

Juraj Gembický Unknown Béla Petrik /1888 - 1971/ Photographer - priest from the village of Rad and his „memory of the glass“

„In addition to my entries being true, I also strived to present them in an interesting and joyful fashion for my successor, whose circumstances certainly will not be pleasant, to learn, rejoice, find good mood or at least solace.“

The beginning of the parish Chronicle series, Béla Petrik, 1936

On the sandy banks of the river Tisa and on the Slovakian-Hungarian-Ukraine border, known for its orchards and the legendary plum brandy, a small and inconspicuous village of Malé Trakany in Zemplín county became on 29 April 1888 the birthplace of Béla Petrik (Adalbert in Latin, Vojtech in Slovak), one child out of nine born to the Hungarian peasant family of Alžbeta Ruscsiková and Pavol Petrik. Known to the whole region, his wide family supposedly came from the nearby Damócz in Hungary in the first third of the 19th century. Albert Petrik (1876-1916), one of the most distinguished family members and natives, was an architectural historian, conservationist and Hungarian sights photographer, especially of those in old Budapest, who died in August 1916 during the World War I in Halič. He was 40 years old. Since he was an uncle



of „our“ Béla, Béla’s boyish interest in photography, his beginnings and direction, can be traced back to the great influence of the family with a high degree of certainty. Thanks to the memories of the living witnesses, we know that Béla held photography dear. One of the many surviving autoportraits, a gelatin glass negative 9x12 negative depicting the proud student of Sátoraljaújhely sitting with his own German camera Koilos, is a testament to that. Created by a famous company of the brothers Gauthier of Calmbach, the camera was a novelty when it was introduced in 1904 and became the first in a line of prototypes. Being an ingenious nephew of the famous uncle as he was, Béla took up the symbolic relay at the end of the

Austro-Hungarian era. As an active, agile priest, he created his works in the interwar period with authorial glass negatives dating back to years 1906-1938.



A timeless conclusion of this „accidental“ photography tradition running in the family, a tradition born in a mentally and geographically close space with the common genius loci, can be found in the latest discovery: Works of a yet unknown native photographer Aranka Petriková (1926-2913) from years 1940-1990. The phenomenon of the Petrik family deserves a particular attention and a new review from the point of the Slovak photography, where currently examined Béla Petrik rightfully belongs to. Surprisingly, he didn’t make it into the great list of photographer priests in the Lexicon of Catholic priests of Slovakia (J. Hurton, Š. Klubert, Rajčák J., J. Torok, J. Vrablec).

Establishing on his life story, his face bore, as the preserved self-portraits show, two distinct cheek scars since his graduation in 1907 to his death. This period sees him attending theology studies in a seminary in Košice. Ever since the 19th century, the cultural space of the city was occupied by many important photographic studios and photographers, including Kemény Jeno who also worked in Sátoraljaújhely, Szkalnik and son, Győr and Boros, Andrassy Szamosy, Braun Adolf Béla and many others. It is possible that it was here that young seminarist Béla learned more nuances of photography. Being an enthusiastic amateur photographer, he employed various forms of retouching and colouring of photographs, and influencing a negative. Regarding a László Mécsa picture, for example, he made a succinct note for himself that „This is an over-retouched picture. Yet, it is still a nice man.“ Alongside his life-long interest in music (he played the pump organ), literature (wrote poetry and articles), and research and archives (especially in the history of the Minorites in Rad and Brehov, the Premonstratensians of Leles, regional topics, and precise classification and registration systems), he had been photographing important and close people of his, his family, life in the country, the land itself, as well as the cultural and historical sights in the places he worked in on regular basis ever since he was a student of theology. There are more than



30 different thematical genres, most prominent of which are self-portraits, portraits of girls, women and children, and pictures of sights and architecture. Unfortunately, aside from small fragments, the original Petrik system of tagging, recording, and identification was not preserved.

On June 23, 1911 Béla Petrik was consecrated a priest by Bishop Augustin Fischer - Colbrie in the Episcopal chapel in Košice. He started his year-long service as a young chaplain in the town of Veľký Kamenec in his native land of Zemplín. In 1913 he moved out to the nearby Sárospatak where he spent the next two years as a chaplain. His passing the synodical examination coincided with the onset of World War I. The troubling times saw him returning to Košice, where he became a chaplain and catechist the following year. In 1916 he passed a few more examinations and taught religion until the end of the war. He graduated his studies at the Academy of Law in Košice with honours. Moreover, in 1918 his dissertation thesis was accepted by the University of Cluj-Napoca in Romania for a doctor’s degree in canon law and carries out rigorous examinations in Roman law. The difficult situation after the fall of the monarchy forbid him from finishing his studies, leaving him six weeks short of passing the second examination in canon law. „I was ready, but was not allowed to pass,“ he stated in his biography. The symbolism of foiled studies in the face of social hardships, the incomprehensible adversity of fate and circumstances, and in particular his own personal Hungarian sentiment, and the direct and uncompromising nature became his fateful companion to the rest of his life.



4.



5.

During 1918-19 he was appointed professor of religion in a business school in Košice. At the same time he was appointed a prefect of Regina Pacis, an episcopal boy's boarding school for the poorest pupils and apprentices, later based on the contemporary Masaryk Street. With the best intentions in mind, he continued to follow the priestly and human example of Augustín Ficher-Colbrie, the ordainer, who in various ways supported the poor and founded a boarding house. In the december of 1920, after the formation of the new state, Petrik joined 165 Hungarian priests and monks who successfully stood up for their bishop in petition, thwarting an attempt at his removal with the goal to get rid of all Hungarian and Magyarized bishops. Petrik's biography states that he did not speak Slovak. In the end, the authorities removed him from Košice. Despite having no teacher qualification, his successor was accredited by the republic because he spoke Slovak. Interestingly, two priests were given „work“ where he was previously stationed, as a single priest was not up to the task. Since 1919 he spent a year at a grammar school in Sárospatak. Meanwhile

however, he was appointed to a parish in the Hungarian village of Mezőzombor. However, „Having spent a Christmas week there I left, as I promised to refurbish it, now rebuild it. The parish roof was so leaky that they had to unfold umbrellas over the bed,“ he writes in his biography and continues, „On 1 January, 1920 I returned to Sárospatak. On 1 October I went to Rad thinking that the parish building is in good condition and that there will be no problems with people. I couldn't have been so wrong.“ The fateful stay in the parish of Rad and in the branches in Bodrog - Svätá Mária, Nová Vieska, Svinice, that belonged to the deanship of Veľké Kapušany, saw him establishing on the work of his predecessors, fathers Jozef Wischán (1863-1912 and František Holló (1912-20). In certain aspects his life resembles that of St. John Vianney. The precision of historic tales, humour, wisdom and sincerity hidden in everyday

stories, description of lands, places and events is surprising and engaging. The sensitive issues were deliberately written in Latin. It seems like he writes for the future, for our times; the voluminous 600-page parish chronicle written in Hungarian and retrospect perspective contains hundreds of colourful topics and names in the glossary at the back. Included are poems, notes, pasted-in banknotes, stamps, articles and press cuttings. During his stay in Rad, photography is also a key to understanding and intensive studying of priest Béla Petrik's inner life, who sometimes used a pseudonym - Hatpataki.



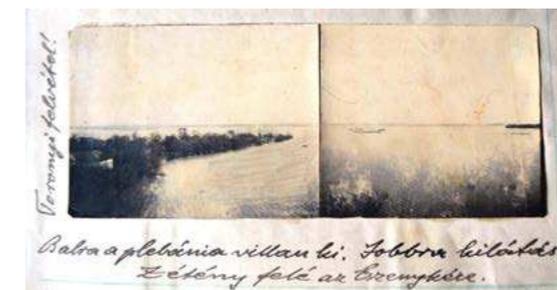
8.



6.

Since 1938 Béla Petrik serves as a consiliarius, an advisor to bishop. He also worked as a notary of the district. Together with an actuary and recorder, a notary would attend to administration. Considered trustworthy and able, only the bishop's closest associates were given such duties. Béla Petrik was engaged in political and social life; he run for the local council in Rad for the Provincial Christian Social party on 12 June, 1938.

In the aftermath of the First Vienna Arbitration, the region around the river Bodrog and other large areas of South Slovakia were given to the Horthy-era Hungary. Both Petrik's personal and public life was influenced by the unstable geopolitical situation. His caring and unmarried sister Regina accompanied him during the apparent uneasiness of everyday life. Presumably, a frequently photographed local painter, nobleman Béla Bencsik, was one of those close and kindred souls. Spending almost 40 years serving as a father in the very same place, the very same community, and under difficult circumstances and conditions, became an integral part of his life. A parish chronicle rich in heartfelt, deeply humane, surprising and grimly real, yet witty and unusual stories, complete with illustrations and pictures, is a testament to that. Only the coming future will test the sensitivity, the „liveliness“, and the timeliness of their interconnection to the living witnesses and the next generations.



7.

Hungarians were forcibly removed to work in the Czech borderland. Their property was confiscated and divided among the Czech, Slovak and other Slavic farmers. Those who did not decide to „reslovakize“ were removed to Hungary.“ So it happened that due to the decrees Béla Petrik found himself repeatedly imprisoned in Kráľovský Chlmec and Košice. Many Hungarian priests in Slovakia suffered the same fate, awaiting either sentence to prison, detention camp or banishment. In 1946, Petrik was imprisoned with Elek Szmrecsányi, a father from Veľké Trakany, in Košice. It was here that he remembered László Mécsa, a renowned Hungarian monk writer. Petrik kept a verse prison diary full of memories and drawings, and according to witnesses, encrypted poems written in Greek script as well. Other sources told that the

The chronicle of his native village captured the post-war atmosphere, an uneasy and fateful period for Petrik and his loved ones. To put it shortly: „The year 1945 brought great changes in the politics and the economy. The Beneš Decrees forever changed the destiny and the future of many families of Hungarian and German origin. Based on the principle of collective guilt, they were declared traitors. Many ethnic

diary of the imprisonment bears the Hungarian title „Raboskodásom“ (meaning My slavery, 1945). However, nothing more is known of the manuscript and its later fate. „I'm no poet, but compared to prose the imagination of the reader functions better when perusing verses. Put in other words, a verse gives out more than the words inscribed into it,“ wrote Petrik in the parish chronicle. „Similarly, let your life be like this small parable; let unfolding of a rose, a singing nest, and happiness be a part of your life.“ Still a student full of a beautiful, idealizing and youthful imagination when he wrote his first poem in 1906 („Into the diary“), he couldn't have foreseen that the reality of his life would one day be just the opposite. Petrik's property was confiscated and his nationality revoked for 10 years. Obviously he wasn't willing to

„reslovakize“ himself. In the modern history of the Hungarian Church Béla Petrik is considered a priest - martyr that suffered during times of totalitarianism and oppression.

During the gloomy communist post-war period of the 1950s, all possible traces of Petrik's further photographic, personal, or pastoral activities were either lost or absent. This first attempt at recording both his fate and personality is only a mere entry to a commencing long-term research that should follow. With the contribution of the family archive, testimonials, and the discovery of other supporting background the research should in the end shed a new light onto many facts and circumstances about Béla Petrik. The rectory inheritance consists of only a part of his library, several personal and



processed, I merely drew them. I took into account the far future and the fact that a photography will in time chemically decompose and disappear. Actually, he later changed his mind, signified by his crossing out those words, and used his pictures to enrich the stories in the chronicle.

liturgical objects, notes and trifles. It is in the minds of people where he undoubtedly remain. His stay in Rad is particularly exemplar and was dubbed Petrik's era. In the end we can only speculate that the lifelong calvary he had been trudging through for 40 biblical years was an act of desert-crossing; an act of seeking of the promised land that put his mind and body to rigorous trials. The autumn of 1957 officially marked the end of his work in Rad. He departed for his birthplace nearby, a village of Malé Trakany, in order to spend his retirement there. He died on 23 June, 1971 and was buried in the village. The house he was born in still stands. Today, his close and wide family lives in the area of his birthplace, Košice and Budapest.

During the renovation of the parish buildings in Rad around 2004, the working locals found a wooden box containing 350 glass negatives. However, upon closer examination it was revealed that the box contained 406 negatives. The current parish priest Roland Böör found that these are the pictures that were created by one of his predecessor, Béla Petrik, the enlightened and timeless pastor, who in 1936 prophetically wrote the only note about his pictures into the parish chronicle, „I did not glue in the pictures I myself captured and

His newfound photographic legacy became one of the most important and impressive visual and historical documents of that time not only for the region around the river Bodrog, but for the broader context as well.



Thanks to the success of the 2016 project „Memory on the glass“ backed by the Telekom endowment fund to Pontis Foundation, and in cooperation of the parish in Rad with experts, individuals and volunteers, it was for the first time that this little known part of his photographic heritage was able to be examined, documented, saved and recorded. At the same time the wide public had an opportunity to see this unique, albeit fragile visual repository of the cultural and historical memory of us all - the source of the „memory on the glass“ of the photographer priest Béla Petrik.

Based on the archives and published sources, literature, manuscripts and information - see Bibliography
Translations: Hungarian: Adriana Tužinská
Corrections: Pety. ©
Author: Juraj Gembický, August 2016



BÉLA PETRIK (1888-1971)

Pramene a bibliografia

Archívne pramene a databázy:

AACass.(Arcibiskupský archív, Košice), Personalalia, os.dotazník (Adalbertus Petrik, 1960)

AACass.(Arcibiskupský archív, Košice), Necrologium, č. 427 (Adalbertus Petrik, 1971)

AACass.(Arcibiskupský archív, Košice), fond Episcopalía, AFC, vol. 1, t. 1, N.5.: petícia kléru Košickej diecézy za svojho biskupa A.F.Colbrieho, 1.12. 1920 (s podpisom B. Petrika)

AACass.(Arcibiskupský archív, Košice), fond Schemat.(ismus): Schematismus venerabilis cleri dioecesis Cassoviensis A.D. 1834 - 1999 (Nr. 1 - 5): Sch.1915, s.170; 1918, s. 6; 1925, s.27; 1928, s. 30; 1934, s. 29; 1938, s. 29; 1941, s. 53; 1944, s. 50 (94); 1948, s.93 (údaje o pôsobiskách a rokoch kňazského účinkovania B. Petrika)

ŠA (Štátny archív), Košice: Matrika krstených, sobášených, zomrelých 1779 - 1882, farnosť Veľké Trakany: záznamy k rodine Petrik (dostupné tiež na www - vid' internetové zdroje)

Rímskokatolícka cirkev, Farnosť Najsvätejšej Trojice - Rad (okr. Trebišov): fotopozostalosť B. Petrika (406 orig. sklenených želatínových negatívov /9x12cm/ - prac.značenie: A1 - Z.7.2, rôzny foto-materiál)

Rímskokatolícka cirkev, Farnosť Najsvätejšej Trojice - Rad (okr. Trebišov): osobná pozostalosť B. Petrika (rukopisy, poznámky, knihy - knižnica, osobné a liturgické predmety, rôzny materiál a.i.) Herman Ottó Múzeum (Miskolc), Néprajzi Gyűjtemény - Néprajzi adattár: Béla Petrik fotomásolatai (kópie fotografií) PETRIK, Béla: A radi plebánia krónikája, Rad 1936, maďarský rukopis (545 strán, prílohy): archív Rímskokatolíckej cirkvi, Farnosti Najsvätejšej Trojice - Rad

(pozn: súčasťou kroniky sú - autorské kresby B. Petrika /voľne vložené - 10 ks, a na str. 10-13, 60-61, 65-66, 79, 87, 96, 100-109, 116, 260, 288-289, 433, 543/; autorské básne B. Petrika /str. 152, 166-170, 172-173, 365, 369, 371, 466, 502-507, 509-511, 531, 207,(281)/; autorské fotografie B. Petrika /voľne vložené - 6 ks, a na str. 1., 55, 59, 71, 78, 81, 90, 125, 131, 132, 139, 171, 222, 248, 249, 251, 256-258, 261, 262, 280, 288, 298, 325, 332, 334, 342, 343, 348, 350/; autobiografia B. Petrika /str.138 - 143., rukopis/; prepisy nôt B. Petrika /str. 278, 281, 340-341, a voľne radené/; volebný lístok Krajinskej kresťansko-socialistickej strany v obci Rad, 12.6.1938, s menom B. Petrika /str. 410/).

PETRIK, Béla: Petrik Béla rádi pleb. 1920, X./1 (= vl. životopis), Rad 1920, maď.rukopis (1 str.): archív Rímskokatolíckej cirkvi, Farnosti Najsvätejšej Trojice - Rad

PETRIK, Béla: Raboskodásom (Moje otroctvo), 1945, rukopis (bližšie údaje neznáme)

Rukopisy:

BENEŠOVÁ, Emilie a kol.: Zpracování postupu na záchranu světlocitlivých archivních dokumentů na skleněné podložce (deskové negativy), jejich ošetření, archivaci (dlouhodobé uložení), zabezpečení a zpřístupnění (č.j. OKO-136-3/A-2007). Výzkumná zpráva projektu výzkumu a vývoje (ad č.j. NA 3671/2007-12). Praha 2010, rukopis

GEMBICKÝ, Juraj - PRISTAŠ, Martin: Pamäť na skle - fotograf Vojtech Petrik a kultúrne dedičstvo Medzibodrožia. Projekt pre Nadačný fond Telekom a Nadáciu Pontis, 2016, rukopis HABALOVÁ, Božena: Správa z prieskumu zbierky historických sklenených negatívov Vojtecha Petrika, SNA Bratislava, apríl 2016, interný odborný rukopis v projekte „Pamäť na skle“ (5 strán, prílohy)

SEDLÁK, Jozef: Výstavný projekt Archeológia času (Brehov/Rad). Projekt pre Fond na podporu umenia MK SR, 2016, rukopis.

Literatúra a periodiká:

HÍSEM, Cyril: Dejiny košického arcibiskupstva VI.: Košické presbytérium (1804 – 2006). Vydavateľstvo Michala Vaška Prešov 2006, str. 197 (heslo: Petrik Vojtech); str. 326 (Rad), (Veľký Kamenec), str. 330 (Sárospatak)

ČIŽMÁR, Marián: Dejiny košického arcibiskupstva IV.: Páslí zverené im stádo. Košický biskupi v rokoch 1804 – 2004. Vydavateľstvo Michala Vaška Prešov 2004, str. 239 – 256 (biskup A.F. Colbrie a súvislosti)

HABAĽOVÁ, Božena – MADĚŘIČOVÁ, Zuzana – MAKOVÁ, Alena: Spracovanie a ochrana negatívnych fotografických materiálov. SNA Bratislava 2015, 110 str.

HETÉNYI, Varga Károly: Papi sorsok a horogkereszt és a vörös csillag árnyékában. 1. köt. Abaliget, 1992. (Esztergom, Győr, Pécs, Székesfehérvár, Szombathely, Vác, Veszprém; Eperjes, Hajdúdorog, Munkács) 2. köt. Uo., 1994. (Csanád, Erdély, Kalocsa-Bács, Nagyvárad). 3. köt. (Besztercebánya, Eger, Esztergom, Nyitra, Rozsnyó, Szatmár, Szepes) Uo., 1996 = **(pozn: Béla Petrik, III. kt., str. 242. Arck. (verszészletekkel)**

HLAVÁČ, Ľudovít: Dejiny slovenskej fotografie. Osveta Martin 1989, 512 str.

KLEIBL, Martin: Fotografia slovenskej krajiny do roku 1918. VŠVU Bratislava 2014, 112 str.

MAGYAR KATOLIKUS LEXICON, X. (Oltal-Pneu). Főszerk. Diós István; szerk. Viczián János. Budapest: Szent István Társulat. 2005. (= heslo „Petrik Béla“), vid' tiež www zdroje

PAŠTEKA, Július a kol.: Lexikón katolíckych kňazských osobností Slovenska. Lúč - Bratislava 2000, str.

XXXIV., str. 538-540, 681-682, 1139-1140, 1406-1408, 1479-1482 (kňazi – fotografi, heslá, heslo o B. Petrikovi chýba)

PILINYI, Gyula: A magyarországi latin és görög szertartású világi és szerzetes római katolikus papság névtára és az országos hivatalok útmutatója. Összeáll. Pilinyi Gyula. Bp., 1943, str. 193

PETRIK, Béla: Minoriták az Ondava mentén. /článok s fotografiami/, zdroj a bližšie údaje neznáme

PETRIK, Béla (prekl.) - Várdai Béla: Henry Bordeaux: A fehér köntös. (La robe de laine.) Regény. In: Katolikus Szemle 39, 1925, sz. 2 (recenzie – knižné prehľady)

RYBÁROVÁ, Kristína: Fotografické ateliéry v Košiciach od druhej polovice 19. storočia do roku 1918. In: Historica Carpatica 21, 1990, str. 47 – 62

SISKA, József: Egy kistárkányi plébanos fotográfiai. In: Vasárnap, 4.6. 2004, s. 12

SZÁNTÓ, Konrád OFM: A meggyilkolt katolikus papok kálváriája. 2. átd. kiad. Bp., 1992, str. 101.

Új Ember, 1971., VII., (s.)11.

ZUBKO, Peter: Dejiny košického arcibiskupstva I.: Dejiny košickej kapituly (1804-2001). Vydavateľstvo Michala Vaška Prešov 2001, str. 183 (aunisti - notár)

ZUBKO, Peter: Dejiny košického arcibiskupstva V.: Dejiny Košickej cirkvi v prameňoch (1804-2006). Vydavateľstvo Michala Vaška Prešov 2006, str. 277 – 281 (petícia - B. Petrik)

Internetové zdroje a odkazy:

<https://familysearch.org> (= matriky krstených, sobášených, zomrelých 1779 – 1882, Veľké Trakany)

https://familysearch.org/search/collection/results?count=20&query=%2Bgivename%3ABela-%20%2Bsurname%3APetrik-&collection_id=1554443 (= Slovakia Church and Synagogue Books, 1592 – 1910: Bela Petrik, záznam o krste)

<http://www.kl-riess.dk/compur.eng.html> (= fotoaparát B.Petrika zn.“KOILLOS“, dejiny firmy)

<http://lexikon.katolikus.hu/P/Petrik.html> (= encyklopedické heslo o B. Petrikovi)
<http://ujember.hu/a-bujdosastol-a-bebortonzesig-i-resz/> (= zmienky o B. Petrikovi)
<http://gallery.hungaricana.hu/en/SzerencsKepeslap/214064/?img=0&box=-3803%2C-3429%2C5949%2C93> (= pohľadnica B. Petrika na internetovom portali historických pohľadníc)

<http://www.maletrakany.sk/files/2014-06-23-151139-2014-02-12-101323-kronika.pdf> (= kronika obce Malé Trakany)

Medializácia (na www):

<http://www.nadaciapontis.sk/clanok/pomahame-zachovaniu-kulturneho-dedicstva-na-slovensku/1831> (= článok k projektu „Pamäť na skle – V. Petrik etc.“)

<http://www.pamiatky.sk/sk/page/aktuality-kpu-kosice> (= info na databáze PÚ SR Bratislava)

<http://kosice.korzar.sme.sk/c/8224551/historicke-fotografie-vidieckeho-farara-su-svedectvom-minulosti-medzibodrozia.html#ixzz4FPNqL5YN> (= článok v Korzári, Košice)
<https://slovensko.rtvs.sk/clanky/spolocnost/105136/pamat-na-skle> (= relácia o projekte, SRO)

Iné zdroje (informátori):

Informátori a žijúci pamätníci z obcí Rad, Malé Trakany, Veľké Trakany (leto 2016): Roland Böör – farár (Rad), rodina Perdók, rodina Petrik a.i.; obecné a farské úrady citovaných obcí.

Albert Petrik (1876 – 1916) – fotograf, architekt, historik z Malých Trakan (ujo B. Petrika?)

http://library.hungaricana.hu/en/view/SZAK_KOHL_Kk_04_Petrik/?pg=4&layout=s (= životopis, katalóg s fotografiami A.Petrika)

http://epa.oszk.hu/02100/02163/00057/pdf/EPA02163_orokseg_2012_05.pdf (= článok o A. Petrikovi)

http://www.kislexikon.hu/petrik_albert.html#ixzz4HQH-qX6jU (= heslo o Albertovi Petrikovi)

<https://s-media-cache-ako.pinimg.com/236x/31/66/d9/3166d9538f20e5f513df66637f4fc472.jpg> (= ex libris Alberta Petrika na www databáze)

https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Attila_Sassy (= info o grafikovi, autorovi ex-librisu pre A.Petrika)

© Zostavil: Mgr. Juraj Gembický, ku dňu 15.august 2016; korektúry ku dňu 22.8.2016

Inscription at photographs

1. Béla Petrik, about 12 years old, with his father, around year 1898-1900
2. Brehov, monastery and church, (photographs by Béla Petrik contemporary with a newspaper article, undated), Rad parish annals
3. Béla Petrik, self-portrait, secondary school student, around years 1906-7
4. Boys from nativity plays, Rad, the 1920s, a photo from annals
5. Béla Petrik by a river, undated
6. Annals photographs, Trna, floods, Rad Annals, undated
7. Annals photographs, Trna, floods, Rad Annals, undated
8. Béla Petrik with local citizens, undated
9. Inheritance, wrapped glass negatives, Rad 2016
10. Natural disaster, Veľký Kamenec („Tyuksor...“ – description on a glass negative), 1912
11. Béla Petrik's annals portrait, (The original is framed in a rectory, photographed in Košice in Gyori Boros photographic studio, in Mlynská street), 1919
12. Béla Petrik's mother, Alžbeta Kuscik, in a yard (probably in Trakany), undated
13. Béla Petrik, self-portrait, 1912
14. Béla Petrik in a seminary, Košice, multiexposition, around year 1908
15. Béla Petrik by a river, undated
16. Béla Petrik (first left) with his close family, (in the middle, wearing black is his sister Regina, other persons unidentified) 1925
17. Brother András alias Endre - Anrej Petrik (a sailor) and cousin Ferdinand Petrik, around year 1917
18. Béla Petrik, probably with his sister, his little brother Pali, 1914
19. Béla Petrik, probably with his sister, his little brother Pali, 1914
20. Anna Petriková (sister), 1912
21. Béla Petrik – Laval (according to testimonies it can be assumed that Laval could stand for Laci-val - Petrik with Laco), 1912
22. Unknown, undated
23. Rad, original, undated
24. Unnamed, undated
25. Unnamed, undated
26. Unnamed, undated
27. Béla Petrik, secondary school student, by castle ruins in a park, unknown place, around years, 1905-7
28. Albert Petrik – uncle, born 1876 - died 1916, undated
29. Unnamed, undated
30. Béla Petrik's grandfather – Ján Petrik (1934-1903), undated
31. Marika Marczi, Rad, 1926
32. Béla Petrik as a young man, undated
33. Unnamed, undated
34. Petrik's cousin Margitka Petrik, around year 1910
35. Unnamed, undated, (school, probably Rad)
36. Béla Petrik, undated
37. Veľký Kamenec, statue of St. Anne, 1912
38. Distilling plum brandy, Trakany, undated
39. Albert Petrik, uncle, born 1876 - died 1916, multiexposition, undated

Mgr. Juraj Gembický
 (born 1977, Košice, Czechoslovakia)

A graduate of Gymnázium of St. Thomas Aquinas in Košice (1991-1995) and Trnava Univeristy in Trnava, history course (1995-2000). As a historian - campanologist he has been active in the area since 2011. He works for The Monuments Board of the Slovak Republic - The Regional Monuments Board in Košice, at present he is an expert adviser at protection division of the Monuments Board. He is, in particular, responsible for research, documentation and protection of campanological monuments (bells, fonts) and he devotes his time to the history of bell founding, especially in the region of East Slovakia. He is a student and a follower of a Slovak campanologist Jaraj Spiritz. Among the results of his professional activities are also movable, epigraphic, sepulchral (documenting cemeteries), technical monuments, historical monuments, Jewish culture monuments, as well as photography. He is a prolific author and presenter, he cooperates with several domestic and foreign civic associations, institutions and specialists in specialized, popularizing as well as grant and international

research projects. Particularly meaningful is his long-term cooperation with Czech colleagues - campanologists in the area of professional and methodical (conservational) and practical protection of bells. At the same time, as an assistant bellringer he occasionally helped out with manual bellringing in St. Elisabeth's Cathedral in Košice. He is the author of the proposal for manual bellringing and the roles of bellringers which, since 2011, has been successfully registered as a protected item within the Representative list of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Slovakia. Since 2013 he has also taken the role of the compiler of the nomination of the item for the UNESCO world heritage list. Since 2012 he has been preparing a regular weekly radio show on bells for Rádio Lumen called Our bells and bellringers. He is the co-author of methodology publication for the Care of Historical Bells in Slovakia.





16.



17.



18.



19.



20.





24.



25.



26.



27.



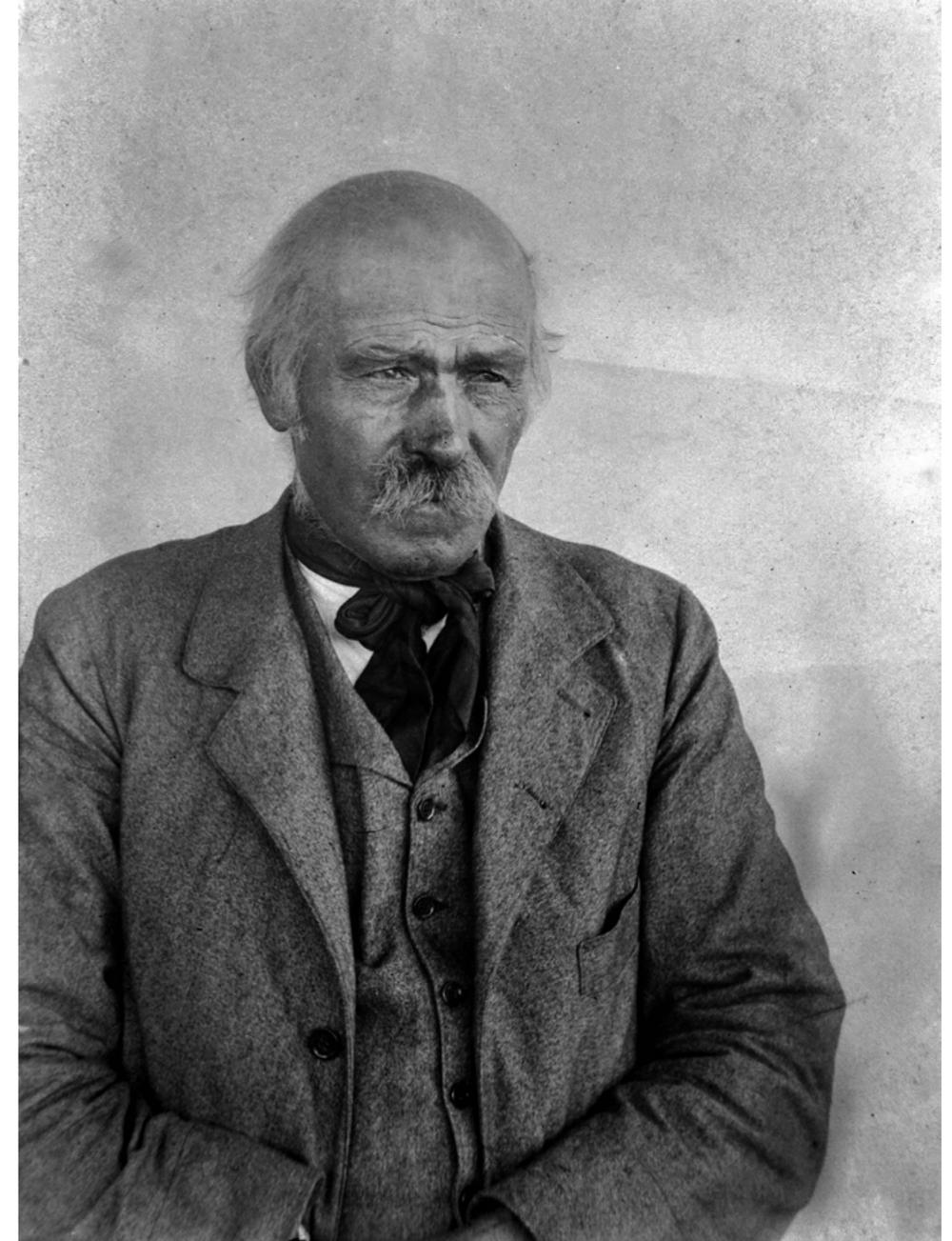
28.



28.



29.



30.



31.



32.





35.



36.



37.



38.



39.