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ABSTRACTS

Borbála Lovas: ***Hidden Sermons: Unstudied Unitarian Codices and Their Publication***

For a long time, research on 16th and 17th century Unitarian sermons focused only on a very small corpus, which consisted of the best-known sermons: one printed volume, and a few manuscripts. While detailed catalogues now assist scholars in navigating the manuscript material and ongoing research reveals fascinating details regarding the sermons, their writers or copyists, the source materials, and the writing techniques, our understanding of the contemporary society and church community is still in its early stages. The History of Early Modern Unitarian Sermon Literature in Transylvania and Hungary Research Group plans to publish volumes of selected Unitarian sermons to reveal the rich corpus that remains hidden behind the shelf number or title of the codices. Through this work, examples will be used to present the problematic nature of the handwritten corpus, and new discoveries can contribute to a better understanding of the early modern preaching tradition.

Keywords: 16th century, 17th century, manuscript, printed volume, sermon, The History of Early Modern Unitarian Sermon Literature in Transylvania and Hungary Research Group, Unitarian sermon

Ibolya Maczák: ***Lessons on the Blessed Sacrament: Pázmány's Kalauz and the New Philological Possibilities***

The text borrowings of the old Hungarian sermons have been researched by several scholars (György Ocskay, Andrea Hargitai). Several types of compilation techniques have been identified: omission/shortening/compression, paraphrasing/revisions, condensation/compression, accompanying explanation/interpolation, exchange of arguments, word exchange/insertion, compilation of ideas, simplification, variation, omission etc. By further reflecting on these

categories, it is possible to reconstruct very accurately the procedures of text production.

The study examines the text borrowings of Didák Kelemen's *Sermon on the Blessed Sacrament*, published in 1721, and confirms that the source is Pázmány's *Kalauz* and a related Pázmány sermon. It also concludes that Kelemen's sermon inspired other sermons in its own order, as is confirmed by textual borrowings: Márton Biró Padányi took passages not only from Pázmány, but also from Kelemen.

The study also identifies the manuscripts of Pál Bernárd, who also used Pázmány's *Kalauz* as a source for his sermons and whose texts may have been the source for the works of Didák Kelemen.

If it can be shown that Kelemen took a significant part of his work from a manuscript by Bernárd, and this is also true of the 1721 text, then we can distinguish four stages of literal textual appropriation through the work of Pázmány, Bernárd, Kelemen and Padányi Biró.

Keywords: Bernárd, Pál (?–1682); Hargitai, Andrea (?–?); Kelemen, Didák (1683–1744); Ocskay, György (?–?); Padányi, Biró Márton (1696–1762); Pázmány, Péter (1570–1637); compilation techniques; sermon compilation; text borrowing

Márton Domokos: *János Homoródszentmártoni Kovács's Sermon Composition Strategies*

One of the notable authors of Unitarian sermon-literature during the 17th century was János Homoródszentmártoni Kovács. His work, Prédikálószék, is a collection of sermons created using a method called "compilation" which borrows ideas, and even whole passages, from other sources, in this case both Catholic and Calvinist ones. Notably, one of the sermons borrows from a sermon by Péter Pázmány (1570–1637). Recently, Dávid Szigeti Molnár, while researching *Prédikálószék*, discovered that one of its sermons borrowed from both Catholic and Calvinist sermons. Building upon this research, this article focuses upon another sermon in the same collection, which borrows from György Bátai B.'s book, the *Meta electorum*. The article provides examples of compilation techniques János Homoródszentmártoni Kovács used in borrowing from Calvinist and Catholic texts for Unitarian purposes.

Keywords: 17th century, Meta electorum; Prédikálószék, sermon compilation, sermon composition, Unitarian sermons; Bátai B., György (?–1672); Homoródszentmártoni Kovács, János (?–?); Pázmány, Péter (1570–1637)

Kamilla Deme: *Explorations into Sermons in the* Conciones Unitariorum in Transylvania *Manuscript*

The manuscript, registered as *Conciones Unitariorum in Transylvania*, dates from the late 17th century. The document, written by an unknown hand, contains Unitarian sermons which display evidence of various text composition and compilation techniques as well as sources used in their composition. This article describes these techniques and sources, and discusses why the manuscript bears the name *Conciones Unitariorum in Transylvania*.

Keywords: 17th century, composition technique, compilation, *Conciones Unitariorum in Transylvania*, sermon composition, Unitarian sermon

Dominika Husz: *Compilation Techniques against the Holy Trinity and Retaliation or How Could We Avoid Fines if We Were Unitarian Priest Candidates in 1698?*

The significance of manuscript codex Ms. U. 1011 can be traced back to the Synod of Ádámos (ro: Adămuș) in 1695, which mandated that each preacher contribute a sermon to a dedicated volume. This codex is believed to be the first volume created as a result of this requirement. It contains 71 sermons by multiple authors. It served not only as a source of enlightenment for the students attending the Unitarian college of Kolozsvár between 1696 and 1698 but also for subsequent generations. The title and structure of the codex emphasize its representative nature, showcasing the collective voices of the Unitarian clergy.

The compilation techniques employed in the manuscript Ms. U. 1011 can be analyzed in the context of the Unitarian clergy training and sermon writing practices of the late 17th century and offers insights not only into the training of Unitarian clergy in the late 17th century but also into the prevalent practices of programmatic sermon writing during the period.

The initial sermon by István Magyarosi, a senior student at the time, showcases formal characteristics that are found in most of the volume's sermons.

The sermon by Mihály Zilahi, titled „Concio ex Matth. 28 v. 19. Euntes docete omnes gentes", along with the manuscript as a whole, effectively embodies the uniform homiletical requirements of the time.

In the absence of an independent Unitarian rhetorical system, the authors followed certain conventions including the titles, marginalia indicating the sermons' sections, dating, and author signatures.

Keywords: Ádámos (ro: Adămuș), compilation techniques, Unitarian clergy training, Unitarian sermon conventions, sermon collection Ms. U. 1011, 17th century, Synod of Ádámos (1695); Magyarosi, István (?–?); Zilahi, Mihály (?–?)

Áron Szatmári: ***Miklós Bogáti Fazakas's Psalm Translations and their Printed and Oral Influences***

Miklós Bogáti Fazakas (1548–1592) left behind a unique poetic oeuvre. In his works, he brought into play many of the melodies and verse forms of 16th-century Hungarian-language poetry, which opens up entirely new possibilities for research into the century's treasury of melody and meter. However, a significant part of his oeuvre was preserved only in manuscripts, which requires a special approach.

Bogáti Fazakas's poetic psalm translations provide a vast repository of the period's Hungarian verse forms and melodies. He often used rare, little-known and very complex verse forms. These were not necessarily known by later copyists of the psalms, so they frequently changed the ad notam (notation) and meter of the verses. The resulting variants can help researchers better understand the metric patterns followed by both Bogáti Fazakas and the copyists.

The study presents possible patterns of melody and meter in some of the psalm translations, shows how they changed in the manuscripts and what Bogáti Fazakas's original pattern might have been. In most cases Bogáti Fazakas relied on printed sources in developing his melodies and verse forms, while in others he relied on oral tradition.

Keywords: 16th century, Hungarian-language melodies, melodies, poetry, psalm translations, verse forms; Bogáti Fazakas, Miklós (1548–1592)

Balázs Pap: *S. M.*

Among the 16th century Hungarian psalm translations, there are several texts of uncertain authorship. Some late sources claim to know that the monogram of their author is S. M. Based on contextual arguments, this paper provides evidence that these texts can be attributed to Mihály Sztárai (1500?–1575). In the case of the mysterious author, Siklósi Mihály (?–?) who left behind a single work, arguments in favor of Sztárai's authorship are also presented.

Keywords: 16th century, Hungarian psalm translations, psalm translations; Siklósi, Mihály (?–?); Sztárai, Mihály (1500?–1575)