

ABSTRACTS

Timea Benkő

■ ***Andor Járosi and the Liturgical Reform: Implications, Lessons, Brotherly Communities***

Keywords: *Andor Járosi, Hungarian Lutherans, Liturgical Reform, Michaelsbruderschaft community*

The current liturgy of the Hungarian Lutherans came to being through the movement of liturgical renewal led by Evangelical minister and professor of the theology Andor Járosi. The liturgy reform developed between 1923 and 1951, and bears the distinctive marks of the liturgical movement in Berneuchen. Due to the unfortunate and untimely death of Járosi, the reform process was carried on by Béla Kiss Sen., up to 1949, until the introduction of the communion liturgy. With the sudden passing of Béla Kiss, the reform came to a halt. The *Hungarian Lutheran Services Book of Transylvania* appeared in print only in 1982, including only a fraction of the material that had been processed earlier.

Dezső Buzogány

■ ***Philip Melancthon, the First Father of Transylvanian Reformed Church***

Keywords: *Philip Melancthon, history of the Reformation, Transylvanian Reformed Church*

Looking back at the history of the Reformation in Transylvania, we can identify the major influence of Philip Melancthon on the theology of the Transylvanian reformers. His theological view has changed around the forties of the century, separating him from Luther. His special teaching on the Lord's Supper became the "media sententia", which was a bridge between Lutheran and Reformed theologians. Transylvanian students have often visited Wittenberg, where Melancthon has been teaching for decades. When, finally, the influence of the Swiss theology, through Bullinger and Calvin, has been felt in Tran-

sylvania, Melancthon's former students have embraced it, although they have never visited the Swiss universities. The final outcome of this was that the Reformed church came into being in Transylvania.

Ervin Fenyő

■ ***What the Count Tells Us...***

Keywords: *Count István Széchenyi, letters, "This Between Us! God Bless You!", turning points of Széchenyi's life*

The author of this essay attempts to give a biographical sketch of Count István Széchenyi's life on the basis of the 260 letters collected in the volume "This Between Us! God Bless You!" The most important turning points of Széchenyi's life and the changes in his character are reinterpreted along the lines of the author's original research concerning the problematic aspects of the Count's career: his relationship with his parents, especially with his father; his complicated friendship in his youth with the Transylvanian Baron, Miklós Wesselényi; his multifarious activities in matters of state and country; his controversial nexus to Austrian politician Prince Klemens von Metternich; his stand-taking with regard to the governmental politics of the Hungary of his times; his dramatic disputes with leading Hungarian politician Lajos Kossuth; the collapse of the revolution and the war with the Habsburg Empire in 1848-49; the new phase of his resistance in the lunatic asylum of Döbling; his fight against the totalitarian "Bach-regime" in the 1850s, and, finally, the tragic denouement.

Zsolt Geréb

■ ***Five Hundred Years Passed since the Western Christian Church was Reformed***

Keywords: *pre-Reformation, Humanism, Martin Luther, laicisation, universal ministry, Wittenberg, Zürich, Brassó (Brasov, Kronstadt), Kolozsvár (Cluj, Klausenburg)*

The Reformation meant a crucial event in the history of Europe: not only a re-

newal in the spiritual life of the Christian church, but also deep cultural and social changes, which had a great impact on the whole life of the Continent. This is why the review Korunk dedicates this issue to this anniversary. The introduction deals with pre-Reformation, the influence of humanist endeavours, the goals of the movement, its main events and representatives, its spread in Europe and influence on Transylvanian cultural life. By laying stress on personal faith, Luther served the strengthening of personal responsibility, and through the idea of the universal ministry he helped the inclusion of lay members in the Church. From a social point of view, this process started the formation of national states in Europe. From a cultural point of view, the influence of the Reformation on the formation of national languages and literatures was most decisive.

Zsolt Geréb

■ *In Memory of Petrus Bod of Csernáton, Church and Literary Historian*

Keywords: *Petrus Bod, Csernáton, Church history*

Petrus Bod was one of the most important Hungarian representatives of cultural history in the 18th century. He was born in Csernáton in 1712, in a Sekler family. After having studied in Nagyenyed, he became librarian and started his historical researches. In 1740, he began his studies in theology, philosophy and natural history in Leiden. Having returned home, he was employed by Countess Kata Bethlen as a preacher in the Court in Olthévíz. It is there that he started his church historical, bible historical and exegetical work. After six years he was invited as a minister to the Reformed church of Magyarigen. During his service, he completed his most important work, *Hungarian Athenas*, the first Hungarian literary history.

Vilmos József Kolumbán

■ *The Considerate School Organizer, Gergely Backamadarasi Kis*

Keywords: *Gergely Backamadarasi Kis, liturgical reform, practical theologian*

Little is known about Gergely Backamadarasi. Nevertheless, through the analysis of his oeuvre, one may sense the portrait of a person whose every action and thought shows the signs of practicality. If we were to seek the systematic theologian in Backamadarasi, we would be on the wrong track. Yet by looking at his schoolorganising activity or at his role within the liturgical reform, we may find in him an excellent practical theologian, who saw usefulness and applicability as the primary goals of his theological pursuits.

Sándor Kovács

■ *Following the Unitarian Reformation*

Key words: *Unitarianism, Diet of Torda, 1568, Miguel Serveto, Ferenc Dávid, Socinianism*

Unitarianism as an organized church grew out of the Protestant Reformation of the 16th century as its radical wing. It started in Poland and Transylvania in the 1560s, and was recognized as a religion in Transylvania in 1568. No distinct trace of anti-Trinitarian opinion precedes the appearance of Giorgio Biandrata at the Transylvanian court in 1563. He introduced the works of Miguel Serveto to Ferenc Dávid, influencing him in embracing anti-trinitarian views. David was elected in 1564 “bishop of the Hungarian churches in Transylvania”, and appointed court preacher to the prince of Transylvania, John Sigismund. He presented his arguments against the Trinity in public disputations with another leader of the magisterial reformation, Peter Melius, in 1566. John Sigismund, adopting his court-preacher's views, issued in 1568 an edict of religious liberty at the Diet of Torda.

Sándor Előd Ósz

■ ***The Works of Calvin in the Library of the Unitarian Priest Erasmus Johannis from Kolozsvár***

Keywords: *Erasmus Johannis, Kolozsvár, Unitarianism, Calvin*

The volumes of the Reformer from Geneva were not only read by the priests and teachers of the Reformed Church, but also by the members of the other two Protestant denominations, without being charged with Crypto-Calvinism. This essay presents three such volumes from the library of Erasmus Johannis (cca. 1550-1601), the priest of the German Unitarian congregation from Kolozsvár, who had a very interesting lifecourse trajectory (Salzwedel–Leopzig–Emden, Frankfurt am Main–Genf–Antwerpen–Leiden–Krakow–Kolozsvár). His handwritten notes show that he has read through twice the major work of Calvin, the *Institutes*, while also revealing interesting facts about his own biography.

Éva Péter

■ ***The Singing of Psalms in Transylvania***

Keywords: *psalm singing practice, graduals, psalm paraphrases in verse, Genevese Psalter*

This study intends to present the psalm singing practice of Transylvanian Reformed congregations from the Reformation to this day. According to the graduals, in the 16th and 17th centuries psalms were interpreted in the psalmodic manner, based entirely on the text of the Bible. In parallel with this practice, following Luther's and Calvin's example, the Hungarian

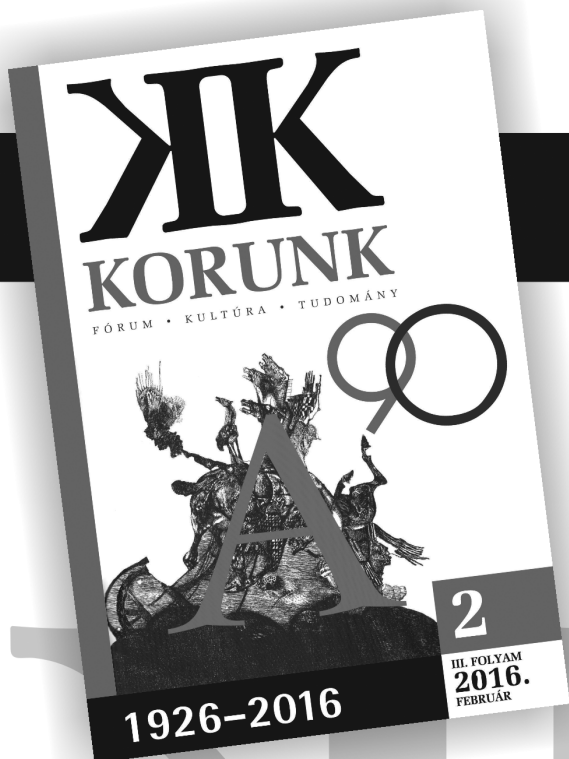
reformers wrote psalm paraphrases in verse – based on historic and other types of popular songs – in order to revive congregational singing. In the 17th and 18th centuries, after Szenczi Molnár Albert translated the Huguenot Ge-nevese Psalter to Hungarian, these became the backbone of congregational singing. However, the Genevese Psalter could not enroot itself in the congregational practice. In the 19th and 20th centuries the number of psalms present in the hymnbook has decreased drastically. While the newest hymnbook published in 1996 contains once more all of the 150 psalms, congregations are familiar with less than a third of these songs.

Attila Süli

■ ***The Memoirs of the Matthias Hussar Sándor Nagy***

Keywords: *Sándor Nagy, Matthias Hussar, memoirs, 1848-49 War of Independence*

The former Matthias Hussar, Sándor Nagy wrote his memoirs on his experiences and actions during the 1848-49 War of Independence and his life story in 1896. Instead of diary-like memoirs, the author revived episodes in which he was an active participant. The work is a valuable source of less known battles of the War of Independence. A microfilm copy of this recollections can be found in the National Archives of Hungary (No. 17669), as they had been photocopied in the 1970s by the historian György Spira. This copy also served as a basis of this publication, as we do not have the original manuscript.



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(vendégszerkesztő), Kovács Kiss Gyöngy

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„Az erdélyi magyar lakosság körében a helvét irányú reformáció honosodott meg. Ennek a magyarázata abban rejlik, hogy politikailag az önállóvá vált Erdélyi Fejedelemség a török fennhatóság alá tartozó tiszántúli országrésszel ápolott szoros kapcsolatot, amely az egyházi megújulási mozgalomnak a Zwingli és Kálvin általi tanítását követte. Tiszántúli központjában, Debrecenben Kálmáncsehi Sánta Márton és Méliusz Juhász Péter voltak a helvét irányzat fő képviselői. Az 1567-ben tartott zsinaton elfogadták a *Második Helvét Hitvallást* mint a református egyház alapokmányát. A zsinaton részt vett a reformációt támogató nagyváradi és szatmárnémeti lelkészek küldöttsége. Ezt a döntést azonban megelőzte a Kolozsváron zajló hitvita (1556–57) az erdélyi száz lutheránusok és a helvét irányt követő magyar reformátusok között, melynek fő témája a Jézus Krisztus jelenléte volt az Úrvacsora szentségeiben. A reformátusok szövegíróje Kálmáncsehi Sánta Márton volt, aki a szimbolikus jelenlét elvét védelmezte. Kolozsvár lutheránus lelkészei csak Kálmáncsehi halála után (1557) csatlakoztak a helvét irányzathoz. A teológiai disputát Szegedi Gergely és Méliusz Juhász Péter debreceni lelkészek folytatták. Az úrvacsoráról szóló tanításukat először a marosvásárhelyi (1559), majd a nagyenyedi (1564) zsinaton fogadták el. 1565-ben Kolozsváron bevezették a *Heidelbergi Káté* használatát. Ezáltal véglegessé vált a két erdélyi protestáns egyház különválása.”

(Geréb Zsolt)

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