

*Abstracts***Éva Dóri****The „Open House” — Movement's Experiments: „Makerspaces”
Community Workshops in cultural institutions**

This study is an integral part of a research of the activities and professional results of the Open House College. The professional development approach that emerged in the middle of 1970s was aimed at renewing the physical spaces and forms of cultural education. Professional innovation experiments unfolded in the Open House movement launched by the Institute of Culture.

Theoretical rethinking of the facilities and functions of institutions was started from the distinction between occasional and permanent cultural possibilities. The practical modeling of the theoretical program took between 1976 and 1978 in the Sándor Rideg House of Culture in Csepel. The experiment, implemented with the support of the National Public Cultural Fund, aimed at the complex creation of an intensive space. The program in the history of the profession became known as the Open House, which was aimed at providing "unrestricted" opportunities for activities that could be continuous. The progressive, attitude-changing practice could not be established in Hungary. At the same time, the foreground experiments taking place in Hungary more than 40 years ago can also be considered as a kind of forerunner of the "makerspace" that are widespread worldwide today. The research is based on the publications of the time and professional interviews with a heterogeneous target group.

Keywords: „Open House” Movement; community culture; maker-space

Alexandra Kománovics**Cultural consumer behavior of employees working in cultural institutions in Nagykanizsa**

The purpose of this study is to present the cultural consumer behavior of the employees of the five cultural institutions in Nagykanizsa. The survey will find out whether employees are satisfied with the cultural services available in the city and whether they use and participate in the programmes of their own and other cultural institutions. Two hypotheses were formulated: H1: The employees of the five examined institutions are reluctant to attend their own and other institutions' events because they have little free time and are too busy. H2: The investigated group of employees of the five institutions prefers to go to another city for cultural purposes because they are not satisfied with the city's cultural offer.

Stratified sampling procedure was used for the research. I formed three groups, then randomly selected and recorded 30 structured interviews in the fall of 2022. It turned out that the interviewees have little free time, but they still like to attend their own and

other institutions' events. They are most interested in theatre performances and concerts. One of the reasons for the return visit is that more people see their work as a hobby, and the other is because it is a joint program with colleagues. Overall, the majority of respondents were satisfied with the cultural offer of Nagykanizsa, but they still like to travel to other cities for a cultural programme, but there were also proposals for innovations. The results of the research may be useful for the expansion of the statistical database of the five examined cultural mediation institutions and for the development of cultural services. It can also contribute to national statistics, thus helping the professional work of the National Institute of Culture.

Keywords: cultural consumer behavior; cultural transmission; public cultural activities

Orsolya Gyárfás

**Achilles in Skirts, Semiramis in Trousers:
The use of travestimento in Metastasio's libretti**

The paper focuses on the oeuvre of Italian poet Pietro Metastasio (1698–1782), a prominent figure of 18th century operatic life, whose works constitute the literary core of the genre of opera seria. The paper's aim is to analyze the use of travestimento (ie. the use of cross-dressing) in Metastasio's works. Travestimento was a popular element in early Baroque opera, the transgression of gender boundaries often creating the space for portraying homoerotic episodes onstage. The operatic reform movement initiated by the Accademia dell'Arcadia at the turn of the 18th century took a grim view of such plot elements, aiming for the moral and aesthetic purification of the genre of opera. The paper examines Metastasio's works within the context of this reform movement, comparing his libretti focused on "travestimento" themes (*Semiramide rinosciuta*, *Achille in Sciro*) with works of the Venetian opera tradition. In analyzing said libretti, the paper shows the dramaturgical/poetical strategies deployed by Metastasio to neutralize the transgressive potential of travestimento: the shameful, degrading, and never possibly liberating sensation of cross-dressing, the consistent negation of homoeroticism, and the avoidance of any ambivalent or ambiguous portrayals of gender and sexual identities. The paper aims to point out how the Arcadian reform of opera and Metastasio's unparalleled oeuvre worked to sanitize the carnivalesque excesses of Venetian opera, creating such a genre in opera seria that conformed strictly to the rigid demands of courtly etiquette and decorum.

Keywords: opera seria; Metastasio; travesty

Henrietta Hecker

The unicornfish and other mythological figures, or visual evidence of an 18th century surveyor's professional consciousness

Documents depicting local events are often the focus of archival education at the member institutions of the National Archives of Hungary. The purpose of the study was two-fold: firstly, to help and encourage non-history teachers to consider the archives as a potential partner in non-formal education by showing the range of studies and knowledge that the archives can offer through the study of two maps by Ferenc Vertics from the 18th century. Second, we tested the hypothesis that the illustrations on the maps under study provide additional information about the map. In the course of the investigation, we had to determine the uniqueness of the elements depicted on the maps, and then examine other parallels between the two sets of maps, the relevant ancient mythological stories. Then we had to compare the results with the content of the two maps and with our knowledge of the river regulation works that began in the last third of the 18th century. As a result of the analysis, it was possible to conclude that Vertic's imagery on the two maps clearly expressed his views on the river regulation works. The results of this research may also encourage the development of a partnership between schools and archives.

Keywords: archives; maps; ikonography

Zoltán Erdős

An Invented Tradition: the Captain of Tenkes

The most important events of the Rákóczi's War of Independence took place far from Baranya county so it is not surprising that Rákóczi traditions developed very sporadically and tangentially in this region. However, this era is such an integral part of the national memory that shaping its literary and cinematic representations is almost self-evident - also in relation to Baranya.

In his screenplay and later youth novel, Ferenc Örsi created a fictionalized version of the Rákóczi's War of Independence by introducing a protagonist known as the Captain of Tenkes. This character quickly gained popularity and became deeply ingrained in the historical consciousness of the people of Siklós (Baranya county, Hungary).

To understand the sources and inspiration behind Örsi's work, it is important to examine his research and the extent to which he relied on historical records. By analyzing the author's use of sources and his thoughts on their credibility, we can gain insights into how he shaped the narrative of the Captain of Tenkes. Furthermore, the thesis explores the afterlife of this "invented tradition" and its integration into the local culture. The focus is on how the character of the Captain of Tenkes became a significant factor in shaping the identity of the people of Siklós. The paper also explores how the character has been used in city marketing, highlighting the ways in which the historical figure has been commodified to promote tourism and attract visitors to the region.

By examining these aspects, the paper contributes to our understanding of the role of literature and popular culture in shaping historical memory and the construction of local identities.

Keywords: Siklós; local identity; historical memory

Róbert Oláh

A critical comparison of Sándor Petőfi's autograph poems preserved in Nagykőrös and its recent results I. – Legacy of the early years (1843–1844)

In 2023 we celebrate the 200th anniversary of the birth of Sándor Petőfi (1823–1849), the most ardent poet of Hungarian literature, and 2023 was declared a commemorative year, similar to Arany Bicentenary of 2017. In this essay, I commemorate Petőfi and his less well-known autograph poems that are preserved in János Arany Public Interest Museum Collection. Concentrating on the early years (1843–1844) of these documents, I compared five of his works with the first printed editions and critical revisions in a textual comparison. My aim, in addition to comparing the manuscripts, was to determine which of the autograph documents in question could be considered truly Petőfi's manuscripts and which ones could be excluded. I would like to confirm or refute the authenticity of these poems by publishing the original sources in a way that has not been researched before. With my study, I believe that we can get closer to the legacy that the young poet left us, which is one of the most valuable imprints of the Hungarian language and literature in the 21st century as well. The critical comparison can make our understanding of Petőfi's oeuvre more complete, and this work can serve as a basis for further exploratory, comparative, analytical and critical work that can be followed well, even for works not preserved in Nagykőrös. With the data presented here, we can further clarify the relevant parts of a possible new, more comprehensive critical edition, as well as the museological data repositories that form the basis of research on Petőfi's poems.

Keywords: Sándor Petőfi; autograph poems; critical comparison

Róbert Oláh

János Arany's years in Nagykőrös (1851–1860) in the light of his correspondence IV. – From table dancing to headache

When studying the literary legacy of János Arany (1817–1882), it is necessary, but not sufficient to know and analyse only the poet's poems since the poet's extensive correspondence provides important information which, in my opinion, more accurately reflects Arany's spiritual world, his mood at the time and the spirit of the age. It is important to emphasise that, although critical editions of Arany's correspondence have been prepared with a view to completeness, their documents have not yet been compared by researchers. My aim in this study is to present the poet's correspondence, to compare his recipients and their replies, and to use them to create a more authentic picture of the relevant years of the poet's life in Nagykőrös (1851–1860). The deeper examination of the correspondence creates an opportunity for us to get an idea of the past of Habsburg autocracy, Calvinist education, and the rural towns of the Great Plain, from everyday life in the 19th century to events affecting the entire nation. Arany's correspondences are valuable documents not only of the poet's life, but also of the lives of many of his contemporaries and shed light on the reality of the century when fighting for the Hungarian language with pen and ink was no longer enough. Taking everything into consideration, it reveals the 'everyday' Arany's way of thinking, which enabled Nagykőrös to become a centre of the Hungarian literature after the events of 1848–1849.

Keywords: János Arany; correspondence of the years in Nagykőrös; 19th century spirit

Katalin Tóth-Pjeczka – Petronella Antoni-Alt

Supportive organizational environment of workplace learning

This is a theoretical study conducted by WoRLD (Workplace Research and Learning Development Group) Research Group of Mathias Corvinus Collegium Learning Institute. It frames the theoretical bases to our empirical study on workplace learning we conduct between March 2022 to June 2023. In our empirical research we examine the aspect of workplace learning at personal, organisational and system level, in sectorial comparison and in different fields of work. This study is the literature review of the relations between the impacting factors of workplace learning on organisational level. We revealed the organisational aspects of workplace learning while reflecting on the dynamic interactions that influence the elements of organisational culture and structure.

We highlight the factors impacting workplace learning at organisational level on the bases of previous scientific research. As the result of our literature review, we found that the characteristics of learning organisation are crucial both for organisational learning and individual learning. Within the organisational structure it is important to

examine the processes of quality insurance and knowledge management, the networks and the regulation and flexibility in the organisation. In the organisational culture we highlight the role of trust, the culture of mistakes, the support and incentives together with boundary crossing. We have found the promising focal points of our empirical studies on workplace learning: beside the forementioned elements, the key role of leadership; and networking as the most direct development possibility and as the learning opportunity interpretable between the largest frames.

Keywords: workplace learning; organizational structures; organizational culture

Klára Bajusz – Viktória Virágh

Learning characteristics in different old life stages

Our aging society must pay close attention to the quality of life of the elderly, their physical, mental and spiritual well-being. There are more and more elderly people in society, but the group is heterogeneous. Therefore, conscious and successful aging becomes a necessity. This requires intergenerational cooperation, networked thinking and a change of attitude affecting the entire community. The aim of our study is to compare the methodological characteristics of education and the learning characteristics of go-go, slow-go and no-go seniors. Our article fills a gap, because the literature treats the learning and teaching issues of the no-go life stage marginally and does not examine these learning characters from a comparative point of view. In our study, we discuss how learning in old age can be used as a tool for successful aging. We characterize the go-go, slow-go and no-go periods. Based on these, we analyze the characteristics of each target group according to the following aspects: learning motivations, learning barriers, learning goals, learning and identity, selection between training courses, the role of the lecturer, independence in learning. In the last unit of our paper, we briefly compare the educational methodological principles of the three periods, paying attention to the characteristics of the training programs for the no-go elderly.

Keywords: senior education-methodology; go-go, slow-go and no-go characteristics; successful aging

Borbála Kigyós

The background and influencing factors of the Japanese pedagogical thinking

In my study, I am looking for an explanation for the background and influencing factors of Japanese pedagogical thinking, and the reasons for its differences from European attitudes. After presenting the defining elements of the formation of the Japanese education system, its past, philosophical background, structure and current situation I intend to explore the possible reasons for the continuing success of education, with particular regard to the importance of the Japanese teaching profession. Finally, I demonstrate that the continuous and balanced success of the Japanese education system is fundamentally determined by its philosophical background, the ideological system and morality of the Shinto and Confucian traditions, the centuries-old traditions and behavior system of the samurai (bushido), and the respect for learning and knowledge. Its success is not to be found in the way of teaching, but rather in the way of thinking of the teachers and school principles. There is equality between the various institutions, which makes it possible to achieve uniform high-quality education for everyone.

Keywords: Japan; teaching profession; bushido