

Keywords: material culture, Transylvania, knighthood, Orientalism, nobility, knez.

TUDOR SĂLĂGEAN, **Noble Assembly and the Congregational System in Transylvania in the Late Thirteenth and Early Fourteenth Centuries**

Abstract: Ever since its formation the noble assembly of Transylvania assumed rights of decision in issues connected to landed possession, and was also empowered to withdraw rights of property and possession. Available data show the most powerful Transylvanian nobility in this age as located in the counties of northern Transylvania. The complex ethnic and administrative landscape of the province required an assembly structure larger than that of the seven “voivodal” counties, including representatives of all privileged estates of the former “duchy” of Transylvania. Such a representative body could however only be summoned by the king, the only direct and recognized authority over all administrative units of this territory. Possibly this was conceived as a way to rebuild the unity of Transylvania starting at the level of its representative structures and, at the same time, as an effective formula to control the nobility of the counties.

Keywords: Noble assembly, congregational system, Transylvania.

COSMIN POPA-GORJANU, **The Nobility as Bearers of Regional Identity in Fourteenth Century Transylvania**

Abstract: This article seeks to apply some theoretical definitions of regional identity, as refined in the field of social sciences, to the behaviour of one segment of the inhabitants of Transylvania in the fourteenth century, namely the nobility. The analysis sought to identify those cases and examples of activities pertaining to what was called the “factual” or “instrumental” elements of the regional identity, which materialized in actions carried out by the community of Transylvanian nobles. The investigation of the primary sources has identified several examples of the community of nobles of Transylvania who planned and executed various projects, consisting in petitions for redressing grievances, which contributed to the consolidation of the group’s position within Transylvania and in relation with the local ecclesiastical and lay authorities. The collective charters of privilege issued by the kings of Hungary, the voivodes of Transylvania, and the bishop of Transylvania in 1324, 1335, 1342, 1344, 1355, 1365, 1366 at the requests of the Transylvanian nobility represent instances of “instrumental” or “factual” regional identity.

Keywords: regional identity, nobility, collective privileges, Transylvania.

GÉZA HEGYI, **The Relation of Sălaj with Transylvania in the Middle Ages**

Abstract: The question how the Middle Szolnok and Crasna (today’s Sălaj county) counties related to late medieval Transylvania has generated new scholarly opinions during the last two decades. This study aims to answer this question whether the two counties belonged to the voivodate of Transylvania or to Hungary proper by focusing on the analysis of administrative relations in the