației Arhiviștilor Ecclesiastici Maghiari, Sopron, iulie 2004
- Conferința itinerantă a Asociației Arhiviștilor Ecclesiastici Maghiari, Debrecen-Oradea, iulie 2003
- Conferința itinerantă a Asociației Arhiviștilor Ecclesiastici Maghiari, Kalocsa, iulie 2002

b) Participare la conferințe naționale:

- Conferința „Bibliologie și patrimoniu cultural național. Strategii culturale și editoriale în spațiul românesc: de la manuscris la e-book”, ediția a V-a, octombrie 2011
- Conferința organizată de Centrul Județean pentru Conservarea și Promovarea Culturii Tradiționale Harghita, Odorheiu Secuiesc, noiembrie 2008
- Sesiunea de comunicări științifice „Doctoranzi albaulieni și oportunitatea cercetării istorice”, ediția I, Universitatea „1 Decembrie 1918” Alba Iulia, noiembrie 2005
- Simpozionul organizat de Muzeul Național al Unirii, noiembrie 2004
- Simpozionul „Tinerii istorici”, ediția a IV-a, Alba Iulia, noiembrie 2002
- Sesiunea de comunicări științifice studențești, Alba Iulia, noiembrie 2000
- Sesiunea de comunicări științifice studențești, Alba Iulia, noiembrie 1997

c) Expoziții arhivistice organizate:

- Expoziție arhivistică „Ia zapisele acestea ...”, Sfântu-Gheorghe, 27 august 2010- 20 septembrie 2010.
- Expoziție arhivistică „Ia zapisele acestea ...”, Târgu-Mureș, 18 iunie 2010-15 august 2010.
- Expoziție arhivistică „Izvoare arhivistice romano-catolice în Gheorgheni”, Gheorgheni, 3 decembrie 2009-20 ianuarie 2010.

Anexe