

him, a gesture which, on the contrary, could have implied the recognition of his legitimate claim to the crown of Hungary, and implicitly of Transylvania, the diplomatic formulas called him “Stephan, son of former king John,” and only once, in a document from 1551. Even in 1559, when the Diet proclaimed him “John II, by divine mercy king of Hungary,” John Sigismund was called always by the Viennese officials, until 1570, “the son of King John” or “duke.”

The Porte adopted an opposite position determined by similar diplomatic reasons. As a means of countering any pretence of legitimacy to King Ferdinand I of Habsburg over the lands of the crown of St. Stephen and Transylvania, but also as a way of keeping the Transylvanian authorities under control, the Ottoman documents used the formula “land (*vilâyet/eyâlet*) of Transylvania”, and “prince” (*hakîm*) or “king” (*kiral*) in order to refer to John Sigismund’s title. The sultan, who regarded Transylvania as his right of conquest, gave it to John Sigismund out of goodwill and for the loyalty towards the Porte, and nothing could be changed in this respect without the sultan’s consent.

**Keywords:** Transylvania, diplomacy, Ottoman Porte, Habsburgs, Queen Isabella, John Sigismund.

#### ANA-MARIA GRUIA, **Regional Traits of Smoking in the Autonomous Principality of Transylvania**

**Abstract:** The paper discusses the first century of tobacco smoking in Central and Eastern Europe and the Ottoman Empire, identifying regional traits of the new habit in the Autonomous Principality of Transylvania. The author provides an overview on the introduction of tobacco smoking in the wider area, its prohibition and taxation, as well as available data on archaeologically discovered pipes. Written, archaeological, and visual sources from seventeenth-century Transylvania are discussed, some never mentioned in this context before. From the perspective of tobacco consumption, Transylvania is shown to share both Central European and Oriental traits. The dates when smoking was introduced and became widespread, and the chronology and intensity of official prohibitions, are all similar to other Central Eastern European situations. Although the sultan’s subjects were punished earlier and more harshly for smoking, albeit for a shorter period of time, they had the greatest influence spreading and developing the habit in Transylvania, where all pipes are of Turkish type and gifts of tobacco, pipes, and accessories soon became fashionable among the rich. The author of the present paper is aware of the limited nature of conclusions at such an early state of research, but identifies future directions and stresses the multiple applications of this apparently narrow field of study.

**Keywords:** history of smoking, tobacco pipes, commodities, consumption.