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## Migration and Social Mobility in Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc) at the Turn of the 19–20<sup>th</sup> Centuries

In the present study I analyze the migration and social mobility of the inhabitants of Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc) according to data gathered from the civil registry of marriages. One of the most important data-sources of studying migration and the social mobility closely related to it, is the civil register that became obligatory starting with the second part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The data gathered from the civil register is the most important source of information regarding changes in domicile or social status of an individual. Totalizing and processing non-nominative data makes possible the interpretation of the working mechanisms of a certain society. From the aspect of the data collected we can state that at the turn of the 19-20<sup>th</sup> centuries a significant immigration took place to the town where handcrafts and manufacturing started to gain ground against civil jobs.

Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc) was an ever-developing settlement from the beginning of the 18<sup>th</sup> century until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Since its inception, it has been able to maintain its economic strength against the other market towns from the region, and 200 years long it was the second largest city of Székelyföld (Székely Land) after Marosvásárhely (Târgu Mureş). In the first two decades of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, considering the social composition of the four market towns of the Háromszék County, only Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc) could be regarded as urban, since according to the data of the time almost the whole population had civil rights. With the exception of some *wandering and penniless*, no stranger has ever lived in the city. (Pál-Antal 2009: 296.)

From the archival research of Sándor Pál-Antal it was known that in 1713 there were 105 families in Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc), of which 66 were urban, 1 noblemen (armalist), 8 cottar, 18 wandering and 14 other categories. Nine years later, in 1722, were recorded 128 urban, 4 wandering families and 1 other socially-famished family (Pál-Antal 2009: 298). Looking at the Reformed Church records of Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc) from 1734, we can see that the growth of the population of the town will continue in the next decades. In spite of childhood mortality, epidemics and wars, the natural growth of Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc) was 1128 person by 1799. During the past 65 years, the four Calvinist pastors in the

town registered 837 marriages, 3750 baptisms, and 2622 deaths in the registers. Examination of family names shows that in this period a total of 168 names occur in birth registers. Taking into consideration the appearance of family names, it appears that in the second half of the 1730s in addition to the old family names new names constantly appeared. Among the 168 family names I have found some nicknames, that helped me getting through the same family names, the number of these is insignificant compared to the fact that examining the birth data of the Jancsó, Kovács, Nagy, Szabó, Szócs, Tóth ancient families it appears that within a family name for several years have been registered 5 to 8, sometimes even 10-12 births, so, many families with the same name lived in the city. The primary conclusion of the foregoing is that in the 18<sup>th</sup> century a significant number of foreigners settled in Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc), which justifies the city's economic attractiveness. (Dimény 2015.)

The progress continued in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. New guilds have emerged, at the same time, the number of crafts and craftsmen outside the guild increased. Despite of the great fire in 1834, the city was able to recover relatively quickly, which is proved by the fact that it had an important role during the Hungarian Revolution and War of Independence between 1848 and 1849. At the beginning of the *Reform Age* the society of the town already had willingness, susceptibility to accommodate civilian ideals. In 1842 a Social club (later Casino) was formed, followed after 1867 by many other clubs and associations. After the Austro-Hungarian Compromise in 1867 the social, health and financial institutions opened their gates and the education network has also been expanded. At the same time, the former houses around the market square were replaced by modern, bourgeois-style brick buildings, giving the town a real urban character. (Dimény 2010, 2011a, 2011b.)

Despite the long and spectacular development at the turn of the 19-20<sup>th</sup> centuries Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc) missed the race against Sepsiszentgyörgy (Sfântu Gheorghe). In this paper I examine the extent of migration to the town and how the social mobility of the local population has developed. The deductible conclusions can help to get to know the period better.

One measure of urbanization is migration and closely related social mobility. In social sciences migration means the movement of individuals and families between different settlements, and social mobility refers to the movement of individuals and families between social classes and layers. Although in many cases they are examined separately, the two social phenomenon and processes are close to each other and have many similarities. (Andorka 2006: 233.)

In the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the cause of population decline was sought in whole Europe's mass emigration. According to Ferenc Kozma, hungry and poor people became the cosmopolitan soon. First of all, the advanced manufacturing industry in Western and Northern Europe has produced the gradually impoverished and penniless layer that has become mobilized for livelihood and, in the hope of better living, it has largely chosen America as the target of emigration. Along with the great emigration wave, however, there was always a constant internal

movement in Europe, which was mostly determined by the labor market of different countries. (Kozma 1879: 122–123.)

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century the leading layer of Székely society was also concerned by the issue of emigration. In the 1870s, the emigration of the population of the Székelyföld (Székely Land) was especially considered to be harmful to the national economy, and therefore the maintenance of workforce was primarily seen by the responsible thinkers in the development of agriculture and industry. In order to determine the tasks, it was important to study the Székely emigration, which resulted in the separation of three kinds of emigration. During the spring and summer agricultural works it took place a day laborer migration. At that time people from Csík County migrated mainly to Moldavia, from Háromszék County to Romania, while from Udvarhely and Maros Counties migrated to the inner parts of Transylvania. These masses primary goal was the obtaining the winter food, so in the autumn they usually returned to their homes. Another form of migration was the emigration of the servants, which is more characteristic of poor fate girls. However, most of the girls who went mostly in Romania or Transylvania's major cities did not return home. The Hungarian intellectuals soon complained that they were lost for the Hungarians when they married in Romanian territory. The third form of emigration is the final one, which took place primarily for political reasons between 1764 and 1848, after that final emigration had mainly business and industrial purposes. As his name suggests, immigrant people did not return to the country anymore, in the best case only their children were sent home to study. According to statistics, Székelyföld (Székely Land) was most left in the years of the *tariff war* between the Austro–Hungarian Monarchy and Romanian kingdom (1886–1893). (Buzogány ed. 1877: 48–55, Kozma 1879: 121–131, Nagy 2010: 417–443.)

From the second half of the 18<sup>th</sup> century until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the population of Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc) showed an increasing tendency despite the emigration. The statistical data suggest that a significant number of people have settled in the city during this period. This indicator was negative only in the time of the tariff war with Romania. In 1896 János Dobay analyzed the town's population movements, saying that between 1881 and 1891 the population of Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc) dropped from 5200 to 4700. In his view, when we compare the birth and death rates of the period, one can see that significant decrease was caused by a low number of births rather than frequent deaths. (Dobay 1899: 117–118.)

Dezső Dányi based on the census of 1910, summarized the civilian population present in towns of Hungary by their place of birth. From here we know that 2626 (44,6%) of the 5892 inhabitants of Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc) were born in the town and 3266 (55,4%) were immigrants, 89 of them were not of Hungarian nationality. Judit Pál wrote in her work on the development of the Székelyföld (Székely Land) cities regarding the above mentioned data that they differ from the officially published census results, so *the rates of the mobile and quasi-mobile population must be treated with caution*. She also notes that in the case of Kézdivásárhely

(Târgu Secuiesc), it is impossible to know where the largest number of settlers was from. (Dányi 2000: 89–107, Pál 2003: 143, 350.)

The lack of data prevents us from getting an accurate of how migration to the city was in the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. At the same time, it does not provide enough support for research into the social mobility of the population of Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc). However, the civil registration starting in 1895 provides a wide range of information about the registered individuals at the turn of the century. Looking at the data of civil registry books, I examine the extent of migration to the city, where did the settlers come from, and how the social mobility of the population Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc) developed in the turn of the century.

An important source of research about migration and closely related social mobility is the compulsory registration from the 1830s. The data contained in the marriage registers provide information on changes of individuals' residence and social situation (Andorka 2006: 237). The aggregation and interpretation of non-nominative data makes possible to get to know operation mechanism of a particular society. In addition to matrimonial registers, it is important to examine baptismal and mortal registers as well, because they also help to make significant conclusions about a society. Birth records sometimes contain fewer or more information, so the interpretation of the records of the registers must be methodologically adapted to the dating habits of the given era.

In this paper I examine the migration and social mobility of the population of Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc) based on the data of civil marriage records. The matrimonial registers available from October 22 1895 contain detailed entries for individuals by the end of 1906, since 1907 the birthplace of married couples and the occupation of parents were no longer included. Because of this absence of these, I was only able to trace the migration and social mobility of the city between 1895 and 1906. Knowing the parents' place of residence, we also get important information about the settlements earlier migration.

The available data therefore illuminate the processes that took place at the turn of the 19-20<sup>th</sup> centuries. During the examined 11 years in Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc) were completed 377 marriages, which represented about 10–15% of the total population at that time. At least 23 and 45 marriages have been registered every year. In the attached tables I also listed the birth, residence and occupation data of men and women who married annually, but I used the aggregate data for 11 years to draw conclusions, especially since my research is mainly concerned with the general context of social phenomena.

First of all, I looked at how many people were born in Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc), how many in the region – in this case in Háromszék County – and how many were born further away (*Table 1.*)

Data show that 164 men (44%) and 278 women (74%) were born in Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc), 95 men (25%) and 61 women (16%) outside the town, but within the county of Háromszék while 118 men (31%) and 38 women (10%), were born in a remote location. The majority of both men and women born in Háromszék County

were from Kézdi Seat settlements, while the smaller part from the neighboring Orbai and Sepsí Seats. The proportion of those born in remote localities decreased by departing from Székelyföld (Székely Land) but remained mostly in Transylvania or within Hungary. Only 11 men were born outside the borders of the country: 3 in Romania (Bucharest, Galați, Brăila), 3 in Austria, 1 in Croatia, 1 in Bulgaria, 1 in the Czech Republic, 1 in Italy and 1 in Galicia. In addition to those born in the Kingdom of Romania, all of them were foreign nationals, but at the time of their marriage, all 11 of them lived in Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc). (*Diagrams 1. and 2.*)

The total number of people born out of the town, shows that 56% of the married men (213 people) and 26% of married women (99 people) were not local. Comparing this data with the residence registered at the time of the marriage it appears that 80% of men (301 people) already lived in the town and 20% (76) resided elsewhere. 97% of women (364 people) lived in Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc) and only 3% (13 people) lived outside the town. Considering the difference between birthplace and residence, it can be said that in the years of the turn of the 19-20<sup>th</sup> centuries, 137 (36%) of the men and 86 (23%) of the women were born out of town already lived in Kézdivásárhely at the time of the marriage. (*Diagrams 3. and 4.*)

The parents' residence in 27 cases was in Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc),<sup>1</sup> but 59 women lived away from her family. Generally the parents of working, self-earning girls did not live in the city. Some woman moved to the city with her fiancé and ruled herman's household.

For both sexes, I found some families who, although they were from Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc), no longer lived in the town, but their children were married spouses from Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc). After founding a family men and women who moved in the town mostly stayed here, but a small part left the town after a few years. In almost all cases the men living and working elsewhere took their wives with them after marriage.<sup>2</sup> During the examined 11 years 76 (20%) women married to a man who did not live in Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc).

Looking at the social mobility of Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc) I focused mainly on examining the occupation of the male community, primarily because at the turn of the century most of the women lived in family households and they were dependents on their husbands. From the 377 marriages of the discussed period in 260 cases of women were housewives. But 32 from them had different civil paid jobs, or had their own financial background for living. Most of them were teachers, some

1 On January 27, 1900, a daughter of a photographer, who was probably moved from Arad to Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc), was married to a man born in Salzburg but who had been living in the town like equerry, who was supposed to leave the city shortly after marriage, because I did not find any information about them later.

2 In 1895, for example, one of the daughters of János Székely Calvinist pastor, was a certified teacher at an orphanage in Debrecen and married a teacher from Debrecen. The civil marriage was registered in Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc). But because of the absence of any later records, it can be concluded that they did not settle in the town. In 1899, the other daughter of the priest, who lived in parental household, married to a lawyer from Torda (Turda), and they also did not settle in Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc).

of them worked as governesses, nurses, midwives or office workers.<sup>3</sup> In a smaller proportion, mostly widows, they kept themselves as land-, house or mill owners due to the good family background. In 37 cases they got their own money with traditional women's work. Most of them were listed as seamstresses in the marriage registry, but they also worked as independent women's dressers, garments, white embroidery, bread and honey cake makers, as well as washerwomen. Fewer, 22 in number, were engaged in commercial or similar activities. Many of them worked as cooks, kept pubs or eating houses, some of them were merchants or worked in a grocery store or try to get their own earnings as simply marketers. The number of day laborers and servants was nearly the same as the previous three categories. 26 women have earned a salary in this area. As a summary, in this years 31% of married women were self-sustaining while others were dependent.

Contrary with women in men's society everyone had a job, because according to the social expectations of the age the family maintenance was primarily their responsibility. With cumulated data of the mentioned 11 years I examined the social mobility and migration of men's. The end result shows changes in social mobility at the macro level.

I compared the occupation of the marrying men's with the occupations of their fathers and fathers-in law. (*Table 2.*) I have grouped the occupations into four major types. In the civilian occupation category I classified intellectual, official, military, and wealthy people. In the handicraft category there are the people who working in traditional crafts, but I also included here the hairdresser, gardener, miller, baker, and riding master. Thanks to the industrialization, the driver, the wagon factory's foreman, the car mechanic and the factory worker also belong here, but their number was insignificant in the absence of local manufactures. Those dealing with trading were placed into the merchant category. Besides traders having a store, I also listed here some carters and photographers. Traders were between the civils and craftsmen, but through their good financial background they were closer to the town's civic community. The fourth occupational type is discussed as *other* category. I have grouped here first of all the farmers working in agriculture, the day-workers, household servants and Roma folk musicians too.

117 (31%) of the 377 married men at the turn of the centuries were engaged in civilian occupations, 213 (56%) were craftsmen, 22 (6%) traders and 25 (7%) had other occupations. According to annual data about 7 to 12 men with civil occupations married per year in this period, only in 1900 and 1901 their number was slightly larger. In the case of craftsmen, the annual average was between 14 and 25. The number of traders and other men in the category is much lower than the previous two. The data on the diagram shows that there is a gradual increase in the civil and crafts layer, while the number of traders and the number of people living in other jobs is characterized by stagnation. (*Diagram 5.*)

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3 In the 1902 year records figure an actress who married to her actor fiancé in Kézdivásárhely and they divorced in 1912 in the city. They probably lived in Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc) for a short period of time, because I found only that amount of data about them.

Considering the occupation of fathers of married boys, we can see that 134 (47%) had civilian occupations, 178 (35%) were craftsmen, 17 (5%) traders and in 25 (13%) involved in other jobs. Comparing the professions of fathers and boys it is clear that the number of fathers with civil and other occupation categories is higher, while the number of handicrafts and merchant fathers is lower than the number of boys of the same social category. From the figures it can be concluded that at the turn of the 19–20<sup>th</sup> centuries, social mobility within the family moved primarily towards crafts and to a lesser extent to merchant trails. Interest in civic occupations decreased for the benefit of craftsmanship, while from lower social class they rise in a large extent among craftsmen. (*Diagram 6.*)

Considering the employment of the fathers of married girls, we can see that in 11 years, 119 (32%) had civilian occupations, 191 (51%) were handicrafts, 28 (7%) merchants and 39 (10%) involved in other occupations. On the basis of the aggregated data it appears that men with civilian occupations have chosen only women of the same social class. The craftsmen did the same thing, but in some cases they chose a wife from the traders and from the lower social class. (*Diagram 7.*)

48% of the settled men (66 persons) were craftsmen, while 31% (42 persons) of them had civilian occupation. I included in this category employees in various offices, the representatives of the public judiciary and education sector as well as the, wealthy landholders. Traders are treated as a separate category, because according to my research experience I saw that the society of the city was well separated from the former two classes. In the examined period merchant men accounted for 10% of the settlers (14 persons). The number of farmers, day-workers, maids and so on, whom I have aggregated within the other category was slightly higher, more precisely 11% (15 people). Men from the handicrafts layer and the other category mostly settled in the city from the near area, while those with civil occupations and the merchants usually came from far away. Looking at the residence of the parents of the settled men we can see that 85 % lived away from Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc) and 15% in the city. (*Diagram 8.*)

Almost half of the 86 settled women, 40 persons (47%) were girls living in their parents' household, so they did not have paid jobs, some of them were widows having their own household. On the other hand, 12 (14%) women had civilian jobs, mostly in the field of education, as governesses, kindergarten or school teachers, but I counted here the nurses, postal staff and actresses too. Another 7 women (8%) were registered as merchants or private artisans, grocery or pub owners, and as independent seamstresses or tailors. Relatively many women, 27 (31%) worked as a day laborer and servant in the city. (*Diagram 9.*)

According to the yearly reports, we could get a much more subtle picture of migration and social mobility, although, the available database does not allow this yet. However, the conclusions that can be drawn from this matrimonial registers data can also be used to make the 1900 and 1910 censuses more accurate and streamlined. Based on statistical data, Judit Pál describes in detail the Székely processes in the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Related to Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc) she says that in a decade, compared to other cities, the number of people employed in the industry has barely

changed in the city. In 1910 almost half of the population was industrially active, but there were only two companies operating in the city which employed more than 20 workers. Facing the other Székelyföld (Székely Land) cities it was Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc) where were the highest number of people (11%) who, besides agriculture were involved in industry too, has a supplementary occupation. In the industrial sector, there was only slight growth in the wood, clothing and food industry. The manufacturing industry, which appeared in the last decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, did not developed in Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc) despite the fact that most distillers and breweries, the main basis of industry in other regions, were operating here. (Pál 2003: 215–227.)

According to the aggregated records it can be said that in the years of the turn of the 19–20<sup>th</sup> centuries the degree of migration to the city was significant. In my opinion this partly can be explained by the fact that the lack of skilled craftsmen emigrated in the years of the tariff war was primarily compensated by the admission of foreigners. However, if we consider settlements during the 18<sup>th</sup> century, it can be concluded that the current society of Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc) was always positively related to the reception of newcomers. In contrary, in the present public consciousness of the old civilian population, still live the image of a closed urban community. Knowing the rules of guild life I consider that migration processes were characteristic of the city in the Middle Ages as well, and a lot of people from Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc) have travelled to the world they knew. Research of guild documents kept in the *Incze László Guild Museum* of Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc) can also add important data and knowledge in this matter.

Examining the social mobility of the population of Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc) at the turn of the centuries, it can be concluded that handicraft occupations have enjoyed an advantage against civic occupations. So young people with civic backgrounds have chosen more artisan and craftsmen occupation than civilian ones. This trend could also be seen in case of young people from other categories, too. The children of several families living from day-to-day or other supplementary work have chosen a craft profession during the mentioned period.

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- Fond 105 / Dos. 612: A kézdivásárhelyi református egyház keresztelési anyakönyve (1734–1845) [Baptismal register of the Reformed Church from Kézdivásárhely (1734–1845)]
- Fond 105 / Dos. 613: A kézdivásárhelyi református egyház esketési és temetkezési anyakönyve (1734–1845) [Marriage and burial registry of the Reformed Church from Kézdivásárhely (1734–1845)]

Kézdivásárhelyi Polgármesteri Hivatal, Anyakönyvi Hivatal [Mayor's Office in Kézdivásárhely, Registry Office]

- Kézdivásárhelyi polgári anyakönyvek (1895–1910) [Civil registry books from Kézdivásárhely (1895–1910)]

## Annexes

Table 1.

Year	Number of marriages	The husband's birthplace			The husband's residence when married		The wife's place of birth			The wife's residence when married	
		Town	County	Further	Town	Elsewhere	Town	County	Further	Town	Elsewhere
1895	5	3	1	1	2	3	5	0	0	4	1
1896	36	11	13	12	28	8	30	2	4	36	0
1897	32	18	5	9	28	4	25	3	4	32	0
1898	23	14	5	4	19	4	18	4	1	22	1
1899	29	9	11	9	26	3	18	9	2	29	0
1900	32	15	8	9	23	9	27	2	3	32	0
1901	36	13	10	13	25	11	28	4	4	35	1
1902	36	16	9	11	33	3	27	5	4	36	0
1903	29	17	7	5	24	5	18	6	5	27	2
1904	35	15	9	11	30	5	27	5	3	33	2
1905	39	18	7	14	28	11	30	6	3	36	3
1906	45	15	10	20	35	10	25	15	5	42	3
	377	164	95	118	301	76	278	61	38	364	13
	100%	44%	25%	31%	80%	20%	74%	16%	10%	97%	3%

Table 2.

Year	Number of marriages	The occupation of the husbands				The occupation of the husband's father				The occupation of the wife's father			
		civil	handicraft	trader	other	civil	handicraft	trader	other	civil	handicraft	trader	other
1895	5	2	3	0	0	1	4	0	0	2	2	1	0
1896	36	7	21	3	5	8	15	1	12	4	22	4	6
1897	32	9	20	0	3	11	16	0	5	5	20	2	5
1898	23	7	14	1	1	9	11	1	2	8	13	1	1
1899	29	10	15	3	1	15	10	1	4	10	13	1	5
1900	32	14	16	1	1	15	13	2	2	10	18	2	2
1901	36	18	15	2	1	18	14	2	2	14	17	3	2
1902	36	9	23	3	1	11	21	1	3	9	23	2	2
1903	29	10	14	1	4	12	12	2	3	11	15	0	3
1904	35	8	25	2	0	14	16	3	2	17	13	4	1
1905	39	12	25	1	1	10	22	2	5	15	19	3	2
1906	45	11	22	5	7	10	24	2	9	14	16	5	10
	377	117	213	22	25	134	178	17	49	119	191	28	39
	100%	31%	56%	6%	7%	35%	47%	5%	13%	32%	51%	7%	10%

Diagram 1. The husband's birthplace

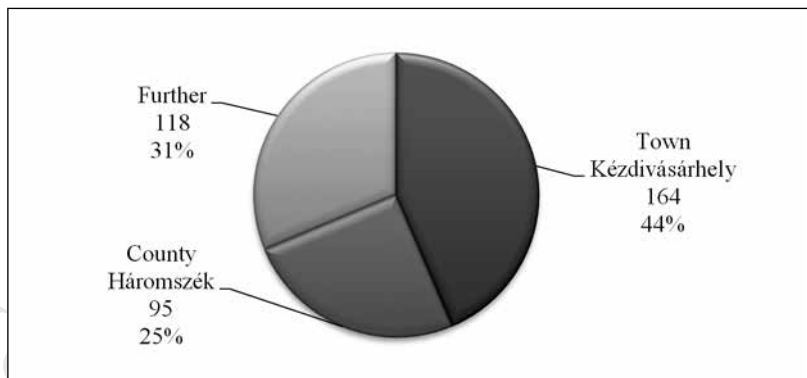


Diagram 2. The wife's place of birth

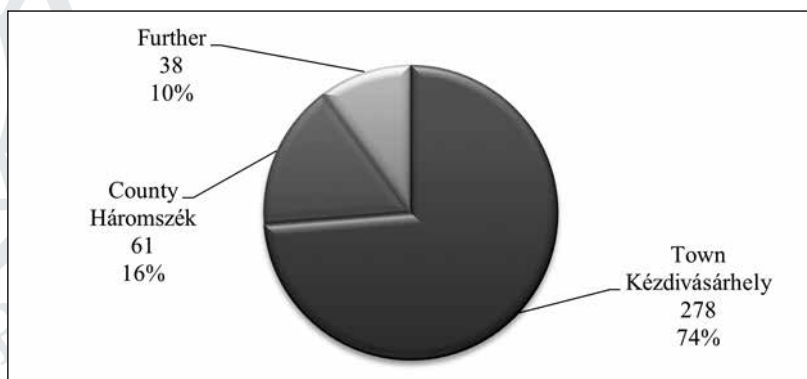


Diagram 3. The husband's residence when married

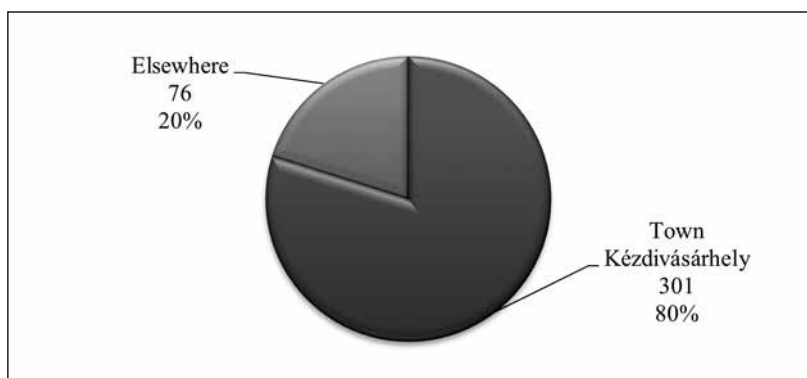


Diagram 4. The wife's residence when married

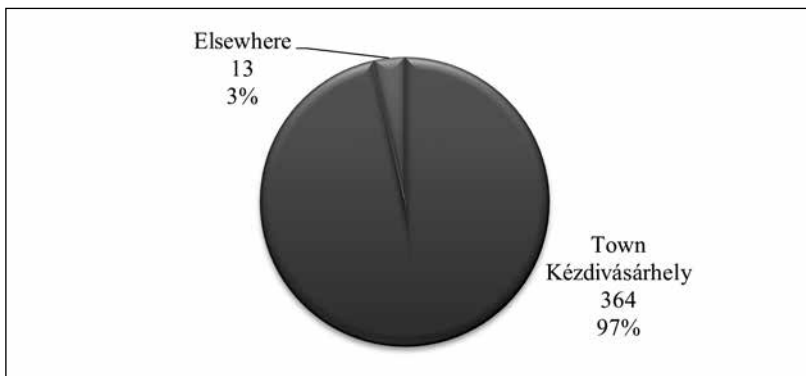


Diagram 5. The occupation of the husbands

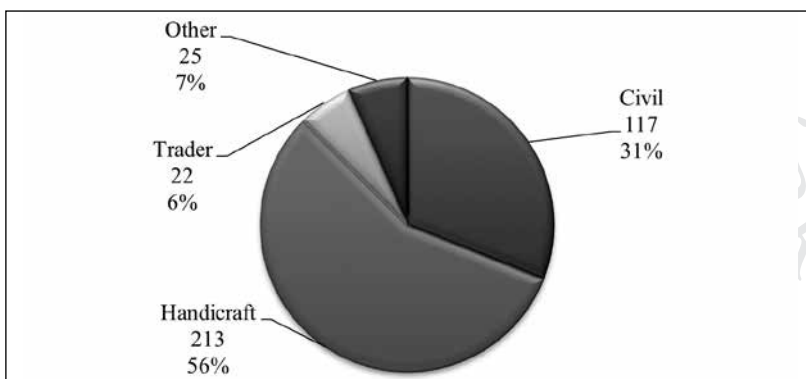


Diagram 6. The occupation of the husband's father

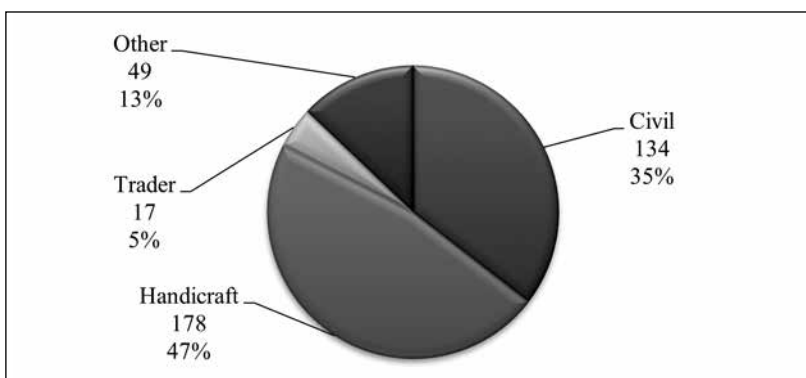


Diagram 7. The occupation of the wife's father

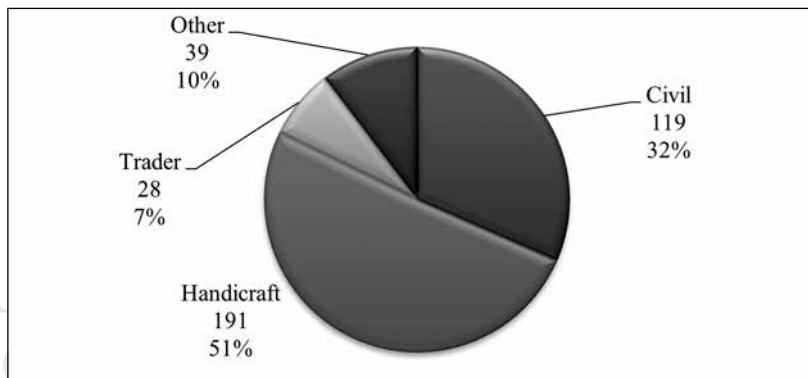


Diagram 8. The settled man occupations

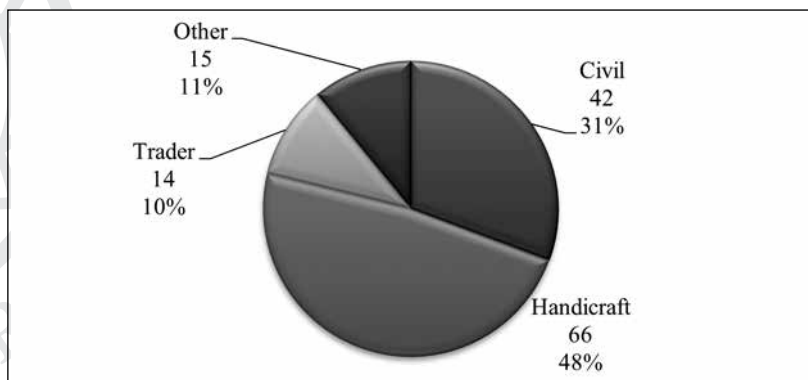
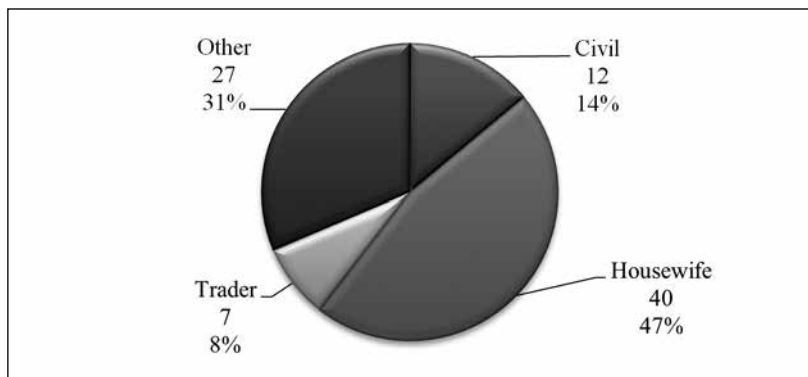


Diagram 9. The settled women occupations



### **Migráció és társadalmi mobilitás Kézdivásárhelyen a 19–20. század fordulóján**

Jelen tanulmányban a kézdivásárhelyi lakosság migrációjának és társadalmi mobilitásának kutatását a polgári házassági anyakönyvek adatai alapján vizsgálja a szerző. A migráció és az ehhez szorosan kapcsolódó társadalmi mobilitás kutatásának egyik fontos forrása a 18. század 30-as éveitől kötelezővé váló anyakönyvezés. Elsősorban a házassági anyakönyvekben található adatok azok, melyek választ adnak az egyének lakóhely, ill. a társadalmi helyzetében bekövetkezett változásokról. A nem nominatív adatoknak az összesítése és értelmezése lehetővé teszi egy adott társadalom működési mechanizmusának megismerését. A számok tükrében azt a következtetést lehet levonni, hogy a 19–20. század fordulóján a családon belüli társadalmi mobilitás elsősorban a kézműves és kisebb mértékben a kereskedő pályák irányába mozdult el.

### **Migrație și mobilitate socială în orașul Târgu Secuiesc la cumpăna secolelor al XIX–XX-lea**

Prezentul studiu este o analiză a migrației și a mobilității sociale ale locuitorilor orașului Târgu Secuiesc pe baza datelor colectate din registrul stării civile ale căsătoriilor. Una dintre sursele de bază ale cercetării migrației și a mobilității sociale, care se leagă în mod strâns de aceasta, este registrul civil, ce a devenit obligatoriu începând cu a doua parte a secolului al XVIII-lea. Datele colectate din registrul civil sunt în primul rând cele care oferă informații despre schimbările survenite în domiciliul, respectiv în situația socială a individului. Totalizarea și procesarea datelor nenominale sunt instrumente care ne oferă cunoașterea mecanismelor de funcționare ale unei societăți anume. Din aspectul datelor colectate putem afirma că la cumpăna secolelor XIX–XX a avut loc o migrație semnificativă spre oraș, unde ocupațiile meșteșugărești au câștigat din ce în ce mai mult teren față de ocupațiile civile.

### **Migration and Social Mobility in Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc) at the Turn of the 19–20<sup>th</sup> Centuries**

In the present study the author analyzes the migration and social mobility of the inhabitants of Kézdivásárhely (Târgu Secuiesc) according to data gathered from the civil registry of marriages. One of the most important data-sources of studying migration and the social mobility closely related to it, is the civil register that became obligatory starting with the second part of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The data gathered from the civil register is the most important source of information regarding changes in domicile or social status of an individual. Totalizing and processing non-nominative data makes possible the revelation of the working mechanisms of a certain society. From the aspect of the data collected the author can state that at the turn of the 19–20<sup>th</sup> centuries a significant immigration took place to the town, where handicrafts and manufacturing started to gain ground against civil jobs.