

ÁRPÁD, FEKETE

**Armenian Hungarians in 'Sóvidék',
the Salt country**

Key words: *Armenian Hungarians; Sóvidék (Salt country); PETELEI ISTVÁN; the SZENKOVITS family*

Analysing the last names of the inhabitants in Sóvidék (Salt country), we are sure to find a few Armenian-Hungarians or their descendants who acknowledge their origins and call themselves either Hungarians of Armenian origin or simply Hungarians. After having analysed the well known and often recurring last names I found a new one, the name 'SZENKOVITS'. It was then quite surprising that if I entered any of the trade shops I always found a descendent of this family working as a shop assistant or manager.

JÁNOS, RÁDULY

**The mush mill of Sávárad originating
from 1687**

Key words: *Sávárad, mush grinding mills, names of places*

There is no official data about the mush grinding mills of earlier times. However, it is supposed that mush was prepared separately in each family by using mush grinding wooden mortars. The only information about a mush mill was found in the area of Sóvidék in 1687. This has a unique value bearing linguistic, social and economic characteristics.

The mill must have been used also for the benefit of the neighbouring villages and farms. Nevertheless, we do not know how long it had functioned. This question requires further research.

BÉLA, MÁRTON

**The carved wooden gates of the
reformed priest in Sovata**

Key words: *DÉNES, KÁLI; Szekler gate; carving gates; decorating gate*

Since 1942, two beautifully carved gates have decorated the entrance of the Reformed church. The bigger gate had been standing in front of the parish house between 1942- 1991. In 1991 it was removed to the northern part of the reformed cemetery, at its main entrance. According to SÁNDOR ANTAL, the reason for the gate's removal was that its height caused a problem for the Dutch aid carrier lorries.

LÁSZLÓ, SZAKÁCS

**Nature 2000 – protecting the
environment in the 21st century**

Key words: *the program 'Nature 2000'; the protection of living places; Sóvidék, small living places*

In the golden age of technological progress, on the threshold of a virtual world, free nature is being pushed into the background. It seems that nothing can stop overpopulation and evolutionary efforts worldwide. Through the changing process natural living places are getting reduced, animal species and plants are disappearing. Rainforests have been transformed into soya plantations while in our forests weekend cottages are expanding, meadows are divided into small portions, natural lands are gradually anthropologised. Taking these facts into consideration, the question is reasonable: how long can this progress be maintained and will there be anything left for the future generation of that what we call 'intact nature'?

GÉZA, JESZENSZKY DR.

Towards the Europe of regions and autonomies

Key words: *autonomy; Europe; political systems*

On a good ethnical map many parts of Central and South-Eastern Europe seem to be colourful mosaiks. As we know, a mosaic is made up of tiny, colourful pieces so it is not simply the blend of different colours on a palette. Consequently, these parts of Europe are not the melting pot of people for they consist of communities that live next to each other, often mingled though, but proud of their identities, language, culture and religion. In case that anybody tries to assimilate these groups by force, the artificially created blend could easily explode.

HUNOR, SZOLLÁTH

The Reformed School between the Two World Wars

Key words: *Reformed school, teaching politics, schools between the two world wars, state school*

At the end of the I. World War when they had separated Transylvania from Hungary, school conditions had changed. During this period the social role of the reformed church became as significant as those of the other churches thanks to the net of the schools they were supporting. In september 1923 the Romanian language school was opened in Sovata. For this purpose houses had been rented in the beginnings and in the meantime they started to build the school itself. In 1924 the teaching of

Romanian, as a compulsory subject, was introduced. The already powerful romanian government was repeatedly trying to disrupt the functioning of the reformed school, which often faced closure. These circumstances led to the construction of the new reformed school in 1927.

MÓZES, KOVÁCS

The Organisation of a Trip in the Ady Endre High School, 1960

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Key words: *Ady Endre Theoretical High School, planning of a trip, travelling by train*

During the third school year I had been the head teacher of the ninth formers. I really liked teaching and I loved children, that is, I had a nice time at school. In the year 1969, I came up with the idea of taking my class on a trip around the country by train in the summer holiday. The trip would have included visits to the south of Transylvania as well as to Dobrogea through the regions of Banat, Muntenia and Oltenia. As I did not want to do the planning all by myself, I suggested to my colleague, CZELLE CZ ISTVÁN (the head teacher of the tenth formers) to organise the trip together for both of the classes. To my pleasure, he consented to my suggestion and so we finalised the planning of the 14 days trip together. The school master had also accepted our plan and thus we started preparing our trip at the beginning of the New Year. We had a difficult job, because we had to think about 54 children, 14 days and more than 2000 kms.

