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Gaal György: <i>Születtek Kolozsvárt</i> . Tizennyolc pályakép nagyjainkról, a város hétszáz esztendő történetébe foglalva, közel háromszáz illusztrációval és számos színes műmelléklettel. Készült a Polis Könyvkiadó gondozásában, kétezertizenhatban. Az előszót írta Demény Péter, tervezte és az illusztrációs anyagot összegyűjtötte Unipan Helga. 295 p. (Kovács Sándor)	161
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ABSTRACTS

Dávid Molnár: *The Blunt Weapon of Radicalism: Unitarian Printing under Calvinist Princes*

This article presents an examination of seventeenth century Unitarian printing activity up to 1689. It first explores the identity of the owners of the Heltai Press. Next it considers the question whether the Unitarian presses in Kolozsvár and in Raków co-operated with each other. It also shows some newly-discovered Unitarian prints from the 17th century. Lastly, it considers whether the Várfalvi Catechism is indeed the lost “Catechesis Desiana”, and whether the Unitarians printed the Catechism of Boldizsár Koncz (1624–1684) in the final days of the Principality of Transylvania.

Keywords: Unitarian printing; Heltai Press; Polish Brethren; Unitarian prints; Unitarian catechism; Calvinist Princes; Kolozsvár; Raków; “Catechesis Desiana”; Várfalvi Catechism; Boldizsár Koncz (1624–1684)

Mihály Etlinger: *The Bölöni Codex and a Unitarian Hymnal*

Both the structure and the contents of the Bölöni codex (between 1615–1621) present numerous problems. The codex was copied by different hands, it is partially truncated, and the extant texts are not arranged in a chronological order. Earlier research failed to properly establish either the structure or the source of the codex. Its texts seem to be most closely related to the Unitarian hymnal tradition, however, a detailed comparison with the songs in the Unitarian hymnal of 1616, known today as the earliest such songbook, reveals a high number of textual differences.

This paper establishes the origins of the Bölöni codex based on the available data, and compares its textual variants with the contemporary Protestant hymn tradition. Based on the synoptic reading and the structural as well as transcriptional characteristics of the codex, the proposed conclusion is that the direct or indirect source of the Bölöni codex must be a now unavailable Unitarian hymn book which was most likely published between 1593 and 1601.

Keywords: Bölöni codex, Protestant hymn tradition, Unitarian hymnal tradition, unknown Unitarian hymn book, 16–17th century

Áron Szatmári: *Bogáti in Print. His Psalm Book and the Unitarian Songbooks*

The *Psalterium Davidis (The Psalm Book of David)* by Miklós Bogáti Fazakas (1548–1592/1598) – one of the first literary representations of radical Antitrinitarianism – has never been published. This work was left to posterity only in manuscripts, which were prepared in the Sabbatarian centers in Transylvania. Nevertheless, some of the psalms were published in Unitarian songbooks, during the 17th century. This paper presents the popularity and usage of the psalms in Unitarian congregations, and explores how these psalms might have been included in printed editions. Based on the appearance of these psalms as well as the *ad notam* (meaning: after the melody of...) references that referred to Bogáti's psalms, it seems that Bogáti's texts spread continuously during the century. Comparing the printed variants with hand-written ones results in new conclusions about the corpus of the Sabbatarian manuscripts.

Keywords: Miklós Bogáti Fazakas (1548–1592/1598); *Psalterium Davidis*, Psalm Book of David, radical Antitrinitarianism, Sabbatarian manuscript, Unitarian songbook

Tamás Túri: *About the Apocalypse-commentaries of the Heltai Press*

The study investigates two Apocalypse-commentaries from the 17th century, which were printed in Kolozsvár according to the Unitarian bibliographies. On the title page of the *Brevis dissertatio...* (1625, RMK II, 436) probably written by the Socinian Andreas Voidovius (1565–1622?) the “Claudipoli” is a false place of the printing, because neither the type of the letters nor the tail-piece correspond to the works by Heltai's printing house. There is no data about the reception of this print in Kolozsvár, but short review of the *Brevis dissertatio...* is required, because it explains the Rev 13. and 17. similar to the Lutheran historical interpretations and it enriches the reticent Socinian commentaries. The work has a radical place among the Unitarian commentaries, because it prophesied the fall of the Antichrist in ca. 1630.

The *Explicatio locorum aliquot difficiliorum in Apocalypsi* (1644) is reviewed by the *History of the Unitarian Church*, written by János Kénosi Tözsér (1708–

1772) and István Uzoni Fosztó (1729–1778) in the 18th century, although the *Explicatio...* was not printed in Kolozsvár. This moderate chiliastic commentary was published as an appendix of the Dutch Collegiant Daniel De Breen (1594–1664)'s *Amica disputatio adversus Judaeos...*, which aimed to convert the Jews. The book had major reception among the Unitarians: it is found in more copies among the Unitarian manuscripts and prints in the Library of Academy in Cluj-Napoca. De Breen's activity was a part of the spiritual-mystical period of the Collegiant movement, so the emergence of the *Amica disputatio...* among the Transylvanian Unitarians is appraisable as the Unitarian reception of the spiritualist literature in the 18th century. However, there is no information about its influence on the Unitarian writings yet.

Keywords: Unitarian Apocalypse commentary; Socinianism; millenarianism; Collegiant movement; spiritualism; Voidovius, Andreas (1550–1622?); de Breen, Daniel (1594–1664)

Borbála Lovas: György Enyedi: *Explicationes locorum veteris et novi testamenti* (Explanations of the Places of the Old and New Testaments). A Transylvanian Exegetical Work in the West European Book Trade

The *Explicationes Locorum Veteris et Novi Testamenti*, the main exegetical work of György Enyedi (1555–1597), the third Unitarian bishop of Transylvania, was printed in four editions during the 16th and 17th centuries. For centuries it was a fundamental source for Unitarian exegesis, in spite of the scandals that followed the printing of almost every edition. The Heltai Press in Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca), Transylvania printed the first Latin edition in 1598 (without the date, place of publication, or the printer's name on the title page). Early in the 17th century, Máté Toroczkai (1553–1616), the fifth Transylvanian Unitarian bishop, translated the *Explicationes* into Hungarian, and the Heltai press printed this version in 1619 and 1620. The 1619 edition was initially banned, and Unitarians were ordered to reprint the title page without the place of publication, or the printer's name.

The primary focus of this article is the second Latin edition which was the only edition printed outside of Transylvania, and again was printed without a date or place of publication, or the printer's name. It has long been thought that it was printed in Groningen (Netherlands) c. 1670 or 1684 owing to mentions of the edition in both the *Bibliotheca Anti-Trinitariorum* (1684), by Christoph Sand (1644–1680), and the *Historia bibliothecae Fabricianae* (1717–1724), by Johann

Fabrizius (1644–1729). Studies of surviving copies in England, the Netherlands, the United States of America, and Canada suggest new and unique perspectives on the history of the reception of Enyedi's theological work in Europe and America, and of the printing of Transylvanian Unitarian works outside of the Transylvanian Unitarian community.

Keywords: exegesis; England; Canada; United States of America; Netherlands; Groningen (Netherlands); Unitarian bishop; Heltai Press; György Enyedi (1555–1597); Fabrizio, Johann (1644–1729); Sand, Christoph (1644–1680); Toroczkai, Máté (1553–1616)

Dávid Molnár: *Unitarian Printing During the Time of the Gubernium*

The Press of Andrásné Kmita (the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th century) became a focus of interest when three unknown relevant documents were found in the archives of the Hungarian Unitarian Church thanks to Lehel Molnár. Péter Perger (1974–) examined these documents and he gave an answer to questions regarding to the history of the Kmita press. This study complements Perger's scholarly achievements, and presents new documents from the archives of the Kolozsvár-Belváros congregation in Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca).

Keywords: Unitarian printing, Gubernium, Kmita press, Péter Perger (1974–), archival documents

Péter Perger: *New Findings on the History of the Unitarian Publishing House*

This article presents the results of research into documents recently acquired by the Hungarian Unitarian Archives in Kolozsvár concerning the acquisition and installation of the Kmita Press (the end of the 17th century) in the Unitarian's printing workshop in Kolozsvár (Cluj-Napoca). The archive's documents contain examples of registered typefaces, initials, and ornaments that were printed on the press. The documents also contain many examples of printers' salaries, as well as numbers of copies of the workshop's editions. This research shows that the Unitarian typography in Kolozsvár became perhaps the most documented printing in Hungary in the hand-press period.

Keywords: archival documents; Hungarian Unitarian Archives; Kmita Press; Kolozsvár; typefaces; typography; Unitarian printing